SATURDAY, PER

ated for that purpose, liums v. Bensley, from Curricuck, affirming the to meet at Masonic Hall, (on e, the lat of March, to receive the ty from Washington. smittee on the formation of a

of our town. rtant matter on the public attention, but w that it is taken in hand by so many of our incolligent and influential inhabitants, sustained, as are believe, by the general sentiment, nothing more is required of us, at present. We will, most assuredly, do all in our power to promote this collent enterprise-and anticipate results, from the action of our fellow citizens, honorable to them and efficient for those whose claims they so readily acknowledge.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE. The Rev. S. BONHOMME, Agent and Missionary the American Society for promoting Christianthe Jews, will preach in the M. E. h, Front stacet, on to-morrow morning at

The same gentleman will also preach at the Presbyterian Church on to-morrow night.

POST OFFICES.

The Postmaster General has established a Post Office at Rural Hall, Forsyth county, N. C. and discontinued Falls P. O. Lincoln county.

THAT BIRD.

We thank our neighbor Mr. L. H. Wenn for the nice little article called a Ladies Sewing Bird. It is an admirable contrivance and will be a great help to the fadies in their work. It is far superior to the Sewing Cushion, or any of the inventions heretofore produced. It is thus pronounced by these who have the sole right and ability to indge correctly in the matter. As Mr. Wann has advertised them for sale at his store in London's reasonably expected of any mau.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER. We have received the February number of the Southern Literary Messenger, edited by Mr. Jno. R. Thompson, Kichmond, Va., at \$5 per annum. The number before us sustains the high character which this valuable periodical has long since at-

A meeting was held in New York, on Tuesday, to meet the "iliustrious patriot" and money collecter, Dr. Kinkel, pursuant to the following

KINKEL IN NEW YORK.

"My German Countrymen to New York-Linvite you to a meering in the cause of the national loan, to say, Tuesday, 24th of February, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the Union Buildings. No. 163 Bowery. The unforescen delay of my journey from Cinclanati to this city has precluded the possibility of an earlier notice, and no other locality could be had for this evening.

GOTTIFEIED KINKEL." The Doctor addressed the meeting relative to the duties of all lovers of freedom, and concluded in the usual mode, by asking for money

CROCKODILE TEARS.

The Journal complains that his party are accused of shedding crokodile tears, in sympathy for Mr. CLAY, whose race is believed to be nearly run. We do not believe any such tears have been shed. though it would be natural enough if they had

In seriousness, we believe the Democratic party will do honest justice to the talents and patriotism of that great man-as the Journal has already done, in part, in the issue of Thursday.

REV. HEZEKIAH G. LEIGH.

To are pleased to learn that the apoplectic attack suffered by the gentleman named above, was not so serious as has been reported. His face has recovered its natural sensation and a; pearance, and his left arm is recovering, though slowly. These were the parts affected. He expects to re-commence his ministerial labors some time in March.

THE STANDARD.

The Standard is in a terrible stew about Gen Scott, and at the very mention of his name kicks and flutters like a freshly decapitated chicker. It is easy enough to see who the Standard considers the strongest man of the Whig Party, in the of ways in advance. If the Whigs were to take their one from the Standard, and Scorr should become President, as he most likely will if a candidate, our friend Holden will have the consolation of knowing that he was chiefly instrumental In bringing him out, and thus anwittingly become the cause of the election of a Whig' President .-No Whig paper that we see talks half so much about Gen. Scorr as does the Standard. That paper may "do the State some service" yetquite unintentionally, though.

"INTELLIGENT AND INFLUENTIAL." The Standard publishes an extract from the Enquirer, purporting to express the sentiments of an intelligent and influential Whig, in these words; "There are diseases in the moral world which resemble those in the physical, and which we cannot take but once. Whiggery is like the small-pox; which we cannot take a second time. Thank God, I am well of it-entirely cared of it."

If any person did really write the above, he takes Whiggery to be a very silly thing, which he was a fit subject to take in the natural way .-Whiggery never disturbed his equilibrium; for it found him a fool and left him the same,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Pursuant to an invitation by the common Coun cil of New York, the Hon. Daniel Webster was present on Tuesday last at the Governor's Room in the city Hall, from twelve till two o'clock, and received a large number of citizem, who were presented to him by the Mayor in due form.

SUPREME COURT OF N. CAROLINA. P Repris, O. J. In Moore v. Sorull from Murn, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hillsburn v. Hester, in Equity, from Bladen, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Bank of the State v. Bank of Cape Pear, from Wake, judgment reversed and for the plaintiff. Also, in Tarkinton v. Guyther, from by Mr. H. Nurr, Chair: Washington, affirming the judgment. Also, in Wil-

By PEARSON, J. In Taylor v. Stodman, from If for the relief of indigent females and or. Chatham afficience the judgment. Also, in Susper v. Houze, from Wayne, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Shepard v. Parker, from Pasquotank, affirming the decree. Also, in State v. Deane, from

judgment. Also, in Chesson v. Chesson, in Equi-

Guilford, directing a venire de novo. The case of the Bank of the State v. the Bank of

Cape Fear, is as follows : This is Assumpsit on a Bank Note for \$100, dated October 1st, 1844, and payable to P. Rand or bearer on demand at the branch bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh; pleas non-assumpsit and set off; and a case agreed was submitted to the Court to the following effect: The note belonged to the principal Bank at Wilmington, and the Cashier, through a notary public, presented it at the Branch bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, on the 21st of March, 1851. and demanded payment, and the Cashier of the said branch bank then offered in payment two bank notes for \$ 50 each, issued by the plaintiff and payable on demand, the one to the bearer at the plain tiff's branch bank at Milton, and the other to the bearer at the plaintiff's branch bank at Wilmington, and he refused to make payment in any other way. The plaintiff's Agent rejused to accept payment in that mode, and this suit was then instituted. The Superior Court gave judgment pro forma for the defendant and the plaintiff appealed.

After a long opinion on the subject, the judgment was reversed, and judgment entered for the plaintiff, on the case agreed, for the principal money and interest from the day of demand.

The Court prenounced the Act, passed at the last session of our Legislaturn, making notes redeemable at any Bank at which they may be presented, without reference to the point of issue, to be uncon- joyment of civil and religions liberty.

ANOTHER VIEW.

We have another view of the character of Kossuth, which is exemplified in the extract be low If this be correct, of which we have not the least doubt, our readers will admit that we were right in pronouncing him to be the greatest demagogue Building, he has done his part-all that can be the world ever knew-which we took the liberty of doing when he enacted the piety scope in the city of Washington.

M. Kossuth is entirely out of his legitimate line of life-he was endowed by nature for the Stage, and if his eminent theatrical abilities had been confined to the Theatre, he would have entertained, perhaps instructed his auditors, and his course of life would have been comparatively harmless -But for such a man to move in the circles that control the destiny of empire, and be enabled to disturb the peace of communities, and create political excitements of the most extravagant kind is a scandal to the intelligence of the age; when he does this, too, by the utterance of the most arrant nonsense that ever fell from mortal lips-and while he has the talent to conceal from enlightened men the contradictions and absurdities with which his language abounds, does he not deserve he title of a most eminent actor-a principal star in the line of demagogues and political imposters 1

Some one will say we are to severe. My dear sir, you are the politest man the world ever knew -we suppose you would not be uncivil to the person who attempted to set fire to your house, and failing in this, tried to rob you of all the money he could lay his hands on-more or less. You could not be very civil to such a man? Then be assured the "measure you would mete" to such a pose. man, belongs to the Magyar- pressed down-

Passing over his attempt to overwhelm our beloved country in irretrievable ruin-come to the efforts he is making to raise money. If a body of the Magazine, and render it somewhat historical native American citizens were to go through the country, perpetrating such moneyed frauds and barg-faced financial imposture-all the power of the law could not protect them from the "higher law" of one 'Judge Lynch." They would be hunted from society without favor or mercy. This is no exaggeration. Let any reasonable man scrutenize his specches and look into his money transactions under the rule of meum and tunn, and he will give a favorable judgment on our course. We would not fear to submit the matter to any honest man in the country, and stand acquitted or condemned by his decision.

Would that we knew how to reach the ear or touch the heart of those deluded and infatuated citizens, who minister to the deification of this' foreign monstrosity. Men of America-in whose veins flow the blood of our hallowed Revolution, how can you bear this desecration of your ancestral glory; this attempt to blast the ripening fruits of your noble heritage? Can you not draw Presidential Canvass, and assails him in all sorts from thence a glean to inspire the emotions of national pride-a spark to illumine the kindling eye of scorn for this audacious tresspasser and his no less insolent coadjutors ?

But we fear to trespass on the patience of our readers, and pause to request them to look on the picture below. It is from a work written by the Baroness BLAZE DE BURY, an English lady, entitled 'Germania, its Courts, Camps, and People :"

"There was no comedy he did not play, no part he did not assume, and they all succeeded with this embently theatrical people-as far as that goes, more fond of speciacle and representation han even the French.

"On the 8th of October he presents himself before a popular assembly, clad in a simple Houved's costume, full of patient suffering, and bowing down, as it were, in mock humility to the insult levelled at him by the Imperial manifesto. wherein he was styled traitor. Once he tries the effect of royalty, and appears at the balcony of the Roth Haus of Peath, enveloped in the mantle of the Magyar kings; another time he has reor are to simplicity, and tries a touch of the un adorned sublime-merely saying to the Diet these words: 'I ask two hundred thousand soldiers, and all the money required for their keep."

"Illness, occasioned by over-wrought enthusiasin, he often employs, and few things had more decided success than the sight of the sufferings caused to this inspired champion by the over whelming force of his patriotism.

"In Vienna," cries he, "they are counting the days on which they cannot murder a Magyar .-Oh, my dear fellow-citizens! You stand nionewill you struggle !" And then he totters, turns pale, and sinks back, gracefully overcome, into the arms of two men, who support him under the weight of his emotions. And all this succeeds, succeeds beyond even his hopes, and he is obliged

and Liste Civile of the Palatine I and he hesitates at accepting a hundred thousand florins a year, which his grateful public persists in forcing upon

THE MEMORIAL.

We believe the Memorial to the Commissioners, the community. It embraces a subject of much 'never. It is horrible walking !" importance to all our citizens, and not solely to quietness of our town, and the matter complained of tends to insubordination of a very annoying if no worse character.

We think our neighbors of the Journal are very much mistaken in saving that we might as well legislate for plety as for intemperance. Trafficing in ardent spirits has long been a subject of legislation, and in our State the disposal of it "by the small" is specially regulated by the law of licence. The law cannot engender kind feelings in the heart of a man, but it can rightly prevent him from carrying deadly weapons, by which his revenge might be gratified, and the life or limb of a citizen put in jeopardy. No principle of municipal regulation can be clearer than

It is lawful to restrict the use or abuse of any article that has a tendency to disturb the peace of society and to derange the order of security of person and property for which object society is formed, and it makes no difference what the article so used or abused is-whether bowie-knives, or gunpowder, or rum.

But legislation does protect persons in the exercise of pions celebrations- and although the, ical labor required upon it, must have taken more law cannot make people pious, it may prevent hours, than the author has had to spare of late. any one from disturbing those that are or profess Of course this is merely my guess, but I suspect to be so-they are protected by law in the en-

The question is not whether the Legislature has a right to make laws in regard to the use and disposal of ardent spirits, but how far expediency and justice to all may extend the regulation of the subject. It is not expedient to make any law unwarranted by public s ntiment. If it were the will and desire of a community that every other house should be a retail grog-shop, all law contrary to this will and desire would be inopera- taste for the records of the past." tive. The Memorial, as we understand it, is intended to ascertain the general sentiment in relation to the retail shops in this section, in view of the consequences enumerated, and which are manifest to all. In a free and intelligent community, law follows in the wake of public opinion, which goes before and declares what ought to be

UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

We have received the first number of the North Carolina University Magazine, edited by six members of the senior class, to be alternated, we suppose, though this is not expressed. The terms are 52 per annum, in advance. It is published at the Office of the Weekly Post, Raleigh, and all business communications should be addressed to Mr. W. D. Cook

It is a very neatly executed octavo pamphlet of 32 pages, handsomely covered, and gives indications of being a very entertaing and use-

A limited number of choice Advertisements handsomely displayed, will be inserted in the Magazine, at moderate charge. This is altogether grong. Such matter should appear on the cover only, which might be doubled for that pur-

We are of opinion that a few pages devoted to he most prominent events, foreign and domesticenhance the value and increase the patronoge of and therefore more valuable for binding. We doubt if the establishment can be made profitable without this department.

We observe some poetry in the work. We do not intend to criticise, for the reason that we are neither able nor willing-but we must be permitted to say that College Poetry is very apt to be-College Poetry.

PATENT RIGHTS.

But it is frequently far otherwise, and while the believe, into Vermont." ich harvest from the toil of others.

It is a fact, almost too incredible for belief- How is it going in this State ?" that the inventor has been called upon to pay a "The result is very doubtful at the present sestax to the Patentce, for improvements which or- sion, but another year will carry to the Legislaiginated with himself. The speculator obtains ture men pledged to vote for the abolition of the from the unsuspecting mechanic a description of traffic." his improvement, and then goes off to Washington and gets a Patent, the profits of which yield a original inventor, "it is but justice that you should share in the profits of your own ingenuity and skill," tells him that he has obtained a patent, and ters into a legal contest with the swindler, he will still be told he must pay for the use of the Patallows it and the Court awards it."

We are not prepared at this time to enter so fully into the discussion of this subject, as we so far draw public attention to it as to engage abler pens and men of more experience in such things to take up the matter, and aid in vindicating the cause of the working classes, who especially suffer in this case, from the legalized op- month." pression and wrong that grow out of the Patent

It is very clear to our mind, that if the instied. In that case, we have no doubt but Congress and the Legislatures of the several States, would make provision to reward all those whose ment calculated to be of general benefit. Then next with their new steamer United States on this time by the forelock.

and not reaped by those who make it the bushneas lives to grow rich on the labor of others, without any merit on their own part, unless cunning and deceit constitute merit.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMERCIAL. New York, Feb. 26th, 1852. Good morning. It is quite Spring-like, but good as their bond."

"Did you hear Webster, before the Historical slave owners, as has been suggested. Every man Society, last Monday ?" "No, it was an exclusive is interested in the precoveries of the neace and audience. I am not a member and no tickets

were sold, unless sub rosa."

"There are, I believe, about 800 members, and in addition to his own pass, each was allowed one ticket. This would make a tolerably large audi-

"I was told that at the Astor House any price was offered for tickets." "Have you read the address, as reported?" "Yes, the most of it, in the Tisues. I had expected it would be (as was stated in some of the papers) a history of Washington's political life, but it is a sort of an eesay upon Historical writing, in general, and the ancient in particular, with a critique upon the comparitive merits of Herodotus, Thucydides, and other prominent historians of that age."

Yes it is a capital thing"-

"Not political capital, eh?" "Oh no!" "I have an impression that it was an early pro duction of Mr. Webster's, though never before used." "What makes you think so'?"

"Well it dont sound like Mr. Webster of the present. I think it was written when he had more leisure; say 40 years ago. It was an elaborate written composition, and the merely mechanthat all the Secretary of State had to do with it was to touch it up a little, as an artist renovates a fine old painting."

"Well I don't know how that may be, but it is an admirable thing, inasmuch as it is calculated to incite the youth of America to the study of history, which they now abandon for works of fiction, and misnamed historical novels, which are only calculated to mislead their readers, imbue them with false information, and vitiate their

"That is a fact; and no discourse could have been more appropriate before the Society. It cannot but have the effect to elevate the objects of that institution, and raise it from the comparitive obscurity to which its exclusiveness and inaction had depressed it."

"Prescott, the greatest American historian (the author of "Ferdinand and Isabella,) was not pres-

"No he resides in Boston. Ho is a wonderful man to have made such researches as his various histories indicate, deprived of sight as he was!"

"Yes; he employed persons to read to him the

materials he desired to use, and an amannensis to write down what he thus compiled and dicta-'It is wonderful what a man can do to over-

come difficulties.

Prescotl's custom of employing others to read for him ought to be copied by such people as can afford it, and wish to save their eyes. Many poor girls and boys, who are good readers, might thus obtain a few shi lings every week."

"George Bancroft, the author of the history the United States, was present at the dinner."

"Bancroft will never fully recover from the injury which his reputation as an impartial historian sustained by his tergiversation in regard to the charter of Rhode Island."

He did that to accommodate Gov. Dorr

"By the way, speaking of Dorr, I had occasion to ride down through that little narrow place, Frankfort St., running down hill from Chatham Square, the Jews' quarter, to "the swamp," as it is called; and my driver pointed out a small oldfashioned two-story wooden house to which he said he had conveyed the would-be Governor when he fled before his pursuers at the time that seems to have been completely forgotten for the he was attainted as a traitor, and a price put unon his head. "But was he in any real danger? 'Yes they would have killed him. Any one had a right to shoot him down at sight. "What led The subject of Patent Rights is becoming of him to select that place as a refuge?" It was seserious importance to the people, from the many lected for him by the New York police he put abuses that have grown up under the system - himself under their protection. This hack-driver, If the inventions could entire to the benefit of the a trusty man and political friend, conveyed him laboring mechanic, whose ingenuity produces im- to that house and after being there three or four provements in machinery, we would not complain. days, earried him away again and he escaped I

inventor is put off with a miserable pittance, the "The Maine Liquor law seems to have received peculator, who has money and means, reaps a the cold shoulder from little Rhode." "More's the pity, but it shows the influence of money -

"Well I want to see it pass."

"I don't believe it can be enforced in this city. handsome fortune; and instead of saying to the A large body of men regard it as an outrage upon the rights of importers and others who hold or have sent orders for foreign liquors, which will have to be sacrificed if this bill should pass .must be paid by all who use it. Under the present Unless the State should secure them against such system there is no remedy for the sufferer; if he en. sacrifice, by paying the cost of the liquors the law would be an act of flagrant injustice.

> "The Steamship Philadelphia from New Orshe had a case of small pox on board."

"She was in bad condition, and is now at the contemplate doing at a future day-unless we can dry dock, at the foot of ninth Street, to be overhauled and repaired."

"It is a most miserable arrangement that they don't have more steamers on the New Orleans line. There is now only one through steamer per

sailing vessels to the care of Adams & Co., who and all Europe; have an office in New Orleans, and charge on such tution cannot be reformed, it should be demolish- shipments merely the old-fashioned forwarding another thousand dollars. He will make ten

Mesars. Davis, Brooks & Co. have sent her round not allow some other smart fullow in the trade to industry and skill might produce any improve- to the Pacific side of the California route to conget ahead of him. Let him be quick, and take ment calculated to be of general benefit. Then next with their new steamer United States on this time by the fornicek.

you know. It is a wealthy house, of the good old school, producing merchants whose word is as Ge many, in order that that old fatherland may

which we published on Tuesday, finds favor with did you ever know it to be so muddy!" "No, I "I see nothing new in the papers. Webster appears to be meeting with a cordial reception, They say he shook the hands of 2 000 people in

CONGRESSIONAL

In Senate, on the 24th Mr. Cooper presented four remonstrances against the further extension of Woodworth's patent for a plaining machine; three petitions for a modification of the tariff, and seven against the transmission of the mail on Sunday, besides numerous private petitions.

Mr. Borland introduced the following joint resolution which was referred to the committee on

Joint resolution in relation to the number of electorial votes each State will be entitled to in the Presidential election of 1852:

Be it Resolved 4-c. That the number of electoral votes to which each State shall be entitled, in the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, in 1852 shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which each of said States will be found entitled by the apportionment under the enumeration of 1850, as provided by the act for "taking the 7th and subsequent censuses," approved May 23, 1050.

The bill granting land to Iowa for railroad purposes, was again taken up, and Mr. Gever addressed the Senate in suport of the bill. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on the 24th, the Bounty Land Bill was discussed, without any decision

In the Senate, on the 25th, several petitions were presented adverse to the renewal of sundry patents. The bill granting land to Iowa was taken up and discussed.

In the House, on the 25th, the Bounty Land Bill was discussed and amended without any final

From the New York H-rald of Wednesday. Arrival of the Great German Patriot--Kinkel Come to Town.

Recently we have been glorifying and deifying all kinds of revolutionary patriots and orators .-One as great as any of them has arrived in our midst, and has already been holding forth to the German population. Kinkel has come; and though no notes of preparation have been sounded, and no military or civic triumphal procession has ushered in his advent, and no cannon have roared their welcomes from our forts, and no lat. 14 8 long. 45 40. great guns of orators have greeted him outside the precincts of the city-all which have been grievous sins of omission and sad oversight-yet it is time enough for the great, grand, bloody Revolutionary Committee in the Astor House to act, and time enough for the Common Council to take the initiative in giving him a demonstration of some kind. Better late than never. Kinkel is the representative of a larger nation in Eu rope than Kossuth, and is a man of finer and more martial appearance. He is the representative of a more numerous race in this country than Kossuth-the Germans, bext to the Irish, being by far the largest item in our foreign population, while the Hungarians are like angels visits-few and far between. The Hungarians in the United States probably number one han dred and ninety-nine and a half-the Germans between two and three millions. Germany is as ty, and quite as likely to be successful in a revolutsonary struggle, as Hungary. It is much near er and more accessible; and every consideration suggests that, to that country and its representative we are bound by far stronger obligations to supply financial and material aid, than to any other European country, except Ireland, which present, amidst the host of other claimants for sympathy, and money, and intervention.

We call, therefore, on the Mayor and Corporation to give the use of the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, to Kinkel, to hold a levee; also, to take rooms for the German patriot at the Astor House, and pay for them at the expense of the city. This is the least they can do; and if they do it promptly, it will make some stonement for the omission of a triumphal entry or ovation. We call on the abolitionists, white, black, and

grey, to come forward and lend a helping hand. We call upon the holy Alliance of Temperance, with Barnum at its head, to come forward, that, by serving the German cause, they may acquire such an influence as will upset the lagerbier and the corner grog-shops. We call upon the Protestant clergy, of all denominations, led on by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, to come forward, and by their prayers and their countenance, if not with their purses, to give a momentum to the revolutionary struggle in Germany, which is destined to complete what Martin Luther began, and to utterly extinguish "the man of sin," and drive him forever from "the city of seven hills."

We call on the Astor House Revolutionary Committee to hold a meeting immediately, to see if they cannot do something in the way of assisting a revolution in Germany, or raising loans upon ent, and damages into the bargain-for "the law leans came up the Bay like a lame duck, and the security of a republic that is to be, backed by they quarantined her at Staten Island because the signature of Kinkel in a large round hand -George Law has plenty of muskets-150,000 of theru-and millions of ball cartidges. Simeon Draper, too, who sold 40,000 muskets to Kossuth has 40,000 more on hand, better than the others, if possible, and which will go off almost by looking at them. No doubt the committee could make an arrangement with one or both the gentlemen to furnish Kinkel with these deadly instru-"How do you ship your goods?" Chiefly by ments of war, to anihilate despotism in Germany

We call on Genin, the hatter, to come out with thousand on Kinkel lints, which it is said will "Where is the Winfield Scott ?" Her owners soon supersede the Kossuth, We hope he will

We call on all the funny, flankey editors of

"With two such noble vessels they must have terrention to get up a Richard Adams Locks and Make "I think it infinitely preferable to any other .- come forward and pieds other blood and treasure—
Mesars, Davis, Brooks & Do, are at 28 Beaver St. the whole moral and physical force of the United
you know It is States-to aid and assist the coming revolution in be speedily "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, by the genius of universal emancipation, Be quick gentlemen-time fles-a dollar now is worth a thousand at a future time. An ounce of intervention now is worth a ton weight of it when it is too late. And last, not least, ye Germans come forward and rally for liberty and fatherland. Kinkel returns to Germany in a few days.

AN HONEST BOY REWARDED.

On Friday last, Mr. Andrew Geyer lost his wallet containing a \$18,45, which was found by a lad 12 years of age, name I John Halner, who immediately carried it to the City Marshal's where he left it for an owner. Mr Geyer called at the office next day, identified his property, and left 25 with the Marshal for the boy. The Marshal directed an officer to go the residence of the boy, at Leverett street, and inquire into the circumstances of the family. The officer found the family to be poor, and obtaining another dollar, added it to the \$5 and purchased a barrel of flour, which was gratefully accepted by the family.

THE ANTI-RENT TROUBLES.

Boston Journa

ALBANY, Feb. 24 .- The ring leaders of the antirent riots, who were brought to this city yesterday under arrest, have been examined to-day.-They were fully identified by Mr. Fish, as the leaders of the party who tarred and feathered and committed other outrages on his person,-They were admitted to bail in the sum of \$1500

LATER FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. BOSTON, Feb. 25th.

By an arrival. Cape of Good Hope dates to Dec. 31st have been received. The English troops had made no progress against the Kaffirs, who were acting with increased andacity. The whole country was flooded by the heavy rains, which had destroyed much property. The troops were without shelter. Rumors of treaties of peace were current, but the colonists protest against them until the Kaffirs have been humbled.

The English steamer Vulcan had arrived with 600 additional troops.

The expedition sent into the interior of Southern Africa, reports the discovery of large rivers, fertile vallies and powerful tribes of blacks, Breadstuffs at the Cape were tending downward.

Six thousand bbls, of flour had arrived from America. Tobacco was firm, with small receipts. The bark Delaware, from Baltimore, was spoken in

Indiana Democratic State Convention. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.

The Democratic State Convention, last evening, dopted resolutions endorsing the compremise measures and the intervention doctrines, but deem it contrary to sound policy for our government to pledge our people either for or against FLOURING MILLS DESTROYED.

The extensive flouring mills of the Mesars.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.

Dickinson, in Curtisville, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about \$10,000. The proyerry was but partially insured. ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! IMPOR TANT TO DYSPEPTICS .- Dr. J. S. HOUGH-TON'S PEPSIN, the True Digestice Fluid, or Ong-

ic Juice, prepared from RENNET, or the Fourth Stomich of the OX, after directions from Baron LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HAUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly wonder at remedy for INDIGESTION, DYS-EPSIA JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT CONSTIPATION, and DEBLIATY, curing after NATURE'S OWN METHOD, by NATORR'S OAN AGENT, the GASTRIC JUICE. Pumph NATURE'S OWN METHOD, lets, containing Scientific cyldence of its value, fud planed by ageing gratis. See notice in advertising

DIED.

In this Town, on the 27th inst. Envey S., aged 12 years and 9 months, son of Captain Jones Somens of Schr. Geo Harriss.

The friends and acquaintances of Capt. Somers, and citizens generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this foremon, at 10 o'clock, from the residence, of Mr. J. Fitzpatrick, Corner I Market and Front Streets.

WILLIS HALL. Esq. in Wayne county, Mrs. Elisa-BETH COLLIER, wislow of the late PROBATE COLLI-ER, Esq. The Goldsboro Telegraph says: Mrs. Collier passed a long life, being in her 77th year, in the daily practice of pure christian aso-fulness. She raised a large family to honorable

On the 19th inst, at the house of her son in law,

stations in life. Love, Piety and Benevolence were leading traits of her character, and left their imprint on her countenance, naturally beautiful, up to the hour of death. The beaming eye and smiling cheek blanched not at the approach of the King of Terrors. In her last conversation with her friends she said, "I feel no fear, I have my hand on the

In Columbus county, on the 16th inst., Mr. Jar, BALDWIN, aged 82 years.

Cross of Christ!"

TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS. THE subscribers as agents for the Importers have made arrangements to keep constantly on Peruvian Guano and Agricultural Plaster,

which they will sell in quantities to suit as cheap as

they can be purchased in the northern cities, adding only the actual expense of getting them here. Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watehman

NOTICE.

OFFICE, WILMINGTON & RALEIGH R. R. Co. } WILMINGTON, Feb. 28th, 1852. hereby given that from and after the lat leave each day, regularly at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. By the first or morning's train, passengers will only be taken as March next, the Passenger train for Welde passengers will only be taken up and put down as

the regular stations. JOHN NUTT, Ag't (Town papers copy.) 148-im.

GUANO! GUANO!! 100 TONS best Peruvian, daily expected. For

ALaC. 100 Rbis. Ground Plaster for agricultural purp J. & D. MERAE & CO.