

The St. Louis papers contain the particulars of the terrible massacre of Lieut. Grattan and twenty United States soldiers, by the Indians, near Fort Laramie. As already stated, a Mormon emigrant had complained to Lieut. Fleming, the officer in command of the fort, that a Sioux Indian had killed one of his cows. Lieut. F. at once sent for the head chief of the Sioux—Matte-iowan the Bear—and demanded that the Indian should be given up. Matte-iowan informed him that if he would send a file of soldiers he would endeavor to have the Indian surrendered. Lieut. Fleming then ordered Lieut. Grattan with twenty-two men, and the United States interpreter, August Lucien, to accompany the Sioux chief to the Minnecongo village, which was situated some nine miles below the fort. The chief, however, refused to surrender him, saying they would rather be killed, than give up the man. Grattan immediately fired his pieces of artillery and commenced firing upon the village. The St. Louis Democrat says: Three or four muskets were also fired at the same time, but the only result was to knock the top off of one of the lodges, and to wound Matte-iowan and his brother, who were standing in front—the former with three balls, the latter with one. So soon as the troops fired, the Indians returned it, and poured upon them a shower of arrows. The first discharge killed Lieut. Grattan, who was standing by the side of the canon. As soon as he fell his command at once lost heart and attempted to fly—leaving their cannon, arms, and every thing else. The Sioux then charge upon the flying soldiers, and shot and tomahawked every man of them save one, who made his escape by taking down a ravine, and thus getting out of sight. The interpreter who was with the party, Auguste Lucien, who had married a Sioux squaw, jumped upon his horse and attempted to make his escape. He succeeded in getting rid of his immediate pursuers and in making a circle around the camp, but instead of striking for the prairie, he very foolishly attempted to turn through the Prairie camp, which was directly between him and the fort, and which was already alarmed by the firing. The result was that an Indian ran out and shot his horse with his rifle, and then came upon him with his tomahawk. Lucien carried out to him, as he was a Sioux by marriage, but the only reply the Indian made was to bury his hatchet in his head. The soldier who escaped down the ravine was found by a Sioux named "Black Heart," and owed his life to his assistance in getting him back to the fort during the night.

The tragedy occurred on the afternoon of the 19th of August, and it was not until the next morning that news of it reached the fort. The Sioux then sent word to the commandant to send out some more of his men to bury his dead, and they would serve them in the same way. They also went to the depot of the American Fur Company, which was near their camp, and where the annuity goods (valued at \$250,000) were in store, and turned them upon the plain, and divided them out. Lieut. Fleming, upon consultation, sent some five or six of the traders down to see the Sioux and to buy the goods, but they told the traders very explicitly that the quarrel was not one in which they were concerned, and they had better keep out of it, and then drove them back to the fort. The consequence was that when the messenger left, the dead bodies were still lying exposed on the plains, only two, those of Lucien and another having been buried by two returning Californians, who returned to execute the hazardous task for \$25 a piece.

Nothing further has been heard from the fort at the present time, and it would seem that the report that the Sioux had surrounded Laramie is not confirmed. At the last accounts Matte-iowan, who was shot in three places at the first discharge from the soldiers, was at the point of death. He is a brave warrior, and a great friend of the whites.

The St. Louis Republican says that Lieutenant G. received 24 arrows in his body, one of which passed through his head. Two of his men were killed by the same discharge. Mr. J. Bourdeau, in a letter to the *Telegraph*, says he had succeeded in burying the bodies of the unfortunate men. The Indians subsequently came to his store, and to save his life he had to give them everything in it—some two thousand dollars worth of goods. Mr. B. adds:

As far as I know anything about Indians, I think that our Government ought to send five hundred mounted men, veteran troops, to keep the Indians in subjection and one company of infantry to guard the fort. The Indians, in the recent battle, after killing all the soldiers, took their cannon to pieces, and carried off their muskets and animals. As for placing the infantry on a prairie to fight with Indians, it is just the same as putting them up as targets to be shot at. There were about one thousand Indians in the battle.

A SENSATIONAL TRIAL IS NOW IN PROGRESS in one of the Provisions, Rhode Island courts. Some time since a young lawyer of Providence was detected in the Maryland Hotel, in Boston, dressed in woman's clothes. His female wardrobe was very valuable one, valued at some hundreds of dollars—was taken from him and given into the hands of a Providence policeman, who was to give it to the lawyer's wife. She being away from the place, it was not done, and the woman herself had the officer arrested for theft, in keeping the clothes from him. An account of this trial was published in one of the Providence papers a few days ago, which showed a very curious female outfit. The case is exciting much interest, as the gentleman, besides being a married man, is a wealthy member of the day school of law.

HEALTH OF CHARLESTON. The deaths on Friday from yellow fever, according to the report of the City Register, were nineteen.

POLITICAL INCONSISTENCY.—We have had occasion more than once to advert to the fact that the loco-foco press is continually taunting the Whigs with the unsoundness of the Whig party at the North on the question of slavery, whilst all loco-focodism there is deeply tainted with the foul infection. If they could show a clean record themselves, they might have some show of reason for their long tirades about the Whigs. But before they can come into court and declare against the Whigs, they must first clear up their own record. We are far from apologizing for any of the Whigs who have gone off after freesoilism, abolitionism or anything of the kind, but we cannot consent that the political sins of Northern Whigs shall be made to bear against the party here, by those especially who have sins of a deeper dye to atone for before they ought to presume to lecture others.

We find some of their short comings thus tersely summed up by the *Staunton Spectator*:

Southern Democrats never tire in the effort to induce the Southern Whigs to cut the acquaintance of the Northern branch of their party. In their zeal to convict the Whigs of the North of Abolitionism, they entirely overlook the fact that their own party in that quarter is as much tainted as the Whigs. They have thrown the anti-slavery resolutions adopted by the late Whig Convention of Massachusetts in the teeth of the Whigs at the South, and tried to flatter the people into the belief that the Democracy throughout the country are sound as a dollar on all sectional questions. It may be well enough, therefore, to keep it before the people that in the same State of Massachusetts, the Democrats united with the Abolitionists to send Charles Sumner to the United States Senate. In 1848, moreover, the Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts passed a series of resolutions which were adopted by a similar body. Our Southern rights men, par excellence, did not thereupon refuse to affiliate with their Massachusetts brethren, but Gen. Pierce appointed the mover of the resolutions, B. F. Halliet, to an important federal office.

In the State of New York the condition of affairs is about the same as in Massachusetts. The recent "Soft Shell" Convention endorsed the Nebraska bill in a manner entirely unique. They adopted a resolution which declares the repeal of the Missouri compromise inexpedient and unnecessary, and at the same time asserts, with ludicrous inconsistency, that the results to grow out of that measure are likely to prove beneficial. The *Evening Post*, Free Soil organ, expresses great pleasure that "the only organization which has any claim to represent the Democratic party in the State of New York, and the only organization which pretends to be on any sort of terms with the Administration," has made a solemn declaration that the law opening the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas to slavery was inexpedient and unnecessary. Besides this, Mr. John Cochrane, who holds a lucrative office by appointment of the President, declared in the Convention that he still stood upon "the platform of free soil, free speech, and free men."

We adhere to Northern sentiment on the Nebraska bill, not because we consider it a test of soundness on the slavery question, but because our Southern Democrats profess to regard it so. Northern Whigs opposed the measure and therefore, forsooth, they are hostile to the South by the same argument it is proved that Southern Democrats are equally inimical to our interests.

RELIGION AND ABOLITIONISM.—The Wisconsin State Conference of the Methodist Church, at its recent session, adopted the following resolutions:

- 1. That our opposition to slavery in all its forms, was never more decided and uncompromising than at present.
- 2. That we regard the Kansas Nebraska bill passed by our national Legislature at its recent session, as an alarming exhibition of the slave power, surpassed in atrocity only by the fugitive slave law of 1850.
- 3. That we deem it our duty as ministers of the gospel, to preach against slavery against other violations of religion and humanity, and in every other proper way to labor for its removal from the church and the world.
- 4. That we affectionately invite our people to cooperate with us, by their prayers, and in the use of the elective franchise, to effect a repeal of the fugitive slave law, to prevent the future extension of slavery, and to secure its final extinction from the nation.

These people in their zeal for the blacks seem to forget the inalienable rights like to be inflicted upon the white brethren by their fanaticism. It has already caused the dissolution of the Northern and Southern Churches—a most lamentable occurrence—and if persisted in, will bring about a dissolution of the Union of these States, which will advantage the slave not a whit, whilst the whites of both sections will suffer terribly.

Egypticall Observers.

Street Preaching in New York.—There were three preachers holding forth at one time in the Park, at New York, on Sunday last, and the number of persons in attendance is estimated at ten thousand. Samuel C. Moses, one of the preachers, was arrested by order of the Mayor, reprimanded, and again liberated. There were two or three slight fights, and one of the disturbers of the peace, John J. Scam, who was arrested, was found to be armed with a six-barrelled revolver, a knife loaded with lead, a sheath knife, one canister of powder, several bags and other implements of death. He was taken before Mayor Westervelt, where he wept bitterly. He begged the Mayor to release him, promising that he would leave the States and go to Canada. He was committed. Two other persons were arrested for fighting in the Park and committed. Street preaching was also carried on in Brooklyn and Williamsburg, but was treated of the peace.

A correspondent of the *Richmond Post*, under date of Alleghany county, Sept. 18, 1854, says:

The Grand Jury found a true bill against Dr. Thompson, at the Circuit Court of this County, on Saturday last. His counsel are three in number, Mr. Thomas J. Michie, of Staunton; Mr. Bowyer Miller, of Botetourt, and Mr. Baker of Covington. The counsel for the prosecution are Messrs. Skeen and Terrell, the former of whom is the Attorney for the Commonwealth for this county, and distinguished lawyer of Pocahontas; the latter is an able lawyer of Bath, also of great eminence in his profession. Upon a consultation among these gentlemen, Judge Hudson postponed the trial until the 13th of November, the witnesses being so numerous, and the testimony so complicated as to require a special term. The Circuit Court of Pocahontas commencing by law, on the 25th of this month, it was thought idle to attempt the trial in the brief space of 8 or 10 days.

I understand the prisoner behaved with remarkable coolness and self-possession, wearing a smile on his face and answering "No Guilty" to the indictment with an air indicating a consciousness of innocence. Public opinion is as far as I have been able to gather, against the prisoner yet not upon legal grounds. Indeed, apart from other defects in the evidence, Maj. Gilliam of the Va. Military Institute, has pronounced, on a second analysis, the absence of poison from the stomach of the unfortunate young lady, Miss Pharr. And thus the majority of persons, with whom I have conversed, think the chances of acquittal are much greater than those of condemnation. Maj. Gilliam did not swear on the previous examination before the called Court, that there was positively any poison in the contents of the stomach, but only stated his belief that there was. A second and more searching analysis has led him to conclude as I understand, that there was positively none; and the failure of chemistry to detect any such ingredient, will, it is thought, have its weight with the jury.

The *Scotchman*.—The Petersburg Democrat, although expressly disclaiming either a wish or intention to write one word which may even by implication, favor of interference with a choice belonging solely to the State of N. Carolina, yet goes in strongly and earnestly for the election of Mr. Dobbin to the U. States Senate. The Democrat gives a brief sketch of Mr. Dobbin's political services and fully and unequivocally endorses him as a sound and reliable Democrat. This coming from a Virginia paper, the land where political heresies are cherished and where abstractions take the place of practicalities in politics, is certainly not very well calculated to recommend to people of this State, the selection of Mr. Dobbin through their representative in the next Legislature. However much they may be pleased with Mr. Dobbin personally and politically, and whatever may be their inclination to bestow honors upon him, it certainly will be no additional inducement for the bestowal of the honor, that he is regarded perfectly *au fait* by Virginia politicians. The metaphysical abstractions that take the place of practical and useful views on the political questions of the day, whilst they find some advocates in our good old sober State, such as the editor of the Standard and others of that ilk, are by no means a part of the creed of the honest hard-fisted Democracy of North Carolina. They like something substantial and real, and not visionary and floating. If, however, we are obliged to submit to the infliction of being represented by Democratic Senators, as it seems we shall be, we should as soon have Mr. Dobbin as any member of the party in the State, though we do not expect to have our wishes consulted in the remotest degree. Mr. Dobbin is a man of fair average talents, and whilst he could not fill the place of Mr. Badger, he would do no discredit to the State.

By the way, the chances for the distinguished Statesman, Thomas L. Clingman, are becoming less and less every day. Whilst he has no paper in the State that now advocates his election, save his special organ in the mountains, there are papers of that party that have presumed to doubt his Democratic orthodoxy. Whilst the "elite" here might support his claims for the post, it is by no means certain that they can rattle in the "interior" in all sections of the State. Well, we shall see how they manage things when they get together here in November. Verily, the "distinguished" will get his reward.—*Rel. Star.*

Outrage in Quebec.—Mr. Pepin a French Canadian, but who has resided for some time in Detroit, recently left the Roman Catholic Church and joined the Methodist mission in Detroit, under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Carter, who had charge of the French mission in that city. We learn from the *Quebec Gazette* that Mr. Pepin recently arrived at Quebec on a visit to his friends in that city. The *Gazette* thus describes his reception:

On Friday evening he held a prayer meeting at a house in St. Rochs. Several Canadians were observed listening at the window and hovering about the house. No attempt, however, was made to disturb the meeting. But as Mr. Pepin was returning to his sister's house in company with Mr. Vernon, French Missionary, he was followed by a miscreant, who at a convenient place made an attack upon him from behind. The instrument used, appears to have been what is familiarly, and not unappropriately termed a skull cracker. The first indignation Mr. Pepin received of his danger was a whizzing noise, which instantly a blow aimed at his head, carried off his hat, knocked off the hat also of Mr. Vernon, who is a much shorter man, and being close beside Mr. Pepin, received the blow as if designed. Had it not been that the weapon struck a little too high, the likelihood is that Mr. Pepin would have been killed. Such is the nature of the instrument and such was the violence of the blow, that had the temple been struck as was probably intended, death would have been the consequence.

SALISBURY, N. C. THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, 1854.

Meeting of the Directors of the Central Rail Road.—The Board of Directors of the Central Rail Road met in Greensboro', on Wednesday the 20th inst. Seven Directors present—six being a quorum.

We learn that all the bids for Iron were rejected. A proposition was made to the Board by Alex. Springs, Stage Contractor, rendering the transportation of the mail from Concord to Charlotte at the Government rate, which was declined.—The Board fixed the salaries of the Agents at the Depots from Charlotte to Salisbury, at a much lower figure than was expected. That of the Agent at Salisbury at \$600; at Concord \$400. The salary of the Conductor was fixed at \$200.

Whig Meeting in Davie.—We learn there was quite a full and spirited meeting of the Whigs of Davie county, held at the Court House in Mocksville on Tuesday last, and it was resolved by said meeting, that a Convention of the Whigs of Rowan and Davie, be held in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday next the 30th instant, for the purpose of nominating a Whig Candidate to represent this Senatorial District in the next Legislature, vice John A. Lillington, deceased. See proceedings in another column.

Progress of the Central Rail Road.—We learn from Mr. Sumner, Assistant Engineer, that the Iron is laid and the road completed five miles this side of Concord. The work is now moving on more expeditiously, and we shall look for the Iron Horse by November.

NEW GOODS.

Our Merchants are now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of New Goods, embracing almost every variety and description of merchandise, and in a day or two, will be prepared to supply this and other communities with as good and as cheap Goods as can be purchased any where in the State. We notice that the stocks laid in this season are unusually large; indeed, one unacquainted with the business of the place, and its gradual increase for a number of years past, ignorant of the fact that Salisbury is now the great centre, the mercantile emporium of Western Carolina, and even portions of Tennessee and Virginia, and not dreaming that we have two Houses alone, that supply a trade of nearly Three Hundred Thousand Dollars per annum, would be amazed at beholding the wagon loads of boxes, barrels, crates, &c., full of new goods, as they are now being emptied down before the stores and warehouses of our merchants. The fact is, the trade of this place, considering its size, is immense—there is nothing like it in any other town of the size in the State, and we doubt whether some that are larger, do as much. The chief causes that have operated, and still operate, in contracting the bulk of the Western trade at this point, are to be found first in its position; and secondly, in the enterprise of its merchants. That its position is indeed a capital one for doing an extensive business, any one will become convinced of, who will glance at the map and note the peculiarity of its location and the extent of its communications with the back country. But there has been a day when Salisbury did not possess such extensive trade, although her position has been always the same. Position is an advantage, but position will not always secure trade, if there be counteracting influences. There must be something else; there must be business enterprise, and it is to this more than the first, that our ancient Town owes its present mercantile prosperity; and it is upon this that we must mainly rely for its future advancement.

In the purchase of a very large stock of New Goods our merchants have done well, and we can assure our country friends, that larger and better stocks of all kinds of goods were never in this market, and especially is this true of the stocks of Calico Prints, Silk and Woolen Goods, Ready Made Clothing and Hardware.—We notice that *Woolen Goods* are much cheaper this Winter than last—all kinds of Woolen Goods have fallen; Blankets and Shawls less than any, being about 15 per cent cheaper, while Mouslin de Lanes, English and French Merinos are from 25 to 30 per cent less. Sattinets, we notice, are about 30 per cent; Calico Prints, late purchase, 25 per cent; Shoes 15 per cent less.

Health of Salisbury.—The health of our Town is good. In the language of our Doctors, "It is distressingly healthy." Our country friends, Merchants and others from a distance, who make our town their trading place, need not be at all apprehensive of sickness in visiting us now, we have neither Cholera, Yellow Fever or Small Pox, and never have had within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Resolves.—The Pee Dee Star announces the resignation of Wm. R. Blake, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science in Carolina Female College. The Trustees advertise for a gentleman to fill his chair.

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A reward of two thousand dollars had been offered for the arrest and lodgment in jail of the said Dr. Gunter and his brother, who is also implicated in the murder.

The murderer in attempting to escape passed through Salisbury, hiring a horse and buggy at one of our Livery stables.

The *Ballot Box*, a Temperance newspaper published in Greensboro', and edited by Rev. C. F. Deems, we see has changed hands, and will hereafter be issued by Messrs. Dobbin & Cole, Editors and Proprietors, Normal College, Randolph Co.

The Editor of the Warrenton News, in his last paper publishes the call for a general Convention of the friends of Internal Improvement, to be held in this place, on the second of November next, and says: "We do not exactly understand the mover nor the necessity for it. Probably it is all right; we don't know. We shall await and see what turn things take; but we must acknowledge that we are not ready to jump into the matter neck and heels." We think it queer that the Editor should say he does not understand the move, when the call distinctly states that the object of the Convention is to consider and recommend a general system of Internal Improvements by Rail Road for the State. This is the move, purpose and object of the Convention, and nothing more nor less than this. Why he should be doubtful that it is all right, we cannot divine. We imagine not evil but good in the proposed meeting, and do not doubt that good will result. That there is a necessity for such a Convention must be admitted by all familiar with the feeling rife throughout the State. The Editor surely is aware of the general prevailing sentiment of the people upon this subject. He certainly is not ignorant of the Rail Road Conventions in various sections of the State, held for the purpose of urging upon the Legislature the importance and necessity of each individual scheme regardless of other sections and the interests of the State. A general Convention, met in the proper spirit, can we think, accomplish much towards reconciling conflicting interests and harmonizing different views. And by adopting a general system of Internal Improvements, based upon liberal and patriotic principles, looking to the good of the whole State, there will be much greater chance for the success of Internal Improvements at the next Legislature than otherwise.

We earnestly desire the co-operation of every citizen in North Carolina, and we know that there are many, very many, who are with us in this movement, and if properly conducted, cannot fail of success; but much as we desire its success, we have no disposition to see any one jump into the measure neck and heels. Neck and heels are useful in their place, but heads and hearts are vastly more so, when the subject is Rail Roads. We hope, therefore, that the Editor will give us his head and heart in this great enterprise—that he will attend the meeting of our approaching Convention, and then we shall behold head and heart and neck and heels strung together.

Charged.—The Fayetteville North Carolinian, a Democratic paper, has passed into the hands of Wm. J. Yates, who has for many years been at the head of the publishing department of that paper. R. K. Bryan, the former Editor, retires in consequence of ill health.

Valuable Property for Sale.—We call attention to an advertisement which appears in to day's paper, by J. H. C. Fann, Esq., proposing to sell on the 14th of November next, his valuable plantation, one mile North of Salisbury, and Twenty likely Negroes, consisting of men, women and children.

Auction Sale of Town Property.—By referring to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Matthias Beger, Esq., will offer at public sale, on Tuesday the 7th November next, (it being Court week in this place), a lot fronting on main street 27 feet, and running back 70 feet, and adjoining Wm. Murphy's Granite Row.—This property is situated in the most business part of our Town, and is an eligible situation for a store. Also, at the same time fifteen Acres of land, one mile from Salisbury, immediately on the main Charlotte road. For terms, see advertisement.

The Pee Dee Star Office is for sale. The Editor states that the business is paying a good profit and can easily be increased. Price \$1000. The offer open until 20th October next.

The dwelling house and kitchen of Mr. John Davis, of Union county, was consumed by fire on Sunday last.

The Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville North Carolinian, and several other Democratic prints, are out against Mr. Clingman, as one of the Senators from this State.

The Bank of Cape Fear gives notice of an intention to apply for an extension of its Charter and an increase of its Capital Stock, to the next Legislature.

The celebrated Warm Springs, located in Bath County, Virginia, were sold at auction on the 18th instant, for the sum of \$50,000.

Guion's Hotel, in the city of Raleigh, sold for \$9,700 on Wednesday the 20th instant. Mr. Kingsbury of Oxford, was the purchaser.

It is stated that the Rice Crop is fully equal, if not superior, to that of former years.

The Democrats have carried Arkansas by an overwhelming majority, and the Legislature stands on joint ballot, Democrats 75—Whigs 25.

It is rumored that a citizen of North Carolina will receive the appointment of Consul to Havanna.

There is over \$5,000,000 employed in Banking Capital in North Carolina.

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Gov. Reid offers a reward of \$250 for the delivery of James Wilson, the murderer of Nath. C. Clayland, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, a short time ago.

The meeting of the Grand Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance of this State, will be held in the city of Raleigh, commencing on Monday night the 16th of October next.

An affray occurred at Garysburg, in this State on last Saturday evening, between Dr. Calafrey and two men named Daniel. One of them, G. Daniel, drew a knife and stabbed the Doctor. His case is considered critical. The Daniels were arrested.

The Treasurer of the State advertises for proposals for the purchase of \$282,000 of the coupon bonds of the State.

H. B. Bird, President of the Petersburg Rail Road, is erecting a large and beautiful Hotel at Weldon, for the accommodation of passengers and others.

The New York Price Current publishes the official statement of the Cotton Crop for 1853-54. The total amounts to 2,927,908 bales, or 335,274 less than the one preceding.

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The Philadelphia Ledger states that Medical Students from abroad spend about \$100,000 per annum in that city.

The Washington Globe says that the Treaty annexing the Sandwich Islands to the United States is now at the State Department.

The Second Annual North Carolina State Fair, will be held at the city of Raleigh, beginning on Tuesday the 17th of October next.

Rev. Dr. Hooper has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Newbern, and accepted the Presidency of the Female Institute at Murfreesboro', North Carolina.

A premium of \$20 for the best specimen of an American newspaper printed in the year 1854, having due regard to its typographical and artistic appearance, is to be awarded at the County Fair in Sumner county, Tennessee, which is to be held at the town of Gallatin.

The Treaty with Great Britain, establishing "reciprocal Free Trade with its American Colonies and the United States is proclaimed by President Pierce.

Cosmos, the New York Correspondent of the Raleigh Weekly Post, states that Potatoes are \$2 bushel in New York city.

It is stated that there will be 25 per cent more Hogs packed in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin, than an average, and a large increase over last year.

In the interior of Illinois, Corn is selling at 35 a 40 cts. a bushel deliverable next Winter, and the Cincinnati Price Current says, that the general result will be a crop about one-third short.

It is stated in the Warrenton News, that Prof. Pennington, the Psychologist and Mesmeric Operator, intends to abandon the profession, and publish a paper in Charlotte in this State.

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