

by her cruisers on our commerce under the famous Berlin and Milan decrees. This agreeable intelligence is also brought by the Napoleon, and cannot be doubted, as the fact has been formally communicated by Mr. Ogden, American consul at Liverpool to Mr. Swartwout, collector of the port of N. York—at least so says the Commercial Advertiser, a bitter coalition paper.

We wonder if any of the coalition will now be candid enough to acknowledge that Gen. Jackson has proved himself competent to fulfil, advantageously, the intricate and important duties of President of the United States.—*ib.*

Commercial.—The President has issued his proclamation (dated Washington, Sept. 18.) suspending so much of the laws imposing discriminating duties of tonnage and imports with the United States, as relates to vessels of the Grand Dukedom of Oldenburg, and the goods imported in them, the Grand Duke having abolished all similar duties on the vessels and goods of the United States.

Religious.—A Methodist Camp-meeting was held last week at Soapstone, about 14 miles from this city. It commenced on Monday and continued until Friday afternoon. This meeting was crowned with unusual success. Large and respectable congregations attended from day to day; among whom the utmost harmony and good order uniformly prevailed. While the sacred truths of the Gospel were discussed with zeal and energy, great solemnity pervaded the whole assemblage; about 200 persons manifested deep penitence, 74 were made the happy subjects of the saving grace of the Redeemer, and 21 united themselves to the church.—*Raleigh Star.*

We have received the first number of the *Miners' and Farmers' Journal*, a paper recently established at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, by Messrs. Noble & Holton. It is neatly printed, and will be published weekly at 2½ dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or 3 dollars if not paid until after the expiration of six months.—*ib.*

Raleigh, Oct. 7.—Our Superior Court is still in session. On Tuesday, the whole day was occupied with the trial of Richard Powers, indicted for the murder of Jonathan Waynax, of Guilford, in June, 1829. The case was committed to the jury about 7 o'clock at night, and they remained out but a short time, when they returned with a verdict of *manslaughter*.

At the opening of the Court on Wednesday morning, Elijah W. Kimbrough of Tennessee, convicted of the murder of John Davis of this county was brought in to receive sentence of death. He is to be executed on the 5th day of November, next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock. After sentence was pronounced, he asked and obtained permission from the Judge to make a few remarks. He addressed the Court for about half an hour, in a disjointed manner, making the most solemn protestations of innocence and declaring that he fell a victim to the prejudices of the community. Before he was removed from the stand, "as the last request of a dying man" he asked

leave of the Judge to offer up a prayer to the throne of Grace, in the presence of the Court and the auditory. This was properly refused, the Judge remarking, that he might at the door of the Jail, if he chose, offer up such petition. A great crowd attended him to the Jail, where we understand, a Clergyman exhorted and prayed. The prisoner continued to make asseverations of his innocence, until he was removed to his cell.

When our paper was put to press on Wednesday evening, the trial of James Chamblee for Perjury was progressing.

We take pleasure in stating that Judge Daniel seems to have nearly recovered from the effects of his recent indisposition.—*Register.*

Supreme Court Decision.—We learn that the Judges of the Supreme Court have filed their Opinions, in the case of the State v. Slaughter, from Anson.—When the Court adjourned, this case was under advisement, and we are induced now, to notice the decision of that tribunal in this matter, in consequence of the important principle involved in the adjudication, and the great interest which it has excited in the community.

Slaughter was indicted in Anson Superior Court, for the murder of his father-in-law Taylor. He was arraigned and put upon his trial—the pannel were sworn and charged—the case was fully argued, and the Jury retired to consider of their verdict. At ten minutes before 12 o'clock on Saturday night, the Judge sent for the Jury, into Court, who being interrogated, replied that there was no prospect of their agreeing. The Judge then remanded the Prisoner, to be again tried on the same indictment. Slaughter applied to the Chief Justice of the State to be brought before him, by a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, for the purpose of enquiring into the legality of his imprisonment, asserting that he had been once tried for his life, and claiming to be discharged under that provision of the Constitution which declares, that "no person shall be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb." The writ was granted, returnable to the last Court, and the question arising thereon, was elaborately argued by Gaston, for the prisoner, and by Saunders, Attorney General, for the State. The Court decided, that where a Jury is charged with the trial of a prisoner for an offence affecting his life and the term of the Court expires before the rendition of their verdict, the prisoner cannot be tried again on the same indictment. Slaughter has, of course, been liberated from prison.

It is understood, that Judge Ruffin dissented from the opinion of a majority of the Court.—*ib.*

A Valuable Mine.—A sale was recently made of one eighth part of a Mine in Burke county, known by the name of the Brindle Mine, and belonging to the Messrs. Carsons and others. It brought \$5,000, making, at the same rate, the whole value of the Mine to be \$40,000,—a moderate estimate it is thought.—*ib.*

Knapp Executed.—On the 23th ult. John Francis Knapp was executed at Salem, for the

shocking murder of Mr. White. His deportment was decorous and solemn, but he made no confession.—The religious services were performed in the prisoner's cell by Bishop Griswold.—After which, about 9 o'clock in the morning, Knapp was conducted to the scaffold which had been erected about a rod back from the Jail; and the death-warrant being read, the drop fell, and he died almost without a struggle.—*ib.*

Petersburg Rail Road.—We are authorised to state, that Moncure Robinson, Esq. has been appointed Engineer of the Petersburg Rail Road Company, and that the location of the Rail Road to the Roanoke will be commenced during the present month.—*Pet. Times.*

Died, in Sussex, Va. on the 2d inst. Mr. James M. Boyd, a native of Ireland, Mr. B. was riding his horse at full speed, when coming in contact with a cow lying in the road, he was thrown, and killed. He was a teacher of a respectable classical school in Sussex, and was highly esteemed by all to whom he was known.

Georgia.—The Governor of Georgia has issued his proclamation for an extraordinary session of the Legislature, to convene on the 13th October. The reasons for the step are thus stated:

"Whereas, thousands of persons have entered upon the lands of the State, in the occupancy of the Cherokees, and are now, and have been for some time past, employed in taking great quantities in value of gold therefrom: And whereas, this state of things was unforeseen by the Legislature, and therefore, no laws have been passed for the prevention thereof, &c.

Manufactures.—According to an article in the Pawtucket (R. I.) Chronicle, the prospects of many of the manufacturers are now quite flattering. The plan heretofore adopted of keeping business in a single channel, is no longer adhered to, and the machinery, instead of running as formerly, almost wholly on coarse sheetings and shirtings, is employed in almost as many branches as there are mills. The consumption of calico cloths has increased to a very great extent. A new branch of industry, which bids fair to employ a number of mills has been opened in the manufacture of cambries: one establishment at Pawtucket is said to might eight thousand dollars worth of cloth per week, and another of the same capacity is erecting at Providence. The manufacture of cotton duck has also been commenced with every prospect of success.

Imprisonment for Debt.—The Boston Manufacturer says that all the Judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts have expressed a decided belief that the law authorizing imprisonment for debt is unconstitutional. Daniel Webster has offered his services gratuitously, to plead against its constitutionality, whenever any respectable body of citizens shall request them.

Exploring Expedition.—We learn that Capt. Stanton, of the brig Bogota, recently from the Pacific, contradicts the report, which was put in circulation about the time of his arrival of the alleged abandonment of the exploring expedition, by the brigs Seraph and Anneawan. While in the Pacific,

Capt. S. had frequent intercourse with the commanders of these vessels, and never during that time heard either of them hint at such an intention.

Office Seekers.—We infer from the following paragraph, extracted from a letter from Paris, that this patriotic class of citizens is almost as numerous in France as in this country:

"In the moment of danger, and in the midst of fire, there were about 80,000 combatants in the streets of Paris. There are now more than 100,000 office seekers in the anti-chamber, and God knows that the working men who flew with such alacrity to the defence of the country are not among the solicitors: they have returned to their peaceful labors. It was the turn of patriots to show themselves when the grape shot was flying; it is the turn of greedy office hunters to show themselves when the pillage of good places is at hand."

Lafayette.—The following are extracts from a letter of the Parisian correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, Its date is the 8th of August:

"I think we shall have peace! But believe me, that question depended on the voice of one man—and that man was Gen. Lafayette. If on Friday night, when 1200 of the bravest and most intelligent of the youth of Paris marched down to the Chamber of Deputies to demand that there should be no hereditary Peerage, and in fact no Chamber of Peers; if, I say, at that moment General Lafayette had said to those brave young men, "Yes, my friends, we will have a Republic," before 24 hours France would have been declared a Republic by the people. I do not say by the Peers—by the Deputies—by the Bankers—by the rich merchants, or men of property; but I do say by those who effected this Revolution—that is to say, by the People. And even yesterday, if in the Chamber of Deputies, when Lafayette rose to address the House, when there was the silence of death, and when each one dared not to breathe till they had heard some few words from this Republican hero—if then, Lafayette had said, "Gentlemen, I protest against your proceedings. France shall have a Charter—but shall not have a King." France would have had no King, and France would have maintained her position though millions should have been slain. It is to General Lafayette that the Duke of Orleans owes the Crown, which tomorrow will be placed upon his head. The Royalists and Ultra Royalists were prepared to a man to support the Republican party."

The Holy Alliance.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, in an article entitled *The French Revolution*, contains a number of extracts from the "state papers and proceedings published by the several European congresses, from the first formal treaty of alliance against Napoleon, in March 1814, down to the general congress, held at Verona in 1822."

The most pointed passage, however, from the documents brought into view by the journal we have quoted, is one from the proceedings at the Congress of Verona. The first and second articles, as they cannot be made to seem more monstrous by comment, we quote entire, to speak for themselves.

"Art. 1. The high contracting parties well convinced that the system of representative government is as incompatible with the monarchial principles, as the maxim of the sovereignty of the people is opposed to the principle of divine right, engage, in the most solemn manner to employ all their means, and unite all their efforts, to put an end to the system of representative government, wherever it is known to exist, in the States of Europe, and to prevent it from being introduced into those States where it is not known.

"Art. 2. It cannot be disputed, that freedom of the press is the most efficacious means employed by the pretended defenders of the rights of

nations, to injure those of princes, the high contracting parties reciprocally promise to adopt every possible measure for its suppression not only in their own States, but in all others in Europe."

It is scarcely credible that such doctrines of government could be promulgated in the nineteenth century.

Fright.—A most singular instance of terror in the human species is recorded in the Journal de Medicine for 1827. It occurred in the hospital of Salpetriere (in France.) A female was so affected with horror on hearing that her daughter, with two children in her arms, had precipitated herself out of a window and were killed on the spot, that her skin in a single night, from head to foot, became as black as that of a negro.

The Rev. GEORGE WILLIAMS will preach the Friday before the third Sunday in this month at Kehukee M. H. Saturday, at Cotten's; Sunday, at Williams'; Monday, at Tarboro'; Tuesday, at Cross-roads; and Wednesday, at Log Chapel.—*Com.*

Price Current, At Tarboro', Norfolk & New-York.

	OCT. 5.	per	Tarbo'	Nor'k.	N. Y'k.
Bacon, -	lb	7 8	8 9	9 11	
Beeswax, -	-	20 25	21 22	21 23	
Brandy, apple	gall	60 80	38 41	33 86	
Coffee, -	lb	16 20	11 12 1/2	11 15	
Corn, -	bu'l	40 50	48 50	48 52	
Cotton, -	lb	9 9 1/2	10 12	11 13	
Cotton bagging	yd	20 25		18 21	
Flour, supf.	bb'l	\$5 5 1/2	\$5 1/2	\$5	
Iron, -	lb	5 6	4 1/2	3 4	
Lard, -	-	7 8	10 12	10 11	
Molasses, -	gall	40 50	24 28	23 26	
Sugar, brown,	lb	10 13	7 10	7 9	
Salt, Turks I.	bu'l	75 80	48 50	44 47	
Wheat, -	-	70 80		95 100	
Whiskey, -	igall	40 50	32 35	25 28	

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of John H. Mathewson & Co.

Was on the first day of the present month (October) dissolved by mutual consent. All persons who are indebted to the said firm are requested to call on John H. Mathewson, and settle their accounts by the 15th November next—all persons who have claims on said firm will call on him for pay.

The BALANCE of the GOODS on hand will be sold at cost until Friday and Saturday, 29th and 30th of this month, when they will be offered at vendue.

N. MATHEWSON,
J. H. MATHEWSON.
Tarboro', 12th Oct. 1830.

State of North-Carolina,
EDGECOMBE COUNTY.
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
September Term, 1830.

Rhoda Shollington }
vs. }
William Shollington, } *Petition for Divorce.*

WHEREAS, a subpoena *ad respondendum* and *alias* have been issued against the defendant in this case, which was returned by the Sheriff of Edgecombe county, that the said defendant was not found, and proclamation having been made publicly at the door of the Court-house of said county, by the said Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpoenas, and he having failed: *It is therefore ordered by the Court,* That notice be given six weeks in the North-Carolina Free Press, and the Raleigh Register, for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Edgecombe county, at the Court-house in Tarborough, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard *ex parte*.

WITNESS, Nathan Mathewson, Clerk of the said Court, at office, the second Monday of September, A. D. 1830.

Test,
N. MATHEWSON, Clk.
Price adv \$3.50. 8-6

The Raleigh Register will publish the above and send account to this office.

Just Published,
And for sale at this Office, and at Mr. E. Porter's Store,

A Patriotic Discourse,

DELIVERED BY THE

Rev. JOSHUA LAWRENCE,

At the Old Church in Tarboro' N. C.

on Sunday, 4th July, 1830.

Price, 10 cents single—or, \$1 per doz.

Tarborough, Aug. 11.