

Roll of the Members of the next General Assembly.

COUNTIES.	SENATORS.	COMMONERS.
Ashe,	Alexander Little,	John A. M'Rae, Jeremiah Benton.
Bladen,	John Gambill,	Taliaferro W'cher, Jona. Horton.
Bertie,	Geo. Cromartie,	Robert Lyon, Benj. Fitzrandolph.
Beaufort,	Alex. W. Mebane,	John Lee, Thomas H. Speller.
Brunswick,	J. O. K. Williams,	Henry S. Clark, S. Smallwood.
Buncombe,	Fred'k J. Hill,	Wm. R. Hall, Abram Baker.
Burke,	Hodge Rabun,	Nathaniel Harrison, J. Picket.
Camden,	Peter Ballew,	Edward J. Erwin, J. H. Perkins.
Caswell,	Thos. Tillett,	J. N. Mac Pherson, J. S. Burges.
Carteret,	James Kerr,	Littleton A. Gwyn, Step. Dodson.
Chamberland,	James W. Bryan,	James W. Hunt, Elijah S. Bell.
Chowan,	Dnn. McCormick,	Dillon Jordan, jr. David M'Neill.
Cabarrus,	Wm. Bullock,	Wm. Byrum, Thomas Hoskins.
Chatham,	David Long,	Dan. M. Barringer, Levi Pope.
Columbus,	Hugh McQueen,	Richard Coten, John S. Guthrie.
Currituck,	Caleb Stevens,	J. Frink, Marmaduke Powell.
Craven,	Daniel Lindsay,	Joshua Harrison, Alfred Perkins.
Davison,	Rich. D. Spaight,	John M. Bryan, Abner Neal.
Duplin,	John A. Hogan,	George Smith, Charles Brummel.
Edgecombe,	John E. Hussey,	James K. Hill, Owen R. Kenan.
Franklin,	Benjamin Sharpe,	Lemu. Deberry, Joseph J. Pippen.
Granville,	H'y G. Williams,	Thom. Powerton, Simon Jeffreys.
Guilford,	James Wyche,	Charles R. Eaton, Elijah Hester.
Gates,	J. T. Morehead,	Jesse H. Lindsay, Ralph Correll.
Graecae,	Wm. W. Cowper,	Whitell Stallings, L. Reddick.
Halifax,	Wyatt Moye,	Jas. Harper, Thomas Hooker.
Haywood,	Andrew Joyner,	S. H. Gee, William M. West.
Hertford,	N. Edmonston,	Joseph H. Walker, J. L. Smith.
Hyde,	John Vann,	R. C. Borland, Kenneth Rayner.
Iredell,	William Selby,	R. M. G. Moore, J. L. Swindell.
Jones,	John M. Young,	J. A. Kink, Solomon Loudermilk.
Johnston,	James Harrison,	James W. Howard, J. Hammond.
Lenoir,	Josiah Houder,	James Tomlinson, Kedar Whitley.
Lincoln,	Wm. D. Moseley,	Council Wooten, Windall Davis.
Macon,	John B. Harry,	Henry Cansler, Michael Hoke.
Martin,	Benj. S. Brittain,	Jas. W. Guinn, Jacob Siler.
Moore,	Jesse Cooper,	Raleigh Roebuck, Alf. M. Slade.
Montgomery,	Cornelius Dowd,	John B. Kelly, J. A. D. M'Neill.
Mecklenburg,	Reuben Kendall,	William Harris, Peter B. Lilly.
Nash,	Stephen Fox,	James M. Hutchison, J. A. Dunn.
New Hanover,	S. L. Arrington,	Samuel Brown, Ford Taylor.
Northampton,	L. H. Marsteller,	Charles Henry, John R. Walker.
Onslow,	Wm. Moody,	Wm. E. Crump, Ro. B. Gary.
Orange,	D. W. Simmons,	Dan'l S. Sanders, Dan. Thomson.
Pasquotank,	Joseph Allison,	John Stockard, James Forrest.
Perquimans,	F. Whitehurst,	Thomas Bell, John B. Muse.
Person,	Jesse Wilson,	Jon. H. Jacobs, J. T. Granbury.
Pitt,	John W. Williams,	J. M. Williamson, Robert Jones.
Randolph,	Alfred Moye,	Macon Moye, John L. Foreman.
Richmond,	Alfred Staley,	Wm. B. Lane, Zebedeo Rush.
Rockingham,	Alex. Martin,	Geo. Thomas, John R. Buie.
Robeson,	David S. Reid,	Philip Irion, Blake W. Braswell.
Rowan,	Malc. Patterson,	Oliver K. Tuton, Alex. Watson.
Rutherford,	Thos. G. Polk,	John Clement, Jesse W. Walton.
Sampson,	Alan W. Moore,	John H. Bedford, J. M'D. Carson.
Stokes,	Ed. C. Gavin,	Dickson Sloan, Isaac W. Lane.
Surry,	Matt. R. Moore,	J. E. Poindexter, C. H. Matthews.
Tyrrell,	Har. M. Waugh,	T. Clingman, Mordecai Fleming.
Washington,	Geo. H. Alexander,	Chs. Mc'leess, Thomas Hassell.
Wake,	John B. Beasley,	U. W. Swanner, A. Davenport.
Warren,	Saml. Whitaker,	A. Rogers, Jr. Wm. M. Haywood.
Wayne,	W. N. Edwards,	J. H. Hawkins, T. J. Judkins.
Wilkes,	John Exam,	Calvin Coor, Giles Smith.
Yancy,	James Wellborn,	William Horton, John Watts.
	Thomas Baker,	May Jervis, Samuel Byrd.

TOWNS.

Fayetteville—Thos. L. Hybart.	Halifax—Robert C. Bond.
Edenton—H. W. Collins.	Wilmington—Edward B. Dudley.
Salisbury—William Chambers.	Newborn—Mathias E. Manly.
Hillsboro—William A. Graham.	

NOTE.—The counties not marked sent all Whig members—those marked thus, \* all Republicans—thus, † two Republicans and one Whig—thus, ‡ one Republican and two Whigs—making 112 Republicans and 90 Whigs. Total—202 members.

FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT.

From England.—The packet ship Columbia, Capt. Cobb, from Liverpool, brings dates to the first of August, and details of an unsuccessful attempt on the life of the King of France and his Sons, by an infernal machine, while on parade in celebrating the *trois jours*. It does not appear that this was the result of an extensive conspiracy, but it is impossible to do away the impression that political considerations led to the attempt, the effect of which will be to strengthen the power of Louis Philippe, and afford excuses for strong conservative measures—measures which will abridge the liberty of speech and the press. The following from our Liverpool Correspondent, give details of the event.—*N. Y. Star*.

Attempt to Assassinate Louis Philippe.—An attempt has been made to assassinate Louis Philippe by means of an infernal machine. The attempt was made on Tuesday, July 28, during the celebration of "the three glorious days"—the result of which has been to give France all the "glory" of having deposed an imbecile, and Louis Philippe all the profit of accession to a throne. The particulars of the attempt, as far as I can glean them from the

French papers, and the very full private correspondence, from Paris, of the London journals, are as follow:

On Tuesday, the King, accompanied by his three sons, (the Duke of Orleans, the Duke of Nemours, and the Prince of Joinville,) and a numerous staff, were proceeding to review the troops. The Royal cortege quitted the Tuilleries at nine o'clock, and on leaving the Place du Caroual proceeded by the Rue Rivoli and the Place Vendome. The troops—or rather a portion of them—were formed in line along both side of the Boulevard at the head of the Rue Madelaine. These troops the King reviewed, and retraced his steps, partially, toward the Place Vendome, where the troops were to file off before him. While he was at the Madelaine, inspecting the troops in line, the preparations must have been made, the aim of which was to destroy, "at one fell swoop," himself and his three sons, and thus put a summary end to his dynasty.

At twelve o'clock, at the moment the King reached the Boulevard du Temple (a little before the Theatre des Eumambules) was heard a dreadful explosion, like irregular platoon firing. The opinion at first was that it was a discharge of fire works, but in a moment the awful and deadly na-

ture of the perpetration became apparent. The cries of the wounded were heard—dreadful confusion ensued—and then, for the first time, the people learned that a shower of balls had been fired at the King and his cortege, from an infernal machine, placed in the front window of a house.

The first and most prominent object was the King.—Waving his hands the National Guards and the people, and pointing to his sons, beside him, as if shewing that they escaped. An aide-de-camp held up the hat of a marshal of France, the feather stained with blood.—This was the hat of Marshal Mortier, Duc de Trevis.—this gallant man (one of Napoleon's warriors) had been instantaneously killed by one of the balls of the infernal machine. The King's arm was grazed by a ball, his horse wounded in the neck, but he displayed great coolness, and instantly rode up to the house whence the discharge came. It is curious that had the King occupied his proper place in the procession, his would have been the forfeit life. He did not take the centre of the road, but retained that place, on the side, next the troops he had been inspecting.

Besides the Duc de Trevis, the following were killed:—Gen. de Lachasse de Verigny; Capt. Villate, aide-de-camp to Marshal Maison; Lieut. Col. Rieusec, of the 8th Legion; four grenadiers; a Colonel in the army; two citizens; a woman and a child. The wounded were General Heymez, (struck by 5 balls, one of which carried away his nose,) Generals Colbert, Pelet and Blin; Col. Raffle; Capt. Marion; one citizen, and five women. All of those are not expected to recover. Three or four others slightly wounded.

Immediately on the fall of the Duc de Trevis, smoke was seen to issue from the third story of a house, No. 50, on the Boulevard du Temple. The 1st and 2d stories were occupied by a wine merchant. Each story had but one window and a single room. The house was invested and searched. The room in which the infernal machine was, is only 6 feet by 7. The machine was very strong, and consisted of 25 gun barrels, in a frame, and could be discharged at once. They were so disposed as to be able to strike a man on horseback in the centre of the Boulevard. They were so heavily loaded, that although the barrels were new, five of them had burst. A man named Auguste Girard, a mechanic, aged 24, was taken in custody. His room had a back window, to which he had attached a rope, that he might make his escape. The bursting of the barrels severely wounded him in the neck, lip, and forehead. He was in the act of escaping by the rope, out of the back window, when the police apprehended him. He was taken to the Conciergerie. Persian blinds had masked the machine until the moment for action. A train of powder communicated with the whole 25 barrels, and caused the simultaneous explosion. Each barrel had six balls. Two of the barrels missed fire. The death of Gerard was believed to have taken place on Wednesday from his wounds. He confessed his crime, denying that he had accomplices. Two white hats, of different sizes, were found in his room, so that probably another person was cognizant of this plan.

After the explosion, an aide-de-camp galloped off to take the news to the Queen. From him the troops learned it, and when the King advanced to complete the review, he was hailed with shouts of "Vive le Roi."—On being asked if he was wounded, he said "no, but my horse is hurt, and my poor comrade killed," pointing to the Duc de Trevis.

The review proceeded, and at 5, the King joined the Queen and the Princess at the Tuilleries.

It is singular that the family of the Duc de Trevis, wished him not to attend the review. He was a tall man, and said "no, they may attempt the King's life, and

I may cover or avenge him." When he was struck, M. Thiers was so near him as to be covered with his blood. Immediately on the King's return to the Palace, crowds of people flocked to see him, and all the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers paid him visits.

At six o'clock, the King and Queen went, unattended, to pay a consolation visit to the Duchess de Trevis.

The Chamber of Peers met on Wednesday, when M. Persa minister of Justice, proposed that the Chamber should form itself into a Court of Justice to try the assassins. Girard is the only one in custody, and if he be not dead, his death is hourly anticipated.

From Spain we have better news: the Carlists have again been defeated. Three of the British auxiliaries have been taken and shot by them. In this *casus federis* England must interfere, as it is contrary to the compact between Lord Elliott and Don Carlos.

In Portugal there has been a slight change of Ministers. Sylva Cavalho again takes the Finance Department.

The cholera rages extensively in the south of France and throughout the whole of Egypt.



TARBOROUGH.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1853.

The Fall Term of the Superior Court for this county commenced in this place on Monday last and terminated yesterday, Judge Seawall presiding. No case of importance was tried with the exception of that of negro girl Sylph, the property of the late George W. Woodman, charged with burning the dwelling house of Mr. Lackey in December last—the jury acquitted her, but the judge decreed that she be remanded to jail until the jail fees, costs, &c. be paid, and security given for her good behavior the ensuing twelve months, or for her removal out of the State.

Gov. Swain has issued a Proclamation directing the Polls to be opened in this State on Monday the 9th day of November, and to continue open the 10th and 11th days, for receiving the votes for or against ratifying the Amendments proposed by the recent State Convention.

The excitement in this vicinity respecting the negro letter has subsided, and the general impression appears to be that it is the production of some evil-minded white person intended to favor some base or selfish purposes.

Several anti-abolition meetings have been recently held in different parts of the county of Halifax. The Advocate states that at a meeting of the citizens of the town and county on the 14th inst. an individual named Nehemiah Pratt, was summoned before the meeting as a suspicious person—but no evidence appearing against him, he was acquitted and discharged. He however gave up the name of a person who had been formerly in his employ, who was an abolitionist and had lectured on the subject: Daniel C. Tyler, Haddam, Connecticut.

The next Congress.—The elections for members of the 24th Congress have been held in all the States except Maryland and Mississippi. The delegations in all the other States are full, with the exception of one vacancy in South Carolina, occasioned by the

death of Mr. Davis, and four in Georgia, occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Wayne, Sanford, Terrell, and Schley. The whole number of members elected is therefore 225, leaving one to be chosen in South Carolina, four in Georgia, two in Mississippi, and eight in Maryland. Total, when the House is full, 240. The political sentiments of the members elect may be thus stated:—

Whig	Van B.	Doabl.	
Maine,	2	6	0
New Hampshire,	5	0	0
Massachusetts,	11	0	1
Rhode Island,	2	0	0
Connecticut,	6	0	0
Vermont,	5	0	0
New York,	9	31	0
New Jersey,	6	0	0
Pennsylvania,	11	17	0
Delaware,	1	0	0
Virginia,	5	16	0
No. Carolina,	7	6	0
So. Carolina,	5	2	0
Georgia,	5	0	0
Alabama,	5	0	0
Louisiana,	2	1	0
Tennessee,	11	2	0
Kentucky,	8	4	1
Ohio,	10	9	0
Indiana,	1	5	1
Illinois,	3	0	0
Missouri,	1	1	0
	95	127	2
		95	

Van Buren's maj'y, 32

In case the election of President should devolve upon the House, the votes of the above States would stand thus: For Van Buren (those in Roman) 11—against him (those in italics) 10—blank (Missouri) 1—total 22. Maryland will give its vote against Mr. Van Buren, and Mississippi, probably, for him. In this case, Van Buren would be elected by a majority of one vote. There is, however, a small chance that Mississippi may elect opposition Representatives, i. e. men favorable to White; in which case there would be a majority against Van Buren. There is also a possibility (not a probability) that the delegation from Missouri, Indiana, or Illinois, may vote for Harrison or White.—*Jour. of Com.*

Amos Kendall.—We feel disposed to deal out justice to all who discharge their duty faithfully to the public, whatever prejudices we may have entertained heretofore against them. The course pursued by Mr. K. as Postmaster General, in relation to the Abolition Periodicals, is such as to call for the commendation of all who value the rights of property and the stability of the Union. He has just addressed another letter to the Postmaster of the City of New York, in which he repeats his former doctrines on the subject of Abolition papers and pamphlets deposited in the Post Office for transmission to the slave-holding States. He admits that the Postmaster General has no legal authority, by any order or regulation of his Department, to exclude from the Mails any species of newspapers, magazines, or pamphlets. He however deems it the duty of Postmasters to stop them, and approves of the conduct of the New York Postmaster in so doing. "As a measure of great public necessity," he says, "you and the other Postmasters who have assumed the responsibility of stopping these inflammatory papers, will, I have no doubt, stand justified in that step before your country and all mankind."—*Raleigh Reg.*

Failure of the Apprenticeship System.—Mr. Madden, who went out from England to the British West Indies, as one of the special Justices to execute the provisions of the Act of Parliament for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the British Islands, has returned to the former country, after an absence of one year, and has published the results of his observation and official experience in relation to the practical operation of that Act. The system, he states, has proved an entire failure.—*ib.*

A Philadelphia paper received yesterday mentioned the sale of some fine peaches at \$12 a bushel, while a Camden, S. C. paper received at the same time says peaches are worth 12¢ a bushel at that place.

Fayetteville (Ga.).

At Moore Superior Court held last week, Judge Straup presiding, a man named James Stewart was tried for the murder of his son, and found guilty.—The Judge granted a new trial. The evidence, we understand, was entirely circumstantial. Both father and son had been drinking on the evening in which the murder is charged to have been committed.—*ibid.*

Can this be true?—The Editor of the *American Bible Society* has used for printing the newspapers and pamphlets of the Abolitionists. If this be so, the southern public can see to what purposes the thousands of dollars which they have contributed to this society, are appropriated. If they use the presses of the society, doubtless the type and all other materials are in their service—kind of co-partnership business—thus are we made instrumental (by furnishing them money) in disseminating incendiary publications throughout our own territories. The Southern public should know the truth of this matter, in order that if the managers and agents of the bible society are in collusion with the fanatics, they may be more careful hereafter in contributing to a fund which is perverted to so base a purpose.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Wake Forest Institute.—An extraordinary revival of religion is going on among the students of this institution. A correspondent of the *Biblical Recorder*, under date the 29th August, says that thirty had professed a hope in the Saviour, and all, with a single exception, were deeply concerned.—*Ral. Star.*

Toppan in Danger.—A New York paper of the 10th inst. states that a party of Southern gentlemen had actually visited the North with the avowed intention of kidnapping this misguided man, and delivering him up to the summary justice of the South.—*ib.*

Cholera.—The Buffalo N. Y. Whig of Sept. 2, has the following:

Public Health.—Our authorities, on Thursday last, after two weeks silence, made a report showing 41 deaths by cholera since the day of their preceding bulletin.

Remarkable Death.—On Monday last as Capt. Thos. Keith, Thompson, Connecticut, was trying the mail in his chase Thompson to Pomfret, he was overtaken by a couple of ladies who observed that he was without his hat and very pale. Soon after passing him they discovered his hat lying by the road side and afterwards his whip. This intelligence being communicated to a neighboring house, some of the family set off after him, and overtaking him found him lying in the chase still holding on to the reins of his horse. When they reached the house referred to he was alive and bowed to a gentleman who was standing in the doorway. Captain Keith was about 66 years of age.—*Boston Gazette.*

Attempt at Murder.—We learn that the Hon. Thomas Douglas, United States District Attorney for East Florida, was shot while in his bed, about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning 23d inst. The shot passed through the window and the netting about the bed, within about six inches of his head, and lodged in the wall. This is the second attempt on the life of this most respectable man.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Courier.*