

Nashville Races.—We learn verbally, the following particulars respecting the Nashville Races, which commenced on Tuesday last. First day, the Sweepstake was won at two heats by J. K. Bulluck's Hdicker, beating one other. Second day, the Proprietor's Purse, \$200, two mile heats, taken at two heats by O. P. Hare's Canary Bird, beating five others. Third day, Jockey Club Purse, \$350, taken at two heats by David McDaniels' Vashiti, beating one other, belonging to O. P. Hare—said to have been a close contested and beautiful race. Vashiti was purchased from Mr. J. K. Bulluck by Mr. McDaniels for \$2,750, last week at the Warrenton races, pending a race in which she was beaten.

The races over the Tarborough Course, near this place, will commence on Tuesday next. Several fine horses have already arrived, and many more are expected. Much sport is anticipated.

Hogs.—Our country friends must not hold out for such extravagant prices as they are now asking for their fresh pork, or they will drive the consumers to the Baltimore market, where prime hogs are plenty at \$8 1/2 to \$9, and are delivered here, free of expense at 9 1/2 to 10.

Cotton.—Cotton commands, in this City, from 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 cents. Between fifty and a hundred bales were sold here last week at 10 cents.

The Fayetteville Observer of the 29th, quotes the price in that place at 10 to 11 1/2.

George W. Mordecai, Esq., President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, has left this city for Europe, for the purpose of negotiating a loan for the Company.—ib.

Florida.—The election for Delegates to the Convention to form a State Constitution for Florida, has just taken place. We observe, from the returns that have reached us, that our respected friend, Dr. Sam'l. C. Bellamy, late of this State, is elected one of the delegates from Jackson county by a handsome majority.—ib.

A strait road.—That part of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, extending from the Rocky Point station, to Moore's depot, being about fifty miles, is as strait as a line can be drawn.

We are informed that the Steamer Neptune, bound from Baltimore to Charleston, went ashore, on what is called the Horse Shoe shoal, on Tuesday morning last. This shoal is situated within the New Inlet, through which the Neptune, had passed, for the purpose we presume of touching at Smithville. The Gov. Dudley hence to Charleston, took off the Neptune's passengers, and conveyed them to their destination.—ib.

Rail Road between Charleston and Georgetown.—We brought recently to the notice of the public a scheme for the connection of Charleston with Georgetown, (S. C.) by a Rail Road, as part of the line of communication, through Wilmington, (N. C.) between the North and South. On conversing with a number of individuals of property and influence, in the district of country through which such a road would pass, and who fully appreciate the benefits of this project, we are satisfied that the cost, including bridges over both the Santee, would not exceed our estimate of \$500,000. That an investment by capitalists in such an undertaking would produce as large a return as on almost any rail road in the Union, we feel satisfied, from the great amount of travel that must take place on it. A number of individuals of large means are ready to subscribe to such an enterprise, if an impulse were only given to it. The increasing abundance of money and the difficulty that must shortly take place of finding advantageous employment for it, render this the acceptable period for the commencement of the undertaking. We should be prepared now to engage in the work, so as to mature it as nearly as possible after the completion of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road. We understand that this road will be ready for travellers in its whole extent by the 1st of June next, and that the proprietors expect to complete by the 1st of December next, 110 miles, when it is understood that the great mail between the North and the South will be transported on it.

Charleston Patriot.
From the Raleigh Standard.
Highly Interesting.—The following

which is extracted from the Mobile Examiner, will be highly interesting to our democratic republican friends; they will be gratified to find that the proposition for an Independent Treasury originated with the author of the Declaration of Independence:

Origin of the "Sub Treasury."—There seems to be much difficulty in tracing the origin of the Sub-Treasury Bill to its legitimate source. Some give the honor of the measure to Gen. Gordon of Virginia, and others to Mr. Benton. The following, however, contains the germ of the whole matter, and is extracted from a letter of Thomas Jefferson to Albert Gallatin. To the great champion and father of Democracy then belongs the suggestion of this most admirable proposition.

"But in order to meet a general combination of the banks against us, in a critical emergency, could we not make a beginning towards an independent use of our own money, towards holding our own bank in all the deposits where it is received, and let the Treasurer give his draft or note for payment at any particular place, which in a well conducted government, ought to have as much credit, as any private draft, or bank note, or bill, and would give us the same facilities which we derive from the banks?"

Another Treasury Circular.—In another column will be found a notice from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that he will pay in advance of the period on which they fall due, all the Treasury Notes issued on or before the 21st of May last, being about two and a half millions of Dollars. The Federalists no doubt will contend that this Circular will ruin the Country. The Banks, we presume, have got the principal part of those Treasury Notes in their own vaults, for which they paid out their Notes, and receive the interest on the Treasury Notes. The effect of this Circular will be to send back the shillings of the Banks to their respective places, and deprive them of 6 per cent, which they now get from the government. What a wicked government to pay their debts, before they are due. How cruel it is to oppress the Banks by paying them in their own coin.—Fay. Jour.

Since the triumphant result of the Administration party has been known, some of the Federal papers hint at another revolution in the money market, and no doubt will charge it upon the Government. If the Banks were to create such another panic for political effect we are not prepared to say what would be the consequence. We are well aware, it would not be so tamely submitted to as the last was. The people have expressed their opinion through the ballot box, and by such large majorities it appears they are determined not to be ruled by a Federal Bank Aristocracy. But we presume they want to apply the bank screws to Congress again. We advise them to be cautious of such a dangerous experiment.—ib.

The Crops.—We are glad to learn from the "Carolina Watchman," that the Corn Crops in Stokes, Surry, Davie, and Rowan, are better than was supposed, before they were gathered. The current price for new Corn is 50 cents per bushel, Flour \$3 per cwt., Oats 30 cents, Bacon 15, Butter 12 1/2, Lard 12 1/2, Beef 4 and 5 cts., Mutton 5 cts., Chickens \$1 a dozen. Most of these articles, says the "Watchman," are afforded in great abundance at these prices, so there is no great danger of our people's starving the next year at the least. One thing to help out our Corn Crops in many places, is the large quantity of Oak mast.—Rul. Reg.

More Banks.—Notice is given in the "Greensboro' Patriot," that application will be made to the Legislature, at its ensuing session, to charter a Bank to be located at Greensboro'; also to charter one, to be located at Fayetteville, with a Branch at Greensboro'.—ib.

Fever in Charleston.—We are happy to learn from the Charleston Courier, that the Stranger's Fever has considerably decreased, although it has not entirely disappeared. For a number of days, they have had fine weather, and one morning there was a "decided black frost."—ib.

The Committee of Safety, at Warrenton, gives notice through the "Reporter," that the Small Pox has been arrested, and that persons may visit the place with safety.—ib.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26.—Cotton.—The sales of new Cotton in this town are at 10 to 11 1/2 cents. At New Orleans, 11 1/2 to 13 1/2 cents. At Augusta, 11 to 13. At Charleston, 10 to 13 1/2, principal sales at 13 1/2. At Cheraw 9 to 12 1/2.—Observer.

Exchange.—Both the Banks in this place now check on the Northern cities at 1 per cent premium. South Carolina notes are taken universally, we believe, in all purchases, at par, but, not being bank-

able, can only be sold at from 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. discount.—ib.

Pennsylvania Convention.—By a vote of the state a convention was convened in this state to draft an amended Constitution. This convention, after a six months session, and at a cost of near half a million of dollars, reported a new constitution for the consideration of the people, who were required to vote for or against its adoption at the annual election in October. The returns of the voting on the amendments proposed to the Constitution have been received from all the counties, and the new Constitution has been ratified by a meagre majority of 2,113 votes.

Dreadful mortality among the Indians.—The Cassville Pioneer of the 2d inst., says: "Nothing this week from the agency. The Indians are still in camps, and dying daily. A gentleman has informed us that there has been at least 500 coffins made for the Indians at that place alone." These must be the Pottawattamies on the March West. The poor creatures seem destined every where to a speedy destruction by sword and pestilence combined.

N. Y. Star.

From Florida.—Gen. Taylor, Commander-in-chief in Florida, passed through Tallahassee from Tampa with two companies of Dragoons Oct. 9, on his way to Chattahoochee to pacify the fugitive Creeks and induce them to emigrate. The General had with him, Chief of the Tallahassee's, the son of Neamatla, and his negro interpreter. The Micasukies and Tallahasseees have shown some friendly disposition. The General says no Indians are embodied, and he hopes to persuade them at least to remove east of the Suwanee.—ib.

Mormon war renewed—bloodshed.—In the Louisville Journal of Oct. 16th, we have latest news from the Mormons, and despatches to Gov. Boggs at St. Louis. Several hundred of these armed are encamped at a new rendezvous, called Dewitt, (Mo.) a few miles above the mouth of Grand River. A body of armed citizens, with a field piece, were near them, and several skirmishes had taken place, in which two or three were wounded. The citizens, or rather mob, are under a Dr. Austin of Connecticut, and a Col. Jones. They offered to pay the Mormons for their lands and 10 per cent interest, and transport their people out of the county. The Mormons said they would die first, and have since been so strengthened by a reinforcement from the main body at "Far West," in Caldwell county, 70 miles distant, that the mob deferred making a general attack.—ib.

A great Abolition row was kicked up in Danbury, Fairfield county, Conn. on Thursday night last, in consequence of the Rev. Mr. Colver, from this city, attempting to deliver an Abolition Lecture in the Baptist Church. A great multitude of the citizens gathered around the church, broke in the windows, pelted the lecturer with rotten eggs, and prepared to ride him on a Rail, but he escaped. He resolved, however, to try it again last night, and the Trustees of the church gave their consent for him again to occupy their shattered building. The result of the last trial is not yet known here.—ib.

Disgraceful Riot.—The New York Express of October 22, says: Last evening the disgraceful farce of Fanny Wright & Co., was again repeated at the Masonic Hall, and we venture to say, a more brutal scene never disgraced the annals of the great commercial emporium. At the usual hour for the commencement, the Hall was filled to overflowing, and not less than 5000 tickets probably, were disposed of at the usual price of one shilling each. At the commencement of the lecture, some slight interruption took place from the hooting and hissing of the crowd, but this was speedily put down by the interference of a large body of the watch who had been ordered in attendance by the mayor. The lecture proceeded and was gone through with without farther interruption; the crafty Fanny carefully avoiding throughout any allusion to politics on either side of the question.

At the close of the performance, nearly an hour was consumed before the male portion of the audience retired from the Hall. By this time the crowd without had increased to a most fearful extent—not less than 10,000 persons were assembled in front of the building. A large number of females, who, (to their shame be it said,) had attended the lecture, now attempted to effect their egress. This movement was not effected without the most degrading insults, and partial and personal violence from the mob.

The bonnet of each female was overturned as she passed, and the most disgusting epithets applied to each passer by the crowd eagerly searching for the object of their increased and excited passions. At length the heroine of the hour made her appearance; as she passed down the staircase and the long passage way, no symptoms of personal violence were exhibited, but the feelings of the assemblage were

manifested by means of groans, loud and deep. As the fair Fanny reached the street door, the crowd made a simultaneous rush towards her. Being surrounded by the police, she was in a measure protected from violence; but yet so great was the pressure that she was lifted from her feet and forced along the walk to the corner of Anthony street. Down the street her supporters were forced, and watchmen forming a double file cordon for a moment staying the violence of the mob, till she was placed in a coach, which was fortunately at hand, and hurried off, homeward bound, amid the shouts and imprecations of the multitude, thousands of whom followed her even to the door of her lodgings.

The scenes of violence did not end here. Several females who were at the time passing on the west side of Broadway, were assailed by a band of ruffians and shamefully treated. Two of their number, viz: Wm. Taylor and John H. Miller, were secured by the watch and safely lodged in Bridewell. Excitement and violence seemed now to reign in every quarter. Officer Benjamin Hays, with a friend, was passing down Pearl street, and when near the corner of Centre street they encountered a mob of 100 persons, who had assembled seemingly with the determination to end the night in riot and confusion. Mr. Hays with accustomed daring and promptitude, rushed into the midst of the rioters, and at the imminent peril of his own life, secured two of the ringleaders, Alexander Fanning and David Knapp, who, with the aid of the watchmen, were safely lodged in prison, and the mob then dispersed.

Horrid Murder by a Boy.—It appears that the young lad Purdy, who was shot in Milton, Orange county, in this State, some weeks since, while gathering grapes in a tree with his comrade, was the victim of a vile boy named John Baker, who deliberately took aim at him with the gun which Purdy had left below. The shot knocked out an eye and several teeth and penetrated the brain, causing death. Purdy and Staples had been a gunning, and were afterwards joined by Baker, who picked a quarrel with P. because he would not lend him his gun. Baker has escaped. The act is fully as atrocious an instance of precocious crime as can be found on record.—N. Y. Star.

The Brunswick (Geo.) Advocate of the 4th instant, states that eight companies of mounted men are to be raised forthwith from the Eastern division, to move against the Seminoles supposed to be in the Okefonokee swamps. Gen. Charles Floyd has been appointed to the command.

The Southern Commercial Convention at Augusta, Geo. adjourned the 17th, the 2d day of their session, after adopting a report and resolution going largely, we are pleased to perceive, into a recommendation of rail roads and canals, and all works of internal improvement. A vast augmentation of Banking Capital and its direct conjunction with these public works, is strongly recommended. Also, a close connection with foreign banks.

A silver cup was presented to Mr. Wm. Dearing, of Athens, Geo. as the first who suggested the idea of a Southern Convention.—N. Y. Star.

A Singular Affair.—The Salem Gazette, informs us of a singular affair which occurred in Danvers recently. In the morning of a rainy day, a man and woman went on foot to a clergyman, to be married. The service was duly performed, and the happy couple retired to their home. Nothing is known of the history of the succeeding day; but on the day after that, when the man came home from the field to dinner, he found his house locked up.—Not obtaining entrance otherwise, he finally forced the door, and entering, found a note from his wife, stating that she had gone where he would never see her again.—It has not been discovered what became of her.

Execution.—The Charlottesville Va. Advocate of the 3d inst. states that the two negroes, Lucinda and Andrew, lately convicted in Bath county, of the murder of Mr. Mayse's children, were executed agreeably to their sentence, at the Warm Springs, on the 24th ult. A gentleman who was present states that they persisted to the last in denying all agency in the murders. It is also stated that the girl, on whose testimony chiefly those slaves were convicted, has since her acquittal confessed that she alone had committed the murders—but if this be the fact, it is believed that little reliance could be placed in her confession, as from her size and tender age, there is little probability that she could have perpetrated the horrid acts—besides there was abundant other circumstantial evidence to warrant the conviction, independent of the girl's statement on the trial.

Lynching Extraordinary.—A barrel of whiskey was recently tarred and feathered, and then consumed by fire, at Valley Forge, Va. after a temperance address by the Rev. Mr. Hunt; the leader of the work of destruction was a dealer in ardent spirits.

France has fitted out a new naval expedition ostensibly against Mexico. The

Prince de Joinville commands one of the corvettes. But a gentleman of high character, in Washington, has received letters from France, which he has laid before the President, stating that this expedition is in reality intended against the island of Cuba!! This, if true, is highly important.

On the night of the 30th ult. near Marietta, Ohio, Henry Ranger, aged about 20 years, was stabbed twice by his father-in-law, with a butcher knife, and on the night thereafter died of his wounds.—Morrison, the murderer, is in prison.

Another fatal Steamboat Explosion.—The Grand Gulf Advertiser says the "floes" of the steamer Gov. Shelby "collapsed" near the mouth of the Arkansas and scalded 20 deck passengers, most of them mortally. Where are the Steamboat Inspectors? This is the first fatal explosion since the law of Congress passed. "Collapsing floes" is a soft expression, by which selfish owners of boats hypocritically mean "bursting boilers."

Warning to Steamboat Owners.—The Steamboat Pilot, at Mobile, has been fined \$500, and the William Wallace seized, for breaches of the late law of Congress, relative to steamboats.

Interesting from Canada.—The New York Post of Monday says: "We hear from a source we deem respectable, that there is likely to be further trouble on the frontier. A gentleman writes, 'Things are coming to a head on the frontier. I think by the 1st proximo, we shall have a renewal of the Canada war, and if I am not deceived, under an organization and with a reciprocity on the part of the inhabitants generally, very different from what characterized last winter's and spring's operations.'"

Foreign.

Very Late from Europe.—The packet ship Hibernia, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 28th and London to the 27th September, both inclusive. The New York papers furnish the following items:

The chief topic of interest in matters of trade relates to the Grain market. The weather had continued fine for harvesting, and the crop would be secured in excellent condition; yet, notwithstanding this, prices had advanced, and speculators were shaping their calculations for a further rise. The duties on grain had advanced to 2s. and 8d per quarter, and were very soon expected to be up to 10s. 6d., and 6d. per bbl. on Flour. Great complaint was making against the corn laws. The accounts from Dantzic and some other parts of Europe are less favorable to large supplies from thence, than had been anticipated.

Cotton remained about as before. A considerable movement had taken place in tobacco.

France and Mexico.—It is affirmed that an order has been issued from France to the effect that, in the event of a war between France and Mexico, all vessels sailing under Mexican letters of marque, will be treated as pirates, unless their crews are composed of at least two-thirds Mexican.

Washington Market, Oct. 30.—Turpentine, new dip, \$3.00; Old \$1.90; Scraps, \$1 00. Tar, \$1 50.—Whig.

Petersburg Market, Oct. 26.—Cotton. We quote new crop 11 to 12 cts—old 10 to 11 cts. Flour, \$8. Corn, \$5. Bacon, (hog round,) 15 1/2 to 16 cts.—Int.

Norfolk Market, Oct. 26.—Cotton, 9 to 11 cents; Corn, 86 to 88 cents; Bacon, (hog round,) 14 to 14 1/2; Lard, 13 to 14 cents. Remarks.—Cotton is much enquired for; some lots of new, ordinary quality, have brought 11 1/2 cents; a choice article would bring our highest rate. Flour is more steady, and prices less likely to give way. Corn is declining, and holders appear more anxious to realize. Herald.



MARRIED.
In Chicago, Illinois, Hon. Samuel T. Sawyer, of this State, to Miss Lavinia Peyton, daughter of the late Col. Francis Peyton, of Alexandria, D. C.

Notice.

IS hereby given, that the subscriber will petition the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to emancipate slave
ELI,
Belonging to the estate of Godwin Cotten, dec'd, in pursuance of the Will of said dec'd.
EPHRAIM DICKEN, Executor
of Godwin Cotten, dec'd.
Oct. 22d, 1838. 43 5