

for many years, an acquaintance and friend of the deceased, and that this friendship had constantly been reciprocated. The dispute was commenced and prosecuted by the deceased, under the influence of intoxication, and the fatal termination of it, though unavoidable by the defendant, was the more to be regretted because of the good understanding that had always prevailed between the parties, and because the deceased was a man of good behavior when sober and in the full possession of his reason. The jury retired after the close of the testimony, and in less than a minute, returned a verdict of acquittal,—and in this verdict, it is believed the sense of all who attended the trial, most unhesitatingly concurred.

The next case that was taken up was that of a free man of color named Morgan. He was indicted for the murder of James Wiggins, a white man. The prisoner was defended by Messrs. Whitaker and Spruill. The testimony in substance, was that the prisoner and the deceased, not long before the homicide, had a quarrel and that a few days thereafter, and before the homicide took place, the prisoner had been heard to make threats against the life of Wiggins, in the event of another dispute occurring between them—that soon after this the deceased with three other men, went to the prisoner's house in the night with a view of chastising him and required him to open the door, he refused to do so, upon which the door after several attempts, was pushed open, and the deceased entered and as he did so, the prisoner struck him with an axe burying the blade up to the helve in his bowels. The prisoner instantly fled and the deceased very soon died of his wound. After a lucid charge from Judge Donnell, the jury retired and in about ten minutes, brought in a verdict of manslaughter.

The third case, was an indictment against Polly Carter alias Polly Harrison, for the murder of Nancy Combs, both free women of color. It appeared in evidence, that at the very moment when the deceased came in sight of the prisoner, the latter was listening to a conversation calculated to exasperate her against the former and immediately ran to her and struck her on the face. The deceased who was a tall and athletic woman, and very far gone in pregnancy, threw the prisoner down with ease and while the parties were in this situation, a white man named—Hall came up and kicked the deceased violently in the side, just above the hips. The parties were then separated, and soon afterwards the prisoner made another attempt to revive the fight. Upon this part of the case, there was direct contradictions among the witnesses. Some, and the greatest number, affirmed that the person of the deceased, was not touched, and others that she received a blow of some violence about the small part of her back, from the prisoner. The deceased immediately complained of much pain in her side, and continued to linger in much distress for 6 or 7 days when she was delivered of a still born child, and died. In the opinion of physicians who heard most of the testimony, the death was caused by the violence in the affray and the prisoner was found guilty of woman slaughter, and imprisoned one month, and to pay the cost of the indictment—Hall had fled from justice.

On Thursday evening, Lemuel Turner was arraigned on an indictment for the murder of J. H. Harwell, Clerk and Master of our Court of Equity. The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the charge; and having offered an affidavit for the continuance of the cause, and that being refused by the Court, it was removed to the county of Warren.—*ib.*

Warren Superior Court.—William Garner (charged with the murder of his wife) whose trial was removed from Northampton to Warren, was put upon his trial on Wednesday the 15th inst. The examination of the witnesses, of whom there were 13 or 14, was not concluded until dark; the arguments of counsel and the charge of the Judge occupied several hours, so that when the Jury retired to make up their verdict, it was be-

tween one and two o'clock. On Thursday morning about eleven o'clock the Jury bro't in a verdict of Guilty. Sentence of death was pronounced upon the prisoner, from which he appealed to the Supreme Court. The trial attracted a crowd of attentive hearers to the Court House, and was in every respect a most interesting one. The prosecution was ably conducted by Gen. Saunders, and we have never heard a more ingenious and eloquent defence than that submitted by Mr. Badger in behalf of the prisoner.—The testimony was entirely circumstantial.—*War. Rep.*

Late from Europe.—The Packet ship Hannibal, at New York, furnishes London dates to the 20th September, and Portsmouth to the 22d. The Cotton Market continued firm at former quotations. The extracts contain no political intelligence of moment. The following is the only article which we think worth copying:—

The Cholera prevails with great violence in many parts of Europe, and particularly in Sweden. Up to the 19th of Sept. there had been 3179 cases and 1279 deaths of that disease in Stockholm—population short of 80,000.

Rev. W. Hudgins will preach at the Falls Tar River on Thursday, the 6th of November; 7th, at Old Town Creek; 8th, at Tarborough; 9th, at Williams's M. H.; 11th, at Lawrence's M. H.; 12th, at Deep Creek; 13th, at Conocuary.—*Com.*

DIED.

In Pitt county, on Saturday the 25th inst. Mr. Willis Randolph, aged about 85 years, leaving a concourse of friends and relatives to mourn his departure.

Prices Current,

At Tarborough, Norfolk, and New York.

	per	Tarboro	Norfolk, N. York.
Bacon, lb.	8 10	10 11	9 10
Beeswax, lb.	18 20	18 19	20 22
Brandy, apple, gallon.	40 55	37 40	28 31
Coffee, lb.	13 17	12 13 1/2	10 13
Corn, bushel.	60 65	60 65	65 68
Cotton, lb.	12 12 1/2	13 14	14 16
Cotton Bagging, yard.	50 55	14 28	14 26
Flour, superfine, barrel.	600 650	575 600	500 650
Iron, lb.	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Lard, lb.	9 10	9 10	7 9
Molasses, gallon.	25 40	28 32	25 30
Sugar, brown, lb.	16 12	7 1/2	7 9 1/2
Salt, Turks Is'd, bushel.	70 80	40 45	38 40
Wheat, bushel.	70 80		112
Whiskey, gallon.	40 50	25 28	25 26

At Tarborough and Washington.

	Tarboro.	Wash'n.
Staves, W. O. pipe (long m)	\$23 00	\$32 00
do. do. hhd. do.	12 00	16 00
Tar, hhd.	1 00	1 25
Turpentine, dip, do.	1 50	1 90

GREAT FALL

IN THE

Prices of Dry Goods!

JAS. WEDDELL,

NOW in New York, has the pleasure of announcing to his numerous customers and the public, that he is now purchasing by far the

CHEAPEST

AND MOST

Fashionable Assortment

He has ever yet had the honor of exhibiting to them, and is fully authorised in saying at least

20 per cent. Cheaper

Than they could be purchased a month ago. Those therefore that wish the very latest and most approved style of Goods at

Extraordinary Low Prices,

Will do well to wait a short time until his Assortment arrives. Oct. 25, 1834.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Arthur Knight, deceased, are requested to present them for collection between this and the 1st of January next, or this will be plead in bar of their recovery. Also, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to settle the same by that time.

SALLY KNIGHT, Administrator.
Oct. 28th, 1834. 58-3

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the people of NASH COUNTY, and all the adjoining counties, that he is no longer

Constable of said County,

And all those having claims in his hands for collection may apply to Isaac B. Hunter and find them. They will please pay him the cost and deliver him my receipt and take up the papers, as I expect to start to Alabama in a few days.

JAMES HUNTER, Const.
28th Oct. 1834. 55 5

Ladies Call,

At the well known and Cheap selling

COTTEN'S,

AND examine his splendid assortment of black and fancy colored Silks, elegant fancy colored figured Foulard do. A few pieces elegant Challays, bishop Lawn, elegant Muslins and Laces, black and fancy Merino, beautiful new style Calicoes. There you may also find a few dozen pair gum elastic and fancy Garters, a handsome assortment of fancy lined and bound gum elastic over Shoes (a very comfortable article for winter,) an elegant assortment of Gloves and Hosiery, elegant Bonnets, very superior white and colored corded Robes, under Sleeves, silk and thread corset Laces, elegant fancy Handkerchiefs, tared cambric do. Belts and belt Ribbons, bonnet do. Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Bracelets, bead Bags, belt Buckles, silver Thimbles, shell, tuck, side and neck Combs, toilette do. A very handsome assortment of satin, kid, prunella and calf skin Shoes. A good assortment of Perfumery, with many other articles which have just been received and will be sold very cheap, but no charge will be made unless there is a sale.

J. W. COTTEN.

20th Oct. 1834.



NOTICE.

THAT on Friday, the 28th of November next, will be sold on a credit of six months, at the late residence of David Mayo deceased, a parcel of

Likely Negroes,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, fat Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Wheat, Rye, all of the Household and Kitchen Furniture, farming Utensils and other articles too tedious to mention, the property of said deceased. The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold. A bond with approved security will be required by the Subscriber before the property is delivered.

W. D. HOPKINS.

Oct. 18th, 1834.

Notice.

ON Thursday, the 13th November next, the Subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence on Cokey, 80 or 90 Hogs, 175 barrels Corn, 1 cotton Gin, Cotton Seed, and many other articles too tedious to mention, &c. As I am going to remove westward, the sale will be positive. Terms, six months credit, with interest from the date.

W. K. BULLUCK.

Oct. 18th, 1834.

P. S. The Subscriber has a good blooded filly, one year old, that he will sell at private sale.

W. K. B.

Lawrence & Lemay's

And GALE'S,

NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANACK,

FOR 1835.

For Sale at this Office at the Raleigh prices, viz: 10 cents each, 75 cents a dozen, \$4 for half a gross, \$7 a gross, &c. Oct. 1834.

North Carolina Standard.

The Constitution, and the Union of the States — they must be preserved.

THE undersigned proposes to issue a Weekly Newspaper, with the above title and motto, in the City of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Practically a Printer, and having for many years conducted a Press in another part of the State, the principal object of the undersigned, in now locating himself in Raleigh, is employment for himself and support for his family.

And believing that the establishment of a Paper at the Seat of Government, which shall do justice to the venerable and patriotic Chief Magistrate of the Union, and to the measures of this Administration, and through whose columns the legitimate and cardinal principles of Republicanism shall be defended and inculcated, is demanded by the present crisis of political affairs, and called for by the sentiment of the People of the State, the undersigned has adventured to engage in the enterprise, with the hope of being sustained in his efforts for the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

It is an anomaly in the political history of the times, that, in a State which is so emphatically Republican in principle as North Carolina—which has on three several occasions, by large and triumphant majorities, supported and sustained Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, believing and knowing him to be a safe depository and faithful representative of their principles—and whose People, it is confidently believed, are still devoted to his cause—should have no paper at its Capital, through whose columns the measures of his Administration can be fairly vindicated, and the voice of his friends freely heard. It is the desire, and shall be the zealous endeavor of the undersigned, to afford that facility.

His earliest political impressions were in unison with those of the Democracy of the nation; which experience, and his growing years, have conspired to strengthen, until the settled princi-

ples of his maturer age are but the realization of his early convictions. Cherishing these sentiments, at the first demonstrations in favor of Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, the undersigned (at that period the Editor of a paper at Salisbury) espoused his cause, believing that one possessed of such lofty patriotism, and whose signal services to the country so emphatically constituted him its benefactor, could not be other than a most worthy representative of the Democracy of the Union. With continued and unshaken confidence in his patriotism and integrity of purpose, it is with highly gratified feelings that the undersigned is now afforded an opportunity of devoting himself anew to the same cause, but in a more extended sphere.

Ardently attached to the National Constitution, and to the Union of the States, as constituting an impregnable safeguard to our political, civil, and religious rights, whatever may have a tendency to violate the provisions of the one, or endanger the perpetuity of the other, shall receive the most unreserved condemnation at the Editor's hands. And while the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, blessings guaranteed by the great Charter of our Rights, shall remain unawed by the threatenings of ambition, or unsmothered by the corruptions of aristocracy, the Editor promises, not only that "the Constitution and the Union of the States," (which he has adopted as the motto of his paper,) shall be strenuously vindicated, but that a rigid enforcement of and prompt obedience to the popular will, that most important principle of Representative Government, shall be called for and advocated through the columns of his paper.

A full and fair discussion of those important and leading political topics of the day—the *United States Bank, Internal Improvements*, and the *next Presidency*—will be admitted in the "Standard." But opposed, from principle, not only to the U. S. Bank, but to all other National moneyed monopolies, as well as to a wasteful system of Internal Improvements by the General Government, the Editor will raise his voice against these ill-advised measures, in whatever shape they may be presented; and he will equally oppose the exercise, by Congress or the Executive, of all *constructive* powers, believing that the perpetuity of the Union is only to be secured by a judicious division of powers between the General and State Governments, allotting to the first only that which is strictly delegated to her, and to the latter what is clearly reserved to them. As regards the all-absorbing question of *Who shall be our next President?* The Editor will, in due time, be ready to inscribe on his banner the name of him who shall be selected by the Democracy of the States, as the Republican Candidate.

Although, at this particular juncture, a more than ordinary attention to General Politics is called for by public sentiment, yet it is the design of the Editor to devote a large portion of his paper to the local affairs of the State, and the peculiar interests of her citizens. Located at the Seat of Government, he will be enabled to communicate to the People early and correct information of the proceedings of the Legislature while in session, and to give prompt advice of all acts of other servants of the People. He will zealously advocate whatever may contribute to develop the rich resources, unfold the latent energies, and elevate the character of North Carolina, as well as encourage all that may tend to enlighten the People in regard to the internal advantages with which they have been blessed by nature. He will strive to make his paper a disseminator of facts—an assertor of the truth—a vindicator of innocence and virtue—a censor of vice—an advocate of justice—a promoter of harmony and social order in the community—a detector of fraud, imposture, and crime—and a sentinel, promptly to warn the People of the first approaches of every danger with which their rights and liberties may be threatened.

In fine, it is the Editor's desire and hope, should gentlemen of leisure and suitable acquirements favor him with their contributions, to render his journal useful to the Agriculturist, profitable to the Christian, entertaining to the searcher after news, instructive to the man of science, amusing to the miscellaneous reader, and a "Standard" under which the patriot and politician may rally, confident of a secure defence against the evils of Consolidation, and a still more dangerous political heresy which seeks to spread itself through the land, "mingling its fitful blasts with the steady current of Consolidation, and threatening, by a combined movement, greater injury than any before dreaded."

With this brief expose of the object, the design and future purpose of his journal, the Editor throws himself upon the liberality of the public, and solicits such aid and assistance from those who may be friendly to his enterprise, as shall enable him to sustain a Paper which shall be no discredit to the State, but worthy of the cause which it is his pride and boast to be an humble but zealous advocate.

The "North Carolina Standard" will be printed on an imperial sheet, at least equal in size and execution to any paper in the State; and issued once a week, at three dollars a year.

The first number, it is hoped, will be out during the first week in November; the Editor therefore requests, that the names of all those who shall have subscribed previously to the last of October, may be immediately thereafter forwarded to him at Raleigh, that he may be enabled to determine how many of the 1st No. to strike off.

PHILO WHITE.

October, 1834.