

From the Washington Union.

TRANSACTIONS IN VIENNA.

We lay before our readers a communication giving a curious account of some scenes which have lately transpired in that populous and excited metropolis.

It is proper to add, by way of explaining the first part of Mr Stiles's communication in the Vienna journal, that it was by an application at the police office, an inspection of their passports, he discovered that the individuals were not American citizens.

VIENNA, Austria, July 15, 1848.

To the Editor of the Union: STATEMENT.

Dear Sir: This city has been thrown into considerable excitement this week by the arrival here of what was said to be a deputation from the United States, bringing a sum of money to the students of University here, and tendering an army, a navy, and pecuniary assistance on the part of that country to the people of Germany.

Upon the perusal of this article, the eyes of the community were immediately opened. Every voice was raised in condemnation of the impostors, and this self-constituted and highly honored deputation, shrinking into their former insignificance, secretly fled from the city, leaving for insertion a piece acknowledging (to the great mortification and regret of the professors and students of the University who had been so sadly duped) that they were not deputies; that they had brought no money, but that they would, if they ever reached New York again, give an answer to the charge d'affaires of the United States at Vienna.

"A LOOKER-ON IN VIENNA."

From the Advertiser of Cincinnati.

Few persons, even among our own citizens, entertain adequate notions respecting the extent and magnitude of western business. If I were to assert that the exports of Cincinnati surpassed those of New York, I should startle even intelligent persons here, and incur ridicule elsewhere, if the assertions were left without its proper evidence.

The exports of Cincinnati for 1847, which was the first year during which any register of exports was kept, were valued at \$53,735,152, being an excess over those of New York amounting to nearly three millions of dollars.

These statistics serve distinctly to show the vast superiority of interior to foreign commerce, as a means of adding to the wealth of any community. The probability is that five times the amount of productive industry was sustained in our shipments over theirs—the great body of their exports being merely forwarding of the products of the West.

Will somebody loan us the Arabian Nights? We want to refer to the story of Sinbad the Sailor; and see if it will do to compare Gen. Taylor, who accepts a whig nomination and yet asseverates that he is not a whig candidate, to the old man astraddle of Sinbad's neck and shoulders.

The Jackson (Mich.) State Gazette, a leading whig organ, as we learn by the Sandusky Mirror, has struck the Taylor flag, and goes for the Buffalo nominations.

Wm. Skaggs, Esq., aged 100 years, died at his residence in Green Co. Ky., on the 20th of August. He was one of the old pioneers of the dark and bloody ground, was in the army of the Revolution.

Later From Europe.



New York, Sept 14—10 p. m.

The royal mail steamer Europa arrived at her wharf this morning, at 8 o'clock, from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 2d instant, bringing seven days later intelligence than the Hibernia, after a passage of twelve days.

In Liverpool, during the week previous to her sailing, favorable representations as to the crops in the United States had induced holders of breadstuffs to offer American descriptions more freely, and the choice afforded was large.

CORN MARKET.—At the Liverpool corn exchange on the 1st of September, it was announced that the duty had declined during the week 1s. per quarter on wheat; 6d. per quarter on barley, oats, beans, peas, and rice for each.

Wheat has declined 3d. to 4d. per bushel, on both free and bonded. Flour in sacks was 2s., and in bbls. 1st. lower. There was no change in the market value of oats and barley. Oat meal was sold at a decline of 1s. per quarter.

There was a better demand for Indian corn for shipment than on Tuesday. Provisions more steady, with a disposition on the part of holders to take lower prices.

COTTON MARKET.—Liverpool, Sept. 2.—The demand for cotton continued steady, the trade not holding large supplies. The sales for the week were 39,400 bales. Upland and middling qualities were the same as last week; Orleans had declined 1/4d., but had advanced 1d. on lower and middling qualities.

At public sales Sea Island was heavy, prices being from 1/4d. to 1/2d. lower than previously.

IRELAND.

Ireland continued perfectly quiet, and was becoming more tranquil. Lord John Russell had made his tour for the purpose of a personal inspection as to the condition of the crops in Ireland, and as to fears entertained of another famine.

The special commission will not commence to sit as soon as has been expected, as the counsel for the prisoners are to receive an official intimation on the subject a fortnight before the day fixed for its opening. The commission is to be held at Clonmel about three weeks hence. The immense mass of documentary evidence has been the cause of the delay.

Meagher and several other of the confederate leaders, now in the State prisons, are busily preparing themselves for their defence.

Wm. Smith O'Brien maintains his non-chalant air to such persons as are permitted to see him. He complains bitterly of not being permitted to read the newspapers, which he declares to be one of his greatest pleasures.

A society, for promoting the periodical sittings of the Imperial Parliament in Dublin, has been formed under very influential and distinguished auspices.

ENGLAND.

Numerous arrests of leading chartists continue to be made at Manchester and the adjoining towns. Five had already been tried and sentenced to fifteen months' hard labor in jail.

Dr. P. Murray McDowell, a leading chartist, has been convicted of uttering treasonable language, and sentenced also to two years' imprisonment.

The announcement that Mr O'Gorman has escaped, is now positively confirmed. He is known to be in Paris.

It is confidently stated that Mr D'Arcy Magee, sub-editor of the nation newspaper, has succeeded in making his escape to America, where he has been before, as an editor of a Boston journal.

FRANCE.

Flight of Louis Blanc and Caussidiere.—The long expected debate on the report of the committee of inquiry into the affairs of the June insurrection came off on Friday week.

Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, and Caussidiere separately defended themselves; the two former in the most indignant terms, repudiating each and all of the charges against them. The latter, more humble, went into details, and contradicted seriatim the insinuations against his honor.

When Caussidiere descended from the tribune, General Cavaignac, as president of the Assembly, read, amidst profound silence, the requisition from the Attorney General of the republic, calling upon the Assembly to authorize proceedings to be instituted against Louis Blanc and Caussidiere, charged with being authors and accomplices in the May attempt at insurrection. Caussidiere then stated that the Assembly must decide immediately.

After an exciting debate, warrants were granted and issued by the police, who proceeded at once to their residences. Louis Blanc has since fled to Belgium. He was arrested at Ghent by the authorities, having no passports. The government, however, released him, and he sailed for England, arriving at Dover on Tuesday. Caussidiere has not been found. He probably lies perdu in Paris.

Louis Philippe has applied to France for his private funds.

During the week the French trials were continued.

ITALY.

Austria has accepted the mediation of France in her Italian difficulties, and expresses the hope that through the intervention of the central German power at Frankfurt, peace may ensue between the belligerents. This proposition does not perfectly satisfy France, and an armed interference is thought of.

GERMANY.

The German Assembly is engaged in discussing the constitution. The Hungarian troops have been defeated by the Serbian rebels with great slaughter. A serious riot had occurred at Vienna, occasioned by an attempt to reduce the wages of the female laborers. The contest between the laborers and the national guards continued for three days. Six laborers were killed, and sixty-one wounded, including the women. They had taken refuge on an island in the Danube.

Berlin, also, was the scene of a riot. The house of the President had been attacked with fragments of benches, railings, and stones. Barricades were attempted, and several were killed or wounded.

The Austrian and Prussian ministers had both introduced bills into the assembly to suppress public meetings.

EXECUTION IN HAYTI.

The schooner Mary Chilton, Captain Fales, arrived at Boston from Jeremie, which port she left on the 14th ultimo. The following extracts from a letter from an American merchant of Jeremie will best explain the state of affairs there.—Owing to the stagnant state of affairs there are few or no sales, some collections and little security; coffee is very high and scarce, and very difficult to be obtained; a large stock of provisions on hand and no purchasers; shops all shut up, and the goods deposited in the stores of foreign merchants to secure them from pillage, with which we are threatened every night; thus you can form a small idea of the state of things. I do not think Hayti will be longer habitable for civilized man. The same deplorable event which has befallen Jeremie, is suspended over every town in the French part of the island, and the approach of the President is the signal for desolation; we to the poor fellow whose innocence may have prevented his flight; they have determined to exterminate the mulattoes and are effectually accomplishing their object. They even propose driving off foreigners, and establishing black merchants."

Capt. Fales, himself, gives a melancholy account of matters in that country. He has on board the Mary Chilton six refugees from Jeremie, one of whom, named Bosse, was under sentence of death, but escaped on board the M. C. in female apparel. The other refugees are Bosse's brother-in-law and his two sons, and Messere and son. Two or three have brought some property with them, but others are nearly penniless. During the stay of the President in Jeremie—twenty-days—five men were shot, and fifty were imprisoned. The execution of the five which took place on Thursday, is described by Capt. Fales as a scene of very affecting character:—

The condemned were brought into the public square, dressed all in white, with their arms tied behind. Hundreds of women, in tears, were kneeling and beseeching for mercy. A detachment of about four hundred of the army, with their officers on horseback, were drawn up to carry

an old man, the father of thirteen children. The soldiers fired one by one, and seven balls entered his body. Another was the son of an old woman, a doctress, who had by her skill, saved the lives of many blacks, which was, however, of no avail. The first ball entered at the side of the young man, and came out at the back. He told the general who commanded at the execution, that America was a country of liberty and humanity, and would not look coldly on such barbarous bloodshed. Six more balls were then put into his body, when he fell, and even after he was down, they riddled his body with balls. After the whole five had been thus executed, their friends were allowed to place their bodies in coffins, when they were followed by large crowds of people to their graves. Even the soldiers of the President's army were in tears at the sad spectacle, which so alarmed the President that he left the town at twelve that night, it was supposed for his house near Aux Cayes.

It is said that, previous to the execution, the President was waited upon by a large number of the relatives of the condemned, mostly women, praying for mercy. The President came out, dressed in a red vest, which he always wears upon execution days. While wives and mothers were pleading for the lives of their husbands and sons, the President stood laughing at them. Two executions took place after the President left Jeremie, and two more were to be executed on the Thursday after Capt. Fales left. A leading merchant, named Chassayre, who had been condemned to be shot, and who would not fly on account of his wife's sickness, had so far escaped death by bribing the general in command, at the rate of \$100 per day. It is feared that as soon as his means are exhausted, he will be given up to the executioner. The following card was signed by the 22 refugees whom Captain Fales saved by conveying them in his vessel from Jeremie to Kingston, Jamaica.

A Card.—We, the undersigned, do hereby present our unfeigned thanks to captain Rufus S. Fales, of the schr. Mary Chilton, for the noble manner in which he risked his life to save us from the greatest dangers, to which we were exposed, as well as thirty or forty others proscribed, and our lives in jeopardy. We also tender our thanks to his mate, Mr William Plummer, and the crew under them, for their co-operation in this present noble and humane act.

M. MOREAU, and others. Kingston, Jamaica, July 26th.

RICE HARVEST.—The Winyaw Observer of yesterday says:—"The Rice Harvest continues to progress, and the weather has been favorable, with the exception of a few showers of rain. The entire crop it is supposed will be an average one."

Mr. J. W. Collins sent us from Mr Robert Hume's plantation, last week, a head of rice which contained four hundred and seventy grains, all well filled and nearly matured. This is an unusual number for a single stalk of Rice."

HON. FRANCIS W. PICKENS.

This talented and distinguished son of South Carolina, having been on a visit to this place with family, left here on Friday last, for his home in Edgefield District. As much interest has been felt lately in the course of South Carolina on the Presidential election, the following letter from Mr Pickens in reply to an invitation to address the Democratic Association in this place, will be read with interest. We have been assured by several intelligent gentlemen from the up country of South Carolina, that the people of that State are breaking away from the position of neutrality sought to be imposed upon them by some of their politicians, and that the State is perfectly secure for Cass and Butler.—Athens (Ga.) Banner.

ATHENS, September 7, 1848.

Gentlemen: I received your invitation to address a Democratic meeting next Saturday evening. I am this far on my way from the Springs on account of the health of Mrs Pickens, and regret that we are obliged to leave in the morning for home. I have had no part in public matters for more than two years, but confess I feel deep interest in the cause you are engaged in. All the cherished principles of our party are at stake in the issues now pending. It is idle to suppose that the success of Gen. Taylor, in the present contest, does not involve the triumph of the leading measures of the Whig or Federal party. Once place the nominee of their party in power, with his little political experience, and we shall have to battle over again the same principles and the same measures that they urged at the extra session of 1842, when they had a temporary ascendancy. If we have achieved anything by defeating a United States Bank—a stupendous system of the distribution of public funds, and Internal Improvements—if we have gained anything by the triumphs of free trade and the annexation of Texas, then let us hold on to these achievements and these triumphs of the Democratic party, and yield no position, not even an outpost to our bitter opponents, under their insidious approaches, with the unmanly cry "no party, but the people's candidate."

How any man, whose destiny is cast in the weaker portion of the confederacy, can ever give his support to a candidate who openly offers, if elected, to suspend the veto power upon all questions in which we have a vital interest, and upon which the majority may be against us, is to me a matter of the utmost astonishment.

The present administration have done their duty faithfully to the country, and I sincerely hope their power and their principles may be transmitted by a triumphant majority to those who profess the same principles and stand pledged to carry out the same measures.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, F. W. PICKENS.

To Col. H. Holsey, Blanton Hill, esq., and Jacob Phinizy, esq.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LATE LETTER.

The reader will find on the first page of today's paper, the late letter of Gen. Taylor to Capt. Allison, his brother-in-law.

We cannot see that this letter will help him any. It pleases many of his supporters as a matter of course; but we see nothing in it to induce or entice a democrat to vote for him; but on the contrary, much to prevent one from so voting.

The Washington Union says:

Gen. Taylor speaking of his nomination by the whig convention says: "The convention adopted me as it found me—a whig—decided but not ultra in my opinions. This statement is incorrect. The whig convention did by no means 'adopt' Gen. Taylor 'as it found him.' It found him pledged over and over again 'in no case to permit himself to be the candidate of any party.' It found him fully pledged in his Richmond Republican letter (written only three days before his Alison letter) to run as an independent candidate, and not to withdraw his name 'whoever might be the nominee,' either of the whig or the democratic convention! In this position the Philadelphia convention found him. In this position they did by no means adopt him. Before he could be adopted, Mr Saunders and the Louisiana delegation were called in to stand as his political godfathers, at quite a new political christening of him! And the result was, that the sturdy 'independent' candidate of his previous letters, that would run whether or no, was turned into a very pliant and submissive personage, whose name would be considered as withdrawn from the canvass, 'by the very act of going into the Convention,' unless he were made its nominee! This was how the whigs 'adopted' him; and just how they did not 'find him!'"

The Cheraw Gazette says: "This letter is a labored effort to satisfy the Northern whigs of his whiggism, and to allay the gathering storm excited by his acceptance of the Charleston nomination. Hence the fulsome flattery of Millard Fillmore the Abolitionist; 'whose acknowledged abilities and sound conservative opinions,' Gen. Taylor says, 'might have justly entitled him to the first place on the ticket!'"

THAT FLAG.

The democratic ladies of New Berne, God bless them, have just finished a flag for the use of the Democratic Association, which will vie in beauty and size with any thing in these United States. It is 32 feet long and 20 feet broad, and bears on its ample folds the Democratic ticket, FOR PRESIDENT, LEWIS CASS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WM. O. BUTLER.

The energy and zeal of our Democratic ladies is beyond all praise. They have turned out in the good cause. Under such auspices, may we not expect the reward of success?—Newbern Republican.

NEGOTIABLE NOTES!

A beautiful article, just printed at the Carolinian Office, that will almost bring the money without an endorser.

DARING ROBBERIES.

In Fayetteville. Within the past fortnight several burglaries have been committed in this town. Among them, the Store of Messrs. Hall & Hall was entered, and goods, to the amount of about \$75 carried off, consisting of bleached domestics, boots, &c. The Cabinet establishment of Mr J. W. Baker was also entered, but nothing of value is missed. But on Friday night last Mr John D. Starr's Store was entered through the transom light of the back door, and goods to the estimated value of \$500 were carried off. Among the articles missed are several pieces of superfine blue and Black Cloths and Cassimeres, pieces of Alpaccas, pieces of super fancy and black Silk and Pongee handkerchiefs and Cravats, French Muslins, and probably Linens, hose, razors, &c. These repeated robberies have produced considerable excitement, and but for the law-loving character of our citizens, summary measures might have been adopted to ferret out the prowling villains. We hope that a more rigid watch may be kept over their movements, and particularly that any goods of the above descriptions, offered under suspicious circumstances, may be reported to some one in this place. A standing reward is, we believe, offered by our town authorities for the detection of the perpetrators of such robberies, and we are authorized by Mr Starr to say that he will pay \$100 reward for the detection and conviction of the robbers of his Store.—Fayetteville Observer.

From the Baltimore American, Sept. 13.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE AT ANTIGUA.

The editors of the American are indebted to a commercial friend for a copy of the Antigua Observer of the 24th August, containing the particulars of the destructive hurricane with which that Island was visited on the 21st of that month. The storm commenced on the afternoon of that day, and increased in force until two o'clock the next morning, when it sensibly abated. The account then proceeds to say:—Our tranquil island, previously studded with neat structures and populous villages, in this brief interval was shrivelled to a waste of rubbish and ruin! As the day advanced, accounts of calamity came in from all directions, and it soon became evident that the destruction both of life and property, was worse than had been anticipated. It is supposed that throughout the island there have been two thousand buildings unroofed, and seven hundred totally destroyed. By far the larger portion of these are the cottages of the laboring classes. The damage to the Shipping appears inconsiderable—attributable to the circumstances of there having been at the time but very few vessels in the harbor, and to the good "holding ground" of the anchorages. Of the entire loss of life there are various rumors. The number is said to exceed 50, but authentic statements only give us information of eighteen—chiefly, we believe, of the laboring classes. Immense numbers of cattle and stock of all kinds have been destroyed. The general destruction, including life and property, is supposed to be greater than the losses occasioned by the earthquake of 1843, or by the hurricane of 1835.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS—THE POPULAR VOTE.

The August elections—which were never more auspicious in the number of Representatives in Congress, and the U. S. Senators which they have secured to the democracy—present a glorious prospect in the popular vote. See how the vote stands. When did it stand so before:

Table with 4 columns: State, Dem. maj., Whig maj., Total. Missouri 12,000, N. Carolina 8,541, Illinois 10,228, Kentucky 8,421, Indiana 7,000, Arkansas 6,000, Iowa 1,300, Total 36,528. Democratic popular majority 27,253. Albany Argus.

BAPTISM.—A countryman taking his son to be baptized, the parson asked what was to be his name. "Peter, my own name, please your reverence." "Peter! that is a bad name; Peter denied his Master!" "What then would you advise?" "Why not take the name of Joseph?" "Joseph! ah! Joseph denied his Mistress."

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—At Vienna, a gentleman, aged 86, without legs, was married to a lady aged 70, without arms.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

FAYETTEVILLE.

ARRIVED at Spring Hill, three miles from Town, Sept. 21st, Steamer EVERGREEN, with Boats Diligence and Henry Clay in tow, with goods for A Johnson & Co, H Branson, Dr B Robinson, S Boon, Union Manuf Co, P Taylor, Rockfish Co, C P Mallett, J W Sanford, W Prior, J W Taylor, Beaver Creek Co, A A McKethan, Miss Sally Mallett, E W Willkings, E Fuller, E J Hale, James Kyle, J Sanson, S T Hawley & Son, S J Hindsale, G & H McMillan, W C James & Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, D & W McLaurin, Little River Co, C W Cooper, T Loring, J A Mcbane, Prof E Mitchell, Craven & McCann, W Paul, Hall & Caragan, Richmond Manuf Co, P McEachan, Brown & Elliot, J J Shaver, C B Wheeler, G Bowers, Long & Webb A S Webb & Co, G McInnis, N Ginson, H McStrand & Co, J T Pope & Co, L Caldwell & Son, Harris & Crump, Jenkins & Roberts, Lehmar & Butler.

INTERIOR.—The above comprises the Freight list of the Evergreen, Diligence, Henry Clay, Henrietta, and Ben Rush. Some of the goods have arrived at the Landing, and the balance may be expected in a few days.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.—Sept. 14th, Brig David Duffell, from N. York.—Schr. Jonas Smith, from N. York. 17th, Schr. Elouise, from N. York.—Schr. Virginia, from Philadelphia. 20, Schr. R W Brown, from New York, with mdze. for sundry persons.

We hope the glorious news from California, in the next column, about the abundance of gold, will not depopulate the United States.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

From the Washington Union.

GOLD REGION OF CALIFORNIA.

Extract of a letter addressed by Thomas O. Larkin to the Navy Department, dated Monterey, (California) July 1, 1848.

This part of California is at present in a state of great excitement from the late discovery of an extensive gold region on the branches of the Sacramento river. All our towns are becoming vacated. The gold is obtained on the surface of the earth to three feet deep—the workings needing only a pickaxe and shovel to dig up the dirt, and a tin pan to wash it in. Many men, during the months of May and June last, made from \$5 to \$30 per day. I have myself seen eight men (in a company) average fifty dollars each per day, for two or three days. I was with them. This gold is on public land, and has been found over a tract of one hundred miles.

We understand there are fuller details received in Washington about this extraordinary gold region, with specimens of the gold. The resources of California are rapidly developing themselves. Yet Mr Webster once said that these new acquisitions were not worth a dollar! Is it a country of this description that the whigs are willing to retrocede?

We have had the pleasure of seeing Passed Midshipman Edward Fitzgerald Beale, who arrived last evening in the southern boat. He brings despatches from Commodore Jones, and Mr Larkin, our navy agent at Monterey, California. He left San Pas on the 1st of August, and travelled from the Pacific to Vera Cruz in the unprecedented short period of 10 days—from Mexico to Vera Cruz (275 miles) in 48 hours.

He found the country full of insurrection, robberies, and murders. He passed several murdered bodies on the road. It was said at Mexico that there were only about \$200,000 of the \$3,000,000 left on hand; and when it is all exhausted, fears are entertained of an insurrectionary spirit and of serious disturbances.

His despatches, and the accounts he himself brings, confirm what is said in Mr Larkin's letter above of this new El Dorado. There is said to be nothing like this gold region, recently discovered by accident. The mechanics are deserting the towns, the seamen the whaling vessels, in search of gold, which is said to be gathered over a large surface in great abundance.

The two newspapers had been suspended—the compositors going off to gather gold for themselves.

We repeat, that this wonderful rich region, just acquired by the present administration, was in every respect depreciated by Messrs. Webster, Bell, & Co.

Mark, too: this is the country which the last House of Representatives has left without an organized government—no provision made for the public lands—and none for the collection of revenue, at a time when so much could be obtained from its increasing resources:

INTERESTING SLAVE CASES.—The Holly Springs (Miss.) Gazette, of the 4th inst., gives the following important cases decided in the Circuit Court. The first was to this effect:

Two men had employed a slave, without the consent of the master, to assist them in unloading a wagon of cotton, promising to pay the slave in liquor. The liquor was furnished, and the boy while engaged in unloading the wagon was killed by a third person. Suit was brought by the owner of the slave, for his value, against all the parties, the employees and the slayer. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for the value of the slave against all the defendants.

The other case was a State prosecution against a slave for stealing a slave:

The Court, Hon. Hugh R. Miller presiding, charged the jury that a slave could steal a slave, and that the owner of the thief was responsible to the owner of the stolen slave for his value. The case was one of much excitement, inasmuch as negro testimony was admitted on behalf of the State to sustain the prosecution. The jury found a verdict for the prisoner, upon the ground, as stated by them in rendering their verdict, that the proof for the prosecution was not satisfactory.

ALABAMA.—The Montgomery Advertiser says: "We are glad to see our old friends, Hon. James M. Calhoun and W. A. Beene, esq., of Dallas, in the field, laboring in behalf of 'Cass and Butler.' These gentlemen were indisposed to enter the canvass for General Cass when he was nominated; but the action of the whig party in defeating the compromise bill has determined them to go to work to defeat the object of men who are so lost to patriotism as to make a foot-ball of our interests, which are as sacred as the Union itself."

PUBLIC ARMS.—Our friend of the "New Bernian" labors under a slight mistake, in relation to the Public Arms distributed to this State by the Ordnance Department, under the Act of Congress of 1808, for arming the Militia. The quota due to this State, under this Act, has been paid with reasonable regularity, in such Arms as have been annually preferred by its Governor. The brass 4 pounders, &c., recently received at the Arsenal in Newbern, are in part of our share for 1848, and were ordered there by Governor Graham, to furnish that Arsenal with Arms for a Company of Horse Artillery, should any emergency require it.—Raleigh Register.

MURDER.—A gentleman who heard the gun report, and saw the parties afterwards, gives the following facts: On Thursday afternoon, Aug. 31st, a Mr Greinvault, with a small wagon loaded with goods, was passing along a private cart path near the Georgetown road, about 14 miles below Kingstree, was shot at and severely wounded in the back of the shoulder by a negro man named Daniel, the property of Mr Hugh Graham. The negro has been taken and lodged in prison at Kingstree. The negro was prompted to the act in revenge for having, some time since, been punished for stealing from his victim. Greinvault and his brother kept a store at Kingstree.—Charleston News.