## THE LATE ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK. We stated, on Saturday last, in our Telegraphic despatch, that Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate, was "supposed" to have carried New York by 2,000 majority; and the result is still in doubt. Out of the immense vote cast, the successful candidate, whoever he is, will not boast more than a thousand majority. The latest intelligence in the Baltimore Sun elects Washington Hunt, the Seward candidate, by 1,000 majority. The New York Tribune of Friday evening last claims Hunt's election as beyond all question—the Globe of Saturday "adheres" to its "original opinion" that Seymour is elected—and the Express of Friday contains the following:

"THE CLOSE VOTE IN THE STATE. We are not able to state with reliable accuracy who is governor, so close is the vote in the State. The returns look much better than they did twenty-four hours ago, when we gave up all as lost; but neither party, upon the returns received as we write, can reliably claim the election. Mr. Hunt has a very large vote in the anti-rent districts, but not enough to make up for the losses sustained in this city, where, however, we are happy to say, the vote against him is a thousand less than was reported on Wednesday evening.

"Of the causes of this close vote we have nothing to add anew to what was before stated. We trace them directly to the acts of the Syracruse Convention, the Albany Evening Journal, the Tribune, and the enemies of the national administration in the whig ranks. As the result of the election developes itself we shall comment upon these causes, and show where and how the whig candidate for governor has lost thousands and thousands of votes.

"P. S. Since the above was written, additional corrected returns have come in, making it almost certain that Hunt is, after all, defeated. The whigs at Albany last night conceded Seymour's election. Still there is a frail hope left that if the two counties yet remaining to be heard from—Alleghany and Ulster—vote the same as they did for Clay and Polk, we may save our governor by the 'skin of the teeth.' We have our doubts, however."

On the other hand the Baltimore Correspondent of the Washington Union, under date November 9, 5 P. M., says:

"On Thursday it was positively announced that Seymour, the democratic candidate, was elected governor of New York by nearly 2,000 majority. Yesterday the announcement came with equal certainty of the success of Hunt, the whig candidate, by 1,000 majority, and to-day the telegraph announces that corrections in whig reported majorities have placed Seymour in the advance about 500 votes, and that the chances are ten to one in favor of his election. The vote will doubtless be very close; but from the fact that a despatch from the Tribune office this afternoon announces Seymour's election, he is pretty surely the next governor."

The Express gives the following summary for members of Congress: Old, or 31st Congress, 32 Whigs, 1 Democrat, 1 Freesoiler; new, or 32d Congress, 18 Whigs, 16 Democrats, and 1 Freesoiler. The Democrats have therefore gained 15 members. The Whigs, it is said, have majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

We shall give the names of the members elect in our next, with some reflections on the result.

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NEW JERSEY. The Democrats have elected their candidate for Governor (Mr. Fort) in this State, by 4,000 majority, and secured a majority in both branches of the Legislature. They have also gained *four* members of Congress. The names of the members elect are, Nathan K. Stratton, Charles Skelton, Isaac Wildrick, R. M. Price, Democrats, and G. H. Brown, Whig.

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WISCONSIN. Charles Durkee, Abolitionist, has been re-elected from the 1st District, by 1,500 majority. The Democrats generally voted for A. E. Elmore, Democrat, and the Whigs for Mr. Durkee. In the 2d District Eastman, Democrat, is elected; and in the 3d District James D. Doty (independent Democrat,) is re-elected. Mr. Doty voted against the Fugitive Slave Law—the Democrats of his District called a Convention and ruled him off, nominating a sound man in his stead; but he has beaten the regular nominee 2,000 votes!

The Legislature of Wisconsin is largely Democratic.

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MICHIGAN. E. J. Penniman and James L. Conger, Abolition Whigs, have been elected to Congress from the 1st and 3d Districts, by large majorities—the 2d District in doubt. Penniman, who is a vile Abolitionist, has beaten Mr. Buell, Democrat, who voted for the Fugitive Slave Law. Our Democratic friends in Michigan generally stood up for the Fugitive Slave Law, but they have fallen before the tide of Abolitionism. Gen. Cass exerted himself manfully, and his organ, the Detroit Free Press, put forth all its energies for the Constitution and the law; but all this was of no avail.

These returns, for the most part, are of the most gloomy character. New York, Wisconsin, and Michigan may be set down as opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law. Nine-tenths of the members from these States will no doubt vote for its repeal.

Massachusetts voted on Monday last for State officers and members of Congress. The test in that State was the Fugitive Slave Law. Opposition to that law has no doubt carried every thing before it.

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EPISCOPAL CONVENTION. We see it stated that a special meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the New York diocese is called for the 27th of November, in St. John's Chapel in New York city, to take into consideration the canon, passed by the late General Convention, authorizing the election of a provisional Bishop, where the regular Bishop of the diocese is indefinitely suspended.

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AMIN BEY IN HIS MARRIAGE RELATIONS. It has been very generally stated that Amin Bey, the Turkish Envoy, now on a visit to this country, had *six* wives, a plurality of wives being allowed by the laws of his native country. He has, however, requested the editor of the *Christian Watchman* to correct the statement, and to say that he has but one wife.

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Some of the papers of Middle Tennessee think the price of corn in that region will be from 20 to 25 cents per bushel. The Louisville Journal of the 22d ultimo, quotes new corn at 35 to 40 cents per bushel. They must have made pretty good crops in those "settlements."

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The Postmaster General has established the following new Offices in this State:

Jenny Lind, Chatham, E. B. Emmerson; Adolph, Chatham, Wm. G. Harriss; Neil's Creek, Cumberland, C. H. Cofield; Cypress Creek, Bladen, Wm. J. Parker.

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The Legislature of Rhode Island, after a session of *four* days, adjourned a few days since, to meet again the third Monday in January. The election of a United States Senator from that State, is postponed to that time.

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We learn from the Norfolk Argus that the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad has been finished as far as Suffolk. Passenger cars are now running daily between Suffolk and Portsmouth.

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The Norfolk Argus has recently put on a new dress. It now looks remarkably well. Success to its fearless and able Editor, Mr. Sawyer.

## MR. FILLMORE.

The newspapers are retailing some very clever "anecdotes" in relation to the determination of President Fillmore to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law. They say he has declared that the law shall be executed, "even at the risk of blood." Wonderful! Is it not his plain and sworn *duty* to do this? Wherefore, then, these commendations—these ill-timed compliments? The President *talks* very well, *in private*; but where are his *acts*?

We learn that he was applied to by the Marshal of Massachusetts to permit one of the national vessels in Boston harbor to be used as a prison-ship for fugitive slaves, and for a Revenue Cutter to convey the slaves to Baltimore; and that he refused the application on the ground that such a course would be unnecessary and extraordinary. By the law of Massachusetts a heavy penalty is imposed upon her police officers, if they assist in capturing a fugitive, or if they use the State prisons for the purpose of securing him after he is taken; and this being the case, the Marshal will be compelled, in case of an arrest, to hold on to the slave in some building of his own, or guard him in the streets! Who can hope, under these circumstances, that a single fugitive will be reclaimed in Boston? Every thing is against the Southern man claiming his slave in Massachusetts. Public sentiment brands him as "a slave-hunter"—public opinion universally condemns the law—the Courts, the lawyers, the Marshal, the police officers, the inhabitants are *all* against him. There are hundreds of fugitives in the State, and yet not one has been taken. The Marshal, who is appointed by the President and responsible to him for the discharge of his duties, fails to act; and the President, instead of removing him and appointing some one who will, talks *in private* in favor of the law and says he *intends* to enforce it. The truth is, *the President's feelings are against the law!* That is the secret of all this equivocation and delay.

We are surprised that William A. Graham should remain in the Cabinet under these circumstances. His own State, which has honored him on many occasions, acquiesces in the "Adjustment" measures, though they are all against her, except one; and that one is trampled under foot in the free States, while the Administration of which he is a member stands by and *talks* of enforcing it! We think that these matters have been considered and discussed long enough. *Let the law be executed;* and if Gov. Graham is determined to continue his connection with the President, let it be known that he is one of his advisers, and responsible also, in his sphere, for the execution of this law.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, a leading Whig paper, uses the following strong but just language in relation to the President and his duty in the present crisis:

"The Fugitive Slave Law is there nullified to all intents and purposes, and we of the South can look to but two remedies for the insult and injury which have been heaped upon us. We must call upon the President to exercise the power with which he is clothed, and to execute the law at all hazards. We are of the opinion that the President is not obliged to await official information from the Marshal that he cannot execute the law. It is sufficient for the President to know, no matter how he may acquire the information, that the law is resisted, and this knowledge will justify him in using all the power with which he is invested to execute the law of the land. The Marshal may himself be an Abolitionist, and may in his heart rejoice that he is unable to discharge his duty, and may, therefore, never give official information of the fact to the President. The President has it in his power, then, to call out the forces of the United States, and carry the law into execution. He *knows*, and every body *knows*, that the law has been nullified in Boston—that two citizens of the South, who visited that city in quest of their property, were prevented from arresting their slave, and bringing him up for examination as to his identity—were imprisoned under notorious false pretences, and afterwards held to excessive bail, and finally, in terror for their lives, had to leave the city without their property. These facts are notorious to the country. The South, then, has a right to look to the President for the application of this remedy, which alone can save the Union—for as certain as the sun shines, the South will, in the absence of this first and best remedy, resort to the second, and that is secession from the Union. It will not do to talk to us of the South about the "general prevalence of conservative opinions and feeling at the North." It matters not to us the value of a brass farthing whether the law is nullified by a multitude or by a squad—by a million of men or by a dozen. In the one case, and in the other, the result is the same—we are cheated out of our property—the Constitution is nullified, and the contract which bound us together, having been violated by one of parties to it has ceased to be binding on any.

But if there *is* this "general prevalence of conservative opinions and feelings at the North," why do we not get the benefit of it? Why does it not make itself known in substantial results? Why do the multitudes of conservatives stand by with folded arms and permit squads of abolitionists to run roughshod over the constitution and the laws? A curse on such conservatism as this, say we. We would not give Sam Patch, dead or alive, for millions of such conservatives. Conservatives, indeed! They are about as conservative as a man would be who, on seeing an incendiary apply a torch to his neighbor's dwelling, would neither give the alarm, or help to extinguish the flames."

## JUDGE BERRIEN'S POLICY.

In a speech recently delivered in Macon, Georgia, by Judge Berrien, on the subject of Southern wrongs and as to the proper course to be pursued by the Georgia Convention, he said:

"He could not desire that the Convention should propose non-intercourse, as that would be an unconstitutional act, nor on import tax on goods of Northern manufacturers coming into the State, as that would be equally so. He thought that the best course the Convention could adopt, would be to recommend, for the ratification of the people, a law by which Northern goods, after they had arrived in Georgia, and had been delivered into the hands of the merchants, should be charged with a high and discriminative tax. The Judge thought that, by this measure, the importation of Northern goods would be greatly abridged, Georgia manufacturers would be encouraged, and the Northern producers would be awakened to a sense of the power of the South to protect their own interests."

This policy is objected to by some of the Charleston papers, on the ground that Southern merchants would continue to buy Northern goods, and charge the increased tax to their customers. There is one way to retaliate, which will go right to the point and need no "patching up." Let Southern merchants be given to understand, by the Southern people, that no goods purchased in the free States after a certain date, *will be bought or used*. A policy of this sort would be direct, and would no doubt affect the object of cutting off Northern trade to a very great extent.

The last Milledgeville Union thus notices the speech of Judge Berrien at Macon:

"JUDGE BERRIEN. Much doubt seems to have existed heretofore with regard to the position of this gentleman. His great speech at Macon, on Friday evening last, will put to rest all suspense as to the whereabouts of the venerable Senator. The house in which Judge Berrien spoke, we learn was filled to overflowing. He nobly sustained the cause of Southern rights—boldly declared the admission of California a palpable infraction of the Constitution—and showed that the South had lost everything but her honor. We hope to lay before our readers a fuller account of this distinguished effort, in our next issue."

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The intelligence from Texas is to the effect that the people of that State have accepted the Boundary proposition of the last Congress, by a large majority.

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For the North Carolina Standard.

*To the Commissioners of the City of Raleigh:*

GENTLEMEN: In looking over the newspapers, I see a notice from the Intendant of Police, that application will be made to the next Legislature to amend the present Charter of this City. Not knowing what amendments are contemplated, I have thought that this would be a fit opportunity to suggest the propriety of adding a clause in the Charter, authorizing the authorities of the City to establish a Hospital; with power to charge the County for all parishoners taken care of and attended to during their illness, that are not citizens of the Corporation; and to make such other provisions as in their judgment, from time to time, the good of the institution might require.

Some twelve years since Mr. John Rex bequeathed the sum of eight thousand dollars, with twenty-five acres of land, having on it two good dwellings, just at the South-west of the City, for the purpose of building a Hospital for the poor of the town. This money I learn has been, and is still at interest, and must necessarily have accumulated at simple interest alone, to the amount of fourteen thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars. If it is the intention of the authorities ever to carry out the wishes of the deceased, it is now high time that some steps should be taken to practically fulfill them.

There is a Parish Farm within five miles of town, and the citizens of the City and County pay a tax to support it; but in the event of the establishing of an Hospital for the City, the tax paid by the citizens would go to the City and not to the County. A better plan would be for the City and County to unite and erect a Hospital and Almshouse, convenient to the City, where it could be under the immediate supervision of the Medical profession. The number of parishoners is rapidly increasing around our town, and I learn that they are and have been no small tax to the Physicians. Public sentiment is such, (without any good reason for it,) it thinks the Physicians are morally bound to attend all who may call upon them, knowing without reward; and it is expected that they are to defray all the expenses for medicines and many other things besides; when, in fact, it is no more their duty, nor binding upon them than it is upon the Grocer or Merchant to furnish their sugar, coffee, meal, meat or clothing, should application be made to either setting forth their destitution. I can conceive there is no charity in thus imposing upon those gentlemen this additional expense, when already ample means are provided for this purpose. But should you deem the establishing of an Hospital too expensive at this time, you ought to provide a Dispensary or some out door relief for the poor—by paying for the Medicines used, and such other articles as the Physicians might direct as necessary. I learn that those gentlemen are willing to give to this class of the community their services gratuitously, and this is certainly a great deal.

By carrying out the design contemplated by Mr. Rex, it would be laying the foundation for other benevolent objects; and future contributions from the wealthy might be expected in aid of a Female Orphan's Asylum, or House of Correction for destitute and unfortunate Females; Institutions which now adorn many of our sister towns in other States, and stand as monuments to the philanthrophy and names of their donors.

In submitting these remarks it was merely to call your attention to the amendment of the charter, so at any time hereafter it should be the desire of the Corporation to carry out any of those benevolent objects, that they might be vested with authority to do so. But I have extended my views much longer than I at first intended; yet, if they should have the desired effect of attracting the attention of the citizens and Commissioners to some action in the premises, I shall feel that they have not been in vain.

A CITIZEN.

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BOSTON, November 6.

E. K. Whitaker has been nominated as the democratic candidate for Congress in the eighth district, in the place of Mr. Bradford, declined.

The free-soil meeting at Faneuil Hall last night was a tremendous gathering. The democrats meet there to night. The political campaign is now fairly opened.

The whigs of the 8th congressional districts, favorable to the re-election of Mr. Horace Mann, met at Dearborn's to-day, and nominated him against the regularly selected ticket. Those who voted for the address state that the resolutions adopted by the last legislature were passed to be sustained with vital effect, and not to be a dead letter. The contest in this district is likely to be a severe one.

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NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 7.

The Southern Convention will certainly convene next Monday in this city. Arrangements are making at the hotels to accommodate delegates, many of whom have already engaged rooms. The convention will be opened by the previous presiding officers. It is said that this State will not be represented.

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RATES OF PAY OF CONGRESSMEN AT DIFFERENT PERIODS. The pay of members of Congress from the first congress in 1789 until 4th March, 1795, was six dollars a day, and the mileage was six dollars for every twenty miles travel. From the 4th March, 1795, to the 4th March, 1796, the Senators were allowed one dollar a day in addition to the above, and a dollar more for mileage than the representatives.

From the 4th March, 1796, till 4th December, 1815, the per diem was six dollars and the mileage six dollars, to members and Senators. From 4th December, 1815, till 4th March, 1817, each Senator and Representative received $1,500 per annum, with a proportionate reduction for absence from any cause but sickness.

The President of the Senate, pro tem., and the Speaker received $3,000 per annum each.

From the 4th March, 1817, the compensation of members of both branches of congress was fixed at eight dollars a day, and mileage at eight dollars for every twenty miles travel, and so it stands now.

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DINNER TO MR. ASHE. Friday last was one of those joyous occassions when party animosities and bickerings are lost amid the good cheer and pleasure attendant upon such an occasion. Every body was at the dinner—and there was indeed a "feast and a flow of soul." Speeches were made by several gentlemen which will be published shortly. George Davis, the "banner man" in this district during the last Presidential election said—"Here's to old Bill Ashe, I fought him from one end of the District to the other, and the more I fought him the harder I loved him."

All were for southern rights—that was the theme that awoke the powers of a McRae and brought forth those sweeping arguments and withering sarcasms. Mr. J. G. McRee also acquitted himself well, as did the other speakers.

The whole affair passed off to the entire satisfaction of all concerned; and at night the music from "the band" rose high on the air in grand concert of sweet sounds. *Wil. Aurora.*

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PROGRESSIVE. Single-minded, old fashioned Southerners may be surprised that in Boston, the capital of the most Union-loving State in this Union, a Turkish Envoy, and a noted British abolitionist member of Parliament should be received with honor and feasting, whilst a couple of citizens of Georgia are repeatedly arrested, mobbed, and chased out of town, for presuming to claim their property under the Constitution and laws. But this is National. Congress has just passed laws, that admit Amin Bey's fellow subjects with their plurality of wives in California, together with George Thompsons' fellow subjects of Great Britain, and exclude slaveholders from there.

If slaveholders are not good enough to go into the territories, why should they be permitted to stay in the godly city of Boston? *Southern Press.*

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MANLIKE AND GODLIKE. A gentleman who had filled many high stations in public life, with the greatest honor to himself and advantage to the nation, once went to Sir Earldley Wimot, in great anger at a real injury that he had received from a person high in the political world, which he was considering how to resent in the most effectual manner. After relating the particulars to Sir Earldley, he asked if he did not think it would be manly to resent it? "Yes," said Sir Earldley, "it would doubtless be manly to resent it, but it would be godlike to forget it." This, the gentleman declared, had such an instantaneous effect upon him, that he came away quite another man, and in temper entirely altered from that in which he went.

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The Superior Court for Cumberland county meets on Monday next, Judge Battle presiding. Besides three criminal cases already on docket, Mrs. Simpson, widow of the late A. G. Simpson, arrived in town on Friday morning, and delivered herself to the proper officers, and was immediately committed to jail. *Fayetteville Carolinian.*

## McDONOUGH, THE MILLIONAIRE.

The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser has been furnished by a gentleman of that city, formerly a resident of New Orleans, and who was well acquainted with the late John McDonough, the "miser millionaire," (as the Advertiser says,) who lately died in the latter city, with some interesting reminiscences of him. It says:

"He resided, for many years in the latter part of his life, in Algiers, a village on the opposite side of the Mississippi to New Orleans, where he cultivated and maintained the strictest habits of industry and economy. His custom was to visit the city daily, and to avoid the expense of the ferry boat, the usual mode of crossing, he kept a small skiff, in which he made his house servants row him over. The foundation of his fortune was laid by the transfer of Louisiana to the United States, when a large tract where New Orleans is now located was acquired by him. The increase in value of this would of itself constituted, at this day, a large fortune. The income of his possession he studiously, and with much good judgment, invested in improved property in the city; and so particular was he in the collection of his rents, that he made out, with the most pefect exactness, himself, every bill; and though he had a collector employed, he would never suffer him to append his name to a receipt. He was never known to have a friend call on him except on business, which he would compel him to despatch with all convenient speed, lest his time would be occupied with something which would not result in his pecuniary advantage.

"The old gentleman whom he employed to collect his rents, &c., was not even allowed to have his brother call on him, lest as McDonough alleged, it would cost him an extra meal. His apparel, when in the city, was always neat and clean, but bore the unmistakeable evidence of being very ancient. So particular was he to save his clothes from the usual wear, that he has been known frequently to take off his linen on his return from the city, and replace it with that which was of less value. The umbrella which he invariably carried with him, was said to have been found by him during his service in Gen. Jackson's campaign against the Indian tribes. When he put on a new coat it was noticed and made the subject of familiar conversation among business men throughout the city as a matter of astonishment. A few years ago a nephew visited him, and was told he need not repeat his visits, as it was expensive, and he subsequently died in the Charity Hospital, his uncle contributing nothing towards his funeral expenses. On one occasion he applied to the Legislature for the passage of an act appointing himself executor to his own estate, by which he intended to save the usual fee of two and a half per cent. to the Probate Court. In answer to his petition the Legislature replied, that if he would make affidavit that he *was dead*, they would act favorably upon his petition.

"Much is said about his liberating his slaves, and an erroneous impression has gone abroad in relation to it. When he purchased one, he at once opened an account with him, charging his cost, expenses of clothing, &c., and crediting with the money received for his wages; and when the slave had paid him his first cost, expenses and interest of money, with a fair consideration for risks, &c., he gave him his freedom provided the Colonization Society would take charge of him."

The above contains many statements, the truth of which we are inclined to doubt—or at least they are dobutless strong exagerations relative to the course of life of a shrewd and precise business man. With regard to the slaves he manumitted, we had previously learned some of the facts above stated, with the addition that they were all learned brick-making and brick-laying, and manufactured and put up a large number of brice-houses in New Orleans. We also have the testimony of the President of the Colonization Society, that he not only manumitted his slaves, but paid their expenses to Liberia, and gave them a good outfit.

His mode of life was evidently in strong contrast with Southern life generally, but the man who could carry out and perfect such a scheme of philanthropy as that relating to his slaves, making them valuable citizens of Liberia, also giving them instruction and Christian guidance, must have had some warm spots in his heart that would render such a character, as is above depicted, rather incongruous. His will also indicates something more of philanthropy than such a man could have had, and we doubt not it will be sustained. A number of the heirs reside in this city, most of whom with the exception of his sister, have been cut off without a shilling, and we understand that the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the Hon. John Nelson and J. M. Campbell, Esq., have been retained as counsel by them to contest the will.

*Baltimore Sun.*

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AN IMPORTANT QUESTION. Which party was right, the advocates or opposers of the Bills of Compromise—the sovereign balm that was to heal the "five bleeding wounds," which afflicted our country? The plaster has been applied, it has sucked all the substance from one of the patients, namely, the South; but there appears to be a hideous gaping wound still. Will no "Pacificator" step forward to heal this sore? The South gave up the whole of California and part of Texas—let the free soilers build walls around Utah and New Mexico to keep slave property out—gave up the principle on which the South had so long battled, that Congress had no right to legislate on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia—for the sake of *peace!* and now the prospect is, if she ever gets it, she will have to make another "Compromise." Hurry up the cakes, gentlemen. We want to try something else. But don't forget to answer the question. *Pet. News.*

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A FREESOIL CITY. A wealthy Friend (Quaker) of New Bedford, writes to the Chronotype, who inquired of him, whether a fugitive slave would be safe in that city:

"I profess to be a freesoiler and hold to the 'higher law.' God helping I mean to obey that. Therefore send along the 'good likely' fugitive, and if he is hungry we will feed him, if naked cloth him. He will be safe here. We have about seven hundred fugitives here in this city, and they are good citizens, and here we intend they shall stay. We do not counsel bloodshed, but shall suffer fines and imprisonment to any extent rather than allow that law to be carried out. So let him come, we will do all we can for him, both for the outer and inner man."

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SPEED OF THE BRITISH RAILROADS. On the London and Liverpool road, 201 miles, the actual speed, including stoppages, is 37¾ miles per hour. There are five stoppages, the running time five hours, 45 minutes, and the average speed, including stoppages, is 35 miles per hour.

On the London and Exeter road, 194½ miles the actual speed in motion, is 51½ miles per hour; average speed, including stoppages, 43 miles per hour.

The actual speed in motion on the London and Southampton road, 80 miles, is 45¾ miles per hour. On the London and Dover road, 88 miles, 48½ miles per hour, and on the London and Brighton road, 50¾ miles, 40½ miles per hour.

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BUILDING FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851. The building is designed by Mr. Paxton. Its length is 1848 feet, width 408 feet, hight 66 feet. The transept is 108 high; excepting the timbers for floors and joists, it consists entirely of glass and iron. There will be 3230 iron columns, 2224 iron girders, 1128 iron bearers, and 358 iron roof supports, 34 miles of gutters, 202 miles of sash bars, and 900,000 feet of glass. The gallery will be 24 feet wide. The site covers 18 acres. The exhibiting space is about 21 acres, which can be greatly increased by additional galleries. The contract with Messrs. Fox and Henderson is for £79,800; or £150,000 if the building is permanently retained. *Ibid.*

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FUGITIVE SLAVES. The owners of a number of fugitive slaves now in Philadelphia and New York, have either gone on or are preparing to go for the purpose of reclaiming their property. We have heard of some dozen cases within the last ten days, where the proper and requisite papers to prove titles have been procured. We also understand that several gentlemen are about proceeding to Boston to claim several slaves who are known to be in that city, and will carry with them every legal requisite to prove their property. Some of our energetic police will probably accompany them. *Baltimore Clipper.*

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The "Mountain Banner," at Rutherfordton, N. C., has passed into the hands of Franklin I. Wilson, Esq., and will hereafter be a Democratic paper. Mr. Wilson is a good writer, and is said to be a young gentleman of perseverance and industry. We have no doubt that in his hands the Banner will be a valuable accession to the cause. *Wil. Journal.*

## *Telegraphed for the Standard.*

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 10th, 1850.

The election of Washington Hunt, the Whig candidate for Governor of New York, is now claimed by one thousand majority.

In Boston the majority for Gov. Briggs, the Whig candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, is 2,847. In this election, as far as heard from, the Freesoil vote is diminished and the Democratic vote increased.

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NEW YORK, November 12th, 1850.

THE MARKETS. Southern flour $5 per barrel; wheat unchanged; yellow corn 73 cents per bushel; Cotton quiet; Tobacco firm at previous prices.

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## NOTICE TO BOUNTY-LAND CLAIMANTS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1850.

Applicants for bounty land, or for information in relation thereto, are requested to address their communications on that subject to the Commissioner of Pensions direct. Their transmission to the Department proper imposes on it a very great and unnecessary amount of labor, and the additional examination they must thereby necessarily undergo only creates delay and increases their liability to be lost or mislaid.

Wherever new questions arise under the law, the decisions of the Department will be communicated to the Commissioner of Pensions, and he will thereby be enabled, as he is required to do, promptly to acknowledge the receipt of all communications, and answer such inquiries as may be made.

As numerous inquiries have been directed to those points, it may be well to state—

1st. That where the service has been rendered by a *substitute*, he is the person entitled to the benefit of the law, and not his employer.

2d. That the widow of a soldier who has rendered the service required by the law is entitled to bounty land, provided she was a widow at the passage of the law, although she may have been married a second time; but if not a widow at that time, the benefit of the act enures to the minor children of the deceased soldier.

3d. That no person who has received or is entitled to bounty land under a prior law, is entitled to the benefit of the act of 28th September, 1850.

4th. That no soldier is entitled to more than one warrant under this act, although he may have served several terms; but where a soldier has served several terms, he will receive a warrant for the greatest quantity of land to which those several terms, consolidated, will entitle him.

ALEXANDER H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

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## MARRIED.

In Moore county, by Geo. W. Cagle, Esq., Mr. John Maness to Mrs. Eliza Britt.

In Robeson county, on the 30th of September, by Rev. D. Johnson, Mr. Alex. Johnson to Miss Nancy McNeill, all of Robeson. Mr. Johnson 68, the bride 52.

In Duplin county, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Isaac W. West, Mr. Noah West, to Miss Fanny, daughter of John Ezzel.

In Surry county, on the 27th ult., by R. R. Davis, Esq., Mr. William Bond to Miss Rebecca Hobson. On the 31st ult., in Surry county, by Jas. Sheek, Esq., Mr. Sydney Gaugh to Miss Lucinda Carter.

On the 24th ult., near Madison, Rockingham county, by Thomas D. Rosehorough, Esq., Mr. Peter C. Sharp, to Miss Margaret A. Cardwell, daughter of Richard Cardwell, deceased.

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## DIED,

At Heathsville, Halifax, on the 1st instant, J. W. Batchelor, Esq.—a most worthy citizen.

In Halifax, on the 28th ultimo, George W. Owen, Sr. in the 45th year of his age.

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## THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, November 9. Bacon 9 cents; cotton 12 to 12½ cents; corn 75 to 80 cents; flower $6 25 to $6 75; hides, green, 4 cents—dry, 6 to 10 cents per pound; coffee 14 to 15 cents; whiskey 35 to 40 cents; fodder 80 to $1 per hundred.

PETERSBURG, November 9. Tobacco at from $3 50 to $20 according to quality, with an active market. Cotton prime quality at 12¾ to 13 cents; no sales of corn; bacon, hog round, at from 7 to 7½ cents; flour $4 75 to $7 50.

NEW ORLEANS, November 8. Cotton was quite lively to-day. 5,000 bales were sold at from 13¼ to 13¾ cents—the lower qualities being rather easier of sale.

CHARLESTON, November 9. Sales of 700 bales of Cotton at former prices. Market quiet. Extreme prices range from 13 to 13¾ cents.

WILMINGTON, November 7. Corn 68 to 75 cts. per bushel with a fair supply; flour $6 50 to $8, *Northern*—no home-made in market; bacon a good supply, at from 4 to 10 cents according to quality; molasses 21 to 22 cts.; ground peas $1 12½ to $1 30 per bushel. The Journal says of Naval Stores:—From 800 to 1000 bbls. of Turpentine have been disposed of this week, prices commencing at $2 25 for yellow dip, and $1 25 per bbl. for hard, and closing to-day at $2 30 for yellow dip and $1 25 for hard. *Tar.* Last sales $1 55. About 1000 bbls. No. 3 *Rosin* sold at 95 cents. But little doing in *Spirits Turpentine.* A few small lots have been sold at 25 a 25½c. per gallon.

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## Arrivals at Guion's Hotel.

NOV. 7. J. J. Wigert, Stockholm; A. D. Jessup, Philadelphia; Anthony Kuhn, Baltimore; Dr. Johnson, Lady and Child, and Miss Johnson, Fayetteville; J. T. Child, Petersburg; J. F. Peterson, Stockholm; F. J. Stribling, Miss E. Stribling, Virginia; Sam'l. J. Peterson, Stockholn; Thomas W. Nicholson, Halifax; C. C. Nelson, Charleston, S. C.; E. B. Borden, Goldsborough; L. Mitchell, Wake.

Nov. 8. W. P. Bond, W. W. Bond, Tennessee; David Pender, North Carolina; J. Rhodes, Franklinton; A. O. Daniel, Monticello, Ga.

Nov. 9. A. A. T. Smith, Fayetteville; A. Kingsbury, Master Kingsbury, Oxford.

Nov. 10. W. Newton, Richmond, Va.; Mr. Stern, J. W. Lancaster, Goldsborough; J. D. Cameron, Raleigh.

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## Arrivals at Yarbrough's House.

Nov. 8th. A. Rencher, S. B. Jones, Chatham; J. B. Dunn, Petersburg.

Nov. 9th. J. Jordan, Philadelphia; R. Hewitson, Greensborough.

Nov. 10th. Dr. Brantley, Bushees; Jno. D. Powell, S. H. Averv, Bleak Hill; E. H. Montero, D. A. Raine, J. P. R. Crawford, Richmond; W. W. White, Henderson.

Nov. 11th. J. J. Wortham, Richmond; F. Blackman, Charleston; J. L. Hunter, Wake.

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## Arrivals at Lawrence's Hotel.

Nov. 8. Robert Williams, Sampson; Rev. T. B. James, Raleigh; Dr. Thomas Hicks, and M. A. Tate, Wake; D. H. Musgrove, Goldsborough.

Nov. 9. Aton Watha-ienta Wegen, Otsego; Bart. Fuller and Joseph S. Englehard, Chapel Hill; John Ligon, David J. Justice, Wake; Thomas S. Campbell, Va.,

Nov. 10. W. H. Prather, Rockford; Joseph Kearney, Franklin; Dr. Isaac Jackson and J. W. Farish, Chatham; J. W. Smith and Lady, Miss Ellen M. Smith, C. H. Smith, Æolian Minstrels.

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By Express.

**At Harding's Cheap Clothing Store,**

A Splendid Variety of

COATS, CLOAKS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, HADKF'S, GLOVES, &c.

*Call at No. 1, Telegraph Building.*

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

**Dress and Frock Coats.**

100, JUST OPENED, of all qualities, well cut and extremely well made.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Nov. 12th, 1850 4—

**Fine Fancy Cass. Pants.**

OUR Stock of Fancy Casimere Pants, cannot be beat.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

**Business Coats.**

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

Look out for the Engine when the Bell Rings.

**All Aboard! Bound to**

*Peace's Block, Opposite Post Office,*

**The Southern Home Manufactory,**

RALEIGH, N. C.

MUCH has been said in Congress, by Southern members, about the rights of the South. This community and surrounding country now have an opportunity of patronizing their own merchants and those who make up gentlemen's wearing apparel, by calling at the Proprietor's new Establishment, Peace's Block, opposite the Post office.

The Proprietor, having made the SCIENCE of cutting Gentlemen's fashionable clothing his study, in the most fashionable Cities, for many years, is now prepared to give satisfaction to all who may want their clothing made. Gentlemen furnishing cloth and trimmings, will thus give employment to many in the City of Raleigh.

Those who only wish their garments cut shall have them warranted to fit, and at moderate prices. Gentlemen's garments altered and repaired at the shortest notice.

The New York and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter just received.

Wanted immediately, two first rate Coat-Makers, to whom employment will be given and the highest wages.

Raleigh, Oct. 22, 1850. 838—12ONov.

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**FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,**

(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)

**RALEIGH, N. C.**

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*

MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

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|---|---|
| Board per session of five months, | $50 00 |
| Tuition in the Classical Department, | 20 00 |
| Tuition in the English Department. | 15 00 |
| Music on Piano or Guitar, | 20 00 |
| Drawing and Painting, | 10 00 |
| Painting in oil Colours, | 15 00 |
| French, | 10 00 |

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of December ensuing.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

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NORTH CAROLINA

**Mutual Life Insurance Company**

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN,
*Secretary.*

Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

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**Information Wanted.**

A GENTLEMAN by the name of JOHN MURPHY left this State in the Spring of 1849, for Savannah, Ga. He was raised in the State of New York, but had been a resident of North Carolina some ten or twelve years. He was about 36 years of age. He had run a Steam Engine on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road—that being his trade. He wrote to his wife from Savannah, stating that he should be at home in a short time; and this was the last time she heard from him. She has since been informed that he left that place for Atlanta, and not getting employment, he went to Charleston.

His long absence and silence have led his wife to believe that he has fallen a victim to Death. She is in a state of most painful suspense. Any information from any person as to his fate, or as to where he is, if still living—directed to Mrs. Delilah Murphy, Exchange P. O., Warren County, North Carolina—will be most gratefully received.

November 11, 1850. 4—4t.

☞ Editors of newspapers generally will confer a favor on