Constitution, placed under the control of the Greenive, and probably no legislation of Congress ald add to or diminish the power thus given, scalled into service, to the manner prescribed waw, then the Constitution uself gives the command to the President. Acting on this principle, by the act of February 28, 1795, authornon, commended to their respective abodes, within require a product that act, whether to repel in-

ming the laws. This section has, consequently, gested some doubt whether the militia could be siled forth to aid in executing the laws without a gens, and to require them to disperse, thereby impring, not only an insurrection, but an organized, gal east an embodied, force. Such a proclamana aid of the civil authority would often defeat he who e object by giving such notice to persons mended to be arrested that they would be enab ed gir or secrete themselves. The force may be mated sometimes to make the arrest, and also enterimes to pro ect the officer after it is made. pilo prevent a rescue. I would therefore suggest at this section be modified by declaring that ung therein contained shall be construed to sure any previous proclamation, when the milihare called forth, either to repel invasion, to exente the laws, or suppress combinations against hem; and that the President may make such call and place such militia under the control of any nvil officer of the United States to aid him in exenting the laws or suppressing such combinanons; and, winde so employed, they shall be paid and subsisted at the expense of the United Congress, not probably adverting to the diffe-

sace between the militia and the regular army. by the act of March 3, 1807, authorized the Pre ment to use the land and naval forces of the U. Sales for the same purposes for which he might all th the militia, and subject to the same proamation. But the power of the President, under he Constitution, as commander of the army and my is general; and his duty to see the laws appluly executed is general and positive; and the ensulutional authority For greater certainty. owever, " may be well that Congress should addity or explain this act in regard to its provions for the employment of the army and navy the United States, as well as that in regard to alling forth the militia. It is supposed not to be bubtful that all citizens, whether enrolled in the posse comitatus, either by the marshal or a sioner, according to law; and that it is their daily to obey such summons. But perhaps may be doubted whether the marshal or a comassimer can summon as the posse comitatus an granized militia force, acting under its own apmornate officers, without the consent of such offi ers. This point may deserve the consideration

I use this occasion to repeat the assurance, that war as depends on me, the laws shall be faith tilly executed, and all forcible opposition to them uppressed; and to this end I am prepared to exease, whenever it may become necessary, the nower constitutionally vested in me to the fullest ment. I am fully persuaded that the great mamongly attached to the Constitution, the preserution of the Union, the just support of the Govmment, and the maintenance of the authority of iw. I am persuaded that their earnest wishes ad the line of my constitutional duty entirely mecur; and I doubt not firmness, moderation and gudence, strengthened and animated by the gena opinion of the people, will prevent the repetiin of occurrences disturbing the public peace and approbated by all good men.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Mr. Clay had listened with great satisfaction the message of the President just read Its genral tone, and the firm resolution it expressed to any the law into effect, ought to be and would essistactory to every candid and impartial man. bengretted one thing, and that was, that the nessage did not announce that the marshal had dism ssal or not. He had been gratified at the menl execution of the Fugitive law. It had en promptly executed in Indiana under very wretse circumstances; in Ohio in repeated inunces; in Penasylvania, at its capital and in fuladelphia; also, in the great metropolis of the mon, New York. It had been executed every where except in Boston.

In Boston two attempts to execute the law remiled in failures. When he heard of the first mond arrest, in order to see if the law would or would not be executed; and he was surprised to barthat the law had been resisted by a lawless who entered the court house and rescued hom the officers of justice a person legally in their tostody. When he had alluded to the blacks, and ber outrageous conduct in this matter, he also heart to include, in his denunciation, the conduct Withose, whether in high or low places, who, by her speech, their advice, induced, led on, and innigated those poor deluded creatures to this open holation of the law. He hoped that, if there were any defect in existing laws, provision would be made by which those who instigate, induce, per teade, and lead on these miserable wretches to meh acts of violence, will be brought to condign unishment. He earnestly supported the sugges. ons made by the President in his message, and pored the message be referred to the Judiciary

Mr. Hale was glad that the document just read ad been sent in, if for no other reason than betuse it snowed that the President lelt that his ator selected such occasions himself. dministration had made itself fidiculous by issu-With proclamation; and the message just read the were not over one thousand adult negroes, they were doubtless skulking in alleys to avoid the constables. It was useless to attempt te nothing to do with it.

New Hampshire on this occasion did not try, he would be sent to Botany Bay. two Senators from Iowa. entertained of his oratorical powers, and the aways after him, (Mr. C.,) as if to dispute him for the palm of eloquence and oratory. had no ambition to contest this with the Sena-He relinquished cheerfully to the Senator all fory he expected in such a contest, and he the Senator would receive the relinquish-

Did any one beside the Senator suppose that none but the negroes were concerned in the violation of the law? The proclamation was directed to the enforcement of the law, and was aimed at gether the army and navy. But not so with the those that took no part in the mob, yet encouraged The President cannot call the militia into excited and urged the negroes in this our rage upon the laws of the country. It was said, however, lops, but by the authority of acts of Congress er, that there were others than negroes actually seed for that purpose. But when the militia engaged in the mob; it was said that one negrothem to come in. It was at such persons as these who, by their course and advice, by their instigations and solicitations, by their lectures and speech-President to call forth the militia to repel es, speeches here and in the other House, this prograsion, and suppress insurrections against a clamation was aimed. Not only at these negroes grasion, and in suppress combinations made the catspaw of miserable and designing Sale government of the United States, and cause men to bring odium on the laws, to violate justice But the act and its officers, but there has been introduced a the laws to declare that, whenever it may be neman named Thompson, who was said to be a start, in the judgment of the President, to use member of Parliament, to disturb and agitate the he military force thereby directed to be called people; and that police, which could find time the military process that forthwith, by proclama- and the means to attend and protect this foreign on the command such insurgents to disperse, and emissary in his disunion addresses, could not give their aid to execute a 'aw of the United Statte .himsel time. These words are broad enough to He little supposed that any member of Congress a proclamation in a I cases where militia would be tolerated a moment in England, who would go to Birmingham and to Manchester, and are called on suppress an insurrection, or to aid in extocracy, and the crown itself. Such a man would justly be denounced and rebuked by every loyal British subject, and he would be put out of the But yet the proclamation. But yet the proclamation country. Yet here this Thompson is received previous to be in words directed only against insurwith opened arms, and encouraged by men protessing to be Americans, in preaching sedition and disunion. He had more anxiety to have

these men brought to punishment than the poor

deluded negroes.

Mr. Mason said the duty of rendering fugitives from labor and service was a duty imposed by the Constitution. It was part of the compact subscribed to by all the States upon forming the Union. He would take issue with the Senator from Kentucky on the question whether this law was executed or not. He considered that the law, so far as its practical execution was concerned, was a dead letter. lief in the declaration of the President that he would execute the law if he could. He considered, however, that the President had begun wrong. In the first case, where the Crafts escaped, the slaves were lost to their master because of the evasions, prevarications, delays, and equivocations of those whose duty it was to enforce the law and administer justice. I was the duty of the President immediately to have dismissed the marshal. The law, if it was to be enforced, must be executed with alacrity, zeal, and cordiality. It must be executed with a desire, on the part of the people among whom it is executed to have t carried out because it is the law, and without any obstacles or obstructions being thrown in the way of its execution. In this case the party was arrested; time was given, properly, perhaps, to him for his defence; there was no place prepared to confine him, it being the intention to keep him in the court room from Friday to Tuesday. How could his rescue have been prevented ! The laws of Massachusetts prohibit the imprisonment of parties arrested under this law in the jails of that commonwealth. He thought it gold 1:07 ought not to be construed as evincing | wrong to denounce the population of Boston, when, my disposition in Congress to limit or restrain this by the laws of Massachusetts, it is made a penal offence for any of that population to aid or abet in the arrest or imprisonment of the fugitive. The Senator from Kentucky was right in denouncing the conduct of those engaged in this open resistance, but he should have gone one step further and denounced the State of Massachusetts as false to her federal obligations. She was false to those obligations, for making which mitta or not, may be summoned as members of she received a consideration. She agreed to this compact to surrender these fugitives, and received a consideration.

Her Legislature has been in session since the passage of this law, and these laws preventing the execution of the Constitution still stand on the statute book The Senator from Massachusetts said the other day that the people of that State were a law-abiding eople, and would not resist the execution of the law. He would ask the Senator whether those citizens, by not forcibly resisting the law, were discharging their federal obligations to render up fugitives from labor or service? If they were, it was keeping the word others we notice that beaut of promise to the ear, but a failure in complying with quaint old George Herbert.

When the Senator from Kentucky said the law was generally executed, if he meant that it was exeputy of the peop e of this country are warmly and he intended to say it was executed with the alacrity or in the spirit of the federal compact, he was mistaken. Mr. M. then detailed the circumstances of the Harrisburg cases, where the expenses amounted to \$1,450, and the negroes when sold brought \$1,500, hus making a balance in favor of the master of \$50.

In the Long case, which occurred at New York, slave; besides, the claimant was subjected to several vexatious suits. He would respectfully call the attention of the appointing power to the various delays and evasions of duty, and would recommend that the are very fine. least evidence of this should be cause for instant re-

Mr. Dickinson said that the Senator was mistaken about the case of Long. In that case there were no mits brought against the claimant. In that case he considered that the issue was fairly made up and tried between those who desired that the law should be executed and those who intended peaceably to re sist it. The latter had been defeated. The case of en dismissed. He had no doubt the President | Long did much to prove that this law could be executhe subjection the conduct of the marshal to a ted. After the long and patient hearing given that kotiny, in order to ascertain whether he deserv | case, none other will be likely to arise which will produce difficulty. The law was to be tested, its force was to be tried, and the question, having been judilaw was denounced at that time as unconstitutional, and as suspending the habeas corpus. This was the cry of every demagogue and fanatic. This case of Long showed how untrue and groundless were those

Mr. Hale said the Senator from Kentucky had char ged him with always rising after him in debate with falure, he looked forward with anxiety to the a view of contesting the palm of oratory and eloquence. This remark of the Senator explained a lander which had been circulated about him, which was that he (Mr. H.) always took occasion to speak when the galleries were filled with ladies. The remark of the Senator explained the slander. Mr. Clay. Do you mean to say that I have circu lated any slander about you?

Mr. Hale. No. sir; not at all. Mr. Clay. Well, sir, what do you mean? Mr. Hale. Well, I will not answer any question

out to me in that tone, in the Senate or out of the Senate. I am not to be silenced or put down by any one, whether a tall man or a short man. He then denied that he had any intention of con-

testing for the palm of oratory with the Senator. 'As regarded his opinion of himself, and the opinions en tertained of him by others, he freely admitted that there might be two opinions; but he did not think he stood alone. He did not think he would have to go out of the Senate to find the man who could say that of the Senator from Kentucky there was more than one opinion. What he meant by saying that the slander against him was explained by the remark of the Senator was, that together they showed that the Sen-

Mr. Cass concurred with the Senator from Kentucky in his condemnation of the late proceedings. He was ture and chastened judgment." nothing more than a labored essay to prove no defender of the Administration, but he had the the proclamation was necessary. The idea of utmost confidence in believing that the President great republic of the United States calling upon would do his duty. If the laws were defective he atmy and navy to assemble and hold themselves | would vote to clothe him with full power to execute | the debtors in the judgment before he resorts to the readiness to put down a mob composed of a the law. He deprecated the remarks of the Senator handful of negroes, was, in his opinion, rid- from Virginia that this law could not, was not, and ous in the extreme. Boston had a population | would not be executed. He considered that the Masone hundred and torty thousand, and within sachusetts laws obstructing the execution of this law sound of the bell on the old State House there ought to have been cleared off her statute books long half a million of people. In all Boston ago. But whether they were repealed or not, they would not prevent the execution of the laws. He considered the Senator from Virginia wrong in supposing that voluntary action by the people of the free States was necessary to a due execution of the law. States was necessary to a due execution of the law.

In Franconia last summer, a nen naving lost all own. It is a long time since such a scene of exciteHe considered that Long's case was a great triumph of the law. If time were given, the law would work lead to the law. If the law would work lead to the law. If the law would work lead to the law. If the law would work lead to the law. If the law would work lead to the law would work lead to the law. If the law would work lead to the law would work lead to the law. If the law would work lead to the law would work lead to the law. If the law would work lead to the law would work lead to t and of the President improper, impolitic, smoothly. The waves could not be expected to sub- would have treated one of her brood. She zealous general joy. smoothly. The waves could not be expected to say a defended him against the attacks of the other creant Thompson, and said that if a member of Con-Mr. Clay said that the conduct of the Senator gress did in England what Thompson did in this coun-

prise him. It was in keeping with his general Mr. Mason replied. He considered the reason why the Senator had pronounced a deliberate the law was not promptly executed by the people of the President, the President of the whole the North was, that they had no hand in pasthat subject, as there were two opinions on sing. Of the thirty Senators from the free States only three had voted for the law. These were the fase only three had voted for the law. These were the fase only three had voted for the law. Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Sturgeon,) and the

The Senator seemed to make it a point to saways after it. to pair off. He had made a speech in favor of the bill, and but for this reason would have voted for it. Mr. Seward said that his colleague's statement was

illness, and he was unable to attend. Were it not for this he would have voted against the bill, and his colwith the same self-complacency with which Mr. Mason resumed, and spoke at length of delays and obstacles thrown in the way of the execution of

correct. He (Mr. S.) was detained from his seat by

pestions of the reclamation of property, there would be no necessity for any law. The delays in Long's case were with the assent of the claimant, who was willing the law should be tested fully and fairly. He was detained in New York ten days only. His personal expenses were paid, and he was furnished with the best counsel, who were paid by gentlemen f New York. His only loss, therefore, was his time. This case showed conclusively that there was a feeling in the country in favor of carrying out the law.

Mr. Clay again repeated the various instances in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Michigan, in which the law had been executed, and con-tended that every where the law had been executed except in the city of Boston. He maintained that the marshal ought to have been removed.

He replied to the Senator from New Hampshire, and disclaimed any desire to stop the Senator. He knew his own powers, physical and intellectual, too well to undertake such gigantic efforts. He would shrink from homicide more than any other offence, and certainly to stop the Senator would be to kill him. The Senator was like George Canning, he must

come into Senate every day to air his vocabulary The Senator had declared the act of the President was ridiculous. Mr. C. related the anecdote of an old maid who denounced Napoleon in the most unmeasured terms, and to whom a French officer replied that he was sorry she had such a bad opinion of the emperor, and no doubt his majesty would be greatly affected upon hearing her opinion of him. A like result, he thought, would follow when the President heard the Senator's opinion of him.

Mr. Butler addressed the Senate upon the general entiment of opposition by the northern people to the institutions of the South. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, pronounced the late roceedings in Boston as wholly unjustifiable, but he

did not consider it a case in which the Government should take such extraordinary proceedings as now contemplated. It was an occurrence which might nave taken place any where.

Mr. Badger replied. Mr. Downs commenced some remarks, but yielded the floor to the motion— And then the Senate adjourned.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Rural Hours; by a Lady. Illustrated edition. New York—George Putnam. Raleigh—Turner. While those butterflies of Literature, the Annuals, seem fast disappearing, we are glad to see their places supplied by such books as these .-This is a most unpretending journal of the everyday occurrences of a "real life." The birds, the flowers, rain and sunshine, cold and heat, a morn. ing's walk or drive, furnish the materials, and they are narrated in a very simple and lady-like manner. The book is embellished with twenty one beautifully colored engravings of birds and flowers.

Evenings at Donaldson Manor or the Christmas Guest; by Maria McIntosh-author of " Women in America," " Two Lives," " Charms and Counter Charms," &c. &c. Illustrated with ten steel engravings. New York-D. Appleton & Ca .-Raleigh -- Turner.

When we pick up one of these beautiful books, n all the perfection of type and paper, it is an agreeable disappointment to find that it has beauty besides what appears on the surface. The book at Donaldson Manor by the Christmas Guests .same author, will feel that she is skilful in adapt are a few selections from other authors; among others we notice that beautiful Sabbath Hymn by | winds that then prevailed.

Picturesque Souvenir Letters of a Traveller or cuted without open resistance, he was correct; but if | William Cullen Bryant. With thirteen illustra tions on steel. Raleigh-Turner.

By many persons, Bryant is ranked as the first poet in America, but as a prose writer, he is not so well known. These letters have so little incident in them, that we can judge of nothing but the expenses amounted to nearly the value of the the style; and they do not please us as letters, lacking that grace and ease which are essential. The book is very handsomely got up, and the engravings | Rooms:

OUTRAGE IN COURT.

On Thursday evening last, whilst Wake County Court was in session, an outrage of the most daring with the same to New York. The Cambria will character occurred in the Court-House. The Con- sail from Cork on Tuesday, the 4th proximo. stable of the Court and City, Mr. James H. Murray, was sitting within the bar, when John Williamson came up behind him and struck him with all his force, with a rock which he held in his hand, stun ning and felling him to the floor. Williamson was er Africa heard in the city, than hundreds, and we immediately committed to prison. Messrs. MILLER, may say thousands, of our citizens rushed to the was to be tried, and the question, having been judi-cially settled, will not be again idly agitated. The Saunders, McRae and Battle are employed as his from the depot of the Collins line of steamships to

On Saturday, Williamson was held to bail in the penal sum of \$5000 to make his appearance at the next term of our Superior Court. He was further eye was strained in looking for the blue and red sentenced to two months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$50, for the contempt of Court.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Murray is gradu. ally recovering from the wound, which had well

lamentably deficient:

"We perceive that these reports are published by Seaton Gales, Esq. To the son has descended the mantle of his father. The profession in North Carolina will see that we refer to Joseph Gales, Esq., the editor of the old "Carolina Law Repository" of 1814. arrival. 16, one of the most entertaining and valuable law Reports are of high character, more especially, we one of the officers ascended the paddle box, and with think, during that period in which Judge Gaston pre- his trumpet announced : "The Atlantic is safe; she

"The profession will find a very able discussion of which requires the creditor to seek payment from all bail of either. The relations of principles, surety and co-surety and " quasi sureties," -as well as to joint and several judgments-are passed upon with unusual ability. Judge Pearson says "all judgments are both joint and several." This is one of those paradoxes, which nevertheless, we are inclined to think philosophically true .- Goldsboro' Telegranh.

denizens of the yard, gave him choice morsels of meat, protected him from cold and rain under her wings, and in every other way comported herself in motherly style.

Her adopted liked the arrangement much, and in general conducted we I, and he must have been an ungrateful puppy" if he had'nt. As the time passed and her charge waxed larger, however, some few drawbacks to dame Partlet's happiness arose. For instance, he manifested decided contempt for pieces of bread, worms, and seeds, which she unremittingly sought and seratched out for him; then too he would frighten her nearly out of her senses by his precociously loud barking. But her greatest annoyance was the fact that she never could induce her unfeathered companion to roost. Portland News:

Commodore Robert F. Stockton has been six years from the 4th of March next.

SENTIMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA The National Intelligencer, in the course of a most

able article on the condition of things in South Carolina, cites the following article from the Camden Journal. That paper, supposing that the State should secede and that the Government of the United States should blockade her ports, says:

"We believe England would acknowledge us as an independent Republic, and come in and trade with us, simply passing these blockading ships by and coming in; and if in their passage those ships should fire on them, why a broadside from an English steamship would settle it, the think, rather to the disadvantage of a Yankee revenue blockade cutter. Recollect, our ships that have done good service against English ships have had some Southerners aboard, and in their crews no disaffected persons. This would be different. England has never shirked a war for fear of crippling her commerce, for it seems to flourish war. She would clear the blockade, for the reason that she would be glad to see this confederacy broken up-because she would be fighting against the North, her natural rivals of the loom. She would do it, because then she would have an open and free American port. She would do it, in short, because interest would drive her to it."

This is the language of an American Editor! was said that, in the war of the revolution, there were more tories in South Carolina than in any State in the Union, and it would seem, from the above paragraph, that the breed is not yet extinct. Certain it is, this Editor has none of the blood of Sumpter, or Marion, or Rutledge in his veins.

THE BALTIC .-- COTTON .-- The Steamer, BAL-TIC, of the Collins line, arrived at New York, on the 20th. Cotton at Liverpool has further declined 1. The sales of the week amounted to 23,350 bales. Fair Orleans 72; Mobile 74: Uplands 72. The market closed, firmer, however, than it had been during the week.

STEAMER ATLANTIC.

The accounts published in our last, embraced all the details of the disaster which befel this steamer at sea and compelled her to put back to Cork. On her arrival off Cork the following resolutions were formally adopted by the passengers:

OFF CORK, Jan. 22, 1851. At a meeting of the passengers, held on board the United States mill Steamer Atlantic, Mr. James S. Wadsworth, of New York, being called to the chair, and J. H Pottinger, of Maryland, appointed Secretary, Messrs. Benjamin, of New York, Reese, of Pennsylvania, and Lawrence, of Mass., were ap pointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in view of the circumstances which have compelled the vessel to return. Resolved. That we feel it due to Captain West to acknowledge our gratitude to him for his unwestied care and devotion to his duty, under circumtances of great responsibility the having been deprived in a for the great attention and courtesy with which he labored to promote the happiness and comfort of

those under his care. Resolved. That we feel it likewise due to the proprietors of the ship to bear testimony to the great strength and power with which she contended for is composed of tales narrated around the fireside | nine days against an almost uninterrupted westerly gale of great severity, as well as to the admirable They are intended for the young; and those who prived of her motive power by the breaking of the are acquainted with " Aunt Kitty's tales" by the main shaft, having then made 1,800 miles on her

western voyage.

Resolved. That it was the unanimous request of ing herself to the tastes of youth, and under a the passengers that the ship should seek an eastern Flour pleasing story conveying important truth. There port, as it was found after a trial of five days, that Feathers encumbered as she was with disabled machinery, she could not contend against the strong western

Resolved, That it is also due to Mr. Rogers, the chief engineer, and his intelligent corps of assistants that we should bear testimony to the ability Butter Notes of things seen in Europe and America; by and fidelity with which they discharged their arduous duties, as well previous to the accident, as in their subsequent efforts to repair the machin-

JAS, S. WADSWORTH, President. J. HUDSON POTTINGER, Sec.

At an early hour, Messrs, Brown, Shipley & Co, issued a notice that the passengers would be paid back their money on applying at the office. Subsequently the same firm had the following letter posted in the Exchange Underwriters

We beg to inform the passengers by the United States Mail steamer Atlantic, that we have chartered the British Mail Steamer Cambria to proceed to Cork at the earliest moment, and there take on board the cargo of the above steamer, and proceed The New York Herald thus describes the man-

ner in which the news was received in that city of the steamer Atlantic.

No sooner were the guns of the approaching steam Battery and to all the docks on the North River, Castle Garden, to ascertain whether the Atlantic | Holders generally are asking 12c. had been heard from. They were tantalized by the reports of the Africa's guns, as they were fired one after another, for upwards of an hour, and many an lights-the signals of the vessels of the Collins line. At length a steumship was seen approaching the city from Quarantine; but the signals which she bore were not those of the Atlantic or any of the Collins line. "But it this is not the Atlantic it must be the Africa and she will, no doubt, bring some intelligence of the Atlantic." argued the more intelligent of the anxious multitude It was the Africa; and We take pleasure in laying before our read- as she came up the bay, firing gun after gun, it was ers the following brief extracts from a notice of the believed, by the thousands on the lookout, that that last volume of Iredell's Common Law Reports, con- vessel would not expend so much powder to announce tamed in the January number of the United States her own arrival only. "It must be that the Africa Monthly Law Magazine. It shows the high standing brings good news of the Atlantic, or she would not of our judiciary abroad, and may tend to awaken a fire so many guns," said the multitude, "What spark of of that State pride in which, with sorrow be can it mean-what is the object of this uncommon it said. North Carolinians are so notoriously and so firing?" was the enquiry on every side; and the response was, "The Atinutic is safe—the Atlantic has ply light, demand good. been heard from." Soon the Africa approached her dock in Jersey City ; but she did not move half fast enough to satisfy the impetuousity of the thousands who felt as if every moment was an hour, until her

At length the Africa approached her dock in Jerournals in the archives of American law. The N. C. sey City; and when she got within hailing distance sided on the Bench. The "fiery Mars" of Southern has put into Cork with a broken shaft," A shout eloquence in Congress, on the Bench his ardent mind of rejoicing at once went up, which made the welkin gave vigor and piquancy to the renderings of his ma- ring, which was continued for several minutes .-During all the time the crowd grew larger, while many of those who heard the ghad news ran to tell it the vexing question of bail, with reference to the rule to their families and friends. The people seemed literally wild with excitement : but there was one who seemed supremely happy. A young woman was among the first upon the dock, who seemed, more than all others, anxious for the fate of the Atlantic. She had a brother on board, who is engaged as fire- me payment. man, and so great has been her auxiety, that for several days she has almost entirely abstained from food. As soon as the news was proclaimed, a shrick of joy went up from that female, who at once ran for her home, to convey the glad tidings of joy to her aged In Franconia last summer, a hen having lost all own. It is a long time since such a scene of excite-

But what shall we say of the excitement which the account of the safety of the Atlantic created in New York, and especially in the lower part of the city? No sooner were the guns of the Africa heard than every one living on the north side of the city hurried to the docks, in the neighborhood of North river, and eagerly sought for any information concerning this favorite vessel. The publication office of this paper was crowded to such an extent that it was with great difficulty the gentlemen connected with the establishment could find a way of ingress or egress. From our establishment the excitement was carried to all parts of the city. "The Atlantic is safe," was announced from the stages of the different theatres. The performances were temporarily suspended in those places of amusement, on the cheering which ensued, and out of doors, the welcome intelligence was passed from person to person that "the Atlantic is safe," until every one in the city

elected a United States Senator from New and fact, when we say that every man, woman and that as many of the Trustees as can make it convenichild in our great metropolis, went to bed last night | ent will attend, as business of much importance will Jersey, by the Legislature of that State, for with a "thank God" on their lips that the Atlantic come before the Board:

SPRING VISISATION OF BISHOP IVES, 1851.

2nd of March (Quinquagesima Sunday,) Calary Church, Tarborough. 4th. Tuesday, A. M. Gethsemane Parish, Falk and, Pitt. At night, St. Pauls Church, Green-5th. Ash Wednesday, at the same Church. 6th, St. John's, Pitt County, Pugh's settle-

1st Sunday in Lent, Christ Church, Newbern, 14th, Friday, Ember day, Trinity Church, Beaurt County. 2nd Sunday in Lent, St. Peter's Church, Wash

19th, Wednesday, Zion Chapel, Beaufort Coun 20th Thursday, St. Thomas Church, Bath .-Should any persons desire confirmation from St. Johns, Durham's Creek, they would oblige the Bishop by meeting him at St. Thomas, Bath.

22, 23d (3rd Sunday in Lent) 24th and 25th Am. B. V. M.) at Grace Church, Plymouth, and St. Luke's Church, Locust Grove, as the Clergymen there may desire. 4th Sunday in Lent, Pettigrew's Chapel and

Lake Scuppernong. 4th, 5th and 6th April-5th Sunday in Lent, 8th Thomas, Windsor. Ali Saints, Williamston, as the Clergyman may

Palm Sunday (6th in Lent) Christ Church. Elizabeth City. 16th, Wednesday, Woodville.

Easter Day, Hertford, Consecration of Church, Tuesday in Easter week, Gates Court House 1st Sunday after Easter, St. Paul's Church, Edenton. 2d May, Friday, Trinity Church, Scotland

Neck. 2nd Sunday after Easter, Jackson, Northamp ton County, consecration of Church, &c. 3rd Sunday after Easter, Christ Church Raleigh A. M., and S:. Mary's Chapel, P. M. 4th Sunday after Easter, St. James Church, Wilmington.

5th Sunday after Easter, St. John's Church,

Fayetteville, A. M. Christ Church, Rockfish, P.

Wednesday 28th May, Convention. Catechism, Confirmation and Holy Communion as usual.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 20.

The examination of Elizur Wright was resumed this morning, and has been concluded. It resulted in his being held to bail in the sum of \$2,000 for his appearance before the United States Circuit Court in March

George Thompson, the English Abolition Lecturer, was pelted with rotten eggs at the Springfield and Massachusetts Railroad Depot great measure of the valuable and efficient service vesterday morning. A large crowd was preof his first officer Mr. Shufeidt, by temporary ill- sent, who hooted him, and would have comnes-) in bringing the ship safety into port, as well as mitted personal violence, had not the authorities interfered. He departed westward in the cars, not at all pleased.

PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WEFELY FOR THE REGISTER. Raleigh.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. CTS. Bacon Hams, 10 to 12 Salt Liver'l sack 2 a 2 10 Sides & Shoulders 10al1 | do Blown 2 25 to 2 40 80 a 90 Coffee, Rio, pd 85 a 90 " Laguira Gin7 " Java 30 Sugar, 8 to 121 4 Molasses, gal 35 to 49 Hides, green 8 a 10 Iron, Swedes pd 30 do extra sizes 90 a \$1 English de 95 a 1,09 Whiskey, gal 35 to 40 15 Brandy, gal

FAYETTEVILLE.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. CENTS | 7-8 do de 10 a 111 Osnaburgs, yard Cotton, lbs 80 to 90 | MERCHANDISE. CENTS. Corn, bushel. Flour, bbl 51 to 61 Bale rope, pd. 9 to 10 30 Bagging, hvy, yd 15 to 20 Feathers, Ib 4 do light 13 to 15 10 Lime bbl 175 to 150 Hides, green, lb 6 to 10 | Lime bbl do Tobacco, manufd.30to 40 | Nails, keg, pd 15 Oil, lamp, gal 87 to 149 Fayetteville Manufactures. do tanner's bbl 1750 Cotton yarn. pound 19 White lend, keg, 14 to 24 4 brown sht'g, yd. 8

PETERSBURG MARKETS.

Reported for the Intelligencer. FRIDAY, Feb. 21st, 1851. TOBACCO.

Primings \$1 a 21; Frosted Lugs 11 a 3: Good to Fine Lugs 5 a \$81; Shipping Leaf 84 a \$15; Manufacturing 12 a 164 COTTON.

We note sales of small parcels at 111c .-CORN. The article continues in good demand .-

Prime parcels bring 70c. WHEAT. Prime White Wheat 100 a 108c; Red 100 a 105c. Common to Middling 80 a 90c.

FLOUR. Flour continues very dull. There are no sales except by retail. City Mills and Country Superfine \$5; Family \$7 a 71.

LARD. Virginia Lard in kegs 10 a 11c. BACON.

Virginia, hog round, 10 a 101c; do Hams, rew 11c; do o'd 10 a 10 c. Western Shoulders, 8 a 84c; do Sides 9 a 94c. Sup-

MARRIED.

last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Ford Taylor, Esq., grand-daughter of the late General Wilburn, of will and Testament of Etholdred Pridgen if they Wilkes-a I formerly of North Carolina.

DISSOLUTION! HE Copartnership heretofore existing between BUFFALOE & COOKE has been dissolved y mutual consent. Mr. Buffaloe is authorized to make seulement of the accounts; and those indebted to

the Firm are earnestly requested to make immedi-

JOS. G M. BUFFALOE.

GEORGE T. COOKE.

JOS. G. M. BUFFALOE.

GROCERIES, &C. EOSEPH G. M. BUFFALOE will continue to public patronage. If you would save money, call

Raleigh, Feb. 25th, 1851. SCHAEFFER & LONEY, NO. 3. HANOVER STREET, NEAR

BALTIMORE STREET. Offer for sale as low as can be purchased in any of the Northern Atlantic Cities, a large

assortment of Hardware, Cuttery and Guns, of their own importation. Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1851.

Notice.

THE Trustees of the Oxford Female College was acquainted with the gratifying intelligence.

We confine ourselves within the limits of truth 7th of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is desirable * 17 td

GARDEN SEEDS, Warranted Fresh and genuine.

GROWTH OF 1850 Raised by the United Society, Called Shakers, and by D. Landreth. FOR SALE BY HENRY D. TURNER, BOOKSELLER. Raleigh, N. C.

ARTICHORE, Green Globe. ASPARAGUS, Giant. BEANS, Early China Dwarf, Early six weeks, (yellow.) Refugee, or thousand to one, Horticultura Pole, Large Lima, Carolina Lima. BEET, Early Flat Bassano, Early Blood Turnip, Early Orange Turnip, French Amber Sugar,

Wartxel. BROCOLI, Large Purple Cape, Large White Cape. CAULIFLOWER, Early, Large Late. CABBAGE, Early Sugar Loaf, Early York, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Drumhead, Mammoth, (new.) Flat or Late Dutch, Drumhead

White Selesia Sugar, Long Broad, Long Mangel

Savoy, (new.) CELERY, Large White Solid, Rose colored Solid Silver giant. (new.) CORN, Early Hawk, Early Canada, Early Smith's

White, Sioux or Dutton, Early Tuscarora, Early Sugar, Early White Flist. CRESS, Curied or Peppergrass, Broad Leaved, Extra Curled (new.) Water,

CUCUMBER Early Green Cluster, Early Frame, Early Short Green, White Spined, Long Green Turkey, Long Green, (Keens,) Small Gherkins. CARROT, Early Horn, Large Altriugham, White

Ego Plant, Large Purple, White, (ornamental.) ENDIVE. Green Curled, Broad Leafed, KALE, Green Curled Scotch, Sca. Leek, Large Scotch, or Flag, Large London.

JUTTUCE, Imperial Sugar Loaf, Early White Head. Early curled Silesia Large Green Head, Icehead, Ice Coss, Royal Cabbage Head early, Extra Cabbage Head, Brown Dutch. MELON, Large Musk, Large Yellow Cantelope Green Citron, Fine Nutmeg, Ward's Nectar, Pine Apple, Persian, Pomegranate, Fragrant, Water Imperial, Water Early Apple Seed. Water Long Island, Water Carolina, Water Citron,

OKRA, Long White, Short Green. Onion, White Silver Skin, Yellow, Red, Welst or Freuch, for Soups. Parsnip, Guernsey, Long White, Hollow crown. Parsley, Plain or Single, Curled, Dwarf Curled Pras. Early Cedo Nulli. Early Prince Albert. new.

Early May extra. Early June, Early Charlton, Bishop's Early Dwarf, Large White Marrowfat, Large Black Eye, Dwarf Magrowfat, RAD SH, Long White Summer, Early Scarlet Short Top, Long Salmon, Long Scarlet or Early Frame Scarlet or Cherry Turnip, Philadelphia Large White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, White Fall Spa-

nish, Black Fall Spanish CARROT, Long Scarlet or Blood, Long Orange. Sorrel, English Garden Broad leaved, Spinage, Broad Leaved Savoy, Round leaved New Flanders Prickly. Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.

SQUASH, Bush Crookneck Summer, Dutch Summer Scallop, white and yellow, Vegetable Marrow, Sweet Potatoe, Valaparaiso. Tomato, Large Smooth Red. Yellow, Cherry. TURNIP, Early Dutch, Large English Norfolk. Red Top Flat, White Flat, Rutabaga, Yellow Swedish,

French, white, Long White.

HERBS, Caraway, Dill. Fennel, Lavender, Lemon balm, Sage, Summer Savory, Sweet Basil, Marjo-GRASS SEEDS, White Dutch clover Lucerne, Blue Grass, Lawn Grass mixed, Cole or Rape Seed.

MUSTER ROLLS. SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812. IN PRESS at the Raleigh Times Office, and

will shortly be published. THE MUSTER ROLLS of the Soldiers of the War of 1812, detached from the Militia of North Carolina, under Requisitions from the President of No. 175 Baltimore St. 6th door east of Light the United States. Published in pursuance of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of Jan. 28, 1851; under the direction of the Adjutant CAP, BELT and plain RIBBONS, BUNthe Resolutions of the General Assembly of Jan.

The Work will make, probably, upwards of 100 erally. p.ges. and will be out in about three weeks. A limited number of extra copies will be printed. and may be obtained on application at this Office. Price One Dollar per copy.

Persons at a distance, sending the money, will have the work mailed to their address. CH. C. RABOTEAU. Ed. & Prop Raleigh Times.

REMOVAL.

Raleigh, Frb 21.

WM. G. NOBLE, takes this means to inform his triends in North Carolina that he contin CAMERON, HAYWARD & EDWARDS. (LATE LINDSLEY, CAMERON & HAYWARD.)

NO. 161, BROADWAY, adjoining Rathbun's Hotel, and are now opening

and will continue to receive by every Steamer from Europe the neares', richest and most desirable styles of French, German, English, Italian and India, Silk and fancy goods, to be found

in this market. He particularly invites an examination by Mer. chants visiting the City, as he is determined to sell at the lowest prices for each or approved cred.

it : orders will meet with strict a tention. New York, Feb. 22, 1251. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA | land which lies well for cultivation; it is pleasantly Scotumbus County, Court of Pleas and Quar-situated in sight of Pittsboro' where there are ter Sessions, February Term 1851.

John C. Pridgen Ex'r. of Etheldred Pridgen, - Probate of a Will William Milican, and

Wife Sarah and next of kin of Etheldred Pridgen.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant William Millican and wife Sarah reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Register" for ninety days, notifying the said In the vicinity of this City, on Tuesday evening | defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held Commoner from Nash, to Mrs. Hicksey Johnson. for the County of Columbus at the Court House In Marshall County, Miss., by the Rev. L. in Whiteville on the 2nd Monday in May next. Murray, Mr. J. F. Ramsour to Miss Wilburn, then and there to object to the probate of the last

> Witness, Thos. M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Whiteville, the 2nd Monday of February, and in the 75 h year of American Independence A. D. 1851.

THOS. M. SMITH, Clerk. (Pr. Adv. \$5 624.) 16 3m

NOTICE.

AT the November term of Wake County Court. the Subscriber qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of David Hinton, Dec'd and is prepared to settle all claims against the Estate. C. L. HINTON, Ex'r.

WINES AND BRANDIES, WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO. Dec , 21st, 1850.

R. TUCKER 4 SON. Raleigh September 21st, 1850. VER'S CELEBRATED CHEW
ing Tobacco; Imported Uigars of differ ent Brands. Just received by

English, Goshen, and Parmesan Chees,

R. TUCKER & SON. October 8th, 1850. RIME Family Mulasses-New Crop. I had, Stewart's Syrop, for sale by R. TUCKER & SON.

YET ON HAND. 1.000 Yards 4-4 Brown Sheering. 100 Bundles Spun Cotton No. 4 to 16 JUST RECEIVED.

J. BROWN,

No. 9 Fayetteville Street

Hird. Refined Brown Sugar.

Raleigh, Febr 18th, 1951.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS. Charleston S. C.

OULD respectfully inform their friends, their City, that they are prepared and are offering a very large and well assorted Stock of Foreign and Domestic, Staple and Foncy Dry Goods, selected for, and particularly adapted to the SOUTHERN TRADE.

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.

Importing direct, they feel assured of being able to sell Goods, as low in Charleston, as they can be bought in any other market in the United States. They would call particular attention to their Lines Goods of every description; the make will be found of best finish, and perfectly free from any mixture of Cotton; also to their stock of Dress Goods which Terms cash or City acceptance. No. 209 King North West Corner King and Market Streets. February 11th, 1851.

I. O. O. F.

MASONIC AND SONS OF TEMPE rance Regalias and Banners.

HE attention of the above Associations is res.

pectively called to our large and extensive as sortment of WORKING AND PARADE REGA-LIA, suitable for Lodges, Encampments, and Divisions, consisting in part of Collars Aprons, Sashes, Robes, Costumes, Jewels &c , of every description, and composing one of the largest assor ment to be found in the United States. Lodges, Encampments and Divisions wishing to

fix up their Halls or be supplied with Working er Parade Regalia can depend upon having their ders satisfactorily filled by addressing GIBBS & SMITH Regalia and Banner Manufacturers, No. 78 Bab

timore St Baltimore Md. Feb. 14th, 1850;-6m 14 BRILLIANT LOTTINGE.

J. W. Maury & Co., Managers. FOR MARCH, 1851.

\$37.500 ! \$23,000! \$15,000 1 VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 24, for 1851,

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va, on Saturday, March 1st. 1951. 75 Number Lottery-12 Drawn Ballots ! Splendid Scheme!

Prize of 37,500, 1 of 23 000, 1 of 15 000, 1 of 10. 000, 1 of 2,402 215 of 600. dec. &c. Whole Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50 Certificates of packages of 25 Whole tickets 139 00

of 25 Half 15 80 of 25 Quarter 32 50 Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official avcount of each drawing sent immediately after it is

J. W. MAURY & CO.

Alexandria, Va. Armstrong & Cator JOBBERS IN Ribbons, Milinery and Straw

GOODS. ST., BALTIMORE MD.

NET MATERIALS and Milinery Goods gen-SRAW BONNETS.

American Straws consigned by and purchased from the manufacturers in large quantities. Also, English and French Bonnets in every variety, on usual terms at lowest prices.

February 18th, 1861. PRINTING PRESS AND MATERIALS For Sale.

ALL the Materia's lately used in the publication' of the "Wimington Aurora," have been placed in our hands for sale. They consist of the following: One Patent Smith Press, in good order; 500 lbs Burgeois; 350 lbs of Brevier; with bold face for tilles. Also, 4 double stands, cases, chases, imposing stone, galleys, &c. &c. These materials have been used only about 12 months, and are in good order, and comprise everything necessary for printing a weekly or semi.weekly paper. They will be sold on accommodating terms, and are worthy the attention of any

one in want of a supply for a Printing Office. Apply by letter, or otherwise to DEROSSET & BROWN. Wilmington, Feb. 12th 1851.

A Country Scat and Negroes

FOR SALE. ROSPECT HILL, adjoining the town of Pittsborough, formerly the residence of John Henderson, dec'd., will be offered for sale at audtion on Wednesday, the 19th of March, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years to be secured by a mortgage on the premises. The place contains 1274 acres of

Churches, and Schools, &c.
There is a dwelling house with various out-bail-

dings, a good Spring and the land is bounded on the cast by a rivulet. A five acre lot south of the above place and adioining Mr. London's residence, covered with trees, affording a beautiful site for building. At the same time several likely negroes, young

of 12 months. Purchasers to give bond with two approved securities. For further particulars, application may be made to the Subscriber at Pittsboro'. GREEN WOMACK. Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Commer-

men and women, will be offered for sale, on a credit

cial insert this 4 weeks and forward bills to the Subscriber. Feb. 11th, 1851. Cotton Seed Meal.

Valuable article for Milch Cows will keep A constant on hand and for sale by WM. PECK & SON. Raleigh, Feb 14th, 1851. Dranes. Raisins, Currants. Pick-

les and Citron Just received freshfrom New York, which I will sell low. L. B. WALKER.

POR SALE OR BENT. THE Subscriber has on hand. II several second-handed Pianos, which Raleigh, Dec. 21, 1650.

BUSINESS COATS. ty low price.
E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. A LOT OF THOMASTOWN LIME. Just received and for Sile by

PEEBLES, WHITE & DAVIS. Grocers and Commission Merchants Old treet, Petersburg, Va, EEP always on hand a large and well assort-

ed supply of Groceries, and pay particular atrention to the sale of Cotton, Tonacco, Wheat, Flour, and all other kinds of produce. LEMUEL PEEBLES.

THOMAS WHITE, PETER R. DAVIS. Ja

. R TUCKER 4 SON.

November 28th, 1550.

Petersburg July 20

and a mere handful of negroes.