Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, of Montgomery Ala, is our General Travelling Agent for the States of

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling
Agent, assisted by WM.-H. WELD, JOHN COLLINS, JAMES DEERING, A. KIRK WELLING. TON, E. A. EVANS, JOHN T. JUDKINS, P. LOCKE, JOS. BUTTON, GEO. P. BUTTON, and THOS. D. NICE.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD CO. The Directors of this Company assembled in this City on yesterday, (Thursday,) agreeably to appointment. All the Directors were present.

We understand that GEORGE W. MORDECAL. salary to that office. We also learn that H. D. BIRD, Esq., of Peters-

work, at a salary of \$2000 per aunum. This is all that has transpired, within our knowl elge, of the deliberations of the Board of Directors.

We gather what we have stated above from pub-

THE CHRISTIANA OUTRAGE.

The additional details which we give to-day of this bloody affair will no doubt attract the reader's attention. Such a cold, daring, savage resistance of the laws of the land is well calculated (as it has done) to produce the highest degree of public indignation throughout the Country. Especially is it calculated to arouse the feelings of the people of the slaveholding States. It could not be otherwise. The North, we mean the patriotic and law abiding citizens of that section of the Country, must know, must feel, that there is a point beyand which forbearance will cease to be a virtue. If they do not know and feel this, it is high time they had begun to reflect upon it. From the lawless band who infest many sections of the North we cannot expect, and therefore do not of keeping under subordination all such. is not done, the consequences will fall upon all alike. When the law is violated by the wicked and disorderly, it should be promptly vindicated. This is the only way by which our free institutions can be preserved. Liberty without the regulation of law is not worth having. It is an evilthe worst of evils. We look upon the bloedthirsty conduct of those engaged in the Christiana not with feelings of horror and indignation. It is well calculated to bring the politicians at the North to their senses, and induce them (if any thing can) to pause and survey the precipice, to the brink of which, they have assisted to bring flus great and glorious Country! In the face of this outrage-so inhuman and daring-will they, Whig or Democrat, longer attempt to make polit-Buren, Rantoul, Chase, Seward, Sumner, and others, who have influence with their respective parties, take warning from this dreadful affair ?-Will they continue to encourage, by the propagation of their infamous detrines, violations of the law, and the shedding of the blood of their fellow citizens? If they do, they will deserve still more the execrations of the whole Country!

Much depends upon the manner in which this outrage is met by the civil authorities of Pennsylvania and the Executive of the United States. So far both have done their duty nobly. It will be seen that many of the rioters have been arrested and are now in prison to be tried for treason or murder. If the violated law is vindicated with becoming firmness in this instance, it must necessarily have a salutary effect throughout the North. The offence is Treason, and we hope that the parwhich, if the facts be correctly stated, there can be but little doubt, a moral effect to the action of parts of the Country.

triotic. No man could show a more determined is in the following words: resolution to execute the laws than Mr. Fillmore has. He is entitled to the gravitude of the whole Union. We believe that to the last moment of his Administration he will prove himself to be THE MAN OF DUTY, REGARDLESS OF PERSONAL CONSE-

"THE NORTH CAROLINA READER."

We are indebted to the Author, CALVIN H. WILEY, Esq., for several proof-sheets of his forthcoming work, the "North Carolina Reader." The extracts in another column, from the Second or Historical part of the book,embraced between pages law. 130-137, possess sufficient interest in themselves,

LATER FROM EUROPE. There has been another arrival since that of the Pacific-the EUROPA having arrived on the evening of the 15th.

The political news possesses no feature of strik-

The most current quaities of American Cotton had declined nearly ad., during the week previous to sailing. Advices from this country are considered unfavourable to the market.

Provisions, dull; Breadstuffs in demand.

WORTHY OF HER FATHER .- Bell's Life in The Limerick Chronicle says the lady is the only daughter of my house and heart,"

deekln Raleigh Register, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Volume LII.

RALEIGH, N. C., SEPTEMBER 24, 1851.

Number 51.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

Many of the secession presses have labored and are now laboring hard to make some capital out of the position assumed by the Administration in reference to the recent disastrous expedition against Cuba. It has been charged with hostility to human freedom, and with favoring the despotism of Spain. A few considerations only are necessary to put to rest such unfounded charges against the patriotic men at the head of our Government. It is well known that Lopez, and his chief adherents, commenced the crusade for Cuban independence with the avowal that the people of the Island were anxious to throw off the Spanish voke and were ready to move towards the accomplishment of this object so soon as they could obtain aid from citizens of the United States. There had been no demonstration by the people of Cuba to give assurance of the truth of such an avowal Esq., of this City, was elected President of the on the part of Lopez. On the contrary, in the Company, until the first of January next, and that first and last expedition, these very people who it was deemed advisable, for the present, to affix were pronounced as groaning under the most cruel oppression, and ready at a word to spring to arms to regain their rights, were the first to rise burg, President of the Petersburg Rail Road Com- up against their professed friends and deliverers, so pany, was elected general Superintendant of the soon as they had landed. Whether they are dissatisfied or not with their Government, it has been demonstrated that they are unwilling to receive foreign aid to throw off that Government. Now, what was the position assumed by the Adminislie rumor. In our next, we shall, of course, be tration which has called down upon it the wrath able to present a full statement of its proceedings. of these agitators, who, at the very time they are eager to give Republican Institutions to a foreign people, are exerting themselves to the utmost to pull down their own free Government-the brightest example of Republicanism on earth?

It was this. The President of the United States had sworn to execute the laws, and "to the best of his ability to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution." It was his duty then to see that the laws be executed, at all hazards. The Constitution itself declares that, "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the suprem' law of the land." All treaties, then, made by the United States with foreign powers, however weak or humble, are a part of the supreme law of the land-made so by the Constitution. Is it not the plain duty of the look for, any thing like reflection. But every President to have all such treaties executed ?community should provide itself with the means Could be shrink from such duty without a viola tion of his oath? Can he elect to execute one treaty, and evade or override another? Can be enforce the fulfilment of treaties with Russia and England, because they are powerful, and disregard or violate these with Spain and Portugal, because they are weak? Are such the political ethics of the denouncers of the Administration?

Well, we have a treaty with Spain. The first article stipulates that "there shall be firm and in violable peace and friendship between his Catholic majesty of Spain, his successor, and subjects, and the United States and their citizens, WITHOUT EX-CEPTION OF PERSONS AND PLACES." This, as we have before stated, is a part of the supreme law of the land which the President was bound to execute, or violate his oath, his duty to the nation, and the plighted faith of this Government to Spainical capital out of the exciting topic which has so Could he remain silent and inactive, (however long kept the Country in turmoil? Will not Van strong his love of liberty) and suffer armed expeditions to be fitted out on the soil of the United States, against Spain or her possessions, without subjecting himself to the charge of an abandonment of duty, if not to impeachment? Would not these "sympathisers" have been the first to denounce him as imbecile, treacherous, and per-

It is insisted, however, that the Administration went beyond its duty, and the requirements of our treaty obligations, in sending our Naval Steam Ships to cruise around Cuba, to intercept the passage of any of our citizens thither who had hostile designs against the Government of Cuba. But mark the words of the treaty: "There shall be firm and inviolable peace, &c., without exception of persons and places." It is the duty then of our Government to enforce this Treaty wherever her citizens were found sailing in American bottoms ties concerned may be tried for that. It will give, with hostile purposes against Spain or her Coloif any of them are convicted and punished, of nies. If this were not so, how easily could this treaty or any other be evaded, or rendered null!

But it appears to us that this whole complaint the General Government which will be felt in all is met by the provisions of the Act of Congress massed 1818, entitled "An act in addition to the We have full confidence in the Administration. Act for the punishment of certain crimes against Its action in this instance was prompt, firm and pa- the United States," The 6th section of that Act

"6. That if any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprize to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any toreign Prince or State or any Colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deem-ed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not more than one year."

The 8th Section gives the President the power to call out the land and naval forces of the United States to carry into effect the provisions of the

The duty of the Administration under this law independently of their furnishing the curious a and our treaty with Spain was clear, and it marched sample of the whole work, to induce us to transfer up to the performance of that duty without fear, favor or affection. It could not expect the ap-We are informed that the "Reader" is nearly proval of such men as are anxious to tear down printed and will probably be presented to the their own Government, nor does it fear their de Public in the course of a few weeks. We hope nunciation and calumnies. It will, we trust, consincerely that its success may be commensurate tinue fearlessly to stand by and execute the laws, with its merits and the patriotic sim of its Author. and carry out the Constitution, whether the blownecessary to accomplish this should fall on the heads of Apolitionists or Disunionists, who sympathize with an expedition for the plunder of our

tent set! They denounce with great bitterness | cific has arrived, with one hundred and ninety-But these "sympathizers" are indeed a consis-(and justly too) the Abolitionist at the North for even talking and writing against our Southern changed since the arrival of the Niagara. Some Institutions, but still they are ready to carry on quote one eighth decline. Sales in four days of Institutions, but still they are ready to carry on an armed crusade—to spread the desolating effects and exporters took forty-two hundred. Manchesof fire and sthe sword over Cuba, because they ter market quiet. Breadstuffs depressed. Flour do not exactly fancy the Government under which its People live and with which they appear perfectly well satisfied! They rail out against the English South Wales. The yacht America has been sold.

They rail out against the English ter market quiet. Breadstuns depressed. Find the course outrage at Christiana, Lancaster cours London recently stated that a lady had lost no less its People live and with which they appear perfectly great profusion has been discovered at Barthurst, daughter of the poet Lord Byron: "Ada, sole for sending Thompson and others into the free for seven thousand pounds. Consols advanced States to lecture against slavery, but their own one half.

money, and "chivalry," and even their lives, are readily hazarded to overturn, by force, and at the sacrifice of much innocent blood, the Institutions of Spain! Indeed these are consistent times—this "sympathizing" party, who are ready to carry on a crusade for human liberty, any where, and every where, is a consistent party! By the same process of reasoning with which they justify interference in the affairs of Cuba, will the Abolitionist seek to justify his efforts to deluge the South in blood, and overturn her Institutions! Let them look to it. Let the presses at the South, who are denouncing the Administration for a manly and fearless execution of the laws and treaty obligations, look to it, for before they know it their own artillery will be turned against them, wi h a force too terrible to resist! THEY ARE BUT ARM. ING THEIR ENENIES!

CALLED SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE -WHAT WILL THE GOVERNOR DO!

It will be remembered, that under the late Census, our State will be entitled, after the 4th of March next, to but eaht members of the House of Representatives, and consequently, to but ten electoral votes for President. It becomes important, then, to know whether it will not be necessary to remodel the Electoral Districts of the State before the next Presidential election, which takes place in November 1852 If this be so, then it is time the people knew what course the Governor of the State intends to pursue in reference to calling the Legislature together-for a called session will be indispensable, if the opinion which is entertained be correct, that we shall, by vir tue of the late Census and the act of Congress passed 23rd of May, 1850, fixing the number of members of the House of Representatives, be entitled to but TEN votes in the next Electoral College. This is an important inquiry, for the presidential vote of the State, at the next election, may depend on it. If we are entitled to but ten votes, and the election takes place under the electoral law now in force, our voice in the choice of President in 1852 will not be heard. The selection of eleven Electors will render the proceading void, and of course our vote will be rejected No doubt, the people, who are deeply concerned in this matter, would be pleased to learn what His Ex cellency, Governor REID, thinks of it. If his opinion is, that a session of the Legislature will have to be called, then it concerns them to know when he intends to convene that body ! Wilhe do it this winter, or will be postp ne it till after the first of January, 1852; gether ! In addition to this many are desirous of knowing, tif the Governor has concluded to wait until after January next,) what his purpose is in so doing ! Is there any object beyond the mere legitimate business of remodeling the Electoral Districts !

These considerations and inquiries are submitted with no unkind feelings towards His Excellency, but that they may receive the attention of those whose business it is to direct such matters, and guard against all detriment to the State for the want of prompt action. Before concluding however, we would ask, (if it be correct that we shall be entitled to but ten was this matter neglected by the Democratic Legislature last winter? The apportionment act was passed May 23rd, 1850; were i's provisions unknown or overlooked by the Democratic majority of the Legislature? Is it possible that an extra session of that body has become necessary on account of their neglect? But it is not our purpose to anticipate. The subject is an important one. We shall recur to it again, but not, perhaps, until we have heard the views of others on the point presented. Will 'the Organ' favor us with its views?

THE DIRGE OF DISUNION

The flag that has fl unted so gaily for months in Mississippi is struck, and the career of Secession has been cut short by the fiat of the sovereign people.

Gen. Quitman, after rough experience of the popul ar will, has abandoned his canvass in despair! The cause of the Union cannot in Missis-ippi, nor in any other State, if fairly submitted to the people. fail to be supreme; for love of it and fidelity to it can neither be shaken by the rhetoric of demagogues, nor the diatribes of lisunion scribblers.

We take the following "surrender at discretion" from the 'Mississippian,' (secession.) It tells the

the Convention to assemble in November, to take action with reference to the Compromise schemes of the last Cougress, indicate the decision of the people in favor of acquiescence. Without stopping to explain, or to inquire into the causes which have led to this result, it is sufficient to our present purpose to an nounce it. Although there were many extraneous subjects introduced into the canvass to influence votes and to divert attention from the real questions at issue. yet it is idle to cavil or murmur at the decision. our present opinions, as to the result of the election. are realized, we shall regard acquiescence in the socalled Plan of Adjustment, as the settled policy of the State.

The Sovereignty of the People is the great funda-mental principle of the Democratic creed, to which we adhere. All good citizens should bow to the majesty of their will, as fairly expressed at the ballot box.— In the first number of this paper which was issued af-ter it passed from the hands of its late conductors, in closing an article on the subject of the convention, we held this language: 'Let the whole subject, all the testimony, the more the better, go before the people. We pledge to abide by their decision." This pledge we are prepared, in good faith, to redeem. Considering the question definitely settled as to the course which should be observed in relation to past wrongs, we shall beneeforward look to the future.

The William and John has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 8th instant. The captain reports that on the day he sailed a Spanish transport left for Spain with one hundred and six-

ty American prisoners. A difficulty had occured at Key West in consequence of the arrival of a Spanish Government vessel. The citizens attempted to seize and burn her, but she escaped. A mob then broke up all the Spanish stores in the place.

Arrival of the Steamer Pacific. NEW YORK, September 14 .- The Steamer Patwo passengers. Catharine Haves, the vocalist,

THE CHRISTIANA OUTRAGE We lay before our readers such further infornation as has reached us in relation to the late atrocious and bloody affair in Lancaster County Pennsylvania:

From the Philadelphia Bulletin of Friday THE TERRIBLE RIOT AT CHRISTIANA-

DEATH OF MR. GORSUCH AND SON. In addition to what is already known of this affair, which occurred yesterday, we learn that the scene of the murderous riot was in the vicinity of hristiana, in Lancaster County, near the bo Chester. The persons killed were Mr. Edward Gorsuch, an old gentleman who resided about 19 miles from Baltimore, Maryland, and he son Dickinson, a young man. The father was shot dead by one of the fugitive slaves of whom be was the owner. The son was mortally wounded in the bloody affray, and survived but a shore completed her course and in the local property. The solution of the fugitive states of the miles outside the Nab, but nothing could be seen of the Titania at that time.

P. S. I re-open this to say the America has completed her course and in the second state of the miles outside the Nab, but nothing could be seen of the Titania at that time. time. The slave who shot his master was him self wounded in the left arm. He is described, in a despatch to Police Marshal Keyser, this morning, as a tall, slim mulatto fellow, with full ound face and good looking

A despatch to one of the telegraphic reporters this forenoon says that the sheriff of Lancaster county was wounded; also another young man. The Philadelphia officer shot at so often without being hit was named Henry Kline, who writes to Recorder Lee that the number of negroes who made the attack was from fifty to one hundred .-Although in the midst of the fight, he escaped being injured.

The rioters who perpetrated this foul murder scattered in every direction. The two fugitive slaves, it is reported, have not been heard of since the occurrence. It is believed they will make for Canada by some of the northern routes. The police of Philadelphia are closely watching the arrival and departure of every line.

P. S. Since the above was written, we learn by Mr. J. H. Hann, conductor of the Pennsylvania rail road, who arrived by the one o'clock line this afternoon, that the affray happened about two and a halt miles from Christiana, in Sadsbury waship, Lancaster County, at a place called Gap Hills, where there is a settlement of free negroes and runaway slaves.

When Mr. Gorsuch and the party with him came up he informed Pinkney (this was the name of the fugitive slave) that he had been after him several times before and without getting him; that he was determined to have him this time, and had come to take him or die in the

The slave then immediately fired on him, when ne fe I and expired, having it is said seven balls in

When his son saw the father fall, he drew his revolver and fired on the slave. The latter had started to escape, and was running. Three balls or is it his purpose to await the election of members hit him, penetrating the hip, and passing out in At this moment a large party of negroes, con-

ceated in the cornfields, rushed out at him, giving him no chance to discharge any more barres .-They shot him in the side, a whole load entiring Then rushing on him, with their muskets and clubs they bettered his arm to a jelly, breaking it m several places.

They also shockingly beat him on the head .-He was yet alive when the train passed to day but not expected to survive long. The corpse of the elder Mr. Gorsuch was taken up to Columbia last night, in the cars, by Mr.

Hann, for the purpose of being conveyed o Bal

timore via York, Pennsylvania. The friends and officers who accompaned Mr Gorsuch and his son were completely overwhelmed. Two of the number are missing, and supposed to be murdered. The white people of the neighborhood of th

scene refused to assist the officers, and could afford no facilities for the pursuit of the murderers, who escaped. They refused even to furnish a wagon and horses. No arrests were made. The assailing party was headed by an old ne-gro preacher. When he saw the fallen todies of

Mr. Gorsuch and son, he rushed with his arms extended, saying, "forbear men, forbear. You'll al be hung! They are dead!

There is no great exctiement in the vicinity of the scene of the murder. No one has taken any interest in the horrid occurrence. There is some sympathy for the dead, but the

citizens seemed afraid to express it. They have apprehensions for the safety of their lives ind property at the hands of the black rioters and their We must add that Mr. Gorsuch the eler was

not only brutally murdered, but robbed by the blacks, after he was dead, of \$400 in monry. From the Philadelphia Bulletin, of Friday

afternoon. THE CHRISTIANA OUTRAGE. United States Forces ordered to Lancaster County-Arrests-Great Excitement.

We learn by a telegraphic despatch to William B. Read, Esq., District Attorney of Phladelphia place on Monday and Tuesday last, for members to County, that J. L. Thoupton, District Atorney of Lancaster County, yesterday proceeded to the scene of the murder and returned to Lancaster city this morning at two o'clock, having in custoeleven prisoners charged with participating in e outrage.

> Castnor and Lewis Hannaway. They were committed to Lancaster jal

The prisoners are composed of nine backs and

wo whites. The names of the latter are Elijah

This morning the United States Marsiall, Mr. Roberts, the United States District Attomey, Mr. Ashmead, and a special U. S. Commissioner, from Washington city, left in the cars for Christiana for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the highhanded affair, and a resting all suspected parties.

These officers, with a view of properly enforcing their authority, were accompanied by a com-pany of United States marines from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and a detail of fifty of Marshal Keyser's Police.

It was the intention of Marshall Roberts to scour he neighborhood and bring to justice all the guil-

We are informed, by several gentlemen who came passengers in the one o'clock train from the West this afternoon, that the greatest excitement prevailed throughout Lancaster County. The negroes were fleeing in every direction. The State and local authorities who have taken

The United States authorities have also exhibted the most praiseworthy promptness in maintaining the law and ferreting out those who have so boldly resisted its execution.

The officers of the Marshal's police, who went

the lead in the matter have acted in the promptest

up, were, under an opinion of Mr. Reed, deputized to act as United States deputy Marshals. We understand that Judges Grier and Kane have decided the offence of the rioters to be treason against the United States. Suspicion rests upon some fif een or twenty in-

nounce the outrage at Christiana, Lancaster coun-

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15-9 P. M.

night. Gov. Johnston spcke, and expressed his Editor of this paper.
determination to sustain the fugitive slave law. Raleigh, August 6th, 1861.

FOREIGN. THE CHALLENGE MATCH BETWEEN THE AMERICA AND THE TTANIA. This exciting contest, in which all the yachting

world has evinced such deep interest, came off yesterday off the Isle of Wight.

The America was docked at Portsmouth dock yard at half past 9, Wednesday night, and went

out of that harbor at half past 5 yesterday morn At 10, A. M., she started from Cowes, and ran down to the Nab, which she left at 11, in competition with the Titania tron schooner, 100 tons, the property of Mr. R. Stephenson, M. P., for a race 40 miles out and 40 miles in.

They started steering S. E., with a strong wind from W. N. W. At 5 o'clock, the America returned in sight from Portsmouth, when about completed her course, and is the winner by a long distance .- London Times, 20th.

From the Liverpool Times.
THE RACE—THE RESULT. We are not sorry that the Titania is heaten. It is one of those manly defeats which will leave no rankling feeling behind. If the Americans have lost caste at the Crystal Palace, they have secured triumphs on the waters of England, and while the result is calculated for the moment to abash us, it will realize the fine aphorism which Bulwer puts in the mouth of Richelieu-"There's

no such word as fail." Already, an English builder has thrown out challenge to produce in ten weeks a yacht which shall compete with the star spangled America; but the challenge has been prudently declined, from a belief doubtless, that another victory, with the experience which our builders now possess of what the America, constructed on a new and ingenious principle, can do, would be a matter of considerable uncertainty.

A nautical writer, who addresses a morning contemporary, is inclined to attribute the success of the strange craft from the Western World, as much to her peculiar rigging and sails as to her

In all this we see the improvement brought out by competition. It sets the mind to work to account for giving results. It establishes a principle; and as in the breeding of animals, so in the building of yachts, an enlarged experience produces the most complete and perfect thing of its kind which ingenuity and capital can attain.

When Charlemagne saw the sail of the northmea in the Mediterranean, he covered his face with his hands and wept, in a prescience of the luture. When Queen Victoria, yesterday week, witnessed the triumph of an American sail in the Channel that washed her marine residence, she did what Charlemagne ought to have done-she took note of the excellence which had achieved a victory, tacitly telling her subjects to profit by rivalry, and keep their proud place in the advance

Civilization, as we have often said, has hitherto been geographical. The merchant followed rade; and, where the merchant opened his counting-house, religion, and science, and morals set up their altars. The United States of America now occupy that place on the globe which presents commercial advantages unknown to all ancient and contemporary nations.

The territories of the transatlantic republic expand into worlds; and she reposes between the wo occans, one washing Asia, the other Europe. Her fields teem with plenty; her mines are inexhaustible; while her rivers obviate canals, and tempt trade and manufactures into activity thousands of miles from the Atlantic and Pacific. -Nothing was wanted to the local enthronement of civilization but aptitude in the inhabitants; and the history of the past week gives ample testimony to its abundant existence.

In a practical science we admitted no rivalry for more than a century; in trade, we despised competition; and, since the haughty Hollander swept the Thames, we claimed, indisputably, the sovereignty of the seas. For some time, however, the Yanke shive teen quelly encroa hing on our maritime privilege-not pushing us from the element whereon our pride flung out the cross of St. George, but gradually creeping into an incipient

equality. They did this, not shough accident or favor, but by the rigid application of the great principles of commerce and science. They have, compared with ourselves, been equally enterprising-they have been more skilful; and, while we pay wiling homage to genius, in whomsoever manifested, it is a mortification that in our own waters. an American yacht won the prize from the yachts of all nations, and that an American steamer accomplished the quickest passage ever made across

the Atlantic. The Yankees are no longer to be ridiculed, much less despised. The new world is bursting nto greatness-walking past the old world; as the America did the yachis at Cowes, "hand over hand." She dipped the star spangled banner to the royalty of Great Britain, for superiori y is ever courteous; and this graceful act indicates the direction in which our inevitable competition should proceed. America, in her own phrase, is "going head," and will assuredly pass us, unless we accelerate our speed .- Liver pool Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15. The President arrived here about 3 o'clock, and was greeted with much enthusiasm. He proceeded quietly to Walnut street and took the

clock boat for New York. The-United States Marshal and Commissione ngraham, with about twenty police, have gone to-day to the scene of the late murder in Lancaster county, with the view of making further arests. Resistance is again feared. Gov. Johnston has issued a proclamation offering \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the offenders. A town meeting is called for Wednesday evening to take measures to vindicate the laws.

Journals of the Legislature TOR SALE at the REGISTER OFFICE the Journals of the Senate and House of Com mone of the Legislature of North Carolina, at its session of 1850-51"-making a volume of 1152

receive a Copy by mail, free of postage Ruleigh, Sept. 19, 1851, Ten! Ten!! Ten!!! UST TO HAND, a fine lot of those SUPE

Any person remitting THREE DOLLARS w

RIOR TEAS -some extra fine. If you want sumething extra call on

BLACKING. WIST RECEIVED, and will have constantly on hand, a supply of that justly celebrated Blacking, made by Mr. A. J. Woodard, of Fayetteville. Call and get a box and you will constantly

L. B. WALKER. Sept. 18, 1851,

be pleased with it

SITUATION WANTED.

years experience, as instructor of a preparatory school, and who can procure testimonials of qualifications to fill the desired post, as well as of good moral character, wishes to obtain a situation, as principal or assistant, in a school located in a heal thy section of country. For particular, at the section of country. young gentleman, a graduate of the Universi-ty at Chapel Hill, who has had some few thy section of country. For particulars address the I proceed in the order in which they are advertised,

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE

NITED STATES. N pursuance of law, I, MILLIARD FILL MORE, President of the United States of A merica, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land offices in the State of Florida at the periods here-

nafter designated, to-wit:
At the Land Office at ST. AUGUSTINE, comnencing on Monday, the twenty fourth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the following named townships,

South of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Townships fifteen, (except sections five and six.)

sixteen, seventeen, (except section thirty one,) and nighteen, fractional townships nineteen and twentytownship twenty one, fractional township twenty, two, and townships twenty eight and twenty nine. to range twenty five. Townships sixteen (except sections one, two,

eleven and twelve,) seventeen, and eighteen, tex-cept sections three, four, five, six, seven, and eighteen.) fractional townships sincteen, twenty, and twenty one, and to waships twenty eight and twenty Townships seventeen, electron, nineteen, and twenty, (except sections twenty seven to twenty

nine, and thirty one to thirty four.) and section one n township twenty one, of range twenty seven, Township seventeen (except sections four and ve,) of range twenty eight. Fractional township seventeen, west of St. John's

river, (except sections five, six, thirty five, and thirsix,) andty township eighteen, (except sections one to three, eleven to fifteen, twenty two to twenty six, and thirty five and thirty six,) of range twenty Fractional townships thirteen and fourteen, of

range thirty two Fractional townships fifteen and sixteen, of range hirty three. Fractional townships sixteen and eighteen, and ownships nineteen and twenty, of range thirty

Fractional townships eighteen, nineteen, wenty, of range thirty-five. Sections three, ten fourteen, fifteen, twenty three, wenty six, thirty five, and thirty eiz, in township hirty five, of range forty.

Fractional townships thirty seven, thirty eight, and thirty nine. (except sections four to seve 1,) range forty one. Practional township thirty eight, of range forty

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian. Township four. (except sections one to five, eleen to fourteen, and twenty three to twenty five,) range twenty five,

Townships two and three, and fractional townhip four, of range twenty six. Township one, East of Nassau ships two and three, west of Amelia river, of range

twenty eight. At the Land Office at NEWNANSVILLE commencing on Monday, the third day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, to-wit:

South of the base line and east of the principal meridian. Fractions of townships thirteen and fourteen

ast of the Suwannee liver, of range twelve. Fraction of township six, east of the Suwannee iver, sections one, twelve, thirteen, twenty four to wenty six, and thirty five and thirty six, east of the said river, in township eleven; sections two, ten fifteen, twenty one, twenty two, twenty seven to twenty nine, and thirty two to thirty four, east of said river, in township twelve; and sections three to ten fifteen to twenty two, and thirty and thirty

ne, in township fourteen, of range thirteen. Townships fourteen and fifteen, of range fourteen Townships fourteen and fifteen, fexorpt sections neteen and twenty, and twenty nine to thirty (wo.) f range fifteen.

Sections thirty three to thirty six, in township ineteen, of range sixteen. Township seven. (except sections twenty four to wenty six, and thirty four to thirty six,) and town-

ship twenty, of range seventeen.

The western tier of sections in township twenty three, of range twenty Township twenty, (except sections three, four ine, ten, thirty five and thirty six,) of range twon

Townships fourteen, except section thirteen and wenty four, sixteen, except sections one to three, leven to thirteen, and twenty four, seventeen eighteen, nineteen, twenty one, twenty two, twenty eight, and twenty nine ofrange twenty three.

Townships fifteen, except section one, sixteen, except sections five to eight and seventeen to tweny one, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, except secons two and eleven, twenty, twenty one, twentytwo, twenty-eight and twenty nine, of range twen North of the base line and east of the prin

cipal meridian. Fraction of township one, east of the Suwannee iver of range sixteen. Sections eight and nine, thirteen to fifteen, twenwo to twenty seven, and thirty four to thirty six, in township two, of range seventeen.

Township one, and fractional township two, of

ange twenty. Practional townships one and two, of range twen At the Land Office at TALLAHASSEE, com

mencing on Monday, the seventeenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships and parts f townships. viz:

South of the base line and east of the principal meridian Fractional township, four of range two Townships seven and eight, of range nine. Townships five, six, and seven, and sections six, o eight, seventees to twenty three, and twenty six o thirty siz. in township ten, of range ten.

Township six to nine, eleven, (except ecctions five to eight.) twelve and thirteen, range of eleven. Townships six, seven, eight, and eleven, (except ections twenty five to twenty seven, and thirty four hirty six.) and fractional township thirteen, west o he Suwannee river, of range twelve,

Fractional township six, west of the Suwannee iver, sections two to ten, fifteen to twenty two and twenty eight to thirty three, in township seven, sectious one, twelve, twenty three, twenty six, and thirty five, west of the Suwannee river, in township eleven, and the fraction of township twelve, west of said river, of range thirteen. North of the base line and east of the princi-

pal meridian. Township one, and fractional township two,

Fraction of township one, west of the Suvannee iver, of range sixteen Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools.

military and other purposes, together with "\$2000 Black Silk Lace for trimming. cultivation," if any, which shall be selected by the State authorities before the days appointed for the Plain French Merinos, various colors, der the act entitled "an act to enable the State of Phin and Printed Mustin De Laines, Arkansas, and other States, to reclaim the swamp lands' within their limits," approved September 28, 1856, will be excluded from the sales. And no locations for land bounties heretofore granted by any law of Congress for military services rendered to the Black Gro De Rhine Silks.

be commenced on the days appointed, and will

have been offered, and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty sixth day of July. Army Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

By the President MILLARD FILLMORE. J. BUTTERFIELD. Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS Every person entitled to the right of pre-empti to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the land embraced in the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

> J. BUTTERFIELD. Commissioner of the General Land Office

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber, being desirons to move to the west, offers for sale between Four and Five Hundred Acres of good Jand, lying on the waters of New Hope of in Orange county. He would sell on accommodating terms. The said land is situated fourteen miles south east from Hillsborough, and about six miles east from Chape! Hill. The plantation is now good repair for four or five hands to work to ad. antage, with good Meadow Ground attached to it ersons wishing to purch se are requested to com-

and view the premises, as he can better show the land then he can here describe it. NOAH TRICE.

FALL SUPPLY OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, Travelling and Hair Trunks.

Carpet Bags, Leather, &c. ready in store upwards of FOUR HUNDAED PACKAGES f Fresh and seasonable goods purchased at the very

FOR THE READY MONEY. Embracing the very best stock of Goods it has een our good Fortune to present to our patrons and friends, both for variety and style, which we will take pleasure at any time to show our friends. We will assure them our goods will be sold as low

as any house in the trade, and a better assortment annot be found. We shall be receiving constantly additions by evy arrival from the manufacturers, during the season, so that at all times we shall be able to present to the trade a complete assortment. Our friends are respectfully solicited to give us a call before ourchasing elsewhere

DRUMMOND & WYCHE. Syc. St., Petersburg, Va

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEM!NARY.

PHILADELPHIA. 525 CHESNUT St., between Schuylkill, Sixth and Seventh.

Associate Principals, Mary L. Bonney, Harriet Dillaye. The second Academic Year of this Seminary will open Monday, September 1. While it is the primary design of this institution to secure to its pupils a thorough education in the varied departments of Literature and Science, much attention is paid to Music, Painting, Pencilling and Crayon, tegeth-

In a word, a constant effort is made to unite solidity with polish throughout the intellectual struc ture. No effort is spared to make its Boarding de partment attractive and home like. Misses Bonney and Dillaye have been so fortunate as to secure for the Music Department Profes sor Gustave Blesner and Lady, formerly of this Oi-

ty, and late of Troy Female Seminary. REFERENCES. Mrs. Emma Willard, Troy, New York, Mrs. Sarab L. Willard, do Professor S. W. Taylor, Lewisburg, Penn. Rev. R. Fuller, D. D., Baltimore, Md. Rev E Lathrop, New York City. Dr. Thos Fuller, Beaufort, S. C. Hon R W Barnwell, Rev. Thos Rambaut, Savannah, Ga. Rev. H Malcom, D. D., Philadelphia, Rev George Kempton, John J Devereux, Esq. do Rev N S Beman, D. D., Troy, N. Y. S B Woolworth, Esq., Homer, New York-Robert A Ezell, Esq., Warrenton, N. C. Hop D A Turner, Rev Chas Wadsworth, Philadelphia, Rev. J N Brown,

Rev. R. Babcock, D. D. do TESTIMONIALS. Miss Bonney and Miss DILLAYE are teachers of mcommon ability and faithfulness. This I know

from personal observation.
EMMA WILLARD. Troy Female Seminary, Jun: 10, 1851.

ommon energy, and strong intellectual powers. She pursued in this Institution an extensive course of study with ability and success, and has since had much experience and reputation as a teacher. SARAH L. WILLARD. June 3, 1850. Principal of Troy Female Seminary Miss DILLAYE has been for many years connected

Miss Bonney has been favorably known to us for

long time as a person of high moral principle, un-

with this institution,—as a successful pupil, pursuing the full course of study, and as a Teacher of great ability, faithfulness and real. Her high moral, social and intellectual character eminently qualify her for the care and instruction of young ladies.

SARAH L. WILLARD. Troy Female Seminary, July 3, 1850. August 21, 1851.

Normal College. Rev. B. CRAVEN, A. M. President and Professor of Ancient Languages, and Lesturer in Normal train-

W Me. ROBBINS, Professor of Mathematics. Rev. A. S. Andrews, Professor of English and Natural Science. A. C. CPEAR, Tutor. THE Fall Session will commence on the 17th of September, at which time all who intend o enter during the Sersion, and all who wish

obtain Normal certificates next Summer, should be present. The College buildings will be complete. and every accommodation necessary for the comfort and success of students. This institution now affords every possible advantage for every grade of students, from the mera beginner to the finished graduate. Its arrangements for training teachers are not surpassed by any in the South.

The entire expense per session varies from \$35 to \$45 per session. to \$45 per session.

H. & ELLIOTT, Pres's B. Trustees.

Address the President,

Normal College Randolph County, N. C.

Sept. 4, 1851.

PRESH ARRIVAL. FALL AND WINTER GOODS, 1851.

JUST RECEIVED. PRENCH worked Collars, at 30 cents and upwards Lace Uspee, Thread Edging and Inserting, Bobbin Edging and Insertings, Lisle Edgings and

Luces,
Jackonette and Swiss Inscrings and Edgings,
Lastes Kid Gloves and Cambric Handkerchi e
Shell, Tuck and side Combs

No. 9, Payetteville Street.

Raleigh, September 16th, 1851.