Maleigh Megister.

From the Washington Republic. THE POSITIONS AND PLATFORMS OF THE TWO PARTIES IN NEW YORK.

The editors of the Union, Southern men as they are, are delighted with the resolutions and platform lately adopted by the Demos cratic Free-Soil Convention of New York We congratulate them upon the coincidence of feeling, the entire union and harmony of sentiment between themselves and the New York Evening Post. The one is as much delighted as the other, and both appear to rejoice with exceeding great joy.

The Union publishes the resolutions as adopted, but takes good care to throw under the table or into the fire the resolution that was rejected, and all the debate and proceed. ings thereon. Now, the Evening Post, the great Democratic Free-soil organ of that party in New York, and decidedly the ablest and most consistent journal upon that side of the question in that State, is more honest. That paper tells the whole story, and exults at the result. The Union is not guilty of a suggestio falsi, but it is of a suppressio veri It does not tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," but just so much of it as suits its own purpose, but which puts a false coloring upon the whole matter.

Let us bring the honest, fair-spoken, frank, and disingenuous Evening Post upon the stand as a witness in this important matter. Come forward, Mr. Post, take the stand, and tell us why you so exult at what was done and what was not done by the Democratic Free. Soil Convention at Syracuse. Be frank and candid, as you usually are. Go on, we listen. What about the resolutions?

Evening Post .- "The resolutions are, in terms, substantially the same as those adopted last year, BUT NOT AT ALL THE SAME IN THEIR SIGNIFI-CARCE. The attempt to induce the Democracy of New York to approve of the policy of the present National Administration, was voted down by a large majority, and therein lies a moral which we leave to the Union Safety committee and the Journal of Commerce to digest at their leisure .-What was not resolved by the convention is of far graver significance than what was resolved, and we | ted a scene impossible to describe trust it will put an end to those unhappy divisions in our party, in reference to State policy, which can only result in protracting the power of a class of men at Albany who have shown themselves indifferent alike to the restraints of conscience and the Constitution. Aware that difference of opinion existed among Democrats about the policy of the present National Administration -especially about its CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT, THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW-THE CONVENTION VERY PROPERLY REFUSED TO GIVE IT THEIR AP-PROVAL, or to permit such an unnecessary and unprofitable issue to be introduced into the canvass.'

And so you say, Mr. Post, that your Dom-OCRATIC FREE-SOIL Syracuse Convention considered the Fugitive Slave law as the crowning achievement' of 'the present National Administration,' and 'REFUSED TO GIVE IT THEIR APPROVAL?

Post .- That is precisely what I said. If we understand you, you mean to say that while the resolutions that were adopted or rather readopted, being those adopted last year, are in appearance an approval of the settlement made by Congress of the questions which have divided the people of these States-in other words, of the measures known by the name of 'the Compromise,' yet 'their rignificance' or meaning is very different, and that, in fact and in truth, they condemn one of those measures, to wit, the Fugitive Slave law?

Post .- That is the unmistakeable meaning of the language I have used. My opinions upon that subject are no secret to any one who chooses to be informed of them.

Will you now be good enough to state what you meant by saying that 'What was NOT resolved by the convention is of tar GRAVER SIGNIFICANCE than what was resolved?' Post .- The meaning of this language is

very obvious when you recollect what the convention refused to do.

What was it? Post .- Why, 'Mr. Fowler, of Orange, for himself, and Mr. Murray, of New York, submitted the following additional resolution:

" Resolved. That the Democratic party in the State of New York will faithfully adhere to the recent settlement, by Congress, of the questions which have unhappily divided the people of these States, and will neither countenance nor sanction any sectional agitation or legislation on the subects embraced in that settlement.

"Mr. Wright, of Schenectady, and Nye, of Madison, urged the adoption of the report of the com mittee; Mr. Maurice dissented, and offered the amendment above, voted down in committee. If it was voted down it would be regarded as a sanction of agitation and of legislation tending to ob struct the free operations of the law.

"Mr. Murphy, of Kings, sustained this view .-He accused the resolutions of ambiguity, and of confining themselves to an expression of adherence to the Compromise resolutions, as they stood at the time of the adoption thereof, AND NOT INCLUDING the RUGITIVE BILL. "Mr O. Clark moved to lay Mr. Maurice's

amendment on the table, without carrying with it the committee resolutions. "The president decided the motion out of order.

"Mr. Grover appealed from this decision, and it was reversed-ayes 54, noes 56. "Mr. Maurice's resolution was then laid on the

Then it seems that the resolution among those lately adopted, which purports to approve the whole Compromise measures, and

ence to it. Is this the case? Post - What else could I mean when I said that "the resolutions are, in terms, substantially the same as those adopted last year, but not at all the same in their significance?' include the Fugitive Slave law.

retire, unless our neighbor, the Union, wishes time shall be no longer. (Nine cheers.) to cross examine you.

by Southern men! It is sounding pasans in in the territory of the United States I confinally tuned their organ up to the Evening wishes. (Laughter and applause.) Post's concert pitch; all will hereafter, we

them. The UNION, if we rightly remember, was by John M. Scott, Esq., at the Lancaster lows:-Whig Convention, was laid on the table:

to be very different 'in their significance' from what they purported to be, were adopted. This reminds us of Æ sop's fable of the

Farmer and the Lawyer. New York, as Senator Chase certifies to that of the most agreeable, and I may say one of of the Democracy of Ohio, and avow the the happiest moments of my life. I go same determination to support the ticket away from Boston with the frank declaration formed by the convention, for the same reasons, to wit: though 'it is true that the convening the Fugitive Slave act;' nevertheless, the position of the Democracy of Ohio. [New York,] in relation to that odious enactment, is sufficiently apparent by the censure passed has not degenerated from the character of ravings, and its action yet more insane? The upon it by the convention in the unanimous the forefathers of the country.

THE BOSTON JUBILEE. THE CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

Boston, September 19. The grand finale of the three days' Jubilee in this city closed to-day, with a military and civic procession-a dinnner on the Common beneath an immense tent made for the and to pay my respects to her citizens, and occasion, and a general-illumination and fire-especially to public friends whom I have works in the evening. It is estimated that known before, but whose acquaintance I over 100,000 strangers are in the city. THE GREAT PROCESSION.

The procession started shortly before 11 clock, and was two hours and twenty minutes passing the Revere House. The escort was composed of the National Lancers, one rigement of artillery, and a brigade of infantry. The mechanical and manufacturing arts were strongly represented, and constituted the most interesting feature of the pageant. This department was one mile in length. The Students of Harvard College, the various Societies, and the Children of the Public Schools, were out in great numbers. The distinguished guests of the city rode in open carriages. Prominent among them was Lord

was most cordial. The absence of the President from the procession, on account of illness, caused some disappointment. The diversified and brilliant decorations of the streets, and buildings on the route, and the immerse crowds gathered in the streets and on the balconies, presen- just had occasion to chronicle in our colums

THE DINNER.

under an immense tent on the Common. -About four thousand persons were present, ance upon the doings of the Abolitionist and including President Fillmore. On the removal of the cloth, Mayor Bige-

low rose and said:-On account of the departure of the train, becomes necessary for the President of the United States to leave us early; and I sup- blacks by the fanatics of the "higher law" pose that you, as well as myself, would be creed. They are the principals in the mur- or fifteen miles West of Smithfield, so as to unwilling that that misfortune should befal der, the blacks are the agents; the principals enable the Stockholders to project a branch, this assemblage, until we have at least prof- will escape punishment, while the unhappy as soon as the subsciption to stock in that fered him our respects in the usual manner. (Applause.) I, the refore, interrupt you thus early in this part, to give you as a sentiment -"The health of the President of the United

The above sentiment was received by hree times three hearty cheers, after which was responded to by Mr. Fillmore, as fol-

Mr. Mayor and fellow-citizens:-In acknowledging the compliment which you have paid to the high office which it is my fortune to hold, I rise rather for the purpose of excusing myself than of making a speech. You have been pleased to drink my health. wou'd it were as perfect on the occasion as it usually is; but, unfortunately, a slight indisposition within the last twenty-four hours has deprived me of the great pleasure which I should have enjoyed this day, in participating in your exercises. I am unable to partake of the costly viands under which your miles of tables groan; I am scarcely able to enjoy the 'feast of reason and flow of soul;' and, more than all this, I am compelled by imperious circumstances to leave you thus der. early in this banquet, because I feel that my public duties require that I should be at Wash ington with the utmost possible despatch. I due to the nation a brief space to meet my felplause.) I meet you as citizens of Boston. On this festive occasion we know no party scarcely known a national distinction .-

(Great applause and cheers.) There are gathered around this festive under different laws, but, thank God, two of the freest nations under the sun. (Cheering.) The little asperity that was engendered by mother country, I am happy to say has long since disappeared, and we meet like brethlanguage, and enjoying the same religion, who are making darker and more dreary the

Fellow-citizens, I trust that the unexpected necessity that compels me to leave you thus early on this festive occasion will induce no one to leave the table on my account. I ernor of Canada, will remain with you. (Applause.) I know that he, and those with whom he is associated, will receive from you, as they have already received, a most cordial greeting (Applause.) But fellow-citizens, I my window. I thought I saw Boston in all which was adopted last year before the pas- its g'ory when I first came into its borders. I sage of the Fugitive Slave bill, does not in- knew that it had its merchant princes, but I

and cheering.) But, fellow-citizens, pardon me, and perthat this joyous occasion will be remembered I said, also, that Mr. Murphy accused the by me to the latest hour of my life. I shall resolutions of ambiguity—that they did not look back upon it with delight, and I trust that my children will also. May the glorious Very well. You have been very frank Union, which sheds these blessings over a

Here we have the whole matter-what cheers.) I should have felt it my bounden man. was done, and what the convention refused duty to follow the President of the United to do-all of which meets the warm and en- States out of this room, if he had not given tire approbation of the Union, edited as it is me an order to the contrary; and while I am concert with the Evening Post, the Albany sider myself under his authority. (Applause.) Atlas, and all the Free-soil organs in the And as he imposed upon me his command State of New York. There is not a discor- to remain with you, most certainly I shall re- The "higher law" we have been hearing so much dant note in the whole bend; all are pitched main. (Applause.) But I must say I never in theory is only the musket and bullet in pracupon the key of hostility to the Fugitive Slave received an order before, from any authority, tice; and when the ignorant negro is taught this law. We give the editors joy that they have which more completely jumped with my own

The President having given the hand of presume, be concord and harmony between fellowship and farewell to Lord Elgin, Mayor Bigelow, and others, left the pavilion, Hon. A. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Inte- murders and these mobs we record to day in much concerned when a resolution offered rior, having been called upon, spoke as fol- Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:-I have no time to respond but not a word of complaint or censure has to your flattering call for a speech. The

you all. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Conrad, Secretary of War, having been called upon, replied as follows: -Gentlemen:-I am summoned to depart, John Van Buren can now, doubtless, cer- otherwise I should take great pleasure in adtify for the orthodoxy of the Democracy of dressing a few remarks to you, on this, one

-although I said a few days ago that I was not a stranger upon your soil-that I have tion adopted no distinct resolution concern- never before known what Boston was. (Applause) I have never known the heartiness, the cordiality, the warmth of the true New England character, and it satisfies me that it

I regret exceedingly that I am compelled to take this unceremonious and abrupt departure, and to interrupt the flow of your festivities by so sudden a retreat. But you farewell—for I hope it will not be long before I shall have an opportunity to visit Boston, have now formed in their private capacity, and at their homes. I bid you farewell, and wish to all of you all possible prosperity and

happiness. (Applause.) Secretaries Stuart and Conrad having taken leave of Lord Elgin, Mayor Bigelow and others, here left the Pavilion. Speeches were afterwards made by Lord Elgin, Gov. Boutwell, Edward Everett, R. C. Winthrop, Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, Hon. Mr. Hincks, of Canada, and others.

The festivities closed about 7 o'clock.

We welcome, with the greatest pleasure, from Massachusetts, voices like the following, Elgin, whose reception among the people which, it will be perceived, precisely concur with what we said upon the same matter a few days since:

From the Boston Courier of September 15. PRACTICAL WORKING OF THE HIGHER Law.—The deplorable event which we have -namely, the murder of two American citizens by an armed mob of negroes-must give a most serious and alarming turn to the After the procession, dinner was served up thoughts of every man who has been heretotore in the habit of looking with any forbear-Freesoil agitators. There is no man of com. mon information who does not see that this melancholy occurrence never would have taken place but for the instigations which have through Person street, to a point on the Cape been applied to the ignorant and deluded and misguided agents are sure to suffer.

All this was clearly foreseen from the beginning, and distinctly pointed out to the public, wherever common sense and common discretion had any connexion with the news. paper press. In the nature of things, could any other consequences than sedition, riot, Tarborough roads, and contracts made for the and murder, with their regular concomitants Lumber. of evil and suffering, follow the teachings of those madmen who have been urging people to resistance against legal authority?

Again we say, these dreadful deeds of man who has been so far misled as to lend the smallest countenance to the anti-slavery "higher-law" doctrine. What has been done in Pennsylvania at the instigation of the pseudo-philanthropia's in that region might, for nere accident, have taken place at our own doors, as a consequence of the insane ravings Rand's Mill to Raleigh. of Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Garison, &c. If we have escaped blooshed thus far, it has been owing to the greater selfrestraint of the blacks in this quarter, greater cowardice in the apostles of sedition and mur-

And now let any man ask of himself, who are the real friends of the blacks? Are those have stolen from the hours that were perhaps and then leave them to suffer the penalties men their friends who stir them up to crime, low-citizens in the city of Boston. (Ap- are doing their utmost to change their charof the law? Are those men their friends who acter from that of peac able and inoffensive beings to that of rioters and shedders of blood? distinction. (Applause.) Nay, more, we Are those men their friends who are fomenting between them and the whites that most savage and inappeasable of all hostilities, the board the American and the Briton, living who, under the name of philanthropy, emanwar of races? Are those men their friends cipation, equal rights, and the like fine-sounding phrases, have in all quarters brough: upthe Revolution which separated us from our a heavier present evil and a blacker prospect of the future? who have added weight ren of the same family. Speaking the same black an object of jealousy and suspicion? house of bondage, and removing further off the day of universal freedom?

The sad destiny which awaits the colored race in this country, should they continue trust particularly that his Lordship, the Gov- "friends," is well depicted in the following extracts from the N.Y. Express:

The poor negro of the free States, under the criminal advice "to arm and shoot" of the Free soil Abolitionists, is preparing for himself a bitter can say no more; my heart is full. I had no in Pennsylvania, shot by the negroes there, and conception of what I witnessed this day from the blood of Gorsuch, father and son, are very certain to result in a cry of vengeance, and in that sort of excitement of the white race against the black which will prevent their further emigration clude that law, and therefore has no refer- did not know until to-day that it had its me- into Pennsylvania, if not their expulsion therechanic noble-men of nature. (Great applause from. The blood of white men in the faithful execution of the Constitution and the Laws cannot be shed with impunity by the black men; and mit me to bid you adieu. I can assure you of retribution, the product of which, it is easy to when it is so shed, that blood will sow the seeds foresee, will be the conviction that the two races cannot live together in the free States as they have been living until the Abolitionists taugh them to arm against and to shoot white men .-Indiana has already reached that conviction, and and explicit in your testimony, and may now happy people of 25,000,000, continue until this is only a step preparatory to his expulsion, if Abolitionism keeps up its excitement and its ef-Lord Elgin-One sing'e word. (Three forts to array the black man against the white

The atrocious murders that have been perpetrated in Pennsylvania by a mob of colored people servants' attendance, is usually \$3 or \$31 per week. Abolitionists who advised the negroes to arm and ed by letter. Address higher law, he knows no other way to execute its high behest. Hence, when the lower law, as it is nicknamed, of the Constitution and of the Federal Government, is brought to bear upon one of his race, he naturally resorts to the higher law of shooting the other race; and so same these

Teaching men day after day, especially the ignorant negro man, that a law which Congress has passed, and which the judges of our courts all inescaped it that a somewhat similar resolution President has told you that the hour for our against God, and then teaching him resistance to was laid upon the table by the Syracuse Con- departure has come. I can only speak with it, in doors and out, by prevarieation, falsehood, vention, and others, declared by Mr. Murphy the manly frankness of a true Virginian, and force, and murderous weapons even, is only teach-

to be 'ambiguous,' and by the Evening Post | say-God bless New England-God bless | ing murder, as we now see in Pennsylvania. The reatest efforts were made in Boston to perpetrate like murders there; but the good sense of the people and the good government of the city saved Boston from disgrace; not however, until a negro mob entered the sacred halls of justice, and reseued a black prisoner from the custody of the

> Have the colored race no sense left to see where they are drifting in these United States, and to feel that the Abolitionists are their greatest curses? See they nothing in that alarming omen in Indiana? Have they forgotten the vote in New York on the adoption of the constitution of the State? Are they blind to t'te fact that twenty-five years ago they had a hold in the hearts and heads of the white population of these United States, which Abolitionism has nearly lost to them by its insane finger is on the wall-do they not see it ?- which is writing now: " Such scenes as those in Pennsolvania are expelling us from the free States. We shall be driven out as were the Acadians from Nova Scotia." "We are demonstrating that the white man and the black man cannot live in the know the necessity. The President awaits free States together." We expect no heed to be me, and I bid you farewell—I hope a short paid to these signs by the Abolitionists proper, who glory in these excitements, and revel in them as giving them the elements of agitation; but why should the colored man be his dupe? Why his instrument? Why fire the musket the Abolitionists put m his hand, and so be hung for the | church in the afternoon. Wal, he had an old roan Abolitionists' murder?

The state of things in Indiania, above alluded to, is more distinctly set forth as follows, in one of the leading papers of that State.

The Lafavette Journal says: "The free colored population of the United States amount to about half a million, and the maor portion of this number are engaged in menial occupations in our large cities. As a general but the action of several of the States, in passing prohibitory laws to their further emigration, like Indiana, is arousing them to a proper appreciation of their destiny. We predict that this is only a commencement of a war against the blacks. The next step in the work will be to expatriate them from the Free States by compulsory means. We believe, if a vote in the State of Indiana to expel every negro from its borders were taken to day, it would be carried in the affirmative two to one. To this rule of expatriation the black race is inevitably tending. We are more and more convinced of this every day. We voted against the negro clause of the new Constitution, but on looking over the vote in the several counties, we find ourselves in a minority of over ten to one. We voted against that clause because it made no provision to colonize the blacks from the country."

PLANK ROAD TO RALEIGH.

The Stockholders in the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road, at their general Meeting on Saturday last, upon hearing the report of their Engineer, determined to locate their road from the market square in Favettville. Fear; thence on the East side of that river to Raleigh. The route will pass some twelve happen? place will justify it.

A resolution was adopted to prosecute the work with all possible dispatch; and hands are already on the first section of the route, between the River and McPhail's, three miles distant, near the juncture of the Raleigh and

In the location, this route will be a common road, both to Raleigh and Warsaw, for at least five or six miles-inaking one bridge across the Cape Fear River and the road as far as blooshed ought to bring to his senses every Archibald Holmes's answer for both. The route from McPhail's is contemplated to run near Smith's Mill, on Black River, thence near Steward's Mill, on Mingo, thence to the cross roads, near Esquire Stevens's, thence the best line, crossing Middle Creek between Finch's Store and Leach's Mill, thence by

A resolution was also adopted, offering a compromise with the "Joint Stock Plank Road," who are projecting a road to Raleigh on the West side of the Cape Fear River: and the matter was left with a committee consisting of D. G. Mac Rae, J. G. Shepherd, and A. A. McKethan, to arrange Fayetteville Observer.

WIVES OF THE SCARLET DEGREE .- At the last neeting of the I. O. O. F., Grand Lodge of the J. States, prior to that which has just adjourned n this city, a select committee was appointed, of which Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, was president, to prepare an appropriate honorary degree to be conferred on wives of scarlet degree members of the Order in good standing. Such a degree was reported by Mr. Colfax last week, and it is understood to have caused considerable debate. The representatives of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Northern New York were unanimously for it. Those from Southern New York were against it. A majority of those from the Northwest were for it. It was, however, on Saturday, finally adopted by a vote of 47 to 37. We understand that those receiving it will be known as "The Daughters of Rebecca." The badge proposed will be green and scarlet.—Balt. Sun.

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

Any person remitting THREE DOLLARS will receive a Copy by mail, free of postage Ruleigh, Sept. 19, 1851,

den Sidner (1711) den Sidney College, Richmond, will commence on Monday, the 13th of October, 1851, and continue until the first of March ensuing. The commencement for conferring degrees will e held about the middle of March. R. L. BOHANNAN, M D, Professor of Obstetrics, &c.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M D, Professor of Mate-S. MAUPIN, M D, Professor of Chemistry. CHS. BELL GIBSON, M D, Prof. of Surgery, &c.

C P. Johnson, M D, Prof. of Anatomy and Phy-D H. Tucker, M D, Prof of Theory and Prac-

A. E. PETICOLAS, M D. Demonstrator of Anato-The facilities for Anatomical and Clinical instruction in this institution are unsurpassed.

EXPENSES .- Matriculation fee \$5-Professor's fees (aggregate) \$105-Demonstrator's fee \$10 -Graduation fee \$25 The price of board, including fuel, lights and

they are held responsible for under the laws, as The Catalogue, &c., containing fuller informathey were the instruments used to perpetrate the tion concerning the School, will be forwarded those murders; but the real murderers are the white applying for it, or specific enquiries will be answer-

S. MAUPIN, M. D., Dean of the Faculty. Sept. 11, 1851. W7W 74

SOUTHERN MADE PLANTA-

TION BROGANS-House Servant's Shoes &c. At Wholesale and Retail, No, 30 East Bay, Charleston, So. Ca. The subscriber, age t for the South Carolina Shoe Factory, at Charleston So. Ca. and the Cheraw

factory, at Cheraw So. Ca. will offer for sale in this market by the first September, a large supply of Southern made Plantation Brogans and House Servants' Shoes, together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold at the lowest market prices for goods of similar quality.

R. A. PRINGLE. Dealer in Brogans, Boots and Shoes, No. 30 East Bay

KICKING A YANKEE.

A very handsome friend of ours, who a few veeks since was poked out of a very comfortable office up the river, has betaken himself to Bangor awhile, to recover from the wound inflicted upon

is feelings by our immolating administration. Change of air must have had instant effect upon is spirits, for from Galena he writes us a very amusing letter, which, among other things, tells us of a desperate quarrel that took place on board the boat between a real live dandy tourist and a real live Yankee settler. The latter trod on the toes of the former, whereupon the former threatened to "kick out of the cabin" the latter.

'You'll kick me out of the cabin !' 'Yes, sir, I'll kick you out of this cabin. 'You'll kick me, Mr. Hitchcock, out of this cab

'Yes, sir, I'll kick you, Mr. Hitchcock!' 'Well, I guess,' said the Yankee very coolly fter being satisfied that it was himself that stood n such imminent peril of assault, 'I guess, since you talk of kicking, you never heard me tell about old Bradly and my mare, there tu hum?'

'No, sir, nor do I wish ---

'Wal, guess it won't set you back much, any low, as kicking is generally best to be considered on. You see, old Bradley is one of those sanctimonious,long faced hypocrites, who put a religious su t on every Sabbath morning, and with a good deal of screwing manage to keep it on till after mare, that would jump over any sixteen rail fence in Illinois, and open any barn that had nt a padlock on it. Two or three times I found her in my stable, and I told Bradley about it. He was very sorry-an unruly animal-would watch her, and in a serious manner, with a face twice as lung as old Deacon Farra's on Saobath day. I knew all the time he was lying, and so I watched him, and his old roan tu, and for three nights regular old roan come to my stable about bed-time, and just thing, they appear to be contented with their lot, about daylight old Bradley would come, bridle her, and ride her off. I then took my old mare to the blacksmith's, got corks made about four inches to thirty six, in township ten, of range ten. long, and had 'em nailed to her hind feet. Your heels, mister, ain't nothing to 'em I took her hum, gave her about ten feet halter, and tied her oats about nine o'clock, and taking a good smoke, went to bed, knowing that my old mare was a ruth-telling animal, and that she'd give a good report of herself in the morning, I wasn't fairly asleep, before the old 'oman hunched me, and wanted to know what on earth was the matter at the stable. Says I, 'Go to sleep, Peggy; it's nothing but Kate-she's kicking off flies, I guess.' Pur y soon she hunched me again, and says she-"Mr. Hitchcock, du get up and see what in the

> 'Lay still, Peggy; Kate will take care of her self, I guess 'Wal, the next morning, about daylight, Brad ley, with his bridle in his hand, cum to the stable, and as true as the book of Genesis, when he saw

world is the matter with Kate.'

the old roan's sides, head, and starn, he cussed and swore worse than you did, mister, when I come down on your toes. 'Arter breakfast that mornin', Joe Davis cum to my house, and says he-"Brad ey's old roan is nearly dead-she's cut

all to pieces, and can scarcely move.' "I want to know, says I, how on arth did

lasting hypocrite, Bradley, and says he-"Mr. Hitchcock, my old roan is ruined!" "She's all cut to pieces,' says he; 'do you know

whether she was in your stable last night?' 'Wal, mister, with this I let out : 'Do you know ? (the Yankee here, in illustrating, made a sudden advance on the dandy, who made way for him inconsciously, as it were); 'do I know it, you no souled, squash headed, old night-owl, you !--you hay-hookin, corn-cribbin, fudder-fugin, cent-shayn, whitlin of nothin, you! Kate kicks like a mere dum beast, but I've reduced the thing to a

The Yankee had not ceased to advance, or the daudy, in his astonishment, to retreat; and now, he motion of the latter being accelerated by an apparent demonstration to suit the action to the word, he found himself in the 'social hall,' tumb ling backwards over a pile of baggage, and tear ing the knee of his pants as he scrambled up, a perfect scream of laughter stunning him from all sides. The defeat was total: a few moments after he was seen dragging his own trunk on shore, while Mr. Hitchcock finished his story on the boiler-deck .- St. Louis Receille.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE

UNITED STATES. N pursuance of law, I, MILLIARD FIL. MORE. President of the United States oA L 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 princi-

pal meridian. Townships fifteen, (except sections five and six.) sixteen, seventeen, (except section thirty one,) and eighteen, fractional townships nineteen and twenty-

township twenty one, fractional township twenty wo, and townships twenty eight and twenty nine, to range twenty five. Townships sixteen (except sections one, two, eleven and twelve,) seventeen, and eighteen, (except sections three, four, five, six, seven, and eighteen.) fractional townships nineteen, twenty, and

nine, of range twenty six. Townships seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, (except sections twenty seven to twenty nine, and thirty one to thirty four,) and section one in township twenty one, of range twenty seven, Township seventeen, (except sections four and five,) of range twenty eight.

twenty one, and to waships twenty eight and twenty

Fractional township seventeen, west of St. John's iver, (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 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, and wenty, of range thirty-five. Sections three, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty three twenty six, thirty five, and thirty six, in township nirty five, of range forty. Fractional townships thirty seven, thirty eight, and thirty nine; (except sections four to seve.;) of range forty one.

Fractional township thirty eight, of range forty North of the base line and east of the princi-

pal meridian. Township four, (except sections one to five, eleen to fourteen, and twenty three to twenty five,) of range twenty five.

Townships two and three, and fractional town-

ber 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, east of the Suwannee liver, of range twelve.

Fraction of township siz, east of the Suwannee river, sections one, twelve, thirteen, twenty four to twenty 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 one, in township fourteen, of range thirteen. Townships tou-teen and fifteen, of range fourteen

Townships fourteen and fifteen, (except sections nineteen and twenty, and twenty nine to thirty two,) of range fifteen.

Sections thirty three to thirty six, in township nineteen, of range sixteen. Township seven, (except sections twenty four to

twenty six, and thirty four to thirty six,) and town-The western tier of sections in township twenty viz: ship twenty, of range seventeen. three, of range twenty

nine, ten, thirty five and thirty six,) of range . We t-Townships fourteen, except section thirteen and twenty four, sixteen, except sections one to three eleven to thirteen, and twenty four, seventien elghteen, 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 twenty one, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, except sections two and eleven, twenty, twenty one, twenty two, twenty-eight and twenty nine, of range twen-

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian. Fraction of township one, east of the Suwannee

iver of range sixteen. Sections eight and nine, thirteen to fifteen, twenty two to twenty seven, and thirty four to thirty six, in township two, of range seventeen. Township one, and fractional township two, of range twenty.

Fractional townships one and two, of range twen At the Land Officent TALLAHASSEE, com mencing on Mouday, the seventeenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands

within the following named townships and parts of 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, to eight, seventeen to twenty three, and twenty si

Township six to nine, eleven, (except sections five to eight,) twelve and thirteen, range of eleven. Townships six, seven, eight, and eleven, (except right in the centre of the stable, fed her well with sections twenty five to twenty seven, and thirty four thirty six.) and fractional township thirteen, west of

the Suwannee river, of range twelve. Fractional township six, west of the Suwannee river, sections two to ten, fifteen to twenty two and twenty eight to thirty three, in township seven, sections 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-

Township one, and fractional of township two range fifteen. Fraction of township one, west of the Suwannee

pal meridian.

river, of range sixteen. Luids appropriated by law for the use of schools. military and other purposes, together with "those swamp and overflowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation," if any, which shall be selected by the State authorities before the days appointed for the commencement of the public sales respectively, under the act entitled "an act to enable the State of Arkansas, and other States, to reclaim the swamp lands' within their limits," approved September 28. 1850, will be excluded from the sales. And no loca tions for land bounties heretofore granted by any 'Now, wh lst we were talking, up cum that ever- law of Congress for military services rendered to the United States, will be permitted on any of the above and by the following mode of conveyance. act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government," de , approved

The offering of the above mentioned lands wil be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised with all convenient disputch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, eral, the bidder shall, prior to the loth day and no private entry of any of the lands will be anmitted until after the expiration of the two weeks Given under my hand at the City of Washington. this twenty sixth day of July. Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty one. By the President

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Commissioner of the General Land Office. NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption 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 cla med, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

J. BUITERFIELD. Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber, being desirous to move to the west, offers for sale between Four and Five Hundred Acres of good Land, lying on the waters of New Hope creek in Urange county. He would sell on accommodating terms. The said land is situated fourteen miles south east from Hillsborough, and about six miles east from Chapel Hill. The plantation is now | tinue or curtail the service, and the pay soin good repair for four or five hands to work to ad. vantage, with good Meadow Ground attached to it Persons wishing to purchase are requested to come and veiw the premises, as he can better show the and than he can here describe it

NOAH TRICE.

THE OLD DOMINION, To the Old North State! GREETING.

THE subscriber would inform his numerous

friends and customers in North Carolina, that he is now receiving agily from his manufactory CLOTHING; which, with the unusual quantity he is manufacturing in Petersburg, will make one of the most extensive, varied and complete assortments ever offered in Virginia-to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers. Havng facilities for the purchase and manufacture of goods possessed by few and surpassed by none in entitled to preference, but those proposing the trade, he is determined to spare no pains to sustain the reputation of the PETERSBURG CLO. THING BAZAAR for selling Ready made Clohing of a superior quality at as low rates as can be procured in any other establishment of the kind in the route are to be supplied without extra the States. Our stock will at all times comprise pay; those further off at a pro rata comevery article appertaining to our business, such as DRESS AND FROCK COATS.

Of every size and various qualities, from low priced to fine. The style of our Conts as well as the workmanship and trimmings is of the most approved order.

BUSINESS COATS In great variety of cut and material. Also Hunt ing Couts, Fire Conts, Water Proof Coats, &c. Of the most desirable styles for winter of 1851 their guaranters or sureties, will be liable and '2. Fine Black, Brown, Blue and Olive Cloths, to a suit for the damages resulting from Doe skins, and Cassimere, Beaver, Pilot, and Oak Tweeds of various colors, long Riding Coats, and a large assortment of Heavy cheap over-coats for

servants. Also a full assertment of Cloaks.

PANTS do Tweed and do do Hunting and Riding Corduroy Pauts.

FURNISHING GOODS. commencing on Monday, the third day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands situe.

Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Suspenders, Socks, Pocket H'd'k'fs, Shoulder Bences, Kid, Silk, Thread quired, see advertisement for proposals for and Ruchskin Clauder Bences, Kid, Silk, Thread and Buckskin Gloves, Raling Gloves, Stocks, Um- carrying the mails in Virginia, &c., issued brellas, Trunks Carrett Box brellas, Trunks, Carpet Bags, de, de. Merchants are invited to examine our goods, as it is our determination to keep a stock and sell at prices, which will render it unnecessary to go far

> Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va. September 8th, 1851. STOVES! STOVES!! E have now on hand a large and varied as-

Fortment of Air-tight, Church, Parlor, Office, and Cooking Stoves, to which we call attention. R.S THOMPSON & CO.

MAIL ROUTES IN NORTH CAROLINA MAIL ROUTES IN NORTH CAROLINA
PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the
United States from the 15th day of Pebros.
Carolina, will be received at the Contract Office of
the Post Office Department, in the City of Wash Carolina, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the City of Washington, until f a m of the 8th of December, 1851 to be decided by the 18th of the same month,

NORTH CAROLINA 2985 From Jefferson to Richard Gentry's, on New From Jenerson to Michard Gentry's, on New River 12 miles and back once a week Leave Jefferson every Monday at 1 pm Arrive at Richard Gentry's, Gap Cres Arrive at michard Gentry's, Gap Creek Same day by 5 pm
Leave Richard Gentry's (Gap Creek) eten Monday at 6 a m
Arrive at Jefferson the same day by 12 m

Arrive at Jenerson the same day by 12 m.

6 From Mount Airy, via Judesville, in Gap
Civil, 30 miles, and back once a week.

Leave Mount Airy every Wednesday at Arrive at at Gap Civil same day by 7a a. Leave Gap Civil every Thursday at 7 pa Arrive at Mount Airy same day 6 pm
7 From Statesville to Mt Ulla, 15 miles

Leave Statesvile every Wednesday at Ipa Arrive at Mt Uli same day by 6 pm Leave Mi Ulia eery Wednesd wat? Arrive at Statesvile same day byli2 m 2988 From Jonesvillvi to Judesville, 30 miles and

back once a week
Leave Jonesville same day by 6 pm
Arrive at Judesville every Tuesday at 7 a
Leave Judesville every Monday at 7 a m Arrive at Jonesville same day by 6 p m Arrive at Jonesvine same day by op m

2989 From Sugar Gesove, up Cove Creek and ding Roan's creek to Tay or wille, in the state of Tennessee, 40 miles and back once a week Leave Sugar Grove every Friday at 6 9 Leave Sugar Grove every rinary at 5 am Arrive at Taylorsville same day by 5 pm Leave Taylorsville every Thursday at 6 am

Arrive at Sugar Grove same day by 8 pm 2090 From Mosely Hall, via Jericho, to Stralane, 20 miles and back once a week. Leave Mosely Hall every Tuesday at 1 pm Arrive at Strabane sameday by 7 pm Leave Strabane every Tuesday at 6 a m Ar rive at Mosely Hall same day by 12 m From Statesville via Tayloraville and Lennie

to Jonesboro' in Tennessee, 150 miles and Leave States ville every Tuesday at 7 a m Arrive at Jonesboro next Saturday by 7 pm Leave Jonesboro every Tuesday at 7 am Arrive at Statesville next Saturday by 7 pm Bidders to name all intermediate offices Proposals for an additional trip be considered From Union Institute, in Randolph co by Fair Grove to Midway, in Davidson Consty

25 miles and back once a week Leave Union Institute every Saturday at 1 Arrive at Milway some day at 4 pm Leave Midway every Friday at 8 a in Arrive at Union Institute same day by 4pm Proposals to omit Fair Grove will be could ered; also proposals to embrace Pennfeld and Abbott's Creek and extend to Walet' Mills.

Form of a Bid.

ry the mails on route No. , agreeably to the advertisement of the Postmaster General dated 9th August, 1851. for the annual sum of dollars.

Form of a Guaranty. The undersigned undertake that if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on toute

of February next, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed with good and sufficient suntres. Dated. (Signed by two guarantors.)

certifies that he is well acquainted with the make good their guaranty. Dated. Notice and Instruction to Bidders.

The undersigned, Postmaster of

the same may be increased to three times the contract pay therefor if a sufficient excuse be not sent in. Fines may be imposed for arrivals after time; also for failing to take or deliver the entire mail.

the contract for repeated failures, for violating the post office laws, or for disobering the instructions of the D partment.

cordingly, on allowing one month's esta pay on the amount dispensed with. He may also increase the length or number of the trips at pro rata pay (the contractor haring the right to relinquish the contract, on giving timely notice, if he prefer it to the change.

5 Additional pay will not be made for excess of actual over advertised distance (should any such case occur) if the offices are correctly named. 6 Proposals without the prescribed gust-

anty, or postmaster's certificate of the sulsum, cannot be accepted-

8 Offices established during the contract period with n a quarter of a mile of pensation: 9 Budders should specify the mode of

h rseback. 10 If the accepted bidders fail to execute contract, or to commence and continue service agreeably to their proposals, they of

11 Contracts are to be executed by the

12 The bidds should contain the bid-Black Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, and Satinet pants ders name and residence, and, if a company offer. those of each member of the firm, and should be addressed to the First Assistant

January, 15, 1851. N. K. HALL, Postmaster General

SUNBEAMS and Shadows, and Buds and Blor Soms, or leaves from Aunt Minute's Port For lio. By Georgie A Hulse. For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, September 21, 1851. Coffee.

VEDY TICUTLY DOUND

No. be accepted by the Postmaster Gen-

Form of Certificate.

above guarantors and their property, and hat they are men of property, and able to

1 Seven minutes are allowed to inter. m diate postmasters for assorting the mail when not otherwise specified by the schol-2 Pay will not be made for trips not rur, and the deductions for failures to perform

3 The Postmaster General may annul

4 The Postmaster General may discon-

ficiency of the sureties, or not received in the time specified by the advertisement, or combining more than one route in the same 7 Bids for the service as advertised are changes therein will receive consideration.

conveyance intended to be used. When

re-letting of the route.

15th day of February, 1852.

sections one and twelve) and franctions of town ships two and three, west of Amelia river, of range twenty eight.

VESTS.

Black and Fancy Vests in endless variety of Silk, Satin, Plush, Merino, Cassimere, and Italian Proposals in the State of Cluths, &c. bidding, and the forms of the contracts to

> Post Office Department, August 9, 1851 NEW BUOKS.

For sale by PEEBLES, WHITE, DAVIS 4 CO. Petersburg, Aug. 18th 1851.

Petersburg, August 29th, 1851.

ther North,