RALEIGH REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY
SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace,
Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers

RALEIGH, N. C.

Saturday, Oct., 11, 1851.

☞ Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1, Harrison Street Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, assisted by J. R. SMITH, J. T. DENT, JASON TAYLOR, J. W. ARMSTRONG, PERRIN LOCKE, W. RAMSAY, Dr. JOSHUA WADSWORTH, ALEX'R. R. LAWS, and A. J. SMILEY.

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

☞ 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 WELLINGTON, E. A. EVANS, JOHN T. JUDKINS, P. LOCKE, JOS. BUTTON, GEO. P. BUTTON, and THOS. D. NICE.

THE LAST PROP REMOVED!

It must be a source of heart felt gratification to every lover of his Country in our midst, when he contemplates the great and powerful re-action that has taken place at the South, in favor of the Union, within the short space of eighteen months. It is, beyond doubt, fresh in the memories of all our readers, how that, previous to the adoption of the Compromise, the popular mind was stirred to its deepest depths with apprehensions of some immediate impending calamity to the Union—how the spectre of DISUNION stalked unrebuked in public places, and men had familiarized themselves to its presence—how the hearts of the boldest of the friends of Republican liberty wavered and the hopes of the most sanguine grew faint. The passage of the Adjustment measures, however; their approval by our patriotic and truly national Executive; the influence which the Administration threw into their scale; and the efforts in their behalf of those distinguished men, who, forgetful, for the time, of party distinctions, came nobly to the rescue—these it was, that gave fresh courage to the soldiers of the Constitution, and imparted to the cause of our glorious UNION, that impetus, which has thus far borne it forward over all opposition, and is destined still to bear it onward, until it is placed beyond the farther assaults of madness and treason—alike of Secessionists and Abolitionists.

Tennessee has proclaimed, in terms that admit of no misconstruction, *her* devotion to the Compromise and the Union. After a hotly contested canvass, in which all other considerations were disregarded, she has come out in their favor with the most decided and unequivocal demonstration.

North Carolina, (as all who knew her best, felt sure that she would do,) has responded to her gallant little daughter, with an equally unmistakeable expression of loyalty to the Constitution and the Union. She has thundered *her* rebuke—her honest, indignant rebuke—at the traitors who have been conspiring against the peace and happiness of us all.

Florida—small in numbers but stout and true at heart—has taken *her* stand in the same ranks, under circumstances that added additional importance to the movement.

Kentucky and *Maryland*, in like manner, have declared for the Compromise, as a "final and complete settlement of the vexed questions which they embraced," and have not been sparing in their condemnation, at the polls, of those who have sought to re-open and renew them.

In *Virginia* and *Louisiana*, though no elections have takes place, since the passage of the Compromise, the indications of public sentiment amply warrant us in the assertion, that the love of the Union and the determination to maintain it against all assaults, "on account of what has been done," are not less deeply rooted than in their sister States.

But it was upon *Alabama* and *Mississippi* that the Disunionists of the South relied as upon a strong arm. *There* all their hopes of future mischief were centered—*there* tended all their aspirations—*there* was the theatre of their most extravagant pretensions and their loudest boastings.—How stands it THERE? There has been a Waterloo defeat in Alabama, and Mississippi, that gallant, high-spirited and fiery young Southern State, has routed Secession, throughout her length and breadth, horse, foot and dragoons.—"Three cheers, and three times three cheers thrice repeated" for Mississippi!

And now *Georgia* speaks—and in what a voice? What terror does it not strike to the heart of treason—what hope and comfort does it whisper into the ear of patriotism? The last prop is indeed removed, and all immediate danger to the peace of the Country from Disunionism at the South falls to the ground! Is not this consummation an event over which we may well rejoice? Does it not entitle us to demand of our brethren at the North that they free their own skirts from the taint, and that no cause shall hereafter be furnished, on their parts, calculated to excite any regret for the course we have pursued?

The whole South is now united, with the exception of South Carolina, and the indications are daily becoming more flattering that she will soon be. But at present, she stands solitary and alone. She sees what no other Southern State sees, believes what no other Southern State believes, and proposes to act as the other Southern States have refused to act. *She* thinks the Union a curse to the Southern States, and *they* think it a blessing. She is encouraged by a few ambitious and reckless men in our own midst, and we owe it to ourselves and to our Country, to abate not in our exertions, so long as there remains an enemy of the Government to be met or the suspicion of one to be encountered!

These questions rise far above all mere party considerations; and if we know ourself, it is with no feeling of exclusive party bias that we say:—that next to that deep-seated and ineradicable love of our time and blood-hallowed Union, which pervades the great mass of our people, it is to the patriotic, faithful and intrepid stand which the ADMINISTRATION has assumed with reference to these questions, that we attribute the present repose and tranquility of the land. It has done its *whole* duty, and deserves all the honor that can be bestowed upon it.

Later from Havana—More Prisoners Sent to Spain—Capt. Ellis Pardoned.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—The steamer Georgia has arrived from Havana with one week's later news. Forty more prisoners of the Lopez expedition had been sent to Cadiz. Capt. Ellis, of Washington, had been pardoned and set at liberty.

N.

The Weekly Raleigh Register,

AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Volume LIII. RALEIGH, N. C., OCTOBER 15, 1851. Number 2.

Effects of Abolitionism upon the Colored Race.--The following article from the "New York Express" clearly foreshadows what is destined to be the ultimate policy of the Free States, with reference to the immigration of free blacks into their borders. It is well known that Indiana has already passed an edict of exclusion upon them, cutting them off by one indiscriminate sentence from all the rights of citizenship and residence, and every such example, even in the absence of those scenes that are being daily enacted in the Free States, carries with it a constraining influence.—By circumscribing the area into which this generally worthless race can carry its vices and its helplessness, it will array more strongly against it the prejudices of those with whom it is thus brought into closer neighborhood or more immediate contact. Their certain expulsion from State to State will make the policy on the part of the other States a *defensive* one, to interpose barriers against their ingress. It will be no less the policy of the Slave States to drive them from their own borders, where they are, in the main, but a festering sore upon the body politic. If the Abolitionists be, what they represent themselves, the *friends* of the black, and not their worst enemies, here is a problem that should engage all their philanthropy.—By their wicked and mischievous agitation, they are not only laying up for *themselves* a day of retribution, but for the objects of their false and hollow zeal, a fate of utter wretchedness and final extermination.

From the N. Y. Express.

"It continues to be stated in several of our city journals, with decided emphasis in the Abolition ones, with qualification, however, in journals of equivocal position, that the fugitive slave law cannot be peaceably executed in the free States, or, if executed at all, with so much repugnance as to amount to civil disqualification for office of all of us who hold a Federal Law to be so supreme that it must be executed, with our moral aid always, with our bodily presence, even, if necessary, or demanded by the officers of the Law. It is very evident that, as one of our journals some days since stated, the Law is to be PORTRAYED so as to create a popular opinion which will damn every body supporting its execution. The Christiana and Syracuse outrages are the results of their portraits; and if they go on with their portraits, we shall have them everywhere in the free States, where negroes running away from the Southern States choose to stop.

This being the fact, it now begins to be time to agitate another question, and that is, *the exclusion by law of the immigration of blacks into the free States.* If every runaway negro is to bring with him a Syracuse fight, let us forbid negroes by law from coming here. We have in this State prohibited them from voting unless they have a large property qualification, and, no doubt, a majority to prohibit their entry here could be got just as large as that which prohibited them from voting. We cannot afford to make the free States a battle ground for runaway negroes.—We cannot afford to have the repetition of Christiana and Syracuse outrages. We cannot afford the ill will, the bad blood, the maiming and murder, the Abolitionists, through the means of these runaway negroes, get up between the North and the South—The true remedy is to forbid the immigaation of negroes, and to stop the entry of any more of them into the free States. As long as the white and the black were permitted to live peaceably together, no such law was necessary; but, as the Abolitionists are bent upon bringing us into constant collision with the law, we must remove all causes of such collision by refusing to have any more negroes come among us.

The first duty of society is to itself; and if strangers come into it, bringing nothing but the seeds of mischief, and, perhaps, of civil war, it is not only just, but indispensably necessary, that their coming should be prohibited. Society is a State family; and as the Family turns from its doors the neighbor who would bring disturbance and disorder into it, so ought the State Family to turn from the State like elements of disorder or discord Thus, if blacks can no longer come among us but upon the repetition of Christiana and Syracuse scenes, they must no longer come,—they must be prohibited from entering the State. Of course if there are no fugitives, there will be no fugitive Act to be executed here; and thus the Abolitionists will be gratified and we all shall be saved from the disgrace of treason mobs, murder and maim.—No village permits a powder magazine to be in the midst of it. These runaway negroes, it seems, are in some little villages powder magazines, which blow otherwise peaceable people into that state of combustibility which makes them burn the Statute Laws and even the Federal Constitution itself. The best way of getting along with such combustible neighbors is to remove the powder magazine

It is pretty well settled in the free States now, that the whites and the blacks are not permitted to live on anything like equal terms together. We have given them, it is true, what is called Liberty,—that is we do not buy and sell their bodies—but we crush their spirits, their very souls. We allow them scarcely one of the rights and privileges of citizens. We elect them to nothing but degrade them in everything. We sedulously exclude them from trades. We drive them out of our school houses. We will not have them in our houses of God. We refuse even to go down to the same grave yard with them. The less therefore, that we have of a population that our society holds in such unutterable degradation, certainly the better for the State. Our prisons are full of them.—We treat them so badly as by our agency to reverse towards them the ordinance of Heaven which inculcates the propagation of kind; for our census returns now show that the black man is hardly allowed to increase his species in these Northern States. The existence among us of such a people, we infer, therefore, is so unnatural, that it ought not to be encouraged, if not forbid.

Besides, the runaway negroes that come to the free States from the South, it is well known, are the worst species of that sort of population there; and if there be reason, therefore, for objecting to making this country the Botany Bay ground of the white man of Europe, there is still better reason for objecting to make it the Botany Bay ground of the black man of the Southern States. The runaway slave oftener runs away from some crime he has committed, in consequence of the punishment apprehended for it, than for any other cause. If the moral statistics of runaway negroes could be collected, we will venture to say that eighty out of one hundred became runaways for crimes, which if they were white men, would under the Constitution and the laws, cause their surrender without a word of fault finding or of excitement. The negro steals, or in the modern vocabulary, takes, and to avoid punishment runs away. Or, if he has broken some of the social and moral laws which all just white men respect, to rid himself of the admonition or chastisement a like violation of such laws would bring to the white man, he flies beyond the jurisdiction of his master. Nor is this a harsh inference, because the black population of the free States is shown by all criminal statistics to be abounding in crime. Our jails and prisons, and penitentiaries are full of them. Now a further increase of such a population is, of itself, injurious to the State, and the quicker we stop its immigration thither, the better, therefore, for the State."

It is by no means upon the free colored population alone that the disastrous effects of Abolition agitation have operated. It has wrought no less injury upon the slave himself. We will not say that it has prevented his emancipation, but it has certainly deferred for a long time the possibility of such a thing. Where is the man, at this day, who would utter in our midst such sentiments as were uttered in the Convention that amended our State Constitution, sixteen years ago only, by Judge Gaston and other distinguished members of that body? And this state of things arises not so much out of the fact, that it would be *unsafe*, in the present feverish state of the Southern mind, to utter such sentiments, but from the conviction, which has properly fastened itself upon our people, that our negroes are far happier men, better fed, better-clothed and better cared for, than if left to be provided for by the tender mercies of those, who have shown that they are pursuing the phantom of an abstraction rather than the substantial good of the objects of their zeal,—who have set at defiance, in the prosecution of their nefarious and unhallowed designs, alike the laws of God and Man,—and who have exhibited in their own characters the perfection of those bad qualities which have afflicted mankind, more or less, in every age, and which have desolated some of the fairest portions of the Earth.

FILLMORE AND GRAHAM.

The "Selma (Ala.) Reporter" raises the names of **Fillmore** and **Graham** to its mast head. In doing so, it says:

The above is our ticket for the next election.—In despite of all the miserable slang whang, both North and South, and as contradictory in its nature, too, as might be expected from those who have indulged in it, against Mr. Fillmore—he has shown himself to be a firm friend of the Union and determined at all hazards to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the law. His policy in the administration of the government thus far, has been so wise and honest, as to have gained the applause of all considerate men, in all portions of the country.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham is a citizen of North Carolina. His father was a gallant officer of the Revolution. No one can suspect him of a want of fidelity to Southern Institutions. He is a statesman, a scholar and a gentleman of irreproachable morals. In every position in which his native State has placed him, he has proved "honest, faithful and capable."

The dynasty of military Presidents is over, we hope forever in our country. We need civilians, who have studied the Constititution, and are familiar with the policy of our own and other governments, to take the helm. Great questions are constantly coming up; we need great minds to meet them, and settle them, not with a sword and pistols, but with an enlightened experience and a profound knowledge of our institutions.

Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Graham are able, learned and patriotic.

DISCUSSION IN RICHMOND.

Messrs. Botts and Caskie continued on Friday evening last, in Richmond, a discussion that they had previously commenced—the former leading off in a speech of about an hour and a half, and the latter replying at equal length.

We gather from the report of the speeches in the "Times," that Mr. Botts devoted himself mainly to the question of secession, and argued it with great power. Judge Caskie's published speech is certainly a very ingenious electioneering effort, but it is singularly wanting in directness and devoid of argument.—For the life of us, we cannot ascertain his real position on the subject of secession. He asserts the right of a State to secede, if the constitution be violated, but fails to announce distinctly his opinion on the question, whether the other States, denying the infraction, have a right to coerce the seceding State. Once, it seems, he approached the point, and stumbled just in sight of it. He had formerly told Mr. Botts that if Vermont should nullify the fugitive law, he would enfore it by means of the federal troops. Mr. Botts had then put the case, that Vermont should secede rather than submit to the law, and Judge Caskie said he would let her go. But Mr. Botts pressing him still farther, in this last debate, asked what would become of our fugitive slaves? And the Judge answered, he would make war upon Vermont to compel her to deliver them up! Why then, do you not make war upon Canada? Because we have no treaty with England guaranteeing the delivery of fugitives, replied the Judge. And to this Mr. Botts retorted that, according to Judge Caskie's doctrine, Vermont, by seceding, would put an end to the Constitution, and there would then be no more a treaty with her than with Great Briitain!! Though one would think that the Judge was fairly cornered, his friends, who were evidently determined to give him the benefit of the loudest noise, cheered him as lustily as if he had achieved a logical triumph.

We notice, by the way, in the published report of the speeches of these gentlemen, that while, so far as appears upon the face of it, Judge Caskie was treated with the utmost courtesy, 'the Democracy' frequently *hissed* Mr. Botts. This is good evidence that they were well *roasted*, to say nothing of their bad manners!

CALIFORNIA—A WHIG GOVERNOR.

The partial returns of the late election in California, given in the Telegraphic statement in another column, are not confirmed by later and more explicit accounts. Returns from the counties of San Fransisco, Yolo, Nevada, El Dorado, Solano, Martin, Tuolumne, San Joaquin, Calevaras, and Santa Clara give Pearse B. Reading, (Whig) a majority over John Bigler, (Dem.) of about 1,000, and the balance of the State ticket from 600 to 800. The counties of Mendocina, Napa, Klamath, Trinity, Shasta, Los Angelos San Louis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz will, it is said, give Reading at least 5,600 majority. This puts his election beyond a doubt, and the same vote will elect the most of the State ticket. The Democrats have probably carried the Legislature, though the whole is in confusion, and it is impossible to conjecture what the result is. Both parties claim the ascendancy.

☞ Newspapers throughout the State of New York unite in condemning the late opposition to the laws of the United States at Syracuse, in wresting a prisoner from the custody of a United States officer. The Journal of Commerce publishes an immense number of signatures got up under the auspices of the "Union Safety Committee"—several thousand in number, comprising many of the most substantial and worthy citizens, without distinction of party—endorsing a resolution on the subject, which is strong and decided. It sustains the Compromise, in all its parts. It deprecates a further agitation of the slavery question in Congress, as dangerous to the Union of the States. It pledges the signers to support no candidate at the ensuing or any other election for State officers or for members of Congress, who is known or believed to be opposed to the Compromise measures, or any of them, or in favor of re-opening the questions involved in them, for renewed agitation.

The latest accounts from Syracuse state that numerous depositions had been taken before Commissioner Sabine bearing upon the rescue of the slave from the officers of the law, and several arrests having been resolved upon, the ringleaders of the riot would not escape punishment

GEORGIA ELECTION—GLORIOUS RESULT!

The following Despatch was received at this office on Wednesday last, and immediately issued in an Extra. It communicates, as will be seen, a glorious result in Georgia, though just such a one as we have all along anticipated:

MACON, GA., Oct. 8th, 1851.

The Election for Governor, Members of Congress and members of the State Legislature, took place in the State of Georgia, on Monday.

Twenty five Counties have been heard from.—COBB'S (Union) majority, 4,500. His majority in the State will range between TWELVE AND FIFTEEN THOUSAND.

SIX Union and TWO "Southern Rights" Congressmen elected.

Legislature—THREE FOURTHS UNION!!

THE SYRACUSE RIOT AND FUGITIVE RESCUE.

We published in our last a telegraphic announcement of a serious riot at Syracuse, N Y., resulting in the rescue of a fugitive slave, named Jerry, from the custody of the United States Commissioner, after he had been remanded to the possession of his master, P. J. Layer, of Missouri.—The Syracuse Star, of the 3d inst., however, contains additional facts in relation to the outrage, from which we make the following extracts:

That the city of Syracuse was disgraced on Wednesday by the occurrence of a riot, during which the authorities were *paralyzed* or *refused to perform their duty*, is by this time a matter of notoriety in every State and every city in the Union. The fact no one but a traitor or a knave will have the hardihood to deny.

For the outlines of the affair we must refer to our paper of Thursday. In that report we find nothing that requires alteration. These outlines we now propose to fill up, to render the picture of their infamy more complete, who, occupying a respectable station in society, incited, by the basest means, a horde of ruffians to desecrate the temple of justice and to violate a law of the U. States.

The riot commenced in the Commissioner's office in the second story of the Townsend Block. The principal instigators of it were two physicians and a clergyman of this city. The fugitive was seized by a negro carman of this city.

The fugitive was recaptured and consigned to the police office. Then the abolitionists renewed the excitement, and their orators by inflammatory appeals to the crowd which collected in front of the office strove, by every means in their power, to incite them to an assault upon the Marshal and his assistants.

This disgraceful state of affairs continued from 3 P. M. till the rescue of the fugitive at 8½ A. M., and all this while the Mayor made no attempt to disperse the mob or to restore order and obedience to the laws, further than to ask the rioters individually to go home! He never addressed the mob; never read the riot act—never, in a word, exercised so much authority as an efficient magistrate would have done in the case of an ordinary affray among two or three persons.

The Sheriff being called upon for assistance by the Marshal, very promptly requested the commanders of the Citizen's Corps, the National Guards and the Washington Artillery, to order out their companies. The order was as promptly complied with, and the companies were assembled at their armories ready for duty, each man being supplied with three rounds of ball cartridge. Before marching to the Sheriff's officer, however, *Col. O J. Vandenburgh the commander of the regiment, issued his order to the Captains of the three companies forbidding them to turn out!* He did this at the solicitation of Charles A. Wheaton and other leading Abolitionists, and in accordance with his own personal prejudices—since he was heard to express a desire *that the law should not be executed, and his own determination to do all in his power to prevent its execution.*

Having received an order from their Colonel to disband, the commanders of the companies had no alternative but to obey, and the troops were accordingly dismissed.

When it became known to the mob that the troops were dismissed, they renewed their menaces against the officers, and the black and white scoundrels who addressed them redoubled their exertions to inflame them to the point requisite for the accomplishment of their infernal purpose. The police office, in which the Commissioner was then holding his examination of the case, was assailed with stones and the windows broken, until it became impossible to proceed with the case. An hour and a half after the adjournment, the doors were forced in and the fugitive rescued.

Col. Vandenburgh's conduct in this affair is aggravated by the fact that, after the final escape of the fugitive, he issued an order for the Citizen's Corps to turn out immediately—thus virtually acknowledging, by his own hand, when too late, that he had been guilty of an unjustifiable act, in previously countermanding the order of the sheriff.

Several prominent citizens of Syracuse were engaged in the riot, and have, therefore, rendered themselves amenable to the law.

The mob was composed chiefly of white men, and was swelled by the strangers in the city, it being the day of the county fair, and an abolition convention, the latter of which was on hand for a full delegation of law breakers.

"The Editor of the Register says he was misled in relation to the Electoral Districts, by a "respected Correspondent." Who was this Correspondent?—Was it not Mr. Secretary Graham?"

When we acknowledge the authority of the "Standard," or recognize it as becoming in that print, to pry into our private correspondence, we may answer its interrogatory.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM has left Washington, on a visit to this State, rendered necessary by the decease of his brother, and may be absent for two or three weeks.

APPOINTMENTS OF BISHOP IVES.

18th Oct., (St. Luke's day) neighborhood of Rawley Galloway, Esq., Rockingham co.

19th (eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.) church of Epiphany, Leaksville.

25th (nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.) St. Mary's Chapel, Orange co.

1st and 2d Nov, (all Saint's and 20th Sunday after Trinity,) St. Mathews church, Hillsboro'.

9th (21st Sunday after Trinity,) church of the Cross, Chapel Hill.

23d (23d Sunday after Trinity,) St. Stephen's church, Oxford.

26th St. James' church, Granville co.

30th (Advent Sunday,) St. Johns' church, Williamsboro'.

7th Dec., (2d Sunday in Advent,) Emmanuel church, Warrenton.

14th (3d Sunday in Advent.) Louisburg.

21st (4th Sunday in Advent,) church of Holy Innocents, Henderson.

Raleigh, Oct. 9, 1851.

Trial of the Christiana Rioters.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 6.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, a special venire was issued for 108 jurors, to be drawn from Lancaster county, to try Elijah Lewis and thirty-seven others for treason against the United States. Their trial has been fixed for the 4th Monday in November.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS.

New York, Oct. 5, 9 A. M.—The steamer Prometheus arrived last night from San Juan, which place she left on the 26th ult. She brings 465 passengers and $123,000 on freight.

At the State election in San Francisco, the Whigs carried every ward but one, and the total majority was about 1,000. Sacramento city and county gave 400 Democratic majority. The returns were so imperfect that it was impossible to determine who was elected Governor. In reference to the balance of the State ticket, the Alta California says that the Democrats were probably successful. They had also doubtless elected their two Congressmen. The Legislature was doubtful.

The clipper ship Flying Cloud had arrived at San Francisco, from New York, in 89 days, being the quickest passage on record.

The mining accounts were very favorable.

A destructive fire occurred at Marysville, on the 30th of August, which consumed three squares and eighty houses, in the business part of the city. The loss is about $500,000.

Two men, McKenzie and Whitaker, had been executed in San Francisco; and two executions had also taken place in Sacramento, since which, matters had been quiet. Robinson, who had been reprieved by the Governor, was hung by the people.

The greatest excitement attended the case of Whitaker and McKenzie, at San Francisco. They were arrested at the instance of the Vigilance Committee and kept in their custody, having confessed to a number of bold and daring robberies. On the 27th, before daylight, the city authorities proceeded to the rooms of the committee, and without much hindrance conveyed the prisoners to the city jail. When the populace were informed of this, the wildest excitement was manifested, and finally on Sunday afternoon about 2 o'clock, they proceeded to the jail and forcibly rescued the prisoners, and in an incredibly short space of time launched them into eternity, amidst shouts of gratification from the crowd. After hanging an hour they were cut down, and McKenzie being pronounced not dead by the physician, he was again strung up till life was extinct. The crowd then quietly dispersed and order was restored. Some shots were fired at the jail, but no one was seriously injured.

Robinson, the man hung at Sacramento, was also taken by the people from the jail, and his confession is a catalogue of villanies as black as those lately made by the man Stuart.

The Indians were very troublesome between Sacramento and Salt lake. Several emigrants had been killed, and the mail riders had been attacked, but escaped

SHOCKING MURDER OF A BOY BY A BOY!

Yesterday morning Richard A. Thomas, an apprentice in this office, aged about *seventeen* years, was killed by Wm. Cudlipp, aged about *fifteen*, under the following circumstances: Saturday night, at the Theatre, Cudlipp dropped from the 2d tier an egg upon Thomas, who sat in the Pit. Yesterday morning they met on 3d street, near Broad, when an altercation took place about this offence. No blows were struck; but Cudlipp ran to his home, which was not far off, on Broad street, his father, Benjamin Cudlipp, keeping a dyeing and scouring establishment there. Thomas and his young companions walked down Broad street to the front of Glazebrook's Carpenter's shop, about a square west of Cudlipp's, and stopped there to converse with other boys. In a little while young Cudlipp's mother, a little sister, and himself came up to them, and Mrs. C., considerably excited, addressed herself to Thomas on the subject of the difficulty with her son. The son took part in the altercation, which was finally suddenly broken off by his plunging a dagger into the breast of Thomas! The weapon struck just below the breast bone, and penetrated several inches. Thomas, aware that he was badly wounded, hurried with his friends to his boarding house, on Marshall st., about two squares off—he reached it, but fainted as he was going up the steps. Dr. Beale was called in, but found him in a hopeless condition. He died in a few minutes. These are the general facts. The verdict of the Coroner's inquest was, that young Thomas came to his death from a wound inflicted by Cudlipp with some sharp instrument.

Young Thomas was one of the most gentle, kind and inoffensive boys we have ever known; and we were never more surprised than when we heard he had been murdered. How such a boy could be involved in circumstances to excite bad blood in any one's breast, is indeed surprising; and that his life should have been terminated by so bloody a blow from such a youthful hand as Cudlipp's, is indeed shocking. Of Cudlipp we know nothing—the wearing of a deadly weapon may have led him to do a deed he did not dream of; for this he will have to answer. But the murder is another lesson to parents on the subject of allowing children to wear such weapons.

Richmond Dispatch.

Secession and Annexation on a Small Scale.

We find the following in the Macon, (Ga.) Messenger:

Hurah for Dade!—A new State in embryo, Shall we annex her? The citizens of this patriotic country met in Convention, and

Resolved, That the county of Dade, as a sovereign county, in the event that Charles J. McDonald is elected Governor, and the State should secede from the Union, will, in the exercise of her sovereignty, absolve herself from all connexion with said State, and annex herself to the State of Tennessee.

Attention, Ringgold Guards!

Parade at the Baptist Grove, on Saturday, the 25th day of October, at 9 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped according to Law, in winter uniform, and for inspection of arms and accoutrements.

By Order of the Captain,
JNO. RUTLEY.

N. B. Attend a meeting of your company at the City Hall, on Friday night, the 24th Oct. at 7 o'clock precisely.

Raleigh, Oct. 10. 1851. 82

Attention.

Head Quarters, 35th Regiment,
N. C. Militia, *Raleigh*, *October* 4, 1851

THE Officers and Soldiers of said Regiment will parade on Hillsborough Street, at ten o'clock, on the 25th October instant, for Regimental Review, armed and equipped as the law directs.

The Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers will parade for drill discipline, the day previous, at eleven o'clock, in the Old Baptist Grove

By Command of
Col. W. H. H. TUCKER.

Raleigh Oct. 10, 1851 82—td

To the Heirs of Jane Hamlett, de'cd.

I hereby notify the next of kin of Jane Hamlett, deceased, late of the county of Person, and State of North Carolina, that they are requested to ascertain their respective rights to a sum of money in my hands, as executor of the aforesaid deceased person, as I am ready and willing to pay the sum over to the rightful claimants, so soon as they shall be made known.

ROBERT JONES, Executor,
Person Co, N. C. Oct. 3, 1851 w6w 82

MARRIED.

At the residence of Maj. C. L. Hinton, in this County, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Lawrence Hinton to Miss Jane C. Miller.

On Wednesday morning, 8th inst., by Rev. Dr. Mason, Edwin G. Speight, Esq., of Alabama, to Miss Mary Shepard, eldest daughter of Hon. J. H. Bryan, of this city.

DIED.

On the 21st ultimo, at his residence at Beulah, in the 35th year of his age, Thos. Bagley, Esq., Clerk of Johnston County Court. He leaves an amiable wife and three children to lament his death.

Mr. Bagley was a valuable citizen, and will long be remembered by those who knew him, for his uprightness of principle and pure and honest heart.

In Fayetteville, on Tuesday last, the 7th inst., Ichabod Wetmore, in the 60th year of his age.

Mr. W., was Cashier of the Branch Bank of the State in Fayetteville. He had been long in feeble health. He was truly a good man, but so quiet and domestic in his habits, that his worth was fully appreciated only in the family circle and among those who enjoyed the pleasure of intimacy with him. He was a consistent member and Vestryman of the Church from which his funeral is to take place. He was a native of New London, Con., but had resided in this State for many years.—[*Fay. Obs.*]

In Cincinnati, on the 22nd September, from congestion of the brain induced by cholera, Mrs. Elizabeth James, wife of Israel E. James, of Philadelphia, in the 56th year of her age.

Many hearts will feel the bitterness of the blow which changed a visit of pleasure into a journey to the grave. Mrs. James was little known beyond the circle in which she moved, but in that circle none could claim a higher esteem or purer love. Gifted with few of those brilliant qualities which dazzle in society, she possessed in rare perfection the social virtues which adorn and ennoble a quiet family circle.

Her husband found in her a prudent counsellor, a companion whose cheerful love was never clouded, a helpmeet indeed, who lightened every sorrow and multiplied joys and rendered home the dearest spot on earth.

Her children learned from her the true significance of a mother. Their joys and their troubles never lacked a tender and sympathizing heart, and her yearning love seemed only to gain in tenderness and strength when in years of maturity they left the family roof for a new home.

A generous hospitality endeared her to many hearts. Her doors were never closed against the lone stranger, and hundreds of christian ministers and pilgrims can testify to her cordial welcome, and to that unassuming kindness which anticipated every want, and abounded in the little attentions so grateful to a wanderer from home.

Her christian character was uniformly beautiful and consistent. Baptized in early youth, into the Budd Street Church, for nearly forty years she honored her vocation. She was one of the constituent members of the New Market Street Church, and for twenty-six years continued in its fellowship. She then removed by letter to the Fifth church, and this relation continued till the severance by death.

Her piety was free from the sudden fluctuations which torture many christian disciples. It was remarkably steady and uniform, resting on a strong conviction of the worth of personal religion and clear recognition of duty, and a cheerful submission to its requirements. She loved the Bible, and searched its pages daily as hidden treasure. Her affections clustered fondly around the family altar and the social conference, and in the communion of saints her soul was fed with spiritual manna. The nature of her last sickness deprived her friends of the satisfaction of a dying testimony to her love for Jesus, but it was not needed, for her daily life for many years had exhibited the ripened fruits of indwelling grace.

Her course has ended—the crown is won and many a stricken heart will feel with the bereaved family that

> "For them one tie of earth has loosed its spell;
> Another formed for heaven."

Phil. Christian Chronicle.

STITH & CO.,

ARE constantly receiving, in addition to their stock of Dress and Staple goods,

Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c.

Mr. A. Stith will continue to purchase and send out weekly such new and handsome styles as may come into the market, until the 21st November, and as Goods have *awfully declined* within the last *two weeks*, they can *offer inducements*, rarely to be met with, to *cash dealers*. They respectfully invite the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity to call and examine their stock before purchasing, and judge for themselves.

Raleigh Oct. 10th. 1851. 82

JUST received this day a large assortment of Ready made Clothing, embracing every article usually kept.

STITH & CO.

JUST received a supply of Medicines, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c., usually kept in Drug Establishments, all of which will be sold on wholesale or at reduced retail prices.

STITH & CO.

JUST received Five Tierces of whole grain Rice.

STITH & CO.

JUST received 20 Barrels Old Rectified Whiskey.

STITH & CO.

JUST received a most Superior article of Clarified and Crushed Sugars

STITH & CO.

Swan's Down.

A New Supply just to hand.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Mountain Butter.

A PRIME lot just in store and for sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
Raleigh Oct 10, 1851. 82

SPERM, Adamantine, and Tallow Candles, best Brands, for sale by.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Star and Standard copy.

FOR SALE!—A very good second handed Piano, cheap. Call at

F. MAHLER'S
Opposite the R. and G. R. Road Office.
Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1851. 82

ROANOKE LAND.

THE Subscriber, having four Plantations containing about 4,500 acres on this River, is disposed to sell one of them, and to a good neighbor, who will continue the system of improvement, the terms will be made very advantageous. The estate contains about 1000 acres, consisting of the usual portions of low grounds, second low grounds, and uplands, part of which has been greatly improved by Liming, Plaster and Clover. There is every advantage River communication with Norfolk and Plymouth the Railroad to the former will soon be completed, and if the Raleigh and Gaston Road is rebuilt, the estate will be accessible from Raleigh in half a day's ride. The health of the low Country has unquestionably changed within the last ten years, so it is no longer unsafe to reside there.

For further information, enquire by letter, post paid, of the subscriber, or in his absence of Thos S. Sterling, Jackson N. C. H. K. BURGWYN.

July 22nd, 1851. (1635) 2m 59

☞ Standard please copy.

N. Falles

PUBLIC SALE
IN WARRENTON.

ON Friday, the 17th of October, I shall offer at public Auction, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of privately,) the Lot in Warrenton, N C., on which I now reside, containing 9½ Acres of Land.

The dwelling House, a large and imposing structure, containing Eight Rooms, a cellar, Garret &c., is beautifully situated in a retired part of the Village, just on the pinacle of a gentle hill, from which there is a gradual and regular declivity on every side. The spacious yard, adorned with its tall specimens of native Oak and Hickory, its green, velvety surface and graveled walks, almost seems to invite the passer-by to walk in and make himself at home! The Orchard, stocked with about one hundred fruit trees of different kinds—Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Damsons, &c.—is a *rarity* for a Town Lot to contain. And the Water, (which quietly and *coolly* reposes 60 feet under ground, and is covered by a good house, in one end of which is a Bath-Room,) is well calculated to entice any one to hard drinking who is acquainted with its delicious qualities. A neat and convenient Office, containing two Rooms and a chimney, is on the premises, together with a hot house, and all necessary out-houses. The Carriage house, Granary and Stables are very commodious and well arranged.

Adjoining this Lot is a tract of Land, containing 41½ Acres, which is also for sale. More than half of this is woodland. A part of it is in good arable condition, and a part is used as a Pasture. On this there is a good supply of grass and never-failing branch of water.

At the same time and place will be sold a lot of Mahogany Furniture a Rosewood Piano, a number of Beds, Mattrasses, Curtains, Carpets, &c.; also a good Carriage, a new Rockaway, and a firstrate Waggon, with iron axles; also a good Match of Horses—Greys—which are perfectly sound and kind in harness, single or double; also two or three excellent Milch Cows, a lot of wheat, some Bacon, Lard, "and many other articles too tedious to mention."

Warrenton is justly celebrated as one of the most pleasant and desirable places of residence in the State, either for those who are seeking a permanent home, or for those who seek a safe and agreeable Summer resort. The salubrity of its climate—the wealth, intelligence and enterprise of its citizens—its Church facilities—its flourishing Schools—its proximity to Shocco and Jones's Springs, and to another mineral Spring, only three miles distant—and the *certainty* of the reconstruction of the R. & G. Rail Road, which is now a *fixed fact*)—all these constitute an array of recommendations for our Village, against which but few places would venture to enter into competition.

TERMS OF THE SALE,

For all sums under ten dollars *Cash* will be required. For other purchases six months credit, with Bond and good security—interest from date.

J. T. WATSON;

Warrenton, N. C., Sept. 22, 1851. wts 77

Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College, Richmond, Va.—The *fourteenth* annual course of Lectures will commence on Monday, the 13th of October, 1851, and continue until the first of March ensuing.

The commencement for conferring degrees will be held about the middle of March.

R. L. Bohannan, M D, Professor of Obstetrics, &c

L W. Chamberlayne, M D, Professor of Materia Medica, &c

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 Physiology.

D H. Tucker, M D, Prof of Theory and Practice of medicine

A. E. Peticolas, M D. Demonstrator of Anatomy.

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 servants' attendance, is usually $3 or $3½ per week.

The Catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the School, will be forwarded those applying for it, or specific enquiries will be answered by letter. Address

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty,

Sept. 11, 1851. w7w 74

We are requested to announce that Charles W. Lee is a Candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Johnston, at the election which will take place before the Magistrates at the ensuing November Court.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and will be immediately mailed to Subscribers, No. 1. Vol 12 Law and No. 3. Vol. 7 Equity, S C. Reports—being the decisions at June Term 1851 Price—$2,75.

Under the late Postage Act, the postage on the Reports is required to be *pre paid* The postage on the present number—being *sixteen* cents (double to all points out of the State)—will accordingly be paid by the Publisher, and charged to the account of each Subscriber. As this will require the *advance* of a considerable amount, on the part of the Publisher, it is earnestly requested that Subscribers will promptly remit the amount of their respective dues.

SEATON GALES.

Register Office, Sept. 26, 1851. 78—4t

LAND FOR SALE.

I wish to sell 2 tracts of Land, owned by the heirs at Law of the late Austin Plummer and *myself*, lying on Rocky Swamp Creek, in the county of Halifax, about ten miles west of Enfield Depot.—One of these tracts, well known by the name of the Blue Marsh, is celebrated for its extraordinary fertility. It contains about 380 or 390 Acres, more than half of which is of the first quality of Low Ground—well ditched and drained, and free of all danger from freshets About 130 or 140 Acres of it are cleared and ready for cultivation. The Land is believed to be equal to the best Roanoke bottom Seperated from this tract, by a narrow strip of Land, is another tract, called the Snow Tract, containing about 475 Acres, lying on the same Creek; this is good *Corn* and Cotton Land, and has on it about 40 or 50 of rich Bottom not cleared.

Mr. Valentine, the overseer, living at the Blue Marsh place, will show the Land to those desirous of seeing it. The above tracts, if not sold privately, will be put up to the highest bidder on the premises, on Tuesday, the 16th of December next.

Letters addressed to me at Ridgeway Depot, Warren County, N. C., will be duly attended to.

H. L. PLUMMER.

October 1st, 1851. ts 78

NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA LINE.

The regular packet Steamship ROANOKE, Parish master, will leave City Point every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, for N. York., and will continue her trips regularly in future between Petersburg and New York once a week, leaving New York every Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P M., and City Point every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Passage and fare either way, Railroad fare included, $10.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAM'L G. BAPTIST, Ag't.

Sept. 26, 1851. w4w 78

CARPETS,
FALL STYLES, 1851.
TURNBULL & CO.,
242 BALTIMORE STREET.

ARE NOW RECEIVING and opening their Fall importations of

VELVETS, TAPESTRIES AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,

and are prepared to exhibit the most complete assortment of new patterns and styles ever exhibited in this country, which will be offered at lower rates than usual.

THREE-PLY AND SUPERFINE CARPETS

We are now receiving our Fall styles of the above, including many patterns manufactured expressly for us, and which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

LOW PRICED CARPETINGS

We have a large assortment of good styles of low priced Carpets, which can be offered at prices so low as to defy competition.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.

A large and complete assortment from 2 to 24 feet wide.

DRUGGETS, from 1 to 4 yards wide; Crumb Cloths, a new and beautiful article; Chenille and Tufted Rugs, Mats, Piano and Table covers, Stair Rods, &c., together with every article appertaining to the Carpet business

TURNBULL & CO.,
242 Baltimore Street,
First Carpet Store above Charles.

Sept. 4. 1851. 2m 72