The Weekly Raleigh Register.

VOL. LVIII. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1857. NO. 34.

State Library

The Raleigh Register.

PUBLISHED BY
JOHN W. SYME,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
At $2.50 a Year, Payable in Advance; Or $3.00 at the End of the Year.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarped by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1857.

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY, WALKER, KANSAS, AND BUCHANAN.

Developments are making which tend to establish conclusively the fact that before WALKER left for his post in Kansas, he and BUCHANAN so "fixed the triggers," as to eventually bring Kansas into the Union as a Free State. We do not rely on anti-Democratic journals to establish this fact, but draw upon those who sided in the election of BUCHANAN, and who have not as yet abandoned his administration. Some days since, the the Union came out with an article from which it might be inferred that the President did not coincide with Gov. WALKER'S views as expressed in his inaugural address. This, of course, was joyfully received by the political friends of the President, who, while censuring WALKER for his Freesoil manœuvres, did not wish to break with the administration.

Their satisfaction was not, however, of long continuance, as the following article from the "Richmond South" will prove:

THE ORACLE AT FAULT.—It is but a few days since we had the satisfaction of quoting the following paragraphs from the Washington *Union*, in proof that the Administration repudiate Walker's Kansas policy: "*The Democratic, conservative portion of the country will regard as 'the people' of Kansas only such as are now uniting to frame a form of government in accordance with the provisions of law, and not those who are seeking to paralize the popular will by illegal subterfuges and the quibbles of fanaticism.*

"Whatever the Constitution may be—whether recognising or excluding slavery, or silent in regard to the institution—it will be *viewed as the expression of the will of the people of Kansas, as those who frame it will act under the Federal Constitution, and in a manner recognized by the organic law.*"

From a subsequent and more elaborate article in the same paper we take this language: "When the delegates thus chosen shall have completed the business for which they shall have assembled—to-wit: the formation of a Constitution—there will remain but one question for further division and distraction, and that question will be, Is the Constitution thus formed approved by the people of Kansas, and does it reflect their will on the question, not only of slavery, but upon all others? If it does, every one will say that with that Constitution, whether slave, free, or silent on that point, she should be admitted as a State. If it does not, then no one will pretend for a moment that a Constitution condemned by a majority of the people should be forced upon them, no matter under what forms and by what authority adopted. Granting the correctness of the proposition just stated, we ask how can that fact, so important to be known, be ascertained? We will not say that there is no other mode of ascertaining it, *but we will say that the most satisfactory and conclusive evidence that the Constitution is approved by the people, will be the ratification of it by them at the polls.*" Will somebody do us the kindness to reconcile these contradictory statements? In the first instance, the country is distinctly assured that the Constitution to be framed by the Convention will be viewed "as the expression of the will of the people of Kansas." Three days afterwards we have an assurance, upon the same authority, that the Administration will not regard the Constitution as an expression of the will of the people of Kansas, unless they endorse it by some subsequent act of approval. And the *Union* proceeds to declare that, the best way of ascertaining the will of the people of Kansas, is by submitting the constitution for ratification at the polls. These positions are obviously and essentially irreconcilable; but unhappily we are not permitted to accept the first as the policy of the Administration. For, in the conclusion of the last article, the *Union* avows that it speaks by authority.

On another essential point, the *Union* observes an ominous silence. In its first article we are informed that the Administration will regard "as the people of Kansas' only those who are now uniting to frame a form of Government." In the second, we are asked to abide "the decision of the *bona fide* citizens." What is meant? Is this expression intended as an equivalent for the other?

These interrogatories are propounded in the most respectful temper, and we trust the *Union* will answer them in the same spirit. There must be a show of hands on this Kansas question.

We see, then, from the extracts from the Union, as given by the "South," that if the Union is, as nobody doubts, the organ of the administration, Mr. BUCHANAN sustains WALKER'S course, and that, in fact, the *Governor* has been the mere mouth-piece of the *President*. Such being the established fact, can Southern Democratic journals sustain an administration which pursues a course expressly intended to bring Kansas into the Union as a Free State. We should really like very much to hear the views of our neighbor of the Raleigh Standard on this subject. We have brought the matter to his attention once before, but we suppose other, and more pressing, engagements prevented him from giving to it the necessary consideration. He will confer a favor on us by defining his position upon the present phase of the Kansas question. We are not a little curious to see if a journal, which denounced those who voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and which is now particularly censuring Mr. PUGH, for voting against said Bill, will justify an administration which is endeavoring to bring in Kansas as a Free State, and thus deprive the South of the benefit expected from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. We know that the Standard's position is a very awkward one. He differs from his President on the questions of the Pacific Railroad and Distribution, and if he dissents from him upon what it must admit to be the *vital* question of *Kansas*, what will it find in the administration to commend and support? Awkward position, neighbor, very awkward indeed. We are sorry for you.

The Lynchburg Virginian says of Gov. Wise's letter to the Bunker Hill committee:

It is in the genuine Micawber style. It is more Micawberish than Micawber himself. "Though this Union shall be torn—if it must be—by some madness or other, and though *the sun of our destiny set in gloom, and a night of darkness*," is, we are almost ready to aver, a plagiarism of the identical language of the immortal Wilkins himself. And this supposition is strengthened by the threefold repetition of our Governor's determination "never" to forget Massachusetts. It will be recollected that the affectionate spouse of Micawber was in the habit frequently of protesting that she *never would* desert Mr. Micawber—*never—never—never!*" Our Governor is equally determined, it appears, never, to forget Massachusetts.

The redoubtable Governor of Virginia, upon whom Dr. *Stribbling* has a lien, which ere long will be foreclosed, has a knack at making himself extremely ridiculous, not possessed by any one we know. *He* will not "forget Massachusetts!" Certainly *he* will not; for even *his* memory, as treacherous to him as *he* has been to his political principles, will hold fast the fact, that in his place in the House of Representatives, he villified one of these "ADAMSES," of whom he speaks in his letter—that this "ADAMS" was an old man tottering on the verge of the tomb—that he had filled the highest office in the country, and was himself filled with some of the best blood of the revolutionary fathers. Gizzard Foot knows this, and knows, too, what he said about the "House of Braintree," and what comparisons he drew between the "Cavaliers of the South," and the "Puritans of the North." But, as far as "Gizzard Foot" is concerned, n' *importe* is the word. *He* doesn't care the toss of a copper how ridiculous he makes himself, provided he can be conspicuous—be talked about. A celebration is to be had at Bunker Hill, and comity on the part of the managers suggests, that on such an occasion, it was befitting that respect should be paid to high official position in the different States in the Union. Accordingly, *ex virtute oficii*, Wise gets a bid. Every other Governor in the Union, no doubt, got precisely the same invitation, but it was reserved for the occupant of the seat which PATRICK HENRY once occupied, to distinguish himself on the august occasion, by writing a letter, which but for the plea of lunacy, that might be put in for him, would fasten upon him excessive bad taste, and very gross hypocrisy.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

A most refreshing rain fell in this city on Wednesday evening, and in the course of the night. We have heard from many portions of this State, that the wheat crop has proved to be a most abundant one, and has been secured under most favourable circumstances. In some localities, oats have been reaped, and turned out pretty well, while in other sections, in which the crop is not so forward, the prospect is not very promising. In the general, as far as we can learn, a good stand of tobacco has been obtained, and corn almost everywhere bids fair to give an abundant yield. On the whole, taking the accounts which we get from this State, in connection with those we gather from abroad, we think we have reason to look forward to a season of plenty; at least, when compared with what might almost be termed the season of scarcity, if not famine, which has been, and is still upon us.

A GENTLEMAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

We very much regret that Mr. GEORGE W. NORWOOD, the Deputy Sheriff of this County, was accidentally shot on Sunday last, while travelling in the Railroad cars somewhere in South Carolina. It seems that Mr. N. was asleep, and it is supposed that a pistol in his breast pocket was discharged by the jolting of the cars. The ball entered about the region of the fifth rib. Mr. N. was, of course, much astonished, and at first supposed that some one of the passengers had shot him. He was soon, however, made aware of the nature of the occurrence, and fortunately being able to continue his journey, reached here on Tuesday morning, when Dr. HILL found the ball some eight inches above the point of entrance, and extracted it.

We congratulate Mr. NORWOOD on his escape.

ARRIVAL OF THE STATUE.

HUBARD'S Statue of WASHINGTON arrived in this City on Thursday evening. It came safely, and we suppose will be placed on the pedestal designed for it immediately. We write at an early hour on Friday morning, and are not apprized of what ceremonies will attend an event so interesting and honorable to the State which sounded the first bugle blast of Liberty.

RUSSELL'S MAGAZINE FOR JULY.

We are indebted to the publishers for Russell's Magazine for July. We have read the continuation of "Estecourt" with much interest, and also a tale entitled "Don Emanuel Gregorio; or the man in advance of his age."

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Goshen, Granville county, July 27th.

Louisburg, July 29th, instead of July 28th, as before published.

EXTENSIVE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—A revival of religion commenced in the M. E. Church in Lewisburg, Va., some two weeks ago, and since then the interest has extended to all the churches in the place. About one hundred persons have already professed conversion, and the good work does not abate in the least.

HARPER'S WEEKLY ON THE AMERICAN PARTY.

Harper's Weekly Newspaper, is dipping slightly into politics, commenting partially, but apparently with honest motives, upon the movements of the parties of the country. The leading editorial of the last issue, is entitled "the future of the American Party." The editor of *Harper* regards the address of the Louisville Convention as "the last will and testament" of the American party, and expresses the opinion that for the present its issues are "as dead as the United States Bank." The article closes thus:

"There are many reasons why a resurrection of the American party at some moderately distant date would seem not an unlikely event. In the first place, it yields creditably; it has no material fault to reproach itself with; it is no suicide.—According to the best judgment which can be formed, it seems almost certain that had there been no accidental events to impart unusual strength to the Republican party, the "Americans" would have elected the last President. They were defeated by the unexpected growth of a party even junior to themselves. They depart political life with an unstained record and a clear conscience.

Again, whatever objections may be made to proscriptive systems of politics, it is hardly doubtful but the foreigners and their political teachers will take care to abuse the liberty which the absence of their enemy leaves them.

We look almost confidently for a renewal of the indecent scenes of foreign despotism at the polls which first aroused the Native spirit. A revival of immigration renders a renewal of German and Irish outrage quite probable. Nor is it at all clear that the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church will have the prudence to avoid reviving the latent intolerance of this Protestant community. We have no reason for supposing that either priests or foreigners have received so severe a lesson as to prevent their relapsing into their old faults. That they should relapse—after their seeming victory—is human nature. Such a contingency, concurring in point of time with a lull in the Slavery controversy, would be quite likely to resuscitate Know Nothingism. We do not look for it for a few years or so; but when the present storms have blown over, and we are tired of the old questions, it will be safe to look out for "Sam."

The Albany Statesman conceives that "moderately distant date" to be close at hand. It will not be a twelve-month before the nation will be again convinced of the necessity of a sound, national conservative American Reform movement, and "Sam," though sadly abused by politicians and demagogues of late, will be astir in due season. Harper may look for him at *quite* an early day.—*New York Express.*

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J. In Harland v. Smith, from Bladen, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Atkins v. McCormick, from Harnett. Also, in State v. Harriet, a slave, from Bladen, declaring there is no error in the judgment below. Also, in Taylor v. Taylor, in equity, from Anson, dismissing the bill with costs.

By PEARSON, J. In Taylor v. W. & M. R. A. Comp. from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in Barrow, in equity, v. Windley, from Beaufort, directing decree for plaintiff. Also, in Wiswall v. G. & R. Plank-road Company, in equity, from Beaufort, overruling the demurrer. Also, in Taylor v. Kelly, in equity, from Moore, directing a reference, &c.

By PATTLE, J. In White & Joyner v. Pool, from Hertford, directing *a venire de novo*. Also, in State v. Stanley, from Columbus, directing *a venire de novo*. Also, in *Doe ex dem* Watkins v. Easley, from Stanly, affirming the judgment. Also, in McLean v. Melvin, in equity, from New Hanover; interlocutory order to be reversed, with costs.

SHOOTING AFFAIR IN NORFOLK.—We learn from the Norfolk American that a man named Julius Bartholomew fired a pistol three times at Mr. T. T. Cropper of that city on Monday last. One of the shots missed Mr. C., one took effect in the calf of the right leg, and the third immediately in the left eye-brow, glancing upward under the skin, and coming out at the top of his head.—The skull is not affected. Mr. Cropper will probably be up in a few days. Bartholomew assigned as his reason for shooting Cropper, that the latter had violated his wife. On the contrary, Mr. Cropper says he scarcely knows the woman. Bartholomew was taken into custody. He is thought to be insane.

☞ The Louisville Journal states positively that the majority for Wheat, American candidate for Appellate Judge in the Louisville District, is larger than that given to Mr. Fillmore at the Presidential election.

A DUEL.—The Wilmington Herald learns that a duel between two gentlemen of Charleston (Messrs. Conner and Stuart) was fought on Monday last at Fair Bluff, N. C. The parties exchanged shots without injury when an amicable adjustment was effected.

COL. R. W. WOOD, who was killed among Col. Crabb's party, in Mexico, was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, in January, 1819. In 1821 his parents moved to Natchez, Miss., and in 1823 to Washington, Miss., where Col. Wood was educated at Jefferson College, then a military institution. He was a member of the Legislature of California, from San Francisco, a District Attorney Judge and Fillmore Elector.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Col. William Ash, of Franklin county, Georgia, left home in the latter part of January last, with the purpose of going to Kentucky to buy mules. The last heard of him was at Smith's landing, near Nashville, Tennessee, on the Cumberland river. He carried with him about three thousand dollars, and it is feared he has been murdered for his money.

CROPS IN THE WEST.—The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette has examined a large number of papers from the West, published within the last few days, and found from every section most flattering accounts of our prospects. Wheat is maturing finely, and corn is growing rapidly.—The corn crop of the Wabash valley promises to be immense.

COMPLIMENTARY.—At the late commencement of Randolph Macon College, the degree of "Master of the Liberal Arts," was conferred on Messrs. Wm. H. Cheek, Revs. A. W. Mangum, and J. P. Bagby, of North Carolina; Garland B. Hanes, Thos C. Thackston, T. S. H. Young and Thomas C. Elder, of Virginia.

☞ A young woman named Elizabeth Weiles committed suicide in Cincinnati a few nights ago, because her parents had effected her marriage with a man against her wishes, after first banishing a lover to whom she was attached.

A RUMOR.—How true it is, we know not, but it is reported that a party of two thousand men are organizing throughout California for the invasion of Sonora with fire and sword. The object is to avenge the destruction of Crabb and party.

EXITEMENT AND MOB AT MEMPHIS.

The telegraph a few days since announced that in consequence of John Everson (who was a pump manufacturer,) having been shot dead at Memphis, Tenn., by a gambler named John Able, a scene of great excitement and threatened violence ensued. The particulars of the affair are set forth as follows in the Memphis Eagle:

The provocation, we learn, was that Everson asked Able to pay him an amount of money which he (Able) had borrowed from him; whereupon Able commenced abusing Everson, and finally drew a pistol and shot him. This occurred in front of the Worahsia House, and in the presence of a number of gentlemen. Mr. Everson died almost immediately. Able was arrested and carried to the calaboose, a large and indignant crowd following after him, intent upon summary punishment.

After being lodged in jail, a mob of some 1,500 to 2,000 persons collected in front of the calaboose, who declared they would hang Able, for if they left the matter in the hands of a jury he would certainly be acquitted, as others guilty of similar crime had been before him. Amid the cries of "hang the murderer!" the crowd was addressed by Mayor Douglass, Col. John Martin, Mr. Greenlaw, Gen. Haskell, Col. McMahon, Wm. A. McEwin, J. C. Holland, and others in a very able and pathetic manner—calling upon the citizens not to take the law in their own hands, but wait for a legal investigation of the case, as no jury could possibly clear him. But the remarks of these gentlemen apparently effected but little good.

They finally agreed to detail a guard of twenty-five men from the crowd to watch and guard the jail to prevent the probable chance of an escape or removal of the prisoner until they could hold a meeting and form a vigilance committee after supper. The crowd then dispersed, to meet again at 8 o'clock in the Exchange Building.

About twenty-five hundred citizens assembled at 8 o'clock, and after appointing officers, a jury of thirty-six citizens was selected from the crowd, who, after hearing all the evidence of the foul crime, retired to one of the jury rooms, and after a short consultation returned, and through the foreman, F. H. Clark, reported that, after hearing the evidence and due deliberation of the whole case, they were fully convinced of his guilt of murder in the first degree, and as there was no possible chance of his escape through the law, they were in favor of leaving it to the proper legal tribunals of the country.

The populace dissented from the decision of the jury, and we left amid cries of "Let us hang him!" "Let us hang the murderer!"

Col. T. J. Finney then called the attention of the immense multitude, and spoke a few minutes showing the source from which all the bloodshed and murders of this city emanated, viz: from the gamblers and gaming houses, idlers and loafers about the city—and offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That all gamblers be ordered to leave this city in ten days from this time, and if they fail to do so they will be compelled to depart—*peaceably* if possible, *forcibly if necessary*, and that gaming houses be no longer tolerated in this city."

The Memphis, Tenn., Bulletin of Saturday, announces the assemblage of another mob there the night before, for the purpose of hanging Abel, the gambler who shot Everson, and says:

The crowd was immense, amounting to several thousand, who seemed animated by a stern and fixed determination to execute the judgment pronounced by the minority of the popular jury raised on Wednesday night. A rush was made to the prison, the doors forced and Abel taken out. Everything seems to have been prepared, and the purpose was to have hung him at the farther end of the Rope Walk at the Navy Yard. The interposition and agonizing entreaties of his mother, alone saved him. Stern as was the determination of those immediately concerned in the movement to him, and supported as they were by the voice of the thousands who surrounded them, their manhood shrunk from inflicting the doom in the presence of his mother. He was taken back by the same crowd that had taken him out, and was again consigned to the Calaboose.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

The New York Express of Tuesday in its summary of "news of the day," says:

The news from Havana is highly interesting.—The long-looked for Spanish squadron, for the invasion of Mexico, has at length arrived. It is now presumed that, as soon as Santa Anna makes his appearance, he will be taken on board the fleet and conveyed to Vera Cruz, with a view to afford him another opportunity to fight his way back into Mexico, with a Spanish force to back him from that point. This is not the programme as officially announced, we know, but passing events indicate that the ex-Dictator is to be the *figure head* of whatever belligerent movement has been resolved upon. He is to go back as the standard-bearer of the Church, pledged to restore to the hierarchy the privileges of which General Comonfort has shorn them, and the clergy therefore are expected to rally to his support. Yet we do not apprehend that all this is going to be done in a hurry. The fleet will, no doubt, tarry awhile at Havana, whether Santa Anna comes or not; and in the interim, the influences of England and France may induce Her Most Catholic Majesty to reconsider the job she has undertaken, by opening her eyes to the fact that a war with Mexico must jeopard Cuba, "the brightest jewel in her crown." In any event, the intelligence from Havana henceforth is likely to be of the highest interest.

WALKER'S SICK SOLDIERS.—The United States steam frigate Wabash, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore H. Paulding, Capt F. Engle, commanding, arrived at her anchorage off the Battery, New York on Sunday. She made the passage from Aspinwall to Sandy Hook in 9½ days. This is a good passage for a frigate whose steam power is only auxiliary. She brings 148 officers and men, 18 women and 5 children, who served under Gen. Walker in Nicaragua. Seventy are sick and wounded, some very severely. Col. Philip B. Thompson, formerly of the U. S. Army, died of chronic dysentery, June 24, and was buried at sea. His widow is on board.

Among the wounded is Nathaniel Trapp of Maryland, aged 28, gun shot wound; and John Adams gun shot wound.

SALE OF COL. FREMONT'S FURNITURE.—The household furniture of Colonel John C. Fremont was sold at public auction, at his late residence, No. 56 Ninth street, on Friday. There was not one-twentieth part as many people present as attended the sale of Huntington's or Dr. Burdell's household furniture, though they were a much more select and respectable class of people. The articles, generally, did not bring very high prices. Colonel Fremont is at present stopping at the Brevoort House. He intends shortly to join his wife and family, who are at present in Europe. The total amount of the sales was about $4,000.

The things were all to be delivered and paid for within twenty-four hours of the sale.

A LONG UNPAID DEBT.—"As early as the 8th of April, 1777," says Mr. Everett, in his Bunker Hill oration, the other day, "it was ordered by the Continental Congress that a monument should be erected to the memory of General Joseph Warren, in the town of Boston, and one to the memory of General Mercer, in Fredericksburg, Va. The marble of which these monuments are to be erected, has not yet been quarried."

The American Party have, within a few days past been successful in three closely contested elections, viz: the Judge of the Court of Appeals in the State of Kentucy, the municipal election in Memphis, and the city election in Norfolk, Va.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

PROGRAMME.

The exercises of the day will commence with a national salute at daybreak. At sunrise, the usual services will be held at the Presbyterian church, after which an address will be delivered by one of the clergy of the city.

The military and citizens will meet at the Courthouse, and proceed in the line of march in the following order and under the direction of the following officers:

Order of Arrangements.

MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

Joseph A. Engelhard,
Charles B. Root,
Pulaski Cowper, } Assistant Marshals.
Basil Manly,
Nathaniel Jones,

Brass Band,
Oak-City Guards,
Independent Guards,
Raleigh Military Academy Cadets,
Citizens and Strangers.
Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary War,
Officers and Soldiers of the Mexican War,
Mayor of the City and City Commissioners,
Invited Guests,
State Officers.
Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts,
Ex-Governors,
Governor of the State and his Aids,
Orators, Reader and Chaplain.

The procession will form in front of the Courthouse at 9 o'clock, a. m., and at 10 o'clock precisely, proceed in the line of march to the Capitol. Arriving at the south gate of the Capitol square, the procession will halt, open ranks and reverse the order, and enter the Capitol at the eastern entrance.

The exercises in the Commons Hall will be opened with prayer by the Rev. Thomas E. Skinner, after which the National Declaration of Independence will be read by Daniel G. Fowle, Esq., to be followed by an Oration by William J. Saunders.

At 3½ o'clock, p. m., a procession will be formed in front of Dr. Johnson's composed of the different Sunday Schools of the City, and will proceed in the line of march to the Presbyterian church, where an address will be delivered by the Rev. Thomas E. Skinner.

At 8 o'clock, P. M. the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence will be read and an oration delivered by Mr. Theo. H. Hill, at Nash Square. After which the ceremonies of the day will conclude with a grand display of fireworks at the same place. The Square will be brilliant illuminated during the exercises.

It is respectfully requested by the Committee of Arrangements and the Marshals, that all persons who do not desire to join, will give the street to the procession.

The ladies are especially invited to attend the exercises in the Capital and at Nash Square. The Committee of Arrangements will provide a sufficient police force to preserve order and to show them to seats.

Commandants of companies and all others mentioned in the programme, are respectfully requested to be punctual in attendance at the hours specified.

MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, *Chief Marshal.*

SOUTHERN TRACT SOCIETY ACTION.—The religious and auxiliary tract societies of the Southern States seem very generally to deprecate, and in most cases denounce, the recent anti-slavery interference of the National Tract organization. The South Carolina branch of the tract organization has the matter under notice, and on Tuesday evening a report was presented by a committee appointed for the purpose, which, after discussion, was almost unanimously adopted. The report rehearsed the history of the American Tract Society, dwelling particularly upon the abolitionizing tendency of the parent Society during the last anniversary; and, though the South Carolina branch would feel justified in severing the existing connection, on account of late encroachments, which they believed were opposed to the constitution of the parent Society, yet the Committee advised an intermediate, moderate, course, and reported a series of resolutions, declaring that they will not secede until an opportunity for remedial action has been afforded the parent Society; that a correspondence be maintained with kindred Southern branches, with a view to unity of action; that they inspect and pass upon all books sent into the State by the parent Society, choose their own officers, and in every respect make ready for an unconditional separation, in case the parent Society does not relieve herself from her present unconstitutional and hostile position.

ADVERTISING.—The St. Louis Republican, in concluding a congratulatory notice of its prosperity and success, says of advertising:

The truth is, advertising has become a great feature in the business of the country. No merchant can better undertand this than those who engage in it most extensively. The prominent advertisements of our fancy goods dealers, and of our wholesale merchants, spread all over these pages, best attest the estimation in which they hold it. If they can in this way secure a reading by tens of thousands of persons every day, this is just what they want. If they can by so easy a process and so cheap a cost attract hundreds of buyers to their counters every day, what matters it to them that they pay a few dollars for doing it. But the merchants are not the only persons benefitted by advertising. Every one who has anything to buy or sell—every one engaged in any business whatever—now resorts to the newspapers to communicate with the public. As a matter of course, every man in search of a particular object or thing, looks to the advertising columns of a newspaper to find it; and if there be any one so stupid as not to read those columns, he will never keep up with his neighbors, or the progress of the age."

MASSACHUSETTS vs. NORTH CAROLINA.—A writer in comparing Massachusetts with North Carolina, (its statistics being more convenient and population more nearly equal,) shows that the productions of North Carolina were ten times as great as those of Massachusetts. The moral and physical condition of her people exhibits a more startling difference in favor of southern institutions.—The statistics of crime and pauperism exhibit the following result—the population, remember, being nearly equal—in Massachusetts, in 1850, there were 15,700 paupers; in North Carolina, 1,900.—In Massachusetts, criminals convicted in 1850, 7,000; in North Carolina, 600. In prisons, in Massachusetts, 1,000, in North Carolina, 44. In jails, in Massachusetts, 1,000, in North Carolina, 34. In penitentiaries, in Massachusetts, 431, in North Carolina, 14. Odd Fellows' charities, in Massachusetts, 246,000; in North Carolina, $10,000—statistics which deserve, we think, the serious study of every christian, patiot and philanthropist in the Union.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—The experience of a surgeon is well illustrated in the fact that in 1768, the son of an English clergyman attended the medical classes of Edinburgh University, and lived in the third flat in Bristol street, in a room which cost him six shillings and sixpence a week. In after life, when swaying the surgical sceptre of England, as Sir Astley Cooper, his professional income in a single year amounted to £23,000; and yet, during the first twelve months after he settled down in London, and was working as a lecturer on anatomy and surgery, his private practice yielded but five guineas.

HEAVY FORCE.—Capt. Corprew, City Sergeant of Norfolk, Va., and E. L. Cunningham, his deputy, qualified Saturday. The united height of the Sergeant and his deputy is over thirteen feet, their united weight full three hundred and eighty.

HOW CHIPMAN EFFECTED HIS ESCAPE.

The Greensborough Times giving an account of the escape from jail of J. R. S. Chipman, says:

In simply stating the facts of this case, we do not wish to be understood as criminating any one in authority, though it is self-evident that his escape was effected through some means of assistance. We presume no jail in the State has confined more criminals for murder than ours, and the impression was made on all the surrounding counties that it was one of the most secure. It has so happened, however, within the last twelve or eighteen months, that not less than three or four breaks have been made. Whether this has resulted from the inefficiency of the prison or from loose management we do not pretend to know.

The facts we have gathered in relation to Chipman, are these. And it will be seen that he has been allowed the full benefit of the law, if there is any law on the subject. During the week of his trial the public endured the mortification of allowing him all the privileges of any other hotel boarder, with this exception: the sheriff was his constant companion during the day and his nights were spent within the jail. The Judge and the Prisoner alike were guests of the dining table.

Since his conviction, we understand no restriction has been placed upon his parents or friends; they being allowed to visit him at any time and spending the day without an officer. We do not wish to say anything that can be construed against the jailor, but simply to show how it was possible for the prisoner to make his escape by preconcerted assistance from his friends.

By examination on the morning of his escape, it was found that he had by means of a small saw, constructed of an Apothecary's knife, made an aperture through the window, which being double cased, required the sawing of eighteen bars of iron. The length of time required for this cannot be ascertained, though the jury made an examination of the cell only the Thursday previous. The aperture being made, the cord was taken from the bed allowed the prisoner, and he lowered himself to the ground.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—On the 16th ult., as Mr. John Henderson was sitting by the window of his residence in Cleveland, Tenn., during a thunder storm, a discharge of electricity struck him between the shoulders, rending a hole in his coat, vest and shirt, from one to two inches in diameter; the fluid then passed down his back, and along his left leg, scorching his clothes and burning his flesh to a continuous blister, from three to ten inches in width, from the points of the shoulders to the heel of his left foot. No marks were found on the right leg below the knee. The current of electricity bursted the boot of the left foot, and passed down, burning a hole in the carpet, and was then dissipated on the floor. Mr. Henderson became unconscious from the effects of the shock, and remained so for some ten or fifteen minutes. When he recovered his sufferings were most excrutiating, but he is slowly recovering.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—Last night the Fulton House in this city was the theatre of the most awful tragedy that has ever occurred in the annals of crime. About a quarter past 8 o'clock, a young man twenty years of age, named William Witcher shot his father, Mr. D. H. Witcher.—The ball passed through the stomach and left lobe of the liver, lodging near the spine. We were informed that William, after eating supper, drank two glasses of brandy, his father took him into his room to reprimand him for drinking, when William drew his pistol and deliberately shot his father. We left Mr. Witcher at half-past nine—he was not then dead, but suffering the most excruciating agony. William immediately effected his escape. The police were on his track at 10 o'clock.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Examiner.*

A SINGULAR RE-UNION.—Ten years ago last night ten young ladies, who were attending school in this city, where Bangs's Block now stands, agreed with their teacher, Miss Stearns, to meet in just ten years and have a supper at the Worcester House. Nothing but death was to interfere with the meeting of the full number. Last night they all came to the Lincoln House together. The hand of death had been laid upon none. Time had also dealt leniently with them, and but two of their number were married. They all sat down to a Lincoln House supper.

Worcester Bay State, 22d.

ELOPEMENT WITH A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER.—A wealthy clergyman of Brooklyn having recently visited Europe, his daughter, during his absence, became acquainted with a young man of small means and large affections. The two fell in love, and, as the father's consent was out of the question, they determined to elope. On Sunday last the young lady pleaded slight indisposition, and informed the family that she should not appear at dinner. A carriage was in waiting a few blocks from the house, and, going out unobserved, she ran off with her lover.

"Having in my youth notions of severe piety," says a celebrated Persian writer, "I used to rise in the night to watch, pray, and read the Koran.—One night, as I was engaged in these exercises, my father, a man of practical virtue, awoke while I was reading. 'Behold,' said I to him, 'thy other children are lost in irreligious slumber, while I alone wake to praise God.' 'Son of my soul,' he answered, 'it is better to sleep than to wake to remark the faults of thy brethren.'"

CROPS IN TEXAS.—Texas papers of the 14th inst. say that abundant rains had fallen in portions of the State, and the reports from the planting districts were generally very encouraging.—Cotton is reported to be recovering from the late backward spring, and promises a fair yield.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A hurricane visited Portsmouth, Virginia, Monday afternoon, blowing down a frame tenement on Crabb street, and injuring Miss Rebecca Barrett so severely that she died the next morning. Miss B. was a very interesting young lady, only 18 years of age.

WORRELL EXECUTED.—The sentence of death passed upon young Worrell, formerly of Maryland, was duly executed on Friday last at Union, Mo. He met his fate with consummate coolness and perfect equanimity, and did not speak from the scaffold more than to utter a simple good by.

SUGAR CROP.—The Louisiana sugar crop promises to yield 250,000 to 300,000 hogsheads the present year, against 78,000 last year. Glad to hear that the price of sweetening is likely to come down.

MARRIED.

On the 16th ultimo, at Sugar Creek Church, by the Rev. Mr. NICHOLSON, Mr. WM. SMITH, of Mecklenburg County, N. C., to Miss MARY C. HAWTHORN, of York District, South Carolina.

Petersburg papers please copy.

In Petersburg, on Tuesday evening, at St. Paul's Church, by the Right Rev. Bishop JOHNS, the Rev. WILLIAM H. PLATT, Pastor of said Church, to Miss NELLIE MEADE, daughter of the late JOHN E. MEADE, of Cedar Level, Prince George county.

DIED,

In Wake County, on Friday, June 26, at the residence of MAJ. C. L. HINTON, MRS. ANNIE P. LEWIS, consort of E. W. LEWIS, Esq., of Milton, N. C. She leaves a large circle of relations and friends to mourn her loss.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer Niagara arrived on Monday last with Liverpool dates to the 20th ult., being three days later than the advices brought by the Indian.

In England a spirited discussion had occurred in the House of Commons in regard to the destruction of Greytown by an American war vessel.

Lord Hamilton inquired if the government had demanded reparation for the British property destroyed.

Lord Palmerston replied it had not, the law officers of the crown having given the opinion that the demand could not be sustained.

A discussion ensued in which D'Israeli, Roebuck, and others, denounced the outrage and insisted that the honor of the British flag ought to have been maintained.

Lord John Russell, and others, defended the government, and then the subject was dropped.

The British cruisers sent to the coast of Cuba are to be increased.

The continental news is unimportant. The French election excitement is increasing.

Corn had declined, and all other breadstuffs had a declining tendency.

DEATH OF LANGDON CHEVES.—The Charleston (S. C.) papers of Saturday announce the death of Hon. Langdon Cheves, which took place at Columbia on Friday. Mr. Cheves was a native of South Carolina, and was at the time of his death in the 81st year of his age. He was admitted to the bar in 1800. In 1808 he was elected to the Legislature, and soon took a very high position in the House of Representatives, where he filled the chairmanship at one time of two important committees. He was subsequently elected Attorney General of the State, in which post he continued until he was elected to Congress. He served in the U. S. House of Representatives, from 1811 to 1816, and was a leading member of that body.

A COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.—A. Dudley Mann, Esq., late Assistant Secretary of State, has addressed a circular to the citizens of the slave-holding States, in which he calls their attention to the importance to them of a direct trade with Europe, and urges them to subscribe to the stock of "the Chesapeake Bay and Milford Haven Steam-ferry Project." He enters into a brief but earnest argument to show how easily the measure can be accomplished, and gives notice that he hopes by the 1st of February to have a sufficient amount subscribed to authorize the immediate commencement of one or more of the vessels needed for the enterprise.

SPEECHES AND TAXES.--THE CANDIDATES for County and Superior Court Clerks, will meet and address their fellow-citizens, at the following times and places:

At Hood's,	Monday,	July 13
" Rosenburg,	Tuesday,	" 14
" Horton's,	Wednesday,	" 15
" Rolesville,	Thursday,	" 16
" Forestville,	Friday,	" 17
" Dunnville,	Saturday,	" 18
" Laws',	Monday,	" 20
" Thompson's,	Tuesday,	" 21
" J. M. Ferrell's,	Wednesday,	" 22
" Love & Lyon's,	Thursday,	" 23
" Adams',	Friday,	" 24
" Spikes',	Saturday,	" 25
" Bushee's,	Monday,	" 27
" Banks',	Tuesday,	" 28
" B. Jones',	Wednesday,	" 29
" Dupree's,	Thursday,	" 30
" Green Level,	Friday,	" 31
" Franklin's,	Saturday,	Aug. 1

The people will have an opportunity to give in and pay their taxes. W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.
jy 4

SALES OF TOBACCO MADE BY ME since the 10th of June, 1857:

12 00	14 00	13 00	13 62½	14 25
13 50	15 00	11 00	13 00	[illegible]
12 50	15 00	13 00	13 50	14 25
13 00	10 00	10 00	15 50	11 75
11 00	13 75	15 00	15 25	13 50
13 50	14 00	15 00	14 50	13 00
14 00	14 25	15 00	14 75	15 00
14 00	13 62½	15 00	15 25	15 00
13 75	12 87½	14 00	15 00	10 75
13 50	16 00	11 75	15 00	9 75
15 00	15 12½	10 00	11 00	15 75
15 00	14 50	13 50	14 25	15 00
11 75	11 75	13 75	14 25	15 62½
13 00	13 87½	10 25	14 25	13 75
10 75	11 25	14 25	14 25	11 25
10 25	11 50	14 25	14 25	14 50
13 00	11 75	13 75	14 25	16 00
13 75	15 00	15 87½	16 00	16 50
15 50	14 75	12 75	14 75	16 00
13 50	15 75	13 87½	11 00	18 25
18 75	16 75			

During the last 15 days all lug