

The Raleigh Register.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN W. SYME. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. At \$2.50 a Year, Payable in Advance or \$1.00 at the End of the Year.

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 23, 1857.

THE DUTY OF POSTMASTERS.

The Courts have decided that when a subscriber to a newspaper refuses to take it from the post-office, and the postmaster neglects to inform the publisher of the fact, that the postmaster renders himself responsible for the subscription; and we take this occasion to notify all postmasters that we intend henceforth to hold them responsible for the subscription price of our paper under the above circumstances.

POSTAGE ON THE "REGISTER."

Having been informed that a postmaster in an adjoining county recently charged one of our subscribers at the rate of 52 cents per annum postage on the Weekly Register, in order to guard any other of our subscribers against a similar unlawful charge, we will state that according to the late post-office law, the postage on the Weekly Raleigh Register, when paid quarterly in advance, is only 13 cents per annum, to any part of the State.

THE EFFECTS OF FANATICISM.

The New York Daily News calls attention to the fact that the principal watering places at the North have not met with their usual success this season, and very properly attributes the blame to those fanatics who are constantly insulting the South with their billings-gate and slanderous effusions upon the subject of slavery.

They now spend their money among themselves, instead of bringing it North to fatten their slaves, and fill the pockets of their detractors and revilers. And they do perfectly right. It is not the watering places alone that will be affected. This is but a small item—a million or so of loose change spent in a few weeks' pleasure. Those abolition vagrants, Kansas screaming, Union-baiting hypocrites, are destroying the whole trade of the North.

The course of this class of politicians has shown to the Southern people the necessity of uniting and acting together for their own protection and benefit. They will depend hereafter more upon themselves. They have already an immense line of railroads in successful operation. Their inland water communications are unobstructed and the produce of an Empire can be centered at almost any given point. They will build up a foreign trade, establish ocean steamboat lines, and convey their own produce to the European markets instead of bringing it here and paying a double commission for its transmission abroad.

The inhabitants of many of the Eastern towns have already felt the effects of their senseless and ill-tempered rage against our Southern neighbors. Many of the manufacturing towns of Massachusetts have been sadly crippled in their business, and Boston, the very hot-bed of abolition and abolition slang-whanging, has done a little more than half her usual business this year with the South. This decrease will continue from year to year, and we shall all awake to the proud satisfaction in a short time of having destroyed our whole Southern trade in our praiseworthy efforts to steal a nigger. We went out to shear and came back shorn.

POSITION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

A majority of the voters of the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Texas, prove by the late elections that they—

1st. Do not desire any change in our naturalization laws.

2d. That they do not desire to place any obstacle in the way of, or any check upon, the tide of emigration which is now flooding the country with paupers and criminals and filling the Territories with Free State voters.

3d. That they are in favor of alien suffrage in the new territories.

4th. That they approve the policy of Walker and Buchanan in Kansas, a policy which has been denounced by two Democratic States as treasonable to the South, and which will probably eventuate in making Kansas a free State.

5th. That they refuse to demand any share in the distribution of the public lands, and concede to other States and people what they refuse to claim for themselves. These are undoubtedly the positions of a majority of the people in all the Southern States, except, perhaps, South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, and we shall not be surprised if the late named States should be whipped into the position of the others. Maryland, of course, we do not include with the above, as she has not yet, and we trust never will, "bow the knee to Baal."

CLERK APPOINTED.—Edward Cantwell has been appointed clerk of the United States Court of North Carolina, and was sworn in at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, on Wednesday last, by Judge Wayne.

KANSAS NOT LOST TO THE SOUTH.

The Charleston Mercury, under the above caption, publishes the letters which will be found below, and makes the following hopeful remarks in reference to Kansas: "We publish in our columns to-day, a letter from Colonel Alpheus Baker, inclosing extracts from letters he has received from Gen. Atchison. We commend these letters to the careful perusal of our readers. They will see that the assertion so widely disseminated throughout the South, that the pro-slavery party in Kansas had given up the contest to make Kansas a Slave State, is mere falsehood. We argued as much, as our columns will show, from the facts themselves, as far as they were disclosed. Thank God, Kansas is not yet lost—all the lines to the contrary notwithstanding."

From the Atlanta Mercury, August 9, 1857. To the Editors of the Charleston Mercury:—General Atchison's letter, which I make for publication the following extracts, shedding light upon the real position and hopes of Southern men in Kansas, refuting the slander now widely circulated that we have nobly discharged the struggle for the rights of the South, and properly characterizing the base suspicions which have been whispered in some quarters, even against the Executive Committee of the Southern States Convention. We have nobly discharged the struggle for the rights of the South, and properly characterizing the base suspicions which have been whispered in some quarters, even against the Executive Committee of the Southern States Convention.

Very truly and respectfully, ALPHEUS BAKER. CLINTON CO., Monday, July 27, 1857. COL. A. BAKER—Dear Sir: A week or two since I received a letter from you to Colonel Baker, in which you stated that you had been imposed upon. You have laboriously, eloquently and energetically done your duty to the South; all this you have done, and every true and honest Southern man must honor and love, acknowledge it and thank you in his heart for it. Your mission was a difficult one, and you have been misconstrued by some, and wantonly slandered by others. Yet, if it is any consolation to you, you must know that in this you stand not alone. We have nobly discharged the struggle for the rights of the South, and properly characterizing the base suspicions which have been whispered in some quarters, even against the Executive Committee of the Southern States Convention.

NEGRO KILLED.

On Monday afternoon last, a worthless free negro named Swett, who has for some time been living separated from his wife, leaving to her the trouble of providing for and raising her two children, called at Mr. David Williams', by whom said negro woman was employed, and attempted to take his eldest child away, doubtless for the purpose of hiring her out, as she is now large enough to be quite useful. The negro was drunk at the time, and his wife strenuously opposed his efforts to take the child. Several persons knowing the circumstances, took the part of the negro woman, and attempted to drive the negro man off. In the excitement which ensued, the negro received several kicks, cuffs and blows, and a young man named Thomas Belvin, a carriage body maker by trade, picked up a piece of brick and threw it at the negro, striking him on the head just back of the right ear. The young man evidently had no intention of injuring the negro, and it was not thought at the time that he was seriously hurt, but the next day, (Tuesday) Mr. Belvin learned that the negro was badly hurt, and employed physicians to dress his head. It was then ascertained that his skull was fractured, and on Wednesday it was evident that he could not live. Mr. Belvin was arrested on Wednesday evening and lodged in prison. On that night, the negro died. An inquest was held Thursday, and the jury decided, we believe, that his death was caused by the blow which was given him by the brickbat thrown at him by Mr. Belvin.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION—CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

The Southern Commercial Convention, at Knoxville, Tenn., after a session of four days, on Wednesday adjourned in Montgomery, Ala., in May next. A dispatch from Knoxville, dated the 14th inst., to the Richmond Dispatch, thus sketches the closing proceeding:—The Convention yesterday adopted the following resolutions: Resolving, the general governments to instruct its diplomatic agents abroad to use their efforts to procure a reduction or repeal of the duties on tobacco. Urging the government to obtain control of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Calling the attention of the South to the importance of grape culture, and appointing a committee to procure information upon the subject. Endorsing the resolutions of the Southern Bishops to build a college. Appointing a committee to inquire into the propriety of reopening the slave trade. And a resolution for the organization of a Southern Agricultural and Commercial Association.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS IN MARYLAND.

The American party of the First Congressional District of Maryland have nominated Teague Townsend, Esq., as their candidate for Congress. Hon. Henry Winter Davis has been nominated for re-election by the Americans of the 4th District.

THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

The Warrenton News copies the letter which was lately published in this paper in regard to a successful experiment by Mr. Richard H. Smith, of Halifax Falls, in extracting the juice of the Chinese Sugar Cane, and adds the following instance of another successful effort:—Mr. B. D. Williams of this town has been equally successful. From three stalks taken at random from the garden, he procured sufficient molasses to make one and a half gills of excellent molasses. Not more than half the juice was obtained for want of a proper mode of pressing. Mr. W. who has paid much attention to the subject is sanguine that its culture will prove of immense benefit, not only in supplying a superior article of home-manufactured molasses, but as feed for stock, who eagerly devour it in preference to all other green food. In order to extend the cultivation of the sugar cane, Mr. W. is saving the seed and will dispose of it in small packages, that all may have a chance of experimenting for themselves.

In connection with this subject, we wish to draw the attention of our readers to a machine lately that may be made by the inventor and manufacturer of a strong and cheap machine for extracting the juice from the cane. The making of molasses for plantation use will soon become general, with that looking machine made to do the work. We shall feel disappointed if the Agricultural Fair, at Raleigh, does not exhibit some good cane crushing machines of domestic manufacture. Will not some North Carolina mechanic set his hands to work in this line, for the forelock—and while earning an independent fortune for himself, confer a lasting benefit on his fellow-citizens? The man whose ingenuity makes a State independent of foreign assistance in any branch of industry, is practicing patriotism in its highest perfection, and must be ranked as a public benefactor.

The editor of the Goldsboro' Tribune has been shown by Capt. Lewis Whitfield, lately a member of the Legislature from Wayne county, a sample of clear and bright syrup extracted from the Chinese Sugar Cane by that gentleman. Capt. Whitfield had about three quarts of the syrup which he obtained from about 100 stalks. Benj. Oliver, Esq., of Duplin, also obtained a pint of syrup from four stalks. These instances suffice to show that as soon as some means of extracting the juice of the sugar cane is adopted, and the cultivation of the cane generally undertaken by farmers, as it will shortly be, there will be no more molasses imported from the "Queen of the Antilles" or from any other quarter.

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