RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1857.

The Raleigh Register.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN W. SYME-\$2.50 a Year, Payable in Advance \$3.00 at the End of the Year.

Ours' are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarped by party rage to live like trother

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 5, 1857

A CLINCHER. We had designed, several days ago, to copy the following clinching article from the Petersburg Intelligencer, but were so coreful in putting it away, that we did not know where it was until it aecidentally turned up. It comes, however, in good time now, and shows most conclusively that whatever may be the fate of Kansas - whether she comes into the Union free or slave -upon the Democracy will rest the responsibility of her condition as a member of the Federal Union. If contrary to every pledge made during the last Presidential canvass, Kansas is mancevred into the Union as a free State, ready and willing to join in the war upon the South, let the Democratic party be made accountable for a gross violation of faith to the South. If, on the other hand, Democratic pledges are redeemed, and Kansas, by the uncontrolled influence of her citizen suffrage, chooses to place herself upon the roll of slaveholding States, then let the honor of faithfully redeeming its pledges, rest upon the Democracy. This is plain, republican sailing, and by

ment be steered.

"It is now assertained that the Democratic party will have a clear and controlling majority in the next Congress. They will therefore, be re-Not the least important question that they will be a few thundergustical wind bags that could alled on to settle will be the admission of Kansas Wedesire that the people of the South should keep enstantly in mind the fact that Kansas must be a lave State, unless the Democracy interfere at some stage of its progress towards statehood, to head it out of six of the members are as ignorant of off. It is now a slave Territory, and will, from neresity and by force of law, bea slave State, unless the constitution about to be framed shall forbid H. But that constitution is to be framed by a Convention to which a large majority of Demwrats have been elected. Any such provision, therefore, must have the sanction of Democrats to ball permit slavery, but is submitted to the popuar ratification or rejection. We have the asurance, of the goverment organ that the Demeratic party in Kansas are now "largely in a majority over all others." If the constitution tolerating slavery is rejected, this Democratic party will be responsible for it. But suppose further, the constitution is not rejected, and Kansas goes up to Congress asking admission into the Union as a slave State. The Democratic party are in a majority in Congress, also, and the application can only fall from Democratic hostility.

"But suppose, lastly, Congress should favor the admission, the only remaining means of defeating it, would be the veto—and that power is in the hands of the Democratic President. So that at every critical point the fortunes of Kansas encounter Democratic guides and guardians. Bear in mind, Kansas is now by her laws, and virtue of the existence of the institution there, identified with the slave section of the Union. To be transferred to the anti-slavery section, positive action will be required-and that action can only come from the Democrats who alone have any oppor-tanity of doing anything in the matter. If we may use the illustration; the car of Kansas is on the pro-slavery track. It is in the hands of Demtoggage-masters, ticket-agents, superintendents, directors and presidents. The section-masters, switch-keepers and station-agents are all Democraft. It is a matter of utter impossibility that Kansas can get off the pro-slavary and on the free-soil track, unless it is switched off by Democrats. The Kansas train is loaded with the priceless freight of Southern equality and Southern honor. The whole Democratic party are underwriters and insurers for the safe conveyance of the cargo. If those who have charge of the train betray their trust, better that they were beneath its wheels, than compelled to face those whose confidence they have trifled with and whose interests they have sacrificed. So look out for the locomotive when the bell

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES. The London Times has the following comment on the effects of emancipation in the West India

The worthy men who extinguished slavery, and rained our West India possessions, are very touchy, very obstinate, very incontrovertible on that tender point. It is not our business to deny them much justice and truth on their side, or to stand up for the planters, who took up a line which repelled all reasonable advocacy. But, confessedly taking that grand summary view of the quesof a century, the process was a failure; it destroyed an immense property, ruined thousands of good families, degraded the negroes still lower than they were, and after all increased the mass of lavery in less scrupulous hands. After many attemots at indirect discouragement, we have been bliged at last to recognise and admit persistent lare owners to an equal rank in our commerce. Everybody who comes fresh into the question, unomised and utibiased, admits the failure, and asks why we did not attempt the gradual or spontaneous emancipation, if it was, indeed, utterly impossible to improve the practice of slavery into mething more like that we read of in sacred as well as classical antiquity. The more these questions are asked, and the more these doubts abound, the more positive are men of the past that they aid right in their days, and that they cannot be

The above is but one of the many proofs, that if John Bull had his own way, he would re-enslave his West India subjects. His giving way to a functical philanthropy, he in regard to all numbers. It is the desire of every | Saturday, Monday and the whole of the day made himself an infinite ass, and when he looks back and reflects how completely he looks back and reflects how completely he well meaning men, whose common sense was in the inverse ratio to their fancied philanthropy, he feels much ashamed at his excessive greenness. He has not only utterly since the content of the content o failed by his example to eradicate slavery, improvident scoundrel, upon perceiving that his fortune has begun to wane, would at once dispose but, after baving paid through the mose for of his property and invest his money in negroes, the Convention : The second of the second of the second

improved upon in our day."

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his experiment, "destroyed an immense property, ruined thousands of good families, degraded the negroes still lower than they were," has "been obliged at last to recognize and mighty Thunderer, from his Olympian scat in Printing House Square. But, the Times does not declare all that might be said. It might have added that Great Britain depends for her very existence as a government upon the cotton which she gets from her commerce with these "persistent slave owners." Emancipate the slaves of the Southern States, and the production of cotton would be affected just as the production of sugar and other articles was affected by emanciration in the Bri ish West Indies. Should the production of cotton be so diminished as furnish little or none (as was the case, after emancipation, with sugar from the British West Indies,) for export, the factories of Great Britain would be closed, and thousands upon thousands of hungry and starving men, somen and children be turned out to revolurionize a government, under which they could perpend. not live. "Obliged at last to recognize and admit persistent slave owners to an equal rank in our commerce !!" Yes, to such "equal rank" as this :- We can break you up, root and

THE LATE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL

branch, and you can do us no fatal injury.

A bale of cotton is more efficient, on our side,

than the most stalwart grenadier of the

British army is for his "king and country,"

and John Bull knows it.

It is much to be hoped by all, save those no other chart dan a representative govern- who never tire of the burlesque and the farcical, that the late pow-wow at Knoxville The article of the Intelligencer is as fol- about every thing but commerce, will give &c. the coup de grace to those heterogeneous assemblies, velept "Southern Commercial Conventions," which have annually made the onsible for the legislation of the next two years. whole South suffer the ridicule due only to blow Æolus out of his cave and take possession of it. No one familiar with the composition of these assemblies will deny that five the principles, and consequently of the operations of the commerce of the world, as were their grandmothers, and hence it is that nine out of ten propositions discussed or or excessively and patently stupid. If pracand familiar with its many various and com- see his error. plicated operations, could meet and confer, something useful for Southern commerce might be effected. These men would bring business knowledge to the transaction of their business, and would address themselves to the business in hand in a business manner. and not to eartickling the galleries and buncombe. But this would never do. O' no. It would never do at all. Windy lawyers. and doctors, and everybody else, but practical merchants (we don't mean ribbon and tape sellers, or retailers of sugar, allspice, and "long sarse," as the Yankees call molasses,) must be accommodated to a free ride to the place of assembly, and when arrived be permitted to din all that is sensible in the public ear with "bald, disjointed chat," and propositions better befitting the inmates of an asylum for the idiotic than an assemblage in which questions concerning the vast commercial relations of the world, are to be

> The following article from the Bedford (Va.) Sentinel, will give a specimen of some of the doings of the commercial sachems at

> " Resolved. That it be recommended to the Legislatures of all slaveholding States to pass acts exempting one or more slaves from liability for debts

contracted after the passage of said acts."

The itinerant wind-mill, recently assembled in Knoxville, under the misnomer of Southern Commercial Convention, approved the foregoing, with many other equally impracticable and nonsensical resolution. The more folly, indeed, combined in a proposition, the better seemed its prospects, of approbation by the Convention. Nor will it appear strange that it was so, when we reflect upon the immense number of inflated wind-bags that were assembled on that occasion. It was necessary that so large a body of men should exhibit to the world some evidence of its wisdom and patriotism, or, in failing to do this, best manifest its stupendous folly. Unfortunately the latter was done. The approbation of the above resolu-tion by the Knoxville savans, is sufficient to inure its condemnation in the South; but as its provisions have been the subject of discussion and commendation elsewhere, we shall make it the foundation of a brief article

The object proposed and recommended in the esolution, is simply the exemption of one or more nerroes from liability to seizure for the debts of their owners. This exemption and guaranteed possession, it is contended, will induce many who are not now to become owners of slaves, thereby largely augmenting the number of slave owners, and thus placing the institution of slavery upon a broader and more secure basis; but is it right that this species of property should be thus exempted from liability for debt? We confess our utter inshility to discover a single ground upon which the natice of the scheme can be maintained. If Conventions and Legislatures possess the right to exthey may with equal right, exempt two, three, or the entire number which any slave owner may pocket most sensibly reminds him, that in possess; for, the same principle that confers the right in regard to the first number, must give it

was made the dape of Wilberforce and other or more negroes from liability to seizure for debt, churches, and the propriety of the Convention

JUST WILL

Brainfelong, Va. 1 on 12

which the laws of the land would permit him to hold in despite of justice, and to the injury of others. The enactment of such laws would be to offer a premium upon villainy, and open a safe retreat for every dishonest debtor, in would shelter himself, and laugh in self-satisfacadmit persistent slave owners to an equal tion at the credulity of others, and smile at rank in our commerce." So proclaims the the success of this own triumphant dishonesty.-Balford Sentinel.

"BOCK AGIN."

After a fortnight's absence, during which time Big Richmond was darkened, Ridgeway has returned to his post in the Whig office, and the sun once more shads its blessed light upon the denizens of the enormous (!) Metropolis. Ridgeway has been colporteuring it in the mountains, and no doubt much good has been accomplished by his philanthropic labors. He returns to his tripod in a most pious and heavenly mood, being at peace with all men, tenderly attached to Gov. Wise, and disposed at all hazards to heal the breach between the "Enquirer" and "South."

Pray, Mr. Ridgeway, what is the price of "wheat" in Big Richmond this season? Do you think that furmers should sell now, or hold for better prices? Expound, and we'll

VERY FACETIOUS, INDEED.

Our neighbor of the Standard has becon exceedingly facetious; speaks of our age and his own youth. Our neighbor shoots as far wide of the mark as he would punch at the ring" at Shocco. The boot is on the other leg. He left his " minority" a dozen years ago, and we are still in it.

CONJUGAL.

Our neighbor of the "Giraffe" took unto himself a wife on Thursday evening. We most cordially congratulate him on the aus picious event, and wish him "thumping luck," We fancy we can hear the old nursery

> By, baby BUNTING, Daddy's gone a hunting, To get a little rubbit skin To wrap the baby up in.

V. B. PALMER PROFESSED NEWSPAPER AGENT .- We are again in the receipt of advertisements from this man. We shall not publish them. He is a cheat, and we warn proprietors of newspapers to do no business for him, unless his advertisements are pre-

The Standard is mistaken in classing Mr. adopted by them, are either impracticable, Stanly among the Know Nothings or Americans. If he will read the platform of the tical and business men, engaged in commerce, Convention which nominated Mr. S. he will

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN (NEW SCHOOL) CONVENTION.

This Convention met in Richmond on Thursday. August 29th, delegates (124 in number) being present from Presbyteries in Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Mississippi and Maryland. Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, was chosen President of the Convention.

A resolution was adopted appointing one clergyman and one layman from each Synod, to contitute a committee to prepare business for the

Subsequently the business committee made the following report, which was laid over for further

Whereas, all acts, resolutions and testimonies past General Assemblies, and especially the action of the last General Assembly, whereby suspicion and doubts of the good standing and equal rights and privileges of slaveholding members of the Church, or imputations or charges against their christian character, have been either implied or xpressed, are contrary to the example and teachners of Christ and his Apostles, and are a violaion of the Constitution of the Presbyterian

And whereas, the relation of master and ser ant, in itself considered, or further than the relative duties arising therefrom, and slavery as an intitution of the State, do not properly belong to the church judicatories as subjects for discussion and inquiry.

And whereas, in the judgment of this Conven tion, there is no prospect of the cessation of this agitation of slavery in the General Assembly, so ng as there are slaveholders in connection with the church. Therefore.

Resolved. That we recommend to the Presby eries in Convention with the New School Gene ral Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to withdraw from said body.

Resolved. That, in the judgment of this Con ention, nothing can be made the basis for disciline in the Presbyterian church which is not esscially referred to in the constitution as crime or

Resolved. That the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has no power to pronounce centence of condemnation on a lower indicatory or on individuals, for any cause, unless they have been brought before the Assembly in the way precribed by the constitution.

Resolved. That the Convention recommend Presbyteries in the Presbyterian Church, which are opposed to the agitation of slavery in the highest judicatory of the church, to appoint delegates in the proportion prescribed by our form of government for the appointment of commissioners to the Assembly, to meet at Knoxville Tenn., on the 3rd Thursday in May 1858, for the purpose of organizing a General Synod, under the name of "The United School of the Presbyte-

rian Church in the United States of America." Resolved, That the members of this Convention adhere to, and abide by, the confession of faith of the Presbyterian Church, as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scrip tures; and that we adhere to the form of govern ment and Book of Discipline of said church

Three of these resolutions were afterward empt one negro from seizure for contracted debts, adopted. The one containing the proposal for the organization of a General Synod led to an excited debate; pending which, the Convention adjourn-

> of Tuesday were occupied in discussing the differences between the Old and New School making overtures to the Old School Synod for a nuion. On Tuesday night the Convention came to a direct vote upon the preamble and resolutions above, which were reported on Friday, and they were adopted.
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> The following are the closing proceedings of the fall Sunday morning about 4 o'clock. In turned from the flegish horses are to meet to meet the publication Society, Maryland, against Col. Lacins are the feets of the fall Sunday morning about 4 o'clock. In turned from England, that an arrangement is in progress, by which English horses are to meet on some of 2.5,000, or single dashes of one, two, and three miles, each part of the estate of the late Francis Gideon, or De-Kalb county.
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> The will sell them as the mark of th

with the Old School

Dr. Newton, of Mississippi, offered a substitute, xpressing the same desire, and recommending to be Synod, when formed at Knoxville, to appoint committee, to confer with the committee Old School, on the terms of union.

Dr. Boyd opposed the substitute, on the ground that nothing is to be gained by it. Dr. Ross favored the substitute predicting that the Old School would be brought up to the New

chool platform. Mr. Marshall, of Tennessee, opposed it, on the round that it was going one step too far. He hought it was enough to express a desire union, without going farther.

Mr. Cocke arose and accepted Dr. Newton's ibstitute, as an amendment to his resolution. Dr. Newton's resolution was then adopted, as Old School brethren, could it be effected on terms

acceptable to both sides, would be conductive to best interests of the church of Christ, and this Convention, after a free and full interchange f opinion and views on the subject, do now remend that the Synod when formad and duly rganized, shall invite the General Assembly of the Old School to a fraternal conference with a view to union.

itev. Messrs. Boyd and Marshall did not vote The fourth resolution, on motion, was altered as to call the Synod on the first Thursday in April next. A resolution appointing a committee of three

The usual vote of thanks to the citizens, officers their courtesy and one recommending the Christian Observer and Presbyterian witnesss to the patronage of New School Presbyterians, and of

t prepare an address to the churches was defeat-

Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Lynchburg, Va., was appointed to preach the opening sermon at the ynod in Knoxville. The Convention then adjourned about 1 o'clock this morning, sine die. Hon. Mr. Maynard, the chairman, mide some eloquent remarks in re-

STATE ITEMS.

signing the chair.

MINERALS OF VALLEY RIVER.-The editor of e Asheville News has received a letter from an minent scientific man, who has been engaged in tent than it has already done.

ract from the letter:

1. Marble. - There is a range of limestone running the whole length of the river, which has been so metamorphosed by igneous action as to be converted into very good marble. Its value as a marble, however, for all ordinary purposes demanding large masses, is materially affected by numerous seams and fractures, which pervade its strata: but for all purposes of building, either as rock or quick lime, as well as for agricultural purses it will be invaluable as soon as a railroad hall open the way for its transport through the country. This same range of limestone is also extended along the valley of the Nantihala river. throughout the lands of Capt. N. S. Jarrett. 2. Iron Ore .- Running parallel with the marble there is a range of iron ore, appearing at in-

tervals, and apparently of inexhaustible extent This ore has been worked in several places, and makes an excellent article of maleable iron. It extends south-westward beyond the termination of Valley River, for ten or a dozen miles. 3. Lead and Silver .- Included in the marble, at several points where it has been worked, deposits

of lead ore have heretofore been found, which include a workable per cent of silver. This ore has not yet been discovered in sufficient quantities for smelting.

4. Gold .- A very large amount of gold, from surface and deposit washings, in years gone by, has been collected on Valley River. The amount obtained reached in value beyond a half million of dollars. The gold was of very fine quality, ranging from 85 to 100 cents value to the pennyweight, at the mint. But though the washings have been continued, at intervals, ever since 1830 no one had succeeded in finding the vein from which the gold had been derived, until about the first of June of the present year. Felix Axley, Esq., of Murphy, commenced a system of cross cuttings in search of the vein during the month of May. He had, within the last year, given much attention to geology, in connection with his operations as Agent for the Cincinnati Mining Company, who are engaged largely in preparing for the development of the copper mines of North Carolina. With his increased knowledge of the laws governing mineral veins, he became convinced that he could find the vein from which so much wealth had been derived. The labor was commenced by cutting a ditch across the valley where his judgment dictated the vein was probably located. The ditch was cut to the depth of the underlying rock and entirely through the whole surface deposits. At the distance of 36 rods from where he commenced, the vein was struck, under such circumstances as to give him the Geological key to find it elsewhere in the vailey .-The vein is quartz, and the gold is diffused through its masess in such proportions, so far as progres has been made, as to induce the belief that it will be quite productive. Included in the quartz is a very large proportion of lead ore, including silver, which, on analysis, promises to be productive. It would seem that the quartz vein is the true source of the gold, lead, and silver, and that the lead ore probably, not a single county can be named in found in the marble has been produced by off shoots from the quartz vein at the time of its protrusion by volcanic action from below. As soon as the harvesting is over, and provisions

become plenty, it is intended to push the work of testing this mine thoroughly.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD .- We learn from the Salisbury Watchman that the stockholders of this road held their annual meeting in the town of Newton, Catawba Co., on the 27th of August. Hon. D. F. Caldwell and D. A. Davis, Esq., of Salisbury, and O. Gillespie, Esq., of Statesville, and J. Cline, Esq., of Newton, were elected Directors on the part of private stockholders. Six of the Directors on the part of the State, were in attendance at this meeting. On Friday morning last, after the adjournment of the general meet-ing of Stockholders, the Directors convened for the purpose of electing one of their number President. Mr. R. C. Pearson was re-elected.

RAILROAD MEETING .- There was held at Eagle City, in this State, on the 15th inst., a railroad meeting, at which, it is said, there were between three and five thousand persons present. Resolu- the Cape Fear River, was launched at Philadeltions in relation to a railroad from Salisbury, phia. near Mocksville, to the Virginia line, were unan-

FATAL ACCIDENT .- A carpenter by the name of Brickhouse, fell from the top of a house last Saturday morning, in Elizabeth City, where he

Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, offered a resolution. A Daring Acr.—On Sunday night last about expressing the desire of the Convention to unite 11 o'clock, a negro fellow entered my dwelling house by raising a back window. After getting in, the moon shining brightly, he was enabled to go up stairs and enter a room occupied that night of the by two of my daughters. One of them who was in the habit of sleeping with her head covered awaked, and was in the act of drawing the clothes over her head, when discovering something black on the bed, she commenced feeling to ascertain what it was. After ascertaining what it was she raised a scream, that did not awaken me, but on for screaming the second time. I called out to know what was the matter, when she cried out "there was a negro in her room!" I sprang out of bed as quick as possible, and ran to the room, but on finding he was gone, I ran to a back window to Resolved. That the union between us and our see if I could get a glimse of him, but he had left the house and I heard him jump the fence and run through my garden. I retired to bed about 10 o'clock and must have been in a very sound sleep, as I heard no noise until awaked by my daughter. This daring act should put our citi-zens on their guard and make them keep their windows fastened. V. e learn that a negro has been prowling about some other lots. Look out for him.—Charlotte Whag.

NEGRO BURNED to DEATH .- We regret learn, says the Goldsboro' Tribune, that a valuable slave, the property of Allen W. Wooten, Esq. of Lenoir county, was barned to death on the night of the 26th ult. He was named Ellick, and of the Convention, Railroad Companies, &c., for was one of those trust-worthy servants, for whom a master will mourn as for an immediate relative. He had kindled a fire at the door of his cabin, by the light of which he was industriously hanks to the Committee of Arrangements, were employed when his master and fellow servants retired to rest. About 2 o'clock, a. m., his cabin was discovered on fire, the death notes of poor Ellick was heard amid the flames, but no succor could be afforded. After the devouring element had subsided his body was found burned to a crisp. He was Mr. Wooten's carriage driver, had proved himself every way worthy of his master's confidence, by whom his untimely fate is sincerely de-plored. Poor Ellick! he has left behind him few

NORTH CAROLINA AHEAD .- Under the above caption the Petersburg Express of Monday says making a very thorough examination of the min- On Saturday last we announced the receipt of the erals of Valley River, in Cherokee county. That largest musk melon we had ever seen. At the region, according to the observations of the writer | time that paragraph was written, the Sussex melof the letter to the editor of the News, is rich in on was the largest that had ever come under our minerals, and must very soon attract the notice of notice. But we had not then seen what North scientific men and capitalists, even to a greater ex- Carolina could do. The train from Weldon Saturday afternoon, brought us up the daddy of all cies-a perfect monster-a musk melon of gigantic, elephantine, leviathan proportions. It weighs nearly forty pounds, and emits a fragrance which burdens the air for a half mile around. We are indebted to Mr. James Belcher, formerly of this city, but now of Weldon, for this excellent present. It excites the envy of all who see it-and many a spectator has turned from it with the melon-choly ejaculation, "Oh, that it were only

THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN.-The Rev. Wm. N. Mebane having declined the Associate Editorship of this paper, the Executive Committee have resolved to defer the publication of the first number till after the meeting of the Synod, which takes place on the 21st of October, in Charlotte. At that time it is proposed that a meeting of the proprietors shall be held, and another Editor elected. Persons having copies of the Prospectus with names attached to them, are requested to forward them by mail to the Rev. George McNeal, Fayetteville, immediately.

NEW COTTON .- Two bales, the first of the season, were received this morning, says the Wilmington Herald of Tuesday, by Messrs. A. B McDuffie & Co., from Marion District, S. C. bale from Gen. W. Evans; the other from Major W. D. Lamb. The quality was pretty fair, and the cotton was sold to George Harriss at 20 cents

Gen. Evans loses no time in preparing and sending his crop to market. He has been the first in the Wilmington market for five or six consecutive years.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE COLLEGE.-We are pleased to learn, says the Charlotte Democrat, that the Trustees have secured the services of Rev. Mr. Burwell, of Hillsboro', to take charge of the Female College in this place. He contemplates opening the College for the reception of pupils about the middle of October Mr. Burwell has conducted a female school at Hillsboro' for 20 years past, and has earned a high reputation as a competent instructor. From what we know of the gentleman by reputation, we congratulate the friends of the institution on their success in selecting him as Principal.

Facilities for educating young ladies in Char-lotte will soon be offered of a superior kind, and we hope the citizens of this section will take advantage by governing themselves accordingly.

THE CROPS, ONCE MORE. We have never heard, says the Salisbury Herald, of such abundant crops as are now being reported from every section of our vast country. In the whole west, which the grain crop will not be nearly twice as large as last year. In many districts, owing to a scarcity of laborers, it is said the farmers will not harvest more than half or two-thirds of their immense fields of grain! We have had glorious rains since our last, and

the corn crops in these ends of the earth may now be regarded as safe beyond all weather contin-

COUNTY FAIRS .- The fourth annual Fair of the Orange County Agricultural Society will be held near Hillsborough on the last Thursday and Friday in Octob r: and the annual Fair of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will be held in Charlotte on the 4th and 5th of November.

Among the graduates of the Medical Female College of Pennsylvania, we see the name of "Lucy M. Petersilia," of this State. Her thesis

The Wilmington Journal says that quite recently a steam tug-boat, designed as a tow-boat on Bar James B. McDade has been appointed Mail Agent on the route between Goldsboro's

Charlotte, N. C.

the state of the s AMERICA vs. ENGLAND .- A New Challenge .-Saturday morning, in Elizabeth City, where he was employed in building, and died from the effects of the fall Sunday morning about 4 o'clock.

He leaves a wife and two children.

We are informed by gentlemen who have just returned from England, that an arrangement is in progress, by which English horses are to meet ours on our own ground, for stakes of £5,000, or

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LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT. THREE DAYS LATER NEWS. IMPORTANT FROM INDIA-

FURTHER MUTINY. Massacre of the Europeans at Cawapore.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 .- The steamer Vander bilt arrived here this afternoon from Havre, with dates to the 22d. She brings 350 passengers and \$100,000 in specie.

The Indian news is important. Gen. Barnard and Sir Henry Lawrence are dead. Cawnpore had been re-captured by the rebels, and a great massacre of Europeans had taken place there.— The rebels, however, had been defeated in three The Gwalion contingent had also mutinied.

One of the Transit steamers had been lost in the straits of Sunda, but the troops were saved. The news of the further mutiny in India, produced a profound sensation in England. From Persia, accounts say that the Shah is re-

ducing his army.

The Directors of the Ocean Telegraph had decided on their future operations yet. A despatch from Constantinople says that the Sultan has announced that until the construction of his new ministry, diplomatic intercourse with those European governments who had suspended their relations, could not be resumed. A sanguinary attack on the Jews at Tunis, i

The English representative demands of Persia the immediate evacuation of Herat. Schamyl had defeated the Russians, and captured several important posts.

MARKETS. LIVERPOOL. August 22 .- Cotton-sales of the week 77,000 bales, including 17,000 bales for speculation and 6,000 bales for export. Prices have advanced 23-10. Sales of Friday estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and 1,000 for export. The market closed buoyant.— Fair Orleans 9; Middling 8 1-16; Mobile Fair 81; Middling 81; Uplands Fair 81; Middling 8 7-16. Stock of American in port 357,000 bales. New Orleans tres ordinaire at Havre 119 fr.

Breadstuffs-The weather has been favorable for the crops. The market is quiet and steady. Messrs. Richardson & Spence quote-Tuesday's prices have nominally continued-White Wheat 9s.a9s4d; red 8s.3da8s.6d; Western flour 30s.a31s; Southern 31sa31s6d: Ohio 31s.a32s6d. Yellow corn 36s6d: mixed 36s: white 45s. Provisions-The market is dull. Lard is heavy

Beef is heavy and inferior qualities have decline 5s. Pork is steady. Bacon is steady. Tallow has declined 3s with sales at 62sa63s.

EXCITEMENT AT BURLINGTON, N. J .- The citizens of Burlington, N. J., were thrown into a state of intense excitement on Friday last by the circulation of a rumor that a married clergyman of that city had been guilty of the crime of seduducing the daughter of a member of his church. ust turned of fifteen years of age. An investigation of the rumor led to the painful conclusion that it was, in all its enormity, too true to be disbelieved. Two of the deacons of the church immediately waited upon him and informed him of the charge. The Trenton Gazette says :

He admitted that he had taken many liberties with the child, but denied the charge of seduction. His whole conduct and manner, however, was such as to convince the two that he was guil ty and they informed him at once that all further intercourse with him, as pastor of their

church, was at an end. In the meantime, the father of the girl was made acquainted with the atrocious crime which had been perpetrated on the virtue of his child .-His exasperation became uncontrollable, and arming himself for the purpose of taking a sum-mary vengeance on the destroyer, started in pursuit of him. But an intimation that his life was in danger, enabled him to escape over the back fence of his garden, only a few minutes in advance of his justly indignant pursuer.

Another account says the excitement in Trenton is so great against him that had he not escaped, he would certainly have been tarred and feathered. The girl's parents are of the highest respectability.

CONCLUSIVE, IF TRUE.

It was asserted at the time that Walker's inaugural address was written in Washington and submitted to the President and Cabinet, and approved by them, before his departure for Kansasand such undoubtedly is the fact. The following from the Atlanta (Ga.) American is conclusive

on this point: "We have it from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, returned from Kansas, that Governor Walker assured him that his Inaugural Address was written out in Washington City, and submitted to the President and a full Cabinet—that it was approved by them, and, by request of the President, he (Walker) stopped on his way at Chicago and submitted it to Stephen A. Douglass, who also approved it, heartily !"

If this statement be true, how can the anti-Walker Democracy of the South longer refrain from repudiating the administratin, out and out? We have all along been fully pursuaded that Walker, in his course in Kansas, was simply carrying out the deliberate instructions of his supe riors at Washington; and we have been astonis ed to find our neighbor of the South so slow t believe that such was the case. The scales, how ever, will fall from its eyes after a while.-Rich mond Whig. W. w. Y. of the of the

A MOB IN KANSAS. -On the 22nd ult., a Fre State Convention was to have been held at Atchison, Kansas, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Grasshopper convention, and Gen. Lane had been invited to deliver an address. Lane, it is known, has excited the hatred of the pro-slavery party, who, it is said, declared he should not speak in Atchison. A letter to the St. Louis Democrat, dated the 22nd, says!

At an early hour this morning the pro-slavery nen in Atchison began to show manifestations a determination to break up the convention, and to prevent Lane from speaking by force. They assembled in crowds, armed with knives, revolers and rifles, and formed into companies, paraded the streets all day, threatening to shoot o hang Lane if he should make his appearance in the town. One of them had a rope about his waist, with which he threatened to hang Lane if he could catch him. Others who had rifles said they would "draw on Jim Lane at first sight."-But the Free State general did not make his ap pearance; he drove to within a mile and half of own, when he met some of his friends, and they prevented him from going in, and the regulators

were disappointed. speech from Dr. Stringfellow had the effect to restore order.

An Interesting Case.—The Supreme Court of Georgia, at their late session in this city, had before them a suit brought by the American Colonization Society, Maryland, against Col. Lucius J. Gartrell, administrator, with the will annexed,

be paid to them when they should start to Libaria; he also devised and gave to the Society several houses, city lots, lands, and a large number of shares of railroad stocks, in trust for the negroes to be divided among them, which directions would necessarily under the directions of the will, take take place in Georgia.

This suit was brought to gain possession of those negroes and other property given to them.

The principal point of the case in Court, was the incompetency of the Colonization Society, by the terms of their own charter of incorporation, to sue in the Courts of Georgia for the freedom of slaves. Judge Bull, of the Superior Court, had decided this point, adverse to the Colonization Society, and the decision of the Supreme Court affirms that of the Court below -Aflanta Intel

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES IN NEW YORK-THE BANK DEFALCATION AND STOPPAGE-THE FAILURE OF BEEBE & OQ .- THE ERIE RAILROAD ASSISTED THROUGH, &o.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—There has been great ex-citement in Wall street to-day. The defalcation of the paying teller of the Mechanic's Banking Association is stated to be the cause of the closius of the doors of the bank, though the Post of this evening learns that its affairs have been certically involved for some time. The bank had been ruinning behind at the Clearing House, and committess of conference decided yesterday that it had incurred the penalty of exclusion. This, of course,

was equivalent to its public discredit.

The Commercial says that the paying teller is in custody at the bank, awaiting the result of a thorough investigation which is now being made. The accused denies that he has any guilty knowledge of the embezzlement, and treats the matter apparently with indifference. The suspension will cause inconvenience to depositors only the circulation notes which may have been taken on deposit by several other banks and brokers generally being abundantly secured by State stock -The Evening Express says the liabilities of the paying teller are not known to a certainty, and until they are known the directors decline to meet

the obligations of the bank.

Beebe & Co., who failed to-day, were heretofore regarded as one of the staunchest houses in the the street. The suspension is owing to large loans on stocks. It caused great surprise, and the feeling on the stock exchange was one of general unsettlement and excitement, with prices irregular, but every thing on the decline.
The liabilities of the Ohio Life and Trust Company are now stated as certainly over six mil-

Several of the banks to-day acceded to the loan of \$600,000 to the Eric Railroad Company, which enabled it to pay the six months interest on its There are many rumors circulating unfavorable to city banks, but they are believed to be false.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] Decline of Stocks at the Second Board-Assign-The Rank Statement NEW YORK, Sept 1, P. M .- Everything fell off at the second board this afternoon. Illinois Central bonds declined 31; Reading 2; Panama 2; Cleveland and Toledo 22; Michigan Southern, preferred, 5 : Erie 1.

John Thompson, the suspended banker, has made an assignment The rumored deficiency in the accounts of the Mechanic's Bank is three hundred thousand doilars. The Clearing House this afternoon voted unanimously to expel it.

The liabilities of Prentice & Co., for dealers

are very large.

Breese, Kneeland & Co., locomotive builder Jersey city, have also suspended.

The banks have reduced their loans the pastortnight five millions. The deposits decrease in the same time nearly eight millions. The money market is very tight.

MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday evening last, the 3d inst., by Rev. Thos. G. Whitaker, Mr. John N. Bunting, Editor of the Live Giraffe, to Miss Lois S., only daughter of Thos. A. Crowder, Esq. all of Wake county.

CALL TRADE, 1857.--GEO. B. JONES & CO., DRUGGISTS, No. 65 Sycamore Street sburg, Va., offer for sale at the lowest prices for cash, or on the usual credit of six months to prompt customers, a large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints. Dye-Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Brushes, Perfumery, &c., which has been recently selected with unusual care by one of the firm in person. The assortment om-

Essential Oils, of all kinds, French Glueton Capsules, Zimmer's Superior Quinine, Lee's Super Carb. Soda, Jenning's pure Magnesia, English Refined Borax, English Calomel and Procipitaed Chalk, Best Sweet Oils, in barrels and basket. Preston & Merrill's Yeast Powder and Cooking Ex-

English Venetian Red, White Lead and White Zine in Oil. Lamp Machinery and Tanner's Oils. German Waterproof Matches, Hard India Rubber, Syringes, Colgate's assorted Soaps, Bohler's Essence of Coffee, French Window Glass, Coach and Furniture Varnishes, Artists' Colors, Brushes and Painting Materials gon

English Teeth and Hair Brughes,

Colognes and Mandkerchief Extracts, Patent Medicines of all kinds known in this market. DERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES Ac.—The largest and most beautiful stock is may ever had the pleasure of exhibiting to the citizens Raleigh, just received, at the Drug Store of Sep 5 WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Berlin Clotti, Fur Top, Fur Cuff Buck, Kid and Taffeta, colored and Calf made. Sporting Rugs, Strip-ed Blankets, Fancy Blankets, Wrappers, Gauntlets, Dr. Kane Gloves, Dr. Kane Over Ragians, at \$50, do. \$40. All kinds of Clothing for Servants. All in all the largest stock ever exhibted to the retail trade in this city, and at lower prices than can possible bought elsewhere. T. W. BOYSTON & CO.,

DINE CHEWING TOBACCO .-- I HAVE nice article will please call at the Drug Store of N. P. RIVES, No. 197 Powell's Row

HAVANA CIGARS !---RIO STELLA,
received a fresh ampply of the above delicately flavored Cigars. Call and try them.

N. F. RIVES, Druggist.

Petershure, V.

were disappointed.

One or two small rows, occurred, however, but a One or two IN THE REPORT OF THE PARTY AND THE PARTY AND

SECOND HAND CORN BAGS, ---ON sale a small supply, which will be sold low for taking off wheat, if applied for soon, or will be retarned, sep 5 JAMES M. TOWLES.