Plateigh Blegister. SYNOPSIS OF The Fugitive Slave Bill, PASSED BY THE SENATE. ON MONDAY, AUGUST 20TH

Section 1st decrees that all Commissioners in the several States appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States, who hold the power of a justice of the peace, are hereby authorized and re-quired to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

Sec. 2 authorizes the Superior Courts of the se veral Territories to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavit, &c., who by such appointments are entitled to exercise the power of justices of the peace, and are charged with the performance of the duties conferred by the act.

Sec. 3d enacts that the circuit courts of the Uni ted States, and the superior courts of each organ-ized territory of the United States, shall from time to time enlarge the number of commissioners, with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed by this act.

Sec. 4th enacts that these com have concorrent jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States, in their respective circuits and district within the several States, and the judges of the superior courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term, time and vocation ; and shall grant certifi cates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or Territoiv from which such persons may have escaped or

Sec. 5th. And be it further enacted, That shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to t em directed ; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process, when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars to the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claimant, by the circuit or district court for the district of such marshal; and after arrest of such fugitive by such marshal or his deputy, or whilst at any time in his custody under the provisions of this act, should such fugitive es cape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable on his official bond to be prosecuted, for the benefit of such claimant, for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive in the State, terri tory or district whence he escaped ; and the hetter to enable the said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the constitution of the United States and of this act, they are hereby suthorised and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respec tive duties ; with authority to such commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them, to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or posse comitatus of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are hereby commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law. whenever their servi ces may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose; and said warrants shall run and be execu-ted by said officers any where in the State within which they are issued. Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorised by power of attorney, in writing, acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts, judges, or commis sioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from tervice or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without precess, and by taking, or causing such person to be taken, forthwith before such court, judge, or commissioners, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner; and upon satisfactory proof being made, by deposition or affidavit, in writing, to be taken and certified by such court, judge, or commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certified by some court, magistrate, justice of the peace, or other legal officar authorized to administer an oath and take depositions under the laws of the State or Territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped. with a certificate of such magistracy or other authority, as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the dentity of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or per o is claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person escaped, to make out and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labor due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her e-cape from the State or Territory in which he or she was arrested, with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent or attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necesary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back to the State or Territory from whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing under this act shall the testimony of such alleged tugitive be admitted in evidence ; and the certificates in this and the first section mentioned shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor it is granted to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of said person or persons by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person whomsvever. Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obtruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting, from arresting such a fugitive, either with or without process as atoresaid; or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, such fugitive from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared; or shall aid, abet, or assist such persons, so owing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape; or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest, after notice or knowledge service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not ex-

scued by force from his or their possession before From the European Correspondence of the is reached, and murderers, almost in open "National Intelligencer." the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the State whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent or attorney. And to this end the officer aforesaid is hereby authorised and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require; the said officer and his assistants, while so employed, to receive the same compen-sation, and to be allowed the same expenses, as are now allowed by law for transportation of crim inals, to be certified by the judge of the district

within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. Sec. 10, enacts than when any person held service or labor in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom. the party to whom such service or labor shall be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney, may ap-ply to any court of record therein, or judge therein vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court or judge in vacation, of the escape a-foresaid, and that the person escaping owed ser vice or labor to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be; and a transcript of such record, authenticated by the attestation of the clerk and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any State, Territory, or District, in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer authorised by the law of the United States, to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence, if necessary, either oral or by af- faces wear the stern, hard look of worldly fidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant. And the said court, commissioner, judge, or other person authorised by this act to grant certificates to claimants of fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record and other evidences aforesaid, grant the demands of suffering and sorrow ! There to such claimant a certificate of his right to take any such person identified and proved to be owing service or labor as aforesaid, which certificate shall authorize such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the State or Territory from which he escaped ; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring the producing of a transcript of such record as evidence as aforesaid; but, in its absence, the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory proofs competent in law.

THE ATLANTIC GOLD REGION.

At the late meeting in New Haven, of the American Association for the advancement of science, Prof. Robert R. Johnson, of Washington, submitted the following observations upon

The Gold Formation of North Carolina, Virrinia and Maryland .- The belt or district of country in which occur the gold bearing rocks of the Itantic border of the United States appears to range longitudinally from North-East to South-West, in a general direction, not far from N. 32 degrees E. This direction is the result of a grand number of observations, taken in all the three States, and at points where the formation appears to be the most regular and determinate. It also results from a general observation of the relative position of the extreme points at which the central axis of the Gold Districts has been noticed.- in the Strand or Cheapside, groups of French- leaders were there, but where were the peo-Rockville to the point of crossing of the Potomac, on the objects they knew before only below the Great Falls-extending thence across the Rapahannock 10 miles above Fredericksburg; thence through Stafford, Fauquier, Culpepper, Spotsylvania, Grange, Louisa, Fluvanna, Buckingham, Campbell and Pittsylvania, in the State of Virginia; through Rockingham, Guilford, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Mecklenburg ly; regarded as friends and neighbors by Counties, in North Carolina. By prolonging the same axis North-westerly, it passes through a part of York County, in Pennsylvina, in which Gold is said to have been detected ; and several hundred miles further to the North-east it strikes the tour of Somerset in Vermont, in which, according to Prot. Hitchcock, Gold was discovered, more than thirty years ago. As the result of special observations on the strike of the slate beds in which the gold veins occurred injected between the plies of sedimentary rocks, the facts observed were found between Rockville and Brookville, in Maryland, where the bearing is N. 30 E .- on the borders of Spotsylvaaia and Orange Cos. in Virginia, N. 29 to 32 E .in Montgomery Co. North-Carolina, at the Rus sel Mine, N. 32 E .- and in Mecklenburg Co. at the Smart Mine, 20 miles South eastward to Charlotte, the stroke of the bests being there N. 32 E. These are a few of the points noticed, and the results are obtained from numerous observations taken at each point. The system of metaphoric rocks in which the gold-bearing veins occur, appears to have undergone different degrees of change in the different parts of the tract. While in some parts the original slaty structure is preserved, in others the lamination has been partly obliterated, and the texture changed by the evident effect of heat. In some points to which observation has extended, there is evidently an intermingling of rocks of the Gueissoid character with such as still retain the slaty structure. In certain parts of the North Car olina gold region, the granitic rocks prevail, and there the auriferous veins have various directions. apparently wholly irrespective of the general trend the gold formation. Thus between the town of Charlotte and the Latawba River, and within a circuit about three or four miles in diameter, are ound veins which have been more or less extensively worked, with directions running to the N. 64 E.; N. 47 E.; N. 8¹/₂ W.; N. 36¹/₂ E.; and N. 34 W .- so that if these directions were prolonged, they would in some cases be found intersecting each other at right angles. In regard to the materials or veinstone in which the aurilerous particles are found, they differ very widely; in some cases the material is an argillature slate, of a silky luster, much interspersed with minute cubes this kind." of pyrites of iron or of copper, or of both, as at the Russel mine on the Newberry, in Montgom ery Co. in North Carolina ; in other cases it is parly in quartz and partly in the slaty walls of the veins; and in others still it is wholly in the quartz, being scarcely at all impregnated with the preciouş metal. The materials which exist in the veins are ei ther such as have been acted on by meteoric influences and partly decomposed, or lying beyond the reach of such influences have escaped decomposition, and may be regarded as the true exponents of the deeper veinstone. These latter are in general less rich in gold than in the former, City?" chiefly on account of having lost a part of their solid material by decomposition. But the deep ores owe their inferior value in no small degree also to the difficulty of extracting the gold from its combination with the sulphurets, which near the surface have been reduced by the combined action of air, water and other materials from the atmosphere.

A PICTURE OF LONDON.

"What a huge, spirit-stirring-both to raise and depress-incomprehensible Babel s this London ! And yet, who that has once mastered some of its mysteries, and acquain-

portion of his praise and attachment, and his Pennsylvanian says: inqualified astonishment and wonder?-Dearly as we love the fair fields, the green hedge-rows, and the calm sequestered lanes and nooks of England, we sometimes question ourselves whether we do not love this

ly of mankind is man." There is not a feelulty in the human mind, that one or other of its ever-changing scenes is not calculated,

sooner or later, to arouse. London affords food for every taste, employment for every mind. Much does it contain, it is true, that is evil and degrading ; but wherever the foot of man has trod, has it not left evil in its track as well as good ; and if in this great emporiof mind and heart much more abound .--Were we to judge, from the feverish and turbulent surface of London society, of the deep current that runs below, how erroneous would be our conclusions. How many

care, which may be moved in a moment to the smile of sympathy and consolation !-How many hands grasp with miserly tenacity the very farthings of a mercantile speculation or a trading profit, that open freely to vails than in London. It is too generally believed that a long intercourse with the world blunts the better feelings of the heart, and in some instances it may be so; but they are, we trust, the exceptions to an almost general rule, that a long life in London leads to a dithrough its many scenes, and contemp'ating its various phases, we become more aware of man's deception and depravity, we also, at the same time, acquire a more intimate knowledge of his sufferings and necessities; are swept along the busy current, elbowed and jostled on every side, that we form one of a universal brotherhood, and gradually become alive to the common and general claims

of our species upon our forbearance, kindness, and sympathy. The man who can look on the crowded streets of London with ing times of peace." when a visit from the

the deed of atrocity by the immunity which former acts of crime have enjoyed.

The Pennsylvanian gives the following further sketch of this Philadalphia, whose North Americans so often make the welkin ring with the horrors and crime of slavery. ted himself with some of its many and vary-ing phases, does not feel bound to give it a Mr. Charles Burd, on Monday evening, the

When are we to rise in the morning without finding that some citizen—probably some dear friend—has been murdered in cold blood by the midnight assassin ? The character of our whole people is affected by these awgiant London still better. It is impossible to ful arrocities, and the business interests of ive long immersed in its never-ceasing tur- Philadelphia cannot fail to be impaired unmoil and bustle, without becoming a citizen less something is done to arrest this dreadful of the world-without feeling that the poet's scourge. Venice in her darkest days-Spain assertion is correct, and that "the proper stu- with her Inquisition-even France under the reign of Terror-was hardly more disgraced ng in the human breast, there is not a fac- than is Philadelphia, when the age in which we live is considered. We know not what to suggest, but the disease is one that demands a prompt and drastic remedy.'

Whereupon the New York Express renarks: "As the 'disease' has been one of long standing in Philadelphia, and there being as yet no remedy found for it, one would think the Municipal Authorities were um vice and degradation do abound, we are in pretty much the same predicament as it is has been our earnest aim to urge and to foswilling to believe that virtue and elevation the editor of the Pennsylvanian, who is at a ter, at the present momentous crisis, to find that loss what course to suggest. What is the use of having a city government at all?" We cease to wonder at the luxuriance of abolitionism, when we see it springing from a soil fertilized by human blood.

THE MACON MEETING.

It gives us no particular pleasure to record what seems to be pretty generally admitted, that this great outpouring and inflowing of the is no place where charity more lastingly pre- fifty thousand freemen that were to meet in council, there appeared, from all accounts, some two or three thousand-mostly, we presume, of the wirepullers and leaders, who are moving heaven and earth to upheave and set in motion the great ocean of the pub-

lic mind. Instead of Mason, Butler, Berrien rectly opposite result. If, while passing and Soule, whose eloquence was expected voice of Field Marshal Rhett, who has been an open and avowed disunionst for the last and it is impossible to avoid feeling, as we twenty years ! Others were there from Alabama and Georgia, but they were obscured Carolina chivaly ! It may not be amiss to moralize a little on en the chord of Union is attenuated by discordant

the causes which contributed to the thinness strife, and the sword seems poised to sever it in of the gathering. It was to have been a great twain-he who assists in exciting, rather than in mass meeting; it had been trumpeted forth allaying the popular ferment, will have much to apathy and indifference deserves our pity in great anticipated triumph by every press answer for, if momentary irritation should triumph rather than our envy. And in these "pip- favorable to its objects ; all Georgia and the over sober reason. We confess we have no felrest of the new Confederacy were to have lowship with that testy Patriotism, which, on eve-Continent is so easily paid to this great me- been there ! Where were the masses, and tropolis, it is truly delightful to encounter, what kept them from the meeting? The ting Brookville, in Maryland, and tracing by men, with their wives and daughters, gazing ple? Why did they not attend, and hear ple to that greatest of all calamities- the dissoluthe reasons that should impel them to a tion of the Union. For General Speight, personfrom books or travellers' details; interchan- separation from our sister States? Ah, there's ally, we entertain sentiments of respect, and there ging civilities with Englishmen at home; ask- the rub! The people of Georgia are intelli- is no man in the country who deserves greater gent, think and read for themselves-know cr-dit for the improvement which he has made their rights, and when to resist the wrongs of his time and opportunities. He is literally a selfthey suffer, as well as their would be guar- made man, and if he does not permit the enthusidians. They love and reverence the govern- asm and ardency of his feelings to usurp the place ment and Constitution of their common coun- of sound judgment, he may become a distinguitry, and have no idea of being dragged into shed one; for he possesses some of the requisites anarchy, bloodshed and lawless violence, until the last hope for the UNION is extinguished by that kind of oppression which every man can feel. This is what kent them away .--Let the hour come for such desperate energy, marks will find any thing like a general response. and you will find them not only assembling in There may be individuals, who, rather than pay a Macon, but you will see them marshaling on tax of one dollar on their superfine broad cloth every modern Marathon, and perishing on coats, are willing to "stand by their arms," but if fucius ; with the busy merchant, the indus- every bloody Thermopyle. Yet of that hour, there be such, they are "few and far between."-THEY WILL BE THE JUDGES.



Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers

RALEIGH, N. C. Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1850.

DISUNION IN 1833 AND 1850.

It is a source of no little personal gratulation, upon comparing the tone of the "REGISTER" during the days of Nullification, at a former eventful era of our Country's history, with the sentiments of attachment to our glorious Union, which we are treading, faithfully, at all events, in the footsteps of those who have preceded us.

We quote an article from our paper, of April 12th 1833, commenting upon a Speech delivered by Gen. Jesse Speight, of this State, in the House of Representatives of that year, upon certain re solutions submitted by Mr. And rs.m., proposing a partial modification of the Tariff. The Speech in question professed a willingness to co-operate wrathful sons of Georgia, proved little less in a scheme of forcible resistance to the laws of than a stupendous failure ! Instead of the the Country; and it is with gratification that, applying the sentiments of just rebuke in the following article to those who would now again mis represent public opinion in our State, we are enabled to adopt opinions so nearly and dearly allied our own :

" It is true, that in the Speech of Gen. Speight, there is a direct disavowal of any wish to dissolve to arouse, and fire, and drive to madness the the Union. But what would avail the declaramighty multitude, the disappointed little | tions of a person detected in applying the torch to crowd were doomed to listen to the croaking a powder magazine, that he had no intention of producing an explosion. At a time when principles are advocated dangerous to the future prosperity, if not to the present peace of our commusomewhat by the Magnus Apollo of South nity-when politicians, infuriated with passion, are urging the most desperate measures . when ev

> ry difference of opinion, indulges in language. the tendency of which is, to familiarize the Peoin an eminent degree. We therefore regret the more, that he should have so far mistaken public py abode for himself and posterity. sentiment in this State, as to suppose that his re-

THE GREAT WEST. At the dinner of the Alumni of Yale College

on the occasion of the recent commencement celebration at that institution, among other distinguished guests then and there present was Mr. Bates, of Missouri-the eminent gentleman who declined not long since the Department of the In terior proffered to him by President FILLMORE .-In acknowledgment of a toast complimentary to the West, Mr. Bates delivered a speech which was received with much applause. We note one passage from the abstract given of it in the pa-

He said that out of the Mississippi eight mil ions of people drink. It runs through the whole country, and the people living on it would defend the Union of the States with their hearts and arms. No war nor policy can divide it. We want no little rag-flag with a vellow spot upon it. Nature speaks loudest in her grandest works, and the giant West speaks loudest for the Union. The children of parents from Connecticut and Georgia on the Mississippi mingle together, and before

the firesides of their fathers' fathers were. [Applause.] The North and South seem to have for gotten that the West has an interest in the Union. By-and by, when the North and South threaten to fight, the West will, as is sometimes done with pugnacious boys-hold them far enough apart to revent striking, but face to face till they grin each other into good humor. [Laughter and applause.]

There can be no doubt but that the giant West is destined to exert a great influence in controlling sectional animosities, and upon the destinies of the Union, by giving practical lessons, in its vast growth and unexampled prosperity, of the importance and necessity of that Union. And while we do envy for ourselves the gigantic progress of the West, we are still proud to see its colossal advances in the elements of physical greatness. In attachment to the Union, North Carolina need

take lessons from no other State. Her people know that book, " by heart." But in another and

mportant particular, they may gather instruction rom the example of the West. It is a singular fact that seven eighths of the European emigrants go to the North-Western States. Few of them find their way into the healthy uplands of the South, where they would find abundance of cheap and fertile land, and a climate unsurpassed for salubrity. Nothing but the presence of a dense population can give value to such lands as compose our up country, which are, essentially, farming lands. Grain and vegetables, beef, butter, &c., are heavy articles in proportion to value, and must depend chiefly for a market upon such towns and cities as are easily accessible. Our farmers, therefore, need never expect that their lands will be

valuable, or that their products will command a remunerating price, until the country is studded and permeated with facilities for transportation. and until, by such means, markets are brought to

their very doors, in the cities and towns that spring up at the magic call of the sleam-whistl :---It is a practical, self evident fact, and no speculative therory in political economy, that demand and consumption follow upon the heels of population. We see no reason why a portion of the tide of Western emigration might not be directed to the South, and especially to North Carolina. Newspaper paragraphs, however, cannot do the work P. M. To our surprise we found the water had -the grand impediment is the absence of travel- torced its way across the road at the foot of the ling and of transporting facilities. This is the hill this end of the bridge, and to a depth sufficient strongest argument in favor of the vital importance almost to swim a horse. * * * * of the Central Road. It will open the way to would sweep away Mrs. Newbell's house, or get the heart of Western Carolina, and it will pave in it and damage her property, and Mr. Samuel that way with golden opportunities for thrift and B. Jennings with a gallant band of young gentleenterprize. It will induce emigration from abroad to a region, than which no country offers greater

THE LATE STORM.

Our State exchanges bring the most disastrong counts of the ravages of the recent remarkably severe storm. Such a desolation, where its vio lence was greatest, is not within the memory of that venerable personage, "the oldest inhabitant ! From the " Greensboro' Patriot "

" Last Saturday night, the country was visited by a storm of wind and rain more extensive and destructive in its effects than ever before came within our recollection. We have not learned how far west it extended, but understand that the waters of the Yadkin were exceedingly high. To the east, even down to the coast, great damage was done by the wind and freshet. In our own section of the country, fences, mills, bridges, and

From the "Charlotte Journal."

crops on the low grounds have sustained unpre. cedented damage. The wind blew down great umbers of trees and prostrated the growing corn. We learn that the bridges at Madison, Leaksville, Danville and Milton on the Dan river have all been swept away, and the crops on the river bottoms ruined.

they know what politics mean, they know what " On Saturday night last, we were visited by one of the severest storms of wind we ever experienced, and from what we can learn it has been very general. We did not have much rain, but in other quarters the rain fell in torrents ; so much so that the Catawba river, and nearly every creek.

was swollen to a tremendous height. A gentle, man who saw the river on Sunday morning informed us that he never beheld such a sight in his life-the whole expanse of water was covered with rafts of floating timber, watermelons, &c .-The river was about ten feet higher than usual.-The amount of damage to the corn in bottom lands must be very extensive, and the destruction to timber must also be very great. Most of the corn is prostrated, and from appearances the fod. der will not be hardly worth gathering. In some locations the storm seemed to be severer than in others, but we rejoice that we have heard of he

damage to individuals."

From the "Asheville News,"

" French Broad and all the creeks in this region have been full to overflowing during the past week. We regret to learn that heavy losses have been the consequence. The Free Bridge over French Broad at Capt. Jones', four miles above this place, the new Bridge at Col. Garmon's four miles below, and Col. Alexander's bridge, ten miles below, have all been carried away. The bridge over Reems' creek is also gone, and it is feared Col. Chunn's and Maj. John E. Patton's are also gone, though no positive information is vet received on the subject. French Broad was igher on Sunday than it has been since 1840 -Juch damage has been done to the crops on the river bottoms, and much fine land washed and injured. The turnpike down the river we fear, too, has been greatly injured, as the river was running over a large portion of it."

The "Milton Chronicle" gives an extended account of the deplorable ravages of the storm in that quarter. We copy a few extracts :

"About one o'clock, P. M., we visited the Dan river, perceived it still on the rise, but about eight feet below the sills of the bridge. We witessed quantities of lumber in the shape of wreckd bridges, mills, fences, logs, &c., dashing mady down the river, bearing along fine-looking melons, pumpkins, green corn, tobacco, oats, fodder, and a thousand and one et ceteras, in the vegetable and animal kingdom. We returned

ably well. known long enough to citizens, yet no suffitinue to pursue its accustomed course, but as we who have business with him ; whilst his honesof the fact that such person was a fugitive from "CARRY HIM BACK TO OLD VIRGINIA."-A necient measures have been taken to put down if to be in favor of our glorious Union and a hope with more zeal and energy." gro, said to be a runaway slave, was got away from Harrisburg, says the Telegraph, of that place, ty, patriotism, and devotion to the public interests. riot, robbery, assassination. It will not do to supporter of the supreme law of the land, en-THE EVERGREEN is the title of a Literary Pe- are beginning to be appreciated and acknowledged, ay the blame wholly on the police. For Wm. H. WHIFEHEAD, which first appeared in titles us to the appellation of a "submissiona few days ago, in rather a cute manner. He was riodical, proposed to be published under the asso- even by those who are opposed to him politically. years the police has been known to be inefist," we glory in the name. We had rather this Paper, on Wednesday last, turns out to be a employed by a Dauphin constable who wanted to ceeding six months, by indictment and conviction be a submissionist than to favor disunion or ciated auspices of R. H. BROWN, Esq., Editor of He will deserve the support of the American ficient, yet no serious effort has been made before the district court of the United States for hoaz. We have seen Mr. W., who informs us make a levy in Cumberland county ! to drive him to entertain for a moment any disposition to the "Ashboro' Herald," and B. CRAVEN, Esq., people. the district in which such offence may have been over the river. When he had him in a nice place, for its reformation. Officers, who acknowlthat it was doubtless designed to injure his teelings the wagon was stopped by three men and the necommitted, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the edge their cognizance of crime, but refuse mar this glorious Republic of its fair propor- Editor of the "Southern Index." The first numin some way. The individual who imposed upon to testify against the criminals from motives tions .- Charlotte Journal. gro forcibly taken away in another carriage, after ber will appear on the 1st of October next, and The "Southern Press," at Washington, preorganized Territories of the United States; and being hand-cuffed. The negro had just been sing-shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of eivil damages, to the party injured by such illegal carry me back to Old Virginia!" us, has added to this gross wrong to Mr. W., the of personal fear, are permitted to remain in monthly thereafter, at \$2 per annum. Letters, dicts, with great confidence, that immediately scurvy trick of defrauding us out of the fee for In the late "battle of the Books" in the &c., must be addressed to R. H. Brown, Ashbo- upon the admission of California into the Union, authority, public sentiment scarcely uttering purcht to be made to a single censure against them. In a word, Senate, Benton was beautifully used up by unduct, the sum of one thousand dollars foreach lugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be recovered by ro', N. C. We cotdually join the Editors in the "the Governor of Georgia will issue his proclamapublications He can the guilt of this lawlessness is almost univer- Mr. Foote. That big, spiteful "spider," livsuffer for both acts. hope, that, as our State furnishes no periodical of tion, that the delegates will be chosen, that her It is said that songs are pouring in at the sal; for to permit such crimes is only less ing upon the product of his own intestines, action of debt in any of the district or territorial fiction and fancy, and has no exponent of that lit- convention will be holden, and that the convenrate of fifty per day on the Jenny Lind Song PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS .- We regret courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the criminal than to commit them. We have was a most accurate daguerreolype of the vensaid offence may have been committed. Sec. 8, provides for the payment of usual fees to the Marshals, and their deputies, and the Clerks erary taste which has added so much to the pages tion will see in secession the only remedy left her, to notice, by the proceedings of the House of omous and self-conceiled member from Misof distant publications, a work of the character and will adopt it." The Augusta Chronicle, which Representatives, for the last week, that our souri. designed will be favorably received by an enlight- may be supposed to be quite as well informed of Courts, by the claimant, whether he proves his poetical genius, anticipation of an early settlement of all the noxious buildings and then to burn church-es. Next, rowdies are allowed to fight with in the woods, was bit on the end of the nose title to the fugitive or not. concerning public sentiment in Georgia, as the difficulties that have interfered with the due Sec. 9, enacts that upon affidavit made by the Southern Press, assures the writer that if he sup-THE REPUBLIC,-We see it stated as probable fists, with clubs, and with spanners. Immu-nity in these things led men to venture a but the snake died. Coroner's verdict :-course of legislation have again nearly vanishclaimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, that Masars. Sargent and Bullitt will be invited after such certificate has been issued, that he has back to the Republic. Aaron A. Hall is the sole 17 L. B. BRANCE, Esq., of this City, has been poses the people of Georgia to be "equally fanated, and that there is now a prospect of anothappointed a member of the Literary Board, vice jcal and deluded with himself," he is very much reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be re- editor now, step further, and riots took place, in which "Poisoned by snuff!" WELDON N. EDWARDS, resigned. mistaken. er interminable wrangle.

ing, in language almost unintelligible to the passer by, the road to a point of attraction ; every where received courteously and kindall; affording a convincing proof that the times are past, we trust for ever, when Englishmen and Frenchmen considered each other as natural enemies, whose only business with each other was to cut each other's throats. A walk from the India House to Charing Cross will bring us into contact with men of every nation, and race, and religion : with Jews, and Turks, and Mahometans; with

the worshippers of Brahma. Bhuda, and Contrious mechanic, and the importunate mendicant; with the titled noble, the eminent statesman, the representative of Nepaul or Turkey; the man of business, the searcher after pleasure, and the votary of fashion .-

We shall perhaps be told that we have heretofore drawn a very different picture of London. We grant that we have, and plead, in extenuation of our apparent inconsistency, that every object has, at least, two points of view, that every person has at least two least two seasons. If we have looked on the

dark side of London when our feelings, both corporal and mental, were depressed by the dark, dreary, and damp days of winter, shall we be called inconsistent when we look on the bright side of London, when the body owns no pain, and the mind feels no care in the bright and balmy days of summer ?-We trust not. We are at all times, and in every place, subject to the influences of the skies, and perhaps nowhere in the busy world are these 'iufluences,' so variable, and so powerful, as in the ever-changing atmosphere of England. We have now endeavored to draw a summery view of London; perhaps your readers will wish we had drawn a more summary one. Excuse a bad pun; we are not often in a merry mood, and shall very seldom transgress by committing sins of

"THE MURDER CITY."

This is the title which the Philadelphia Bulletin bestows upon its own city. It thus describes the horrible state of things in that slavery abominating region. Oh, shade of William Penn, are these thy descendants? Does it not make thy bones rattle in thy coffin to hear the 'City of Brotherly Love' now designated by its own people "The Murder

Says the Bulletin :

'THE MURDER CITY .- The morning papers are occupied with editorials and communications respecting the murder of Burd. We ourselves have come to the conclusion that words are wasted on this subject. The lawless condition of our population has been

Columbus (Ga) Enquirer.

CENSUS OF GUILFORD--REMARKABLE LONGEVITY .- We are informed by a state. ment in writing from Jesse Wheeler, Assiscomprising 1400 inhabitants, he has register- forever, one and inseparable !" states of feeling, and that the year has at ed but 9 deaths, the names and ages of whom

6 11 march 1			
are as follows: David Beard, sen.,	75	years of age.	TH
Jesse Burton,	77		In add
Mordecai Mendenhall,	84	14	among t
Mary Wheeler,	73	44	last, we
Sarah Hoggatt,")	71	**	gentlema
Mahlon Hoggatt* 5	77	, rt	issues a
Samuel Hamphill,	74	44	0.655175777.057
Robert Hanner,	65	**	present :
Susanna Jessup,	98	£1	cate."
The average age being	af	raction over 71	State is
years, and only one death			upon to
sons, in twelve months pr			of the re
of June, 1850. Of the	ab	ove nnmber, 5	upon he
were members of the Se			commer

"Man and wife. Greensboro' Patriot.

were over 71 years of age.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.] WASHINGTON, August 30, 1850.

The vote on the Texas Boundary Bill.

If your readers will take the pains carefuly to examine the vote given to reject the Texas Boundary bill, they will find it com-New York, and such fanatics as Giddings, Root, Wilmot, Preston King and Julian .--condemn any measure they are found uni- Union, and under the Constitution, it will oppose ting upon.

We are called a submassionist. Well.

No! North-Carolina has always been distinguished above all the other States, for her unbioken loyalty to the Federal Government, and her citizens can never be brought, by any management, to adopt those words of delusion-"Liberty first mail, as to make it positively stale, when it reachtant Marshal for the Southern Division of and Union afterwards." But, in the beautiful the County of Guilford and State of North language of Mr. Webster, they will "hug to their Carolina, as follows: that in enumerating bosoms, that other sentiment, dear to every true two hundred and thirty-seven (237) families American heart-Liberty and Union, now and

HE NORTH CAROLINA PRESS. ldition to the contemplated improvements the Press of the State, mentioned in our see that Mr. MAYHEW, the sterling and anly Editor of the "Newbernian," also Prospectus and proposes to add to his title that of the "North Carolina Advo-He truly conceives that the press of the now, more emphatically than ever, called advocate with zeal, a fuller development resources of North Carolina-more reliance er own industry and skill in agriculture, rce and manufactures; and her consequent (commonly called Quakers,) all of whom elevation to a more commanding position among her sister States.

> We admire, and commend to general emulation, the spirit which marks the concluding portion of Mr. Mayhew's Prospectus. We cannot refrain from quoting :

" The paper will of course preserve its character of a political journal-and to the readers of the Newbernian, it is scarcely necessary to say, its character as a zealous advocate of Whig principles. The late reverse which the Whig party has ity of the husband and father-the tears of symmet in the State, has not shaken in the least, our posed entirely of abolitionists, disunionists, firm convicton, that the lasting prosperity of the and New York Sewardites. Thus all six country, and the maintenance of the Constitution members present from South Carolina, four in its purity, are identified with the success of from Virginia, three from Alabama, one from these principles. That defeat has only animated row and their shame. Mississippi, and one from Arkansas, are found us to renew the conflict with more zeal and enervoting with five Seward abolitionists from gy-to pick our flint-take better aim, and try again. The "Newbernian and North Carolina Advocate" will, like the Newbernian, take a firm stand for Southern rights. But believing as we Such an amalgamation as this is enough to do that these rights can best be maintained in the is such as to command the undivided respect and

strenuously every approach to disunion, except as a last resort, to save the South from oppression and ruin. In these respects the paper will con- yet courteous bearing of the President pleases all

EXECUTION OF PROF. WEBSTER,

A Telegraphic Extra was issued from this Office, on Saturday morning last, three days in advance of the mail, giving an account of the execution of Prof. WEBSTER, at Boston. This is but one out of many instances, of late, in which we have given the public, to the West and South of us, especially, the news so far in advance of the ed us and them by that means.

Our Despatch stated that Prof. Webster was brought out of his cell, into the jail yard, at 9 o'clock, accompanied by the sheriff, officers of the court, and the jury, with his spiritual advisers .-He seemed overwhelmed with grief, though apparently resigned to his sad fate. The Prisoner walked with a firm step to the foot of the gallows, and ascended the steps, supported by the clergymen in attendance. The services on the gallows occupied about half an hour-the Prisoner joining in them, with great fervency. When completed, he bid farewell to all present-shaking each by the hand; when the sheriff drew the cap over his face, and fixed the rope to his neck. In moment after, the trap fell, and his spirit passed from time to eternity. The agonies of death seemed to be soon over, as his struggles were very few. The throng of spectators on the out side of the prison, though they could neither see nor hear, was immense.

This unfortunate man has thus incurred the just but awful penalty of his crime. For him, the public sympathy had become well nigh exhausted. His numerous prevarications, added to his deep guilt, had forfeited for him the commiseration of the most merciful. For his family, however-for the wife and daughters, who have been

pathy will freely flow, in other sections of the gress. Country than that, which is the scene of their sor-

We are pleased to hear and know, says the'Alexandria Gazette,' that the Administration of President Fillmore, both as regards the action of the President himself, and the Heads of Departments, support of the Whigs in Congress, and of the WHIGS throughout the country. The dignified

home, but visited the bridge again at three o'clock,

"Fears were now entertained that the water men procured a boat and managed to reach the dwelling with it-the adventure was one not without danger, and the gallantry displayed by the inducements to him who seeks a healthy and hap- voyage is worthy of all praise. Arriving at the dwelling, they tied the boat to one of the gate posts which was connected with the bridge, and having loaded the boat with all such articles as were liable to damage by water, they proceeded to return -at this moment, however, an incident occurred hat came nigh costing them their lives : the water being level with the bridge, there came a tremendous raft against it and in a moment the whole bridge, gate, and all, dashed with the speed of hightning down the river ; the "cruising" party had just boarded the boat, and when the bridge gave way one of the "crew" cut the rope and delached the boat from the bridge. It was the work of a moment ! a second more and all must have been lost forever !"" * * * * * * *

" The water (of Country line creek) almost reathd the second story of the mill house, and swept away a small tenement that stood near the Factory's Smith Shop, inhabited by a Mrs. Hatchett-Mrs. Duke was driven out of her house, which was immersed in water to the top of the door-Mrs. Ragland-whose name had just been changed to Rainer. by marriage,-was awoke from the slumbers of the ioney moon about 12 o'clock on Sunday night, and he and ber "old man" had to fly for their lives; they however did some tall hallooing first, upon hearing which a boat was sent to bear them off. This happy pair, it seems, had gone to bed without fear of the rater getting into their house, but were awoke from their dreams of connubial bliss, by the water "stealing gently o'er them," whereupon they "made the welkin ring." The water ran about five feet deep n this house, ere it ceased rising, and measured five feet above the floor of the covered Bridge across Country-line, at this place ; the bridge proper stood firm and unmoved; but the abuttment at this end of the bridge gave way and must have been lost but for the bold and noble daring of Mr. James Bird, (a Carpenter.) who swam to it and tieing one end of a rope to it, he dived down about fifteen feet in the water and actually succeeded in fastening the other end of the rope to a plank fence post, before he came

up out of the water. This equals any feat of divingthat we ever heard of."

The "Weldon Herald" mentions a singular phenomenon connected with the storm : A beautiful light, not inferior in brilliancy to that of the Aurora Borealis, as in the case of the involved in affliction and disgrace, by the deprav- great Tornado in Grenada, Mississippi, accompained the current of wind in its destructive pro-

WILMINGTON & R. R. R. COMPANY.

We are gratified to see by a tabular exhibit in the Wilmington papers, that this Company has been doing such an increased business. The receipts for the past ten months have been, on an average, at the rate of \$32,222 20 per month, against \$24,818 10 per month, last year-showing an increase of \$7,404 10 per month, or a pett increase of \$74,041. This is indeed doing remark-

03- The Advertisement of the loss of \$5,000 by