THE NORTH CAROLINA STAR.

THOMAS J. LEMAY, Editor.

NORTH CAROLINA—"Powerful in intellectual, moral and physical resources, the land of our sires and home of our affections."

LEONIDAS B. LEMAY, Associate Editor.

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☞ All letters and communications must be *post paid*. Remittances may be made at our risk.

WEEKLY STAR.

RALEIGH, TUESDAY NOV. 19, 1850.

From Tuesday's Tri-Weekly.

OURSELF.

We issue this morning the first number of our TRI-WEEKLY, hoping that we can present to the intelligent citizens of this State a cheap as well as valuable sheet. We commence this enterprise with no little diffidence, being well aware that it requires arduous and enterprising exertions to sustain it with credit to the State and with justice to ourselves. We have, however, believed for some time that in the general improvement of the press in the State, something of this kind was called for, and that it was the duty of the press to furnish all the current news in the cheapest and most expeditious manner possible. We know that this is an untried experiment in our State, where heretofore the newspaper press has exhibited so little enterprise, but we feel confident that we can furnish as cheap, as neat and as valuable a sheet as can be found in any section of the country, if we are patronized with that liberality which we are determined to merit.

Our appearance is not such as we intend it shall be in a short time. We have ordered and are in daily expectation of new fonts of type, and when they arrive we intend to set our advertisements in smaller type than any we now use, and the body of our paper in the smaller, yet clear type we now use for editorials. We are satisfied that this is the only way in which we can afford to furnish what we would be willing to present to the reading public as a specimen of a cheap and frequent issue. This is the plan adopted by the press in other States, as we see in the Baltimore Sun, Richmond Dispatch, Charleston Sun, &c. These papers are generally of medium size, set in small, clear type, and present the news of the day in short, concise, summary paragraphs. It will be seen that our size is by no means contemptible, and we can assure our readers and the public generally, that when we have our arrangements completed, we will present them with a specimen of neat typography which will not yield to any in the whole country.

Our days of publication for the Tri-Weekly will be on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and hereafter for our Weekly on Saturday. This arrangement is made to enable us to send our paper to our subscribers in the eastern portion of the State; and if any thing of importance should transpire before our paper is mailed to our Western subscribers, we will issue a second edition or keep our paper open to insert a postscript conveying all news of importance. We trust this arrangement will suit all our subscribers, as we believe it to be the best which can be made.

We send our tri-weekly to all of our town subscribers, and to those who are convenient to the daily and tri-weekly routes. We trust that this will prove agreeable to all concerned, as we afford them more news, a larger amount of matter, and more frequent issues at a very small additional sum. If, however, it should not suit the views of any of our subscribers, we will take pleasure in accommodating them in whatever way they may desire, as soon as they give us information of their wishes.

Justice to ourselves, from the limited notice we have been able to give of the enterprise, and the very brief time given our friends to assist us in it, renders it prudent to make this arrangement, and if any should be displeased therewith they can simply return the paper marked "weekly," and we will cheerfully comply with their wishes.

☞ Be sure and put the address on all papers returned, else we shall be unable to attend to it.

☞ We present our first Telegraphic Dispatch for our Tri-weekly in another column, and we hope that it will be in our power to present them as frequently to our readers as there may be any news worthy of transmission over the wires. We are certain that we will be able to present all the current news of the country in advance of the Northern papers, if we meet with such encouragement as will secure us from all losses in thus attempting to satisfy the public mind in its desire for early and authentic information. The time has come when we must make an effort to uphold our Southern institutions, and we are certain, that amongst them all the Southern press deserves encouragement and support. If our people extend these to it, it can be made all and even more than the Northern press, which has been so extensively patronized by our people, has been or can be. We now give the people of North Carolina the opportunity of testing this, and we hope we will not err in so doing upon their patriotic and benevolent feelings.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Our usually quiet streets have presented quite a bustling and busy appearance since last Saturday. Our Legislators have been pouring in, in crowds, and everything is motion and activity. We see those who are earnest and sincere in their desires to do something for the honor, the credit and the welfare of the State, and those who are busily looking out for the loaves and fishes of public patronage, and the crumbs that drop from the public crib. Here we see a knot of men eagerly discussing some matter of interest to the State and the country, and there we see some eager office-hunter catching hold of the button hole of some "member," and with much earnestness, and no doubt with eloquence, urging his claims. Our business men, our merchants, our boarding houses and our hotels are all squaring themselves for the drops of comfort and of consolation which may fall to their share, and live, no doubt, in the constant hope that they will be individually and collectively much benefitted by this biennial meeting of the Legislature.

Upon the whole, the Legislators, as a body, are a good looking set of men, and we presume that there is an average amount of talent; and trust they have met with such a spirit of patriotism and of liberality as will do much for the credit and welfare of the State.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock M., the Senate was called to order by its former Clerk, H. W. Miller, Esq., and after the Senators were duly sworn by Wm. Thompson, Esq., a justice of the peace of the county of Wake, the Senate elected Hon. Weldon N. Edwards of Warren, Speaker, Hon. John Hill, Principal, and Gen. G. E. B. Singletary assistant Clerk.

The House of Commons was organized by the election of Hon. J. C. Dobbin of Cumberland speaker, Perrin Busbee Esq., Principal, and Thos. B. Bailey Esq., Assistant Clerk.

On taking the chairs, the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons, respectively, returned their thanks for the honor conferred upon them, in neat, eloquent and appropriate addresses.

For a detailed statement of the proceedings we refer to our columns, where they are reported at large.

POLICY OF JUDGE BERRIEN.

Judge Berrien, in an able speech lately delivered in Macon, Georgia, on the subject of Northern aggressions and the best means of arresting them, made the following suggestion:

"He does not desire that the convention should propose non-intercourse, as that would be an unconstitutional act, nor an import tax on goods of Northern manufacturers coming into the State, as that would be equally so. He thought that the best course the convention could adopt would be to recommend, for the ratification of the people, a law by which Northern goods, after they had arrived in Georgia, and had been delivered into the hands of the merchants, should be charged with a high discriminative tax.—The Judge thought that, by this measure, the importation of Northern goods would be greatly abridged, Georgia manufacturers would be encouraged, and the Northern producers would be awakened to a sense of the power of the South to protect their own interests."

We have never been in favor of extreme measures, when they could by any possibility be avoided; but we have always believed, and still believe it to be the duty of the South to maintain her rights fearlessly and boldly, and finally to repel unlawful aggression from whatever quarter it may come. Still we think that all peaceable and legal steps should be taken to secure to the South the enjoyment of her constitutional rights, before the extreme and violent ones of disunion or secession are resorted to. The South acquiesces in and defends the adjustment measures of the last session of Congress, and believes and declares the execution of the Fugitive Slave Bill to be absolutely necessary to her welfare, and the condition upon which she can remain in the Union. Should it then, appear upon a little longer trial, that the Northern people are determined either to repeal, materially modify, or practically to nullify the Fugitive Slave Law, by preventing its execution by violent and unlawful resistance, then we think the remedy proposed by Judge Berrien in the foregoing extract, should be tried by all the Southern States, as at once the mildest, most peaceable, as well as the most effectual remedy which could be adopted. We would advise no hasty and inconsiderate action on a matter of so much importance. There are many honest, faithful, upright and Union-loving citizens at the North who will use all their exertion and all their influence to prevent riotous and armed resistance to this law. We should give them a full opportunity to test the devotion of the whole people of the North to the Union, and if they finally deny us the benefit of this law, our action should be bold, prompt and decisive.

Perhaps before the adjournment of our Legislature, which is now in session, it may be ascertained with sufficient certainty what course the North will pursue, for some decisive action by that body. If so, we would advise this expedient as a just retaliatory measure. It will protect Southern interests most effectually. It will work well for the *Union*, as well as for the *South*. If the North does not now believe the South is *one* in earnest in the position which she takes, she would be forced *then* to acknowledge it. It will soon touch the consciences of our Northern brethren through that most delicate of all nerves, *the pocket nerve*. They will relent, repent, reform and pause in their mad career, stop the mouths of fanatics in their midst, and listen to the voice of reason and of justice. Madness will no longer rule the hour, but a chance will be left of restoring and forever establishing those cherished relations of amity between the two sections which have heretofore excited the admiration of the world.

In the meantime, the South will have an opportunity for bringing out and developing to their utmost capacity her own resources, and for testing her ability to do what all considerate men believe she can do. Her commerce, now comparatively small, will be extended and made profitable. Direct intercourse with the principal commercial marts of Europe and other foreign countries will be established. Manufactures of every discription will be successfully commenced and prosecuted with profit. Mechanics and the mechanic arts will be encouraged and sustained. Works of internal improvement will be projected through all parts of our territory. Capital, enterprise and population will flow in steadily upon us. We will be the strong, the populous, the opulent and the powerful—the North, the weak, the dependent and powerless. She will be humbled when she sees her power and her influence leaving her; she will plead again for our trade, and will cling to the Union of the States as a safe-guard and protection from foreign foes. The South will deal kindly, justly and affectionately with her, as she has ever done, and our glorious Union will be saved and endure forever.

But, it may be objected to this, by some, that our merchants and tradesmen would still sell Northern-made and Northern-imported goods, and make the purchasers pay the enhanced cost produced by this tax. To this, we reply, this will be obviated in two ways: they will find it to their advantage to purchase goods manufactured in our midst, and imported directly to our own seaport towns; and the tax can be made so high that nobody would buy from them, it amounting to an entire prohibition.

It may be further objected, that this would be harsh and unkind. We think not under all the circumstances. Would simply refusing to take their wares and "notions" be as much so as their conduct has been, in *robbing* us forcibly and unjustly of our property? The friendly spirit and forbearance have been all on our side, and this would compel them to appreciate our former action towards them, and be manifest a willingness to restore and maintain friendly relations.

But, it is thought by some, to be unconstitutional. We do not think it to be so; for our Legislature and the Legislature of every State, have a right to tax every species of property *in the hands of their own citizens*. Our Legislature has done it often to raise revenue and protect our own labor and capital, and it has the perfect right, *under the constitution*, to do it again.

CENTRAL ROAD.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; neglected, all is lost."

We took occasion in our last paper, to make some remarks in regard to the turnpike west, from Salisbury, to the Georgia line; in which it was also stated to be the opinion of the engineer and all those connected with the survey, that there could not be found a more favorable route for the construction of a railroad to the Tennessee line.* We cannot refrain from expressing our earnest desire that our Legislature, now in session, should take this enterprise in hand, and push it on to a successful completion.

There are many reasons which urge the building of this road in preference to the Turnpike. It would be but a continuation and extension of the Central Road through one of the healthiest, most desirable and most productive portions of the State. It would cost the State but comparatively little more than the Turnpike, when we take into consideration the increased advantages which a railroad has over all other works of the kind. And in addition to that the Southern States are now commencing to establish a home policy, by means of which each State is attempting to offer inducements for the trade of her neighbors, and North Carolina should not be behindhand in this contest. Virginia on one side, and South Carolina on the other, are making gigantic efforts to concentrate into their ports the trade of many of the States of the valley of the Mississippi, and to draw the travel from those States through their borders. Now is *the time* for North Carolina to take the "flood tide" which may "lead her on to fortune" and to prosperity. If she permits her neighbors to take advantage of the favorable posture of affairs, and neglects to improve this, the best opportunity she has ever had of commencing and successfully carrying out a plan of improvement which will do much to advance the interests of all classes in her borders, many generations may pass before she will be able to recover from the unfortunate position into which her apathy and carelessness will have thrown her.

We look upon it as of the utmost importance to the interests of the State that the work which was so nobly commenced by our last Legislature should be carried out by the present one. Let this great Central road be extended east through Newbern, to Beaufort, and west to the Tennessee line, and we will have a continuous line of communication through the whole length of our State, to one of the best harbors on the Atlantic coast, which we fully believe will be extended by our sister State of Tennessee, so as to make the connection complete between the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic coast, within the limits of our State. Will not our Legislators give this subject that serious consideration which the subject demands? Will they not carry out the liberal and enlightened policy so nobly commenced by the patriotic members of the last Legislature? We are aware that many of them come here pledged to vote for no new work of the kind at present: but we submit to them that *this is no new work; it is only the completion of one already commenced*. The faith and credit of the State are pledged to the completion of the Central Road; it can only be improved and made more profitable by the completion of the *whole* plan, and our necessities imperatively demand bold and decisive action. Shall we have the pleasure of chronicling the success of this great and important work?

The whole South, it is agreed, must take advantage of the present to commence and carry on successfully, not only manufactures of all kinds, but speedy and direct importations from foreign ports directly to their own harbors. The necessities and position of the South force her to such a course; and every State should take a part in this enterprise. The policy of North Carolina, heretofore, has kept her far behind her sisters, and now, when she has a chance to redeem herself from the dependence under which she has been so long laboring, the opportunity should not be lost. We have a fine harbor already, to which direct importations have commenced. If encouraged, they must succeed, and the only reason why they cannot, is that the Southern people will be wilfully blind to their true interest.

We take great pleasure in inserting the subjoined advertisement, free of charge, which we find in the Wilmington Commercial, which breaks upon us as the view of land did upon the eyes of the enraptured Columbus, when he first discovered this great continent. We publish this with pleasure and pride, and should be highly delighted if it were in our power to chronicle hundreds of instances of the kind. Should North Carolina adopt the policy which we have imperfectly indicated, we do not hesitate to say that she may compete successfully in importations with any of her sister States. She has productions which she can export, and which are now exported through the ports of other States, and in return for these, she can bring back such articles as may be necessary for her own consumption, without being dependent upon those States which insult and abuse her, and unlawfully and unjustly deprive her of her property.

* The whole length of this road was misstated in the first numbers of our last issue, which was discovered and corrected before the whole edition was struck off. It should be, the distance from Salisbury, by Asheville, (125 miles) to the Tennessee line, 140 miles more—in all 165 miles, instead of 255 miles, as by mistake we had it in our last issue.)

PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH.

I HAVE just received a large stock of China, Glass, and Queen's Ware, direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail. To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States.—I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examing them.

ALEX. McRAE,

Nov. 9:1850.

SUMMARY.

KOSSUTH.

It is said that Kossuth has obtained permission to leave the Ottoman empire, and will, with many other of the Koutaya prisoners repair to the United States with the view of making it their future home.—*Warrenton News.*

New Work.—Col. BLISS, the aid of Gen. TAYLOR in the Mexican war, and afterwards his son-in-law, is said to be preparing a history of all the old General's battles. Col BLISS was a participator in nearly all that he is about to describe, and his work will be both interesting and authentic.

Commissioner of Tennessee.—Nath'l J. Palmer, Esq. of Milton, has been appointed by Gov. Trousdale, of Tennessee, Commissioner of that State for the State of North Carolina, to take the Probate of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and other instruments of writing to be used in that State; and also to take Depositions and Affidavits to be read in the Courts of that State.

ANOTHER PAPER IN WASHINGTON.—We find in the Washington papers (says the Baltimore Sun) the prospectus of "*The Constitution*," a new daily paper, shortly to be published at the seat of the National Government, by Robert Farnham & Co., as the organ of the great Union Party of the United States. The publishers declare that the efforts of the Union party can alone avert the "greatest calamity which could possibly befal this country." The paper will recognize no man as a whig or as a democrat, but every one as a friend or a foe to the Union, the Constitution and the Laws.

THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.—*New Building.*—The printing establishment of this journal was destroyed by fire in February last, since which time the proprietors have procured granite from Quincy, Mass., and erected a four story building, running from Camp street to Bank place, and are now occupying the same. It is described as one of the most commodious and among the handsomest buildings in the Southern States. Thus Messrs. Lamsden & Co. have added a monument to their adopted city, and made a complete establishment for their own extensive business.

THE ENGLISH (says the Baltimore Sun) are beginning to think that our fugitive slaves who have run to Canada would form a good population for the West Indies. They propose that those islands should form an asylum for all our fugitive slaves.

We regret to learn from the Wilmington Commercial, that the dwelling house of Henry Nutt, Esq. was accidentally consumed by fire on the 9th inst.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—No choice for Governor by the people.

The Senate will consist of 19 Whigs and 22 Opposition, or Coalitionists. In five precints there is no choice, and two doubtful.

The House, as far as heard from, stands 158 whigs 148 opposition and no choice in 91 towns.

A UNION VICTORY.—The Macon Journal and Messenger says:—"An election for Marshal of the city of Columbus, Georgia, occurred on Saturday last. We are informed, by telegraphic despatch, that it was made a test question, and that Robinson, the Union candidate was chosen by *one hundred and fifty majority*. Muscogee county, it is well known, has been *the hot-bed* of disunion; and judging from the tone of the Times and Sentinel, we had supposed that seven-tenths of the people there subsisted entirely upon '*fire*.' The result of this little election, however, proves that disunion has no foothold even in Muscogee."

SINGULAR.—The Boston Transcript mentions as a well authenticated fact that a young lady in that city had a frightful dream last Saturday night two weeks, that her absent brother had been killed, and she awoke by her cries a lady who slept near her to whom she related her dream. The lady endeavored to soothe her fears and finally persuaded her to retire once more to bed, and try to forget the dream. The next Monday morning the young lady received a telegraphic despatch, announcing that her brother, a brakeman on the Western Railroad, had fallen from the cars on one of the freight trains, and been run over and instantly killed. The accident happened at two o'clock on Sunday morning, precisely about the time of the dream.

PRICE OF LABOR IN SARDINIA.—A letter from Turin, Sardinia, to the Newark Advertiser, says the average price of land there is about $266 per acre, and that it is generally owned by nobles. The letter adds:

"A field-laborer, who understands his business thoroughly, receives the sum of 100 francs, ($19) per year, and, if he behaves himself, a present of two shirts and a pair of pantaloons from his master. A farm woman gets for one year's slavery, 30 francs ($6) and a coarse dress or two. A man who boards himself, takes service for a year at $70. A woman for $40! You ask how they live—"*polenta*," is the answer—Indian meal baked between hot stones, and cabbages for extra feasts. Upon the railway and public roads, a smart, first-rate man can earn 30 cents per day in summer, and 25 in winter, boarding himself—the average is below this. A woman "navvy," and there are thousands of them who pick, dig, spade, wheel and dump, receives 14 cents, and an active boy 12. A horse, cart and man can be had for 85 cents per day, where large forces are required. The excavations on the railway are, in part, made by lusty women, who carry away the dirt in baskets upon their heads.

BENNET COWHIDED.

James Gordon Bennet, the notorious editor of the New-York *Herald*, received a cowhiding in Broadway on Saturday morning, from the hands of John Graham, the late Democratic candidate for the New York District Attorney Generalship, in consequence of Bennett's having assailed him in the columns of his paper with great vindictiveness and personality. Unfortunately for poor Bennett, there is hardly a man in the United States, the cowhiding of whom would produce less sympathy. But by this time Bennett must be accustomed to the operation.

REV. THOMAS MEREDITH.

It is our mournful duty to announce to the readers of this paper the death of him who as its Editor has so long labored for their instruction and benefit. The REV. THOMAS MEREDITH departed this life on Wednesday Nov. 13th, in the 56th year of his age. He had been for many years an invalid, his disease terminating in dropsy of the chest. He was born in Bucks county Pennsylvania not far from the city of Philadelphia, on the 7th of July 1795. *Recorder.*

THE NAG'S HEAD CONVENTION.

This body met in this place on Thursday the 7th inst., and continued its session until the afternoon of Friday. Great regret was felt for the absence of the President who was prevented from attending by the press of engagements consequent upon his journey to Raleigh whither he goes as a member of the Legislature. We are glad to perceive that the enthusiasm and zeal which has heretofore characterized the efforts of their great improvement is unabated, that the people of the whole district, (Currituck is not hostile to the scheme as was supposed) intends to redouble their diligence and energy in the prosecution of the work. Col. Outlaw will bring it to the notice of Congress at an early period of the next session, and we hope that that body in fixing an appropriation for Nag's Head will remember that of all the members of this brotherhood of States, North Carolina has received perhaps the least assistance from the General Government. The Convention will meet again in Plymouth on the first Thursday after the third Monday in May 1851.

Albemarle (Edenton) Bulletin.

Gen. Cass—His implicatice "rebuke" of Gen. Millison—Or, Gen. Cass vs. Gen. Millison.

Gen. Cass said—"Your own Senator Dickinson, who deserves every thing, and Mr. Foote, and the noble man Henry Clay, that great man Dan'l Webster, and others whose names are written in the hearts of the American people, and who will go down to posterity written in the brightest pages of American history—all these aided in settling it. Fellow citizens all these men—North, South, East and West—fought the great fight, but it was not they who triumphed. The *Country* triumphed—triumphed over nobody, achieved a victory without injuring any one; but a *victory that supports the principles of freedom and the constitution of the country, I hope, forever.*"

THE CASE FAIRLY STATED.

The Newburgh *Gazette* makes the following clear statement of the issue presented to the people of New York:

"*Sectionalism and Nationality.*—Such is the issue now presented the Whig party. Those who think with Mr. Seward, that slavery agitation, with its fearful but necessary concomitants, is of more importance than the Union, and of greater moment than the observance of written laws and constitutions, when they happen to conflict with one's individual notions, will of course, range themselves on the side of Sectionalism; while those who think with the Administration, and with Clay, Webster, &c., that the Union ought to be preserved, and the laws and Constitution faithfully obeyed, whether their requirements jump with one's individual notions or not, will range themselves on the side of Nationality. Can we be mistaken in supposing that nine-tenths of the Whig party, whatever be their present feelings upon the subject, will ultimately place themselves on the latter platform. In no other way can they preserve their existence as a party, or recommend themselves to the confidence and respect of the people."

NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

This body re-assembled in Nashville on the 11th inst., pursuant to adjourment, and was organised by the appointment of Gov. McDonald of Ga., as Chairman. The Governor made a very eloquent opening address, which smacked strongly of secession. After organising, the convention adjourned until 12 o'clock the next day.

No roll was called, and there were only about 50 delegates present, but many more were hourly expected.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY.

We have made a discovery which *is* a discovery. A few weeks past we devoted sometime to writing dunning letters to our patrons, one of which we accidentally sealed with a *black wafer*, having a box of colored wafers before us—see the answer to *that* letter. As we shall take out a patent for the discovery we hope our cotemporaries will not infringe upon our rights, ere we do it.—*Ala. Argus.*

MR. EDITOR:

Dear Sir—Yours of the 3d inst., only came to hand by last night's mail, and on seeing that the letter was sealed with a black wafer, I feared some dreadful calamity or catastrophe had befell the writer or his friend, but upon opening it, I found it only contained a very polite *dun*. Well, the idea of a letter for money being in mourning, was a new one to me, and has had serious effects upon my feelings—so much so that I have hastened to remit you the amount due. And here let me say that I believe you are the first Editor that I have ever paid without being sued attached or dunned twenty times.

John Wm. Hill was convicted in Philadelphia, on Thursday, of carrying concealed weapons, and sentenced to a fine of $20 and 2 years imprisonment.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

Entire State heard from officially. Hunt's majority, 270.

Horace Man has been elected by 500 maj'y over all his opponents, tho' he was not the nominee.

The Free-soilers fired a salute of one hundred guns, on account of his election. They had great rejoicing and consider their triumph in his election a great triumph for the principles they espouse.

BOSTON NOTIONS.

The following will give our readers some idea of the notions now prevailing among the fanatics who now seem to have the ascendancy in Boston.

THEODORE PARKER, an eminent writer and preacher, thus expounds his views to the good people of Boston. Hear him hobl forth:

"It is plain to me that it is the natural duty of citizens *to rescue every fugitive slave* from the hands of the Marshal, who essays to return him to bondage, to do it peacably if they can, forcibly if they must, but by all means to do it. * * * But this I say solemnly, that I will do all in my power to rescue any fugitive slave from the hands of any officer who attempts to return him to bondage...

"Our army swore terribly in Flanders," said my uncle Toby—"but nothing to this."

THE FUGITIVES AND BOSTON.—*Why did not the U. S. Marshal do his Duty.*—The Washington Republic in announcing the fact that Crafts and his wife, the Fugitive slaves, have sailed for England, makes the following remarks:

The newspapers inform us that there has been no difficulty in the way of executing the law. Public meetings of citizens, in large numbers, express the determination and ability to enforce the law. There seems to have been no reason why the law should not have been executed, and yet the warrants in the marshal's office were not served, and we hear of no attempt having been made to serve them, and the fugitives have escaped to England.

It may well be that two persons who managed to escape from a plantation in Georgia, and pass unarrested through the intervening slave till they reached the free States, were able to elude the vigilance of the marshal, and to effect their escape in his despite. But the public have a right to expect some more satisfactory account than has yet appeared of the reasons which have prevented the execution of the process, and which have caused the seeming neglect of his duty by the marsal of the district.

If we can place any reliance on the most reliable journals of Boston, there is a determination on the part of her citizens to uphold the execution of the laws. In our judgment, the marshal owes it to the city to which he belongs to explain the causes, which will doubtless be satisfactory, that have prevented him from the discharge of his duty before the final escape of the fugitives.

BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING.

We learn with much pleasure, that our friend E. Myers, the enterprising merchant in Salisbury, who advertises in the Republican, sold, a few days since, to a worthy citizen of "old Lincoln," a bill of goods amounting to over $700. The purchaser is highly pleased with his bargain and when he needs another supply, he will be very apt to call again at the "Sign of the Red Flag."

Thus it is. The merchant who advertises extensively, not only secures a great custom, which enables him to sell at short profits; but he bears the character of an enterprising liberal hearted man, and people like to deal with him; while the close fisted keep their goods on hand until they grow unfashionable, and become moth-eaten and, consequently unsaleable.—*Car. Republican.*

REV. RUFUS T. HEFLIN.

On Sabbath last, this gentleman who has occupied the station as a Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this City for the last two years, took leave of his Congregation.—The vast concourse of people, from the various congregations, who were assembled to hear his last sermon, gave evidence of the strong hold he has secured upon the effections and regard of our citizens—and the tear which dimmed the eyes and wet the cheeks of the members of his own Church, bore ample testimony of the sorrow they felt at parting with one whom they so dearly loved. Mr. Heflin, though but a young man, and young in the Christian ministry, has few superiors as a faithful pulpit laborer; while in his social intercourse with the members of his flock, as well as with the world, he has few equals.—He is industrious almost to a fault, liberal and affable—entirely destitute of sectarian bigotry and persecution, and humble and exemplary in all his deportment. Long may he live to exert the happy faculty which he possesses in an eminent degree, of silencing controversy and stilling the turbient spirit of discord, and of convincing by his strong reasoning and winning pursuasiveness, yet many sinners from the error of their way. Wherever his lot may be cast for the future we doubt whether he can have more devoted friends and admirers than he has left behind him in Raleigh

Spirit of the Age.

THANKSGIVING.

It was truly gratifying to observe the unanimity and alacrity with which Thursday, the day set apart for thanksgiving throughout the State, was observed in this city. Our Stores were all closed, secular business was suspended, and the churches opened for Divine service.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN BOSTON.

We learn from our Exchanges, that the Whigs and Democrats of Boston have held meetings and resolved that while the Fugitive slave law remained the law of the land it should be maintained. The Whigs, however, resolved that it should be modified. Whether this is the notion of the Democrats or not does not, appear from the record. We shall see.

But these meetings may have been held by the mere politicians of the two parties, and may not express the opinions of the great body of either of them.

POOR OLD HARTFORD.

At a public meeting in Hartford, Con. it was resolved that strenuous efforts should be made to repeal the fugitive law, and in the, mean time to obstruct its execution, and give all the aid and comfort in their power to the runaways.—Who could expect any good from Hartford!

"OH, TAKE YOUR TIME MISS LUCY."

On Friday last, William and Ellen CRAFTS the Georgia fugitive slaves, were married in Boston and left for England *via* Halifax, in contempt of the officers and laws of the United States, after successfully defying them for about two weeks.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TRANSMITTED FOR THE RALEIGH STAR.

Nashville Convention—Adjournment, &c.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 18.

Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida are represented—23 delegates in attendance.

The Convention has abandoned the old preamble and resolutions. New resolutions were adopted declaring Convention's attachment to the Union, and referring all difficulties to Congress for final adjustment.

Adjourned *sine die.*

TRANSMITTED FOR THE RALEIGH STAR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

The Markets.

To-day's sales of Cotton amount to 1600 bales. Fair Uplands bring 14¼; New Orleans 15¼.

Naval Stores are in good demand. Supply light. Rosin, No. 1 $2,75a$3,25. Spirits Turpentine 50 cents.

Flour—sales of 20,000 bbls.; ¼th advance.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.

Flour.—Sales of Howard Street at $4,68.

Grain unchanged.

Tobacco very active.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.

A great Union Meeting will be held in Faneuil Hall on 26th. Hon. Daniel Webster is expected to speak.

Important from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.

Presidential election in Mexico, has taken place, but the result is undecided. Arista has not a majority, but the Trait d'Union says he will certainly be elected.

Mexico is in a terrible condition regarding robbers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

Three days later from Europe.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

Halifax, Nov. 16.

The Cambria arrived yesterday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 2d instant.

Cotton has declined one-eighth of a penny.

Rosin in demand at full prices.

Tobacco active and advancing.

Sugar firm—Coffee quiet—Breadstuffs dull.

POLITICAL.

The political advices are somewhat more interesting than usual, though not very important.

ENGLAND.—The Church of England through her Ministers and Bishops, seconded by the journals, is calling for penal enactments to extinguish the new titles assumed by the Roman Hierarchy.

FRANCE.—The Turkish Government has demanded the good offices of France and England against the menaces of Austria.

GERMANY.—Russia's proposals have been peremptorily refused, and Denmark is unwilling to mediation in the settlement of the Danish difficulties.

THE BEAUTIFUL.—We take the following, by Uriah H Judah, from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce:

List, reader, list, I will tell what is beautiful—

A good man struggling with misfortune, and preserving untainted his reputation.

A dutiful child obeying the mandates of parents, and walking in the paths of righteousness.

Sinful mortality on bended knees, craving from on High a pardon for past transgressions, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us."

Men, like Clay and Webster, trying to cement still stronger and more indissolubly the bonds of unity, so as to transmit to prosperity, in its pristine state, Heaven and Washington's boon of liberty.

Mortality relieving the wants of morality by advancing the cause of the destitute:

For 'tis most beautiful to roam 'mid the forsaken haunts of despair, to still the groans of sorrow and spread bread on the empty tables of the famishing. Ay! and rescue the fallen and make glad the overcharged heart of the oppressed;

"Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain;
And, with some sweet oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the foul bosom of that perilous stuff
That weighs upon the heart."

And beautiful is woman around the fever's bed of sickness, pillowing the pale cheek, bathing and binding up the fainting brow, and like a form of bright whispering "hope" where else there had been none:

When man is waxing frail,
And his hand is thin and weak,
And his lips are parched and pale,
And wan and white his cheek—
Oh then doth woman prove
Her constancy and love.

'Tis beautiful to cast over the foibles of the brother worm the broad and divine mantle of mercy and to forgive thy erring sister, as thou wouldst that Heaven may be merciful to thee a sinner!

* * * * * * *

God has given us a a beautiful world as a transitory abode; and the rivers, the streams, the fields, the flowers, the birds, the trees, and all around are beautiful.

The sun is beautiful as he ascends the sparkling sky and the moon, as she reflects her brilliant rays o'er the head of all.

And thou, Oh! High and Holy One, art the summit of all beauty:

Beautiful is thy realm!
And thy throne!
And thy promise to man,
And thy protecting care!

The angels of Paradise are beautiful; the spirit's assent is beautiful; the soul in its purified condition is beautiful.

And, beautiful—superlatively beautiful—and most melodious will be the sound of the "Archangel's trump" to those who on that eventful and final morn, shall have awarded to them life everlasting:

If God hath made this world so fair,
Where sin and death abound—
How beautiful beyond compare
Will Paradise be found!

We learn from the Patriot that T. Fentress, Esqr., of Guilford, lately sent a lot of copper ore from his lands to Baltimore for examination and assay. It turned out 20 per cent. of pure copper, besides considerable gold.