who are only carrying out their hellish work, and that with every possible evidence of their guilt. Now, where is the community, either heathen or pagan, that would not inflict stringent and severe punishment upon them? We would inquire what is the difference whether these crimes are commited by Ministers of the Gospel, Politicians, or Abolitionists, who, upon all occasions, are appointing meetings, and attend them in person, and, by the most inflammatory addresses, arguments and exhortations, do excite the passions of the multitude, to tear down houses, trample upon all law, by maiming public officers in discharge of their duties, and taking the lives of their fellow citizens? If such are not amenable to law, and punishable for nullification and high treason, and will not be punished for the same, or in some way for their murderous and seditious conduct, then we may bid adieu to all *Union* in these now happy States!!! Until all this is corrected at the North, they cannot find fault with the South for complaining against them; and if they shall be the cause of making the more unfortunate ultras of the South, secessionists, to take a positive stand on this mighty question, the blame must and will fall *on the North.* A CITIZEN OF THE UNION.

For the Star.

MR. EDITOR:—The writer, under the signature of "Subscriber," which appeared in a late number of the Star, had not the most remote idea of getting into a controversy with any one about the Central Railroad; but only to call upon all interested in Internal Improvements, to do all they could for the benefit of our own State and people; and consequently our intention was the very opposite from the fears of our friend "Common Sense" in the Register. And it is hoped that such a dire calamity as he divulges will not come upon our people. If he had not expressed such grave fears, and made such great developments, in answer to the article in the Star, there would have been no need for further remark. But he breathes so quick and is so free to utter his groundless fears, he has disclosed more than our community could have expected on this subject. He sagely tells us, "That the writer would have saved his unnecessary alarm, if he had known as others know, that the petition from Raleigh, *pro* or *con* would have no effect." This is precisely what the writer in the Star felt and thought, as well as the wish and belief of nearly the whole State. But it is quite a question, whether this was the feeling and the wish of the first petioners by memorial. This we will leave to "Common Sense" to answer, for the good of the people and the State.

But he says, "One thing we do know, that if it had been understood by the last Legislature, that this road would be so located, as to prevent a junction with the Raleigh and Gaston Road, the charter could not have been passed, and if passed, the stock could never have been taken." This is more than we could have expected from "Common Sense;" but if we put this with his "*pro* and *con*.", we will then be able to arrive at his meaning. One thing, we think, was very certain, that if it had been known, that it would be connected with the Raleigh and Gaston Road, that the bill could not have then passed.

But how very warm are his attachments for the Central road, and for Wilmington in particular, when he says, "That she may be able to rival her neighbor Newbern, in the race of prosperity and popularity." Of course this rivalry is not intended to be with any of our sister States, but with Newbern, which at this time has no means of competing with any one: and "Common Sense" shows his very great interest in this matter, when he says, "In this anticipated prosperity of our friends, East and West, if our community shall fail to enjoy their proper share, we shall be indebted to the correspondent of the Star and his fellow laborers, at least as far as their labors could effect any thing." Now, if he intends that this *any thing* means the keeping of the Central road from running into the Raleigh and Gaston Depot, this much the writer in the Star did not think they could do themselves; but they did hope that the good sense of the President and Directors would certainly do it.

But "Common Sense" passes rather a bravado, or threat, when he observes, "If the Mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet will go to the Mountain." This is strong and clear. No one can misunderstand it. But to make his case still more clear, he tells us that "If the North Carolina Road cannot approach the Raleigh and Gaston Road, except at an elevation of 15 feet above the level, the Raleigh and Gaston road will approach the more dignified rival (by leave of the Legislature, upon *equal terms*, and *some miles west of Raleigh*) when this correspondent may find that when he and others peiled the interest of the City to secure the patronage of *Hotels*, or the employment of drays, the notable fact will be developed, that if they have not committed a *faux pas*, they may have been used as *cat's paws*." All this the reading community will perfectly understand. But "Common Sense" may rest assured, that the writer in the Star has *never* lent his aid for any one Hotel, but for the good of the *whole State*. But it is not for him to say whether "Common Sense" can assure the public this much. All that we want in this thing is, the greatest amount of good from these public works to the *whole State*, and we hope that the Central Railroad will render all the assistance possible, for a *suitable* and *proper* connection with the Raleigh and Gaston Road, for the good of the East and West.—Therefore, let not "Common Sense" and his friends to locate the Raleigh and Gaston Road, as to enable them to get the praise of the *entire State*, for their pure and disinterested feelings, when he says, that "it may be located *some miles west of Raleigh*!" A SUBSCRIBER.

WELDON AND PETERSBURG.—There has been recently a very pretty instance of sociability and kindness between these two places. The Church at Weldon was in rather a dilapidated state, and the ladies of that place, in public meeting, urged Mr. James F. Simmons to visit Petersburg and solicit subscriptions, as their town was small and its means rather limited, and as it was deemed that the commercial intercourse with Petersburg was such as justified expectations of aid from her liberal citizens. Of course Petersburg, a very gallant place as it is, could not resist such an appeal. It contributed liberally, and the missionary of the ladies went back to weldon with a sum commensurate with the object, which was ordered to be appropriated accordingly. The ladies in public meeting, publicly tendered their thanks to the people of Petersburg in very handsome terms. The act was a very creditable one, blessing the givers and the receivers. *Rich. Dis.*

Items of News.

Rhett and Duncan are the only two secessionists elected to the Southern Congress from South Carolina, and they by a very close vote.

Judge SCARBURG has been elected to fill the chair of Law Professor in the College of William and Mary, Virginia, rendered vacant by the death of Judge BEVERLY TUCKER. The Judge has accepted the appointment.

PROFESSOR TUOMEY, of Alabama, is about to visit Virginia, by invitation from the Governor of the State, for the purpose of examining into the practicability of extending the James river and Kanawha Canal to the Ohio. This is an honorable testimony to Prof. T's reputation as an engineer.

TENNESSEE.—The Hon. Wm. B. Campbell, the whig Governor elect of Tennessee, was inaugurated on Thursday 16th inst. in the presence of both branches of the Legislature.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.

Special Minister From Spain.—There is much interest manifested in diplomatic circles relative to the expected arrival of a Special Minister from Spain, to demand satisfaction of the United States Government loss to Spain for the and Cuba from the late invasion of Cuba.

Long John Wentworth, editor of the Chicago Democrat, and member of the last Congress, is decidedly opposed to the nomination of Gen. Cass. He "*goes* his length, (six feet eight inches) for a "new man."

MONTPELER, Vt., Oct. 17.

Delegates to the National Whig Convention.—The Whig State Convention, which assembled here yesterday, appointed the following delegates to the National Whig Convention:—Justin S. Morrill and Harsy Bradley, delegates at large; Isaac J Wright, C. Coolidge, Wm. Nash and Hezekiah H. Reed, from the districts.

The convention also passed resolutions declaring that the Whigs of Vermont entertain no preferences as to men that would not be cheerfully yielded for the good of the Whig cause.

The Journal, says:—The Directors of the North Carolina Central Railroad have excluded the use of all ardent spirits from the hands laboring on their great work. Messrs. Bland & Dunn, contractors for the Stage route to the western portion of North Carolina, have determined to employ none but temperance men as drivers on their whole line. This tells well for North Carolina.

Every day something new, "turns up," as Micawber would say. We saw chronicled lately the invention of a cold water steam engine; and now we see it stated that a gentleman in New port (Ky.) is perfecting an application of Electricity for propelling a box containing letters, over wires, from place to place, on the telegraphic principle.

FATAL COLLISION.—We learn that a collision occurred at Acquira Creek on Tuesday morning last between two baggage agents on the line between Charleston and Washington, Mr. Cantwell and Mr. Morrison, which, it is feared, will prove fatal to the latter.—A misunderstanding had grown up between the two individuals respecting some checks or baggage. Cantwell inflicted several severe wounds upon Morrison, from which a medical gentleman present declared he could not recover. We know nothing of the merits of the case, or of the circumstances attending the collision.

DISTRESSING EVENT.—About 3 P. M., yesterday, says the Richmond Enquirer of the 21st inst., we are pained to announce, John Enders Esq., one of our oldest and most venerable citizens, fell to the ground from the breaking of a ladder raised against one of his new warehouses on the Dock. He fell some twenty feet, his head striking the ground, and, his skull being fractured, died in about ten minutes. He was universally respected and his melancholy death is deeply regretted.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

Storm and Damage—Two Horrid Murders.—There was a heavy northeast storm last night, which has been continued nearly all to-day also. But little damage was done to the shipping, but trees and signs were blown down in all parts of the city.

Thomas Davis a rigger, living in Charter street just returned from California, murdered his sister to day, aged 23, because she had married contrary to his wishes. He cut her throat, and tore out her windpipe, in a fit of delirium tremens. She was a beautiful girl, and the deed has caused great excitement.—The murderer was arrested.

A man named Owen Sullivan, living in Atkinson street, beat his wife to death last night, and has since fled.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17.

Pardon Peckham, aged 92, a soilder of the Revolution, was killed on the railroad track 15 miles from this city, yesterday. He could not get off the track quick enough, and was knocked down by the engine, and immediately killed.

Jenny Lind takes farewell this evening, and starts to-morrow for Toronto.

CAMPHENE.—Some damage was done in this town a few days ago, and a house had nearly been set on fire, by a camphene lamp being upset.—*Fay. Obs.*

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 20.

The Syracuse Treason.—Judge Conklin this morning required all the parties arrested for participating in the late outrage in Syracuse to give bail for their appearance at the next term of the U. S. Court at Buffalo, on the 2nd Tuesday in November. The offence with which the parties stand charged is misdemeanor, not treason.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 19.

The Steamer Pampero.—The trial in the case of the steamer Pampero, recently seized by the U. S. authorities for being engaged in the late Lopez expedition, has been postponed—as we learn from St. Augustine, Florida—till December, to enable the Government to obtain evidence from New Orleans and elsewhere.

MOBILE, Oct. 18.

Still Later From California.—The steamship Brother Jonathan, from Chagres, for New York, put into this port for coal. She brings 128 passengers, and dates from San Francisco to the 14th ult., and from Chagres of the 4th inst.

The Vigilance Committee have rescinded in in favor of the authorities.

The Washington Telegraph says:

Consul at Havana.—Judge Sharkie, of Missisippi, has been appointed by the President Consul of the United States at Havana, vice Owen, removed, and *has accepted the appointment!*

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 20.

Bank Defalcation.—Mr. Reid, the Teller of the Tennessee State Bank, has been found to be a defaulter to the extent of nearly $8,000, owing to errors and omissions, and not, it is said, from any disposition to defraud. The Bank will not suffer any loss, as his securities are ample.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.

Heavy Verdict in a Seduction Case.—The jury in the case of James Hoover against Edmund Wickerly, for the seduction of his daughter, rendered a verdict to day of $5000 for the plaintiff.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.

From Havana—assassination of Spanish Officers.—The Barque Abbott and Lord Baltimore have arrived here from Havana, bringing late dates. A letter from Havana says that the Spanish officers who captured Lopez have been secretly assassinated.

NEW ORLEANS, October 21, 3. P. M.

Later from Galveston—Wild Cat against the Revolutionists.—The steamer Mexico, from Galveston, arrived here to-day. Wild Cat having become dissatisfied, is moving towards Matamoras. It is supposed that he will act against the revolutionists under Carajal.

DEATH OF A WASHINGTON'S LIFE GUARDSMAN.—The Kennebec Journal says that Mr. Ezra Hodges, supposed to be the last of Washington's Life Guardsmen, died at East Vassalborough, Me., on the 1st inst., at the advanced age of 91 years.

TORONTO, Oct 20.

Jenny Lind in Canada.—The Jenny Lind excitement here is quite strong, and there was a great rush at the ticket sale this morning. All were disposed of in an hour and a half and not a quarter of the applicants supplied.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.

Mexican Revolution—Progress of Revolutionists.—Northern Mexico dates to the 16th instant, have been received by an arrival from the Brazos. Caravajal, the revolutionary leader, was within ten miles of Matamoras, with an army of ten thousand men, carrying every thing before him. Among his forces were 400 Texas rangers, and a discharged company of U. S. troops. It was the intention of Caravajal to attack the city of Matamoras on the next morning, the 17th.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.

Later From Mexico.—The insurrection under General Corajaval, in the northern part of Mexico, is making considerable progress. A large force of Texas Rangers have joined his standard, and Wild Cat, the Indian chief, has also gone to his assistance.

The Indians in western Texas are committing great depredations.

HOUSE DESTROYED BY A METEOR.—The English papers received by the steamer America, state that a house in Westminister street, London, belonging a carverand guilder, was set on fire and nearly destroyed by a meteor, which descended upon the roof in the shape of a ball of fire.

EVIL'S UPON EVILS.

Big fleas have little fleas,
And they lesser fleas to bite 'em,
And these have other fleas,
And'so "ad infinitum."

PORK.—The papers of the Western States inform us that the price of hogs ranges from $4 30 to $4 50 per 100 lbs., considerably higher than usual.—The quality and quantity are said to be above an average.

It is reported that Jerry, the fugitive Slave who escaped from Syracuse, was arrested in the city of New York Thursday.

Strong Anti-Slavery resolutions were introduced in the Vermont House of Representatives on Thursday. They were laid on the table.

Considerable anxiety prevailed in New Orleans on the 22d inst. in relation to the nonarrival at Havana of the steamship Falcon.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24, P. M.

Fugitive Slave Remanded, &c.—A fugitive slave, named Pierce, was arrested here to day, and remanded to the custody of his master.

The district Court to-day returned thirty-seven true bills against the Christians prisoners. Each indictment contains seven counts.

The returns from all the counties in the State, give Mr. Cobb a majority of 18,660 over his opponent.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—The Mayor of Portland has issued an address to the people of that city, upon the subject of the new liquor law. He says after an experience of three months, he regards the law as successful, and thinks that it will entirely suppress the sale of spirituous liquors, except as permitted by law for medicinal purposes.

THE CELEBRATION.

Thursday next, the 30th inst., is the day set apart for the Temperance Celebration in this City. The following is the order of exercises for the occasion.

The Subordinate Divisions will meet at Temperance Hall at half past 9 o'clock, A. M. and form procession, Divisions taking precedence according to No. of Charter, with music in front. At 10 o'clock the Procession will be joined by the members of the Grand Division, and then move up Fayetteville street to the Capital square, entering at the Southern gate.

Addresses will here be delivered by Professor HEWLETT, Dr. Wm. A. SHAW, and others.

After the Speaking, the Procession will again be formed, and passing round the Northern side of Capital square, will proceed up Hillsboro' street to the Masonic Hall, where the members of the Grand Division will retire from the procession.—The Subordinate Divisions will continue their march to Temperance Hall, where they will be dismissed.

Professor Hewlett will speak in the forenoon, and Dr. Shaw and others in the afternoon.

All members of the Order are fraternally invited to unite in the exercises of the day; and the Public generally to attend the Public Speaking in the Capital Square. The high reputation of the Speakers for their eloquence and ability, justify us in promising all who may favor us with their presence an intellectual feast.

☞ Should the weather be unfavorable for outdoor exercises, it is expected that the Presbyterian Church can be procured for the occasion.

Spirit of the Age.

NEUSE NAVIGATION COMPANY.—We understand that the Corps of Engineers engaged to survey Neuse River, began operations at New Berne on Thursday morning last. The survey has been commenced at New Berne and the party will proceed up the river as far as the Falls in Wake county. We believe that Col. Thompsom, the Chief Engineer, calculated that the survey could be completed in two or three months, so we may anticipate a full report upon the river by the first of February. The weather is now remarkable fine, afforded the party unusual advantages in making the examinations required. *Gold. Rep.*

SAVING THE UNION.

The following appears in the Raleigh *Standard* of last week:

"The truth is the only reliable hope for the salvation and perpetuation of the Union, is in a strict construction of the Constitution, and in the old-fashioned Jeffersonian and Jackson Democratic party of the country."

If this be the opinion of the Editor of the *Standard* he has made it up without the record. The history of the country will tell us, that such men as CLAY and WEBSTER have been chiefly instrumental in saving the Union, and they are both great leaders of the Whig party—we might mention many others—but designate two of the principal Whigs, who have the most influence with the party.

How will the democratic party save the Union? By leaguing with freesoilers in Massachusetts and New York and other States—by being in close communion with the abolitionists, who have insulted and wronged the South beyond endurance, and done all that has been done to weaken the cords that bind the Union together, and brought a peril upon the country, the consequences of which the wisest and the best of our public men are at a loss how to avert.

The Democrats of Massachusetts have sent an abolitionist to the United States Senate, and have united with that faction in sending members to the Legislature. The chief delinquent in the Syracuse affair is a distinguished Democrat, and there is one VAN BUREN of somewhat Democratic notoriety, who has raised a powerful band of freesoilers in the State of New York.

We do not say that northern whigs are sound on the question of Southern Rights, throughout all their ranks—but they are as sound as their opponents, who have already demonstrated against them—and without the security of these rights the Union cannot be preserved.

As to the old "Jeffersonian and Jackson Democratic party"—it is among the things that were and are not—and for the *Standard* to quote those names is but affectation—it is a humbug to catch the imagination; there is neither soundness nor sense in the pretension.

But no *party*, as such, will ever save this Union. Party has other matters to engage its attention besides that of the interests of the Union.—There is the distribution of the spoils, in hand and in perspective; the acquisition of money from the public crib, and the enjoyment of high station; family aggrandisement, the elevation of cliques, and incorporation of juntos. The Union will have to wait till the Presidential election is over, before it can receive the attention of politicians; and though there may be a great noise about "saving the Union," in the Democratic party, there will be nothing accredited on that score till after the expectants pass the ordeal of the distribution of the spoils—or the grievous disappointment of getting none. *Wil. Com.*

MR. FILLMORE AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The Washington Republic publishes the following article, giving an evidently well considered and just, if not authorized, explanation of the objects which Mr. Fillmore has prescribed to himself since he entered the Presidency:

THE PRESIDENCY.—We observe that the Democratic papers seek to create divisions and jealousies in the Whig ranks in relation to the Presidency, and in this connection misrepresent the position of Mr. Fillmore.

It is proper, in view of this fact, that those who have had the opportunity of knowing the sentiments of Mr. Fillmore on this subject, from the time of his accession to the office which he now holds, should render him an act of simple justice by a statement which is sustaind by the whole tenor of his public conduct.

On assuming the Presidency, Mr. Fillmore adopted as a rule of policy that his Administration should be carried on with a single reference to the public good. He was resolved, in spite of all local prejudices, and of all consequences personal to himself, that the constitutional and legal rights of every portion of the Union should be maintained; that the laws should be executed without partiality to sections or individuals; that the honor and good faith of the country should be maintained inviolate, no matter what temporary unpopularity it might bring upon the Administration, and without regard to the influence which such a course might exercise on the question of the successorship. He was resolved, in fine, that his Administration should be conducted on the most elevated principles of public duty; that the offices should be filled with the men best qualified to discharge their functions; and that the patronage and facilities of the Government should be employed only for the honor and advantage of the country, irrespective of the personal and political interest of any individual, either within or without the Administration. To this policy, adopted at the outset of his career, Mr. Fillmore has inflexibly adhered, and we doubt not will continue to adhere; nor has he at any time authorized suggestions, or encouraged expectations, contemplating a different course. He deems that the selection of a Presidential candidate should be left to the unbiassed action of the Whig party in Convention, that their natural and unforced expression may indicate the individual most acceptable to the great body of the Whigs, and most likely to command the suffrages of the majority

Mr. Fillmore's purpose has been, by a disinterested, national, and conservative course, to commend a Whig Administration to the favor of the American people.—Beyond this he has entered into no covenants, embarrassed himself by no committals, and seeks no reward but the support of his policy by the country he has endeavored faithfully to serve.

MOVEMENTS OF COSSUTH.

Protests of Austria against the Liberation of Kossuth—Refusal of Napoleon to allow Kossuth to enter France—Expulsion of Hungarians by the French.

The Austrain Court are in a terrible rage with Turkey, because of the liberation of Kossuth and the other Hungarian *detenus*. An angry protest has been presented, to which the Sultan, secure in the favor of England and the United States, has turned a deaf ear.

On the arrivel of the Mississippi at Marseilles, Kossuth and his friends being much affected with sea sickness, desired to recreate themselves by traveling across France by land and telegraph their wishes to Louis Napoleon and petitioned for a permit so to do, but in perfect keeping with his other acts, the President refused, a compliance with their prayers and they were obliged again to embark on board the Mississippi and leave for England, where it is understood the wife and children of Kossuth are to remain while he visits America. On the 27th, while wating for a reply to his petition to cross France, Kossuth's private secretary, Lieut. Colonel Jhaski, sent the following letter to the Mayor of Southampton, England:

"Not being able to give you exact information about the time of his Excellency's arrival at Southampton, still I feel gratified to be the organ of communication of his firm intention to go, in every case, for some few days, to England: which, should he be not permitted to execute directly from Marseilles, he has decided to proceed immediately to Gibraltar, and hence to visit England, and ask for an asylum for his children there, while he proceeds to the United States, to thank, personally, for the most generous aid and assistance which the people, Congress, and Government of the United States honored him with."

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The *Union* is persuaded that President Fillmore can never be trusted with the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, notwithstanding he joined in making it a Law.

But the *Union* is equally well persuaded that Mr. Douglas or General Cass would execute that law to the letter, though they were members of the Senate at the time it passed, and *omitted to vote for it.*

Will the *Union* explain? It is to General Cass and judge Douglas, we presume that Mr. Jefferson Davis alludes in his recent address to the people of Mississippi, when he says that the Fugitive Slave bill passed the Senate by the "absenteeism of the North."—*Republic.*

From the Observer.

PLANK ROAD MEETING AT JONES'S DISTILLERY, JOHNSTON COUNTY, ON FRIDAY, Oct. 17.—Pursuant to notice, a large number of the citizens of Johnston and Cumberland counties met, and organized by the appointment of John McLean, Esq Chairman, and Zachary Jones and B. H. Tomlinson, Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, and Messers. A. J. Leach, David McNeill, A. A. McKethan, and others; and then adjourned to re-assemble at Leachville to-morrow.

Meeting at Leachville, Oct. 18th.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Plank Road meeting assembled at this place, and was re-organized by the appointment of Dr. J. T. Leach Chairman, and Zachary Jones and Moses Kenan Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, David McNeill, A. A. McKethan, D. J. McAlister, and others, after which, on motion, the citizens in the neighborhood of Leachville, in the upper part of Johnston county, pledged themselves to construct, at the estimate of the Engineer, that portion of the Road from the Cumberland county line to Leachville, being within fifteen miles of the City of Raleigh.

The utmost good feeling was manifested, and a determination to make arrangements to carry into effect the resolution adopted immediately, entered into.

WHITE SLAVELY IN NEW YORK.—WRONGS OF SEDMPSTRESSES.

There has been a meeting of the Shirt Sewers of the city of New York, at which a report was made, respecting the inadequate wages paid to the Seamstresses, and disclosing a fearful amount of misery in their condition.

It appears that the price for making an ordinary cheap shirt, is from eight to ten cents; and, for the finest shirts, only from thirty to fifty cents. The price for making shirt collars varies from one to three cents. This is the price paid by the shops. There are benevolent Associations to hire shirt sewers at fair prices, but this does not seach the evil. The shopers understand them, and the slop-shops get the great mass of public patronage. These shops are generally kept by men, and very well clothed, fat, sleek and rosy animals they are. They grow rich upon the labor of women, and refuse to give them a just compensation for their labor. The consequences to the poor samstres ses are awful. They cannot live upon the price paid them at the shops. They must content themselves with food and lodgings which many negroes of the South would despise, and at last prematurely perish from ill health arising from confinement and want. Or, they are tempted into the ways of vice, and sell their souls for bread.

Here is Slavery of the worst kind! Why does Abolition pass it by, and expend its crocodile tears upon objects which do not need its compassion!

Richmond Republican.

SHOCKING MURDERER.—The Rev. Robert McNabb, of Carthage, Moore county, N. C. was cruelly murdered on Friday night last, in his own yard. We learn verbally, that a neighbor sat with him till 9 o'clock in the evening, after which Mr. McNabb took his pipe and went into the garden to smoke before retiring for the night. He did not return, nd his body was not found till the following morning at 10 o'clock, when, by following up the mark of blood from the garden, it was discovered in the woods, some 250 yards distant, horribly gashed, the head nearly severed from the body, with deep wounds in the side. Three of his own negroes were arrested, of whom two men are now in jail, without any positive testimony against them; but some suspicious circumstances, such as that a long knife and some clothing known to belong to one of them, cannot be found. It is supposed that the object of the murder was robbery, as Mr. McNabb was known to have had about $100 in his pocket, which has not been found.

A letter from Carthage says: "The deceased was a respectable Minister of the Baptist Church. He was a kind hearted and benevolent man, and in the eye of those who knew him best, his walk was blameless before the world." *Fay. Obs.*

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The London Morning Chronicle praises some Brussels carpets exhibited at the Fair, and which were woven upon powerlooms, at the manufactory of Mr. Bigelow, the inventor, in Massachusetts. The Chronicle says:

"Although various attempts have been made to adopt the power loom to carpet weaving in England, there is not, we believe, at this moment, any machinery perfected for that object. Our American brethoren have, therefore, gained another step ahead of us, and have won another laurel on this well-contested field of the industrial arts."

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The County of Edgecomb, which for several years refused to receive its quota of the Common School Fund, rejecting the system altogether, appears now, we are rejoiced to say, disposed to make up for lost time.—The county is divided into 42 School Districts, in 38 of which, we learn from the Tarborough Press, schools have been kept during the year ending 1st Oct. 1851. In 34 of the Districts, from which returns have been received, 1334 children have received instruction, viz: males 840, females 494. The amount expended for mition during the year is $3,244 98. *Fay. Obs.*

Foreign News.

Arrival of the Hermann.

The Hermann brings English dates to the 8th October.

Cotton in Liverpool, was firmer.

Kossuth was expected at Southampton on the 12th instant. He had published an address on the refusal of the French Government to allow him to pass through France, which displeased many of his English friends on account of its ultra tone. A plot has been divulged to assassinate Kossuth on his arrival at Southampton. Two Austrian *females* had left Vienna for that purpose, and the authorities had resolved to take every precaution to protect him from those fanatics.

No other news of general interest.

MARRIED.

In Forsyth, County, on the 23d september, by P. Barrow, Esq., Mr. Wm. W. Lawrence to Miss Elizabeth A. Manley.

In Chatham county, on the 7th inst., by Rev. Wm. Taylor, Mr. Orpheus S. Hanner, of Guilford to Miss Margaret E. Gholson, Daughter of George W. Gholson, Esq. of Chatham.

On the 12th inst. Mr. Isaac Colmon, formerly of Rockingham county, to Miss Charity C. daughter of Absalom Beason, Esq., of Forsyth County.

In Rutherford, 9th inst., Mr. Joseph B. Prince and Miss. Mary L. Lyle.

In Rutherford, 9th inst., Mr. Jos. C. Callahan and Miss Rachel Keeter.

In Buncombe, 1st. inst., Mr. J. S. Thompson and Miss Adaline Patton.

In Buncombe, 9th inst., Mr. Riley Searcy and and Miss Matilda Webb.

In Cabarrus County, on the 1st instant, Mr. Jacob Melchor to Miss Mary Stough.

Also, on the 4th instant, Mr. James Willaford, to Mrs. Eliza Black.

Also, on the 6th instant, Mr. R. L. Cochran to Miss Catharine Erwin.

Also, on the 7th instant, Dr. S. J. Gilmer to Miss M. M. Alexander.

Also, on the 8th instant, Mr. Jeremiah E. Boatian to Miss Eliza Weeks.

In Union, 9th inst., Mr. R. H. Stitt and Miss N. A. Howard.

On Tuesday, September 4th, Mr. Samuel D. Cathberston, of McDowell county, to Matilda Dellinger, of Watauga county.

On the 2nd October, Mr. Alford Deal to Mary, daughter of David Cathberston, Esq., all of McDowell county.

In Davie county, on 25th ultimo, Dr. T. J. Bryan, to Miss T. L. Luike.

In Iredell county, on the 8th instant, Mr. Edward Williford, to Miss Nancy T. Lowrance.

On the 9th instant, Mr. Simeon Cauble to Miss Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. James Honeycutt, both of Cabarrus county.

At Davidson College, on the 1st instant, Mr. E. L. Burney, of Greensboro', to Miss Martha H. Henderson, daughter of James P. Henderson.

In Stanly county, on the 14th ult., Mr. E. S. Moss to Miss Almira F. Parker, daughter of E. L. Parker, Esq.

On the 9th inst., Mr. Hugh McPhail to Miss Sarah Gillis.

In Moore county, on the 25 Sept., Mr. John Phillips, of Chatham, to Miss Isabella Mc Iver.

At Mt. Moriah, on Wednesday the 15th inst by Rev. J. B. Cheshire, Mr John Parker, of Mobile, to Miss Eliza J. Phillips—all of Edgecomb county.

DIED.

In Salisbury, on the 21st inst., of apoplexy, Dr. Pleasant Henderson, aged 50 years and 18 days, one of the brightest ornaments of the profession.

At her residence in Rowan county, on the 9th instant, Mrs. Sophia Walton, consort of the late Jesse W. Walton, aged 65 years, 9 months and 9 days.

In Salisbury, 8th inst., Mr. Rodolph Mc. Clelland, aged 27 years.

In Salisbury, Miss Mary Kester, aged 13 years.

In Rowan, 13th inst., Mr. John Monroe, aged 65.

In the vicinity of Salem, 13th inst., Mr. Jacob Geiger.

In Clemmonsville, 6th inst., Henry B. Powell.

Near Clemmonsville, on the 10th, James H. E. Mock, son of Peter Mock, aged 8 years, and 7 months.

In Fayetteville, Mrs. Margaret Sykes, aged 84 years.

In Cleaveland county, 5th inst, George W. Champion, aged 22.

In Robeson county, 6th inst., Mrs. Flora Caddell.

In Elizabeth City, 14th inst., Mr. Samuel Chapman, aged about 22 years.

In Hallifax county, 3rd inst., Mrs. Hannah Dicken, aged 85 years.

Also, Rev. C. B Jeanett, aged 27 years.

In Bladen, Mrs. Sarah C. Williamson, aged 19 years.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER GONE.—In this vicinity, on Sunday last, after a short illness, Mr. SAMUEL PATTON, aged about 94 years.—This venerable man was an actor in the stirring scenes that "tried men's souls." Thus, like the leaves of autumn, are falling, one after another, the gallant men who achieved the liberties we now enjoy. Soon the last one will have left the walks of men,—soon these relics of a glorious period will have ceased to advise and admonish their countrymen of the value of that Government they assisted informing. May the American people never cease to feel grateful to these heroes, or to have the institutions they shed their blood to secure. Mr. Patton left a wide circle of children, grand children, relatives, and friends, to mourn his departure. Peace to the ashes of the veteran soldier and patriot.—*Asheville News 23 instant.*

RALEIGH MARKET.

Bacon 13½@14. Butter 15 @ 20. Cotton Yarn 20. Corn 80 @ 85. Coffee 13 @ 15. Eggs 10 @ 12½. Flour $5 @ 5½. Fodder 90 @ $1. Feathers 25 @ 30. Iron, Swedes 5½ @ 6. Iron, extra sizes 6½ @ 7. Iron, English 4½ @ 5. Leather, sole 20 @ 25. Leather, calf 90 @ 00. Lard 12½ @ 15. Meal 90 @ 95. Molasses, gal. 35 @ 40. Nails 5½ @ 6. Sugar 10 @ 12½. Tobacco 20 a 33. Salt, gr. Alum $2 20 a 2 25. Salt, Liverpool $2 75. Potatoes, sweet 35 a 40.

WILMINGTON MARKAT.

Bacon, 11 a 12 cts., hams 13 a 14, Lard 14½ Butter 18 a 22. Corn per bush., 70 cts. Coffee, Rio 9½ a 9¾, St Domingo 11, Laguyra 11 a 12½, Jara 15 a 15½. Flour, Canal $7 a $8, Baltimore 5 a 5½. Lumber, River, per M. flooring boards $11½ a $12½, wide $7, Scantling $5. Timber-Shipping $10 a $12. prime Mill $8½ a $9½, ordinary $6½a $7.½ inferior $2,50 Molasses, gal. Cuba 29cts, Porto Rico 00cts. Turpentine, per bbl. 2,50 lbs—New Virgin Dip 2,25, a 2,40 Yellow Dip $2,25, a $2,40 Hard $1,35. Tar $1,60. Spirits per gal. 29. cts, Salt Liv'l sack 80 cts Sugar, per lb., N. Orleans 6 a 7½, Porto Rico 7½ a 9 St. Croix 7 a 8½ Lead 10½ a 11.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Bacon 14 a 15. Cotton 6¾ a 7½. Corn 90. Flour 5 a 5½. Lard 12½ a 13. Molasses 26 a 27. Salt, sack, $1 a 1,40. Alum bush. 50. Wool 19½ @ 20. Wheat 85 @ 90 Whiskey 48 @ 50. Brandy 50 a 55 Feathers 32 a 35.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

Cotton, 7 @ 7½. Flour 4 @ 4½ dull. Corn 65. Prime White Wheat 90 a 87c. Prime Red 80a 82c. Common to Middling 55 a 70c. Tobacco Manufacturing 8 @ 10 Frosted Lugs 1 a 3 dollars Short Leaf 5 a 6 Good Shipping Leaf 5½ a 7½ dolls. Manufacturing 6 a 9 dolls. Cotton and Flour declined a shade—Tobacco declined.

NEWBERN MARKET.

Bacon 12 @ 11½. Hams 12 @ 14. Corn, barrel, $ 50 @ 2 75. Cotton 8 40 @ 9 50. Flour 5 @ 6. Molasses 23 @ 24. Turpentine, new dip, 2,30 @ 2,35, old dip 2,20 @ 2,25 for 280lb; scrape 1,25 a 1,40. Rosin $1 @ 1,25. Pitch $1,00. Spirits gal. 29 @ 30.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of *Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs &c.*, which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from **Importers and Manufacturers**, enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medicinal purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.
Raleigh, Oct. 29th, 1851. 44—

JOHN C. CUT UP TOWN!

HODGE! IS THE BRIDGE DONE?

THE undersigned, having removed from the "City of Oaks," contrary to the wishes of its citizens, to his delightful villa, Waverly, three miles westward on the Chapel Hill road, begs leave to inform the Public, that he wishes to purchase a "few more" of the Holy "sons and daughters of Ethiopia," for which he will pay the HIGHEST CASH prices.

As the corn crop is short, bacon high, and sugars very scarce, he would advise all those having a surplus of blacks on hand, to dispose of them now, for the probability is, they will depreciate in value shortly, owing to the "*increasing scarcity*" of that useful commodity, *Cuck.* Persons wishing to sell, are requested to give me a call, or make application to W. F. Askew, who is associated with me in business. He can be found at his residence on Fayetteville street, Raleigh.

JOHN C. MOORE.
Waverly, Oct. 23rd, 1851. 44—tf

NOW READY.

TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1852 FOR SALE, Wholesale and Retail,
by R. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, Oct. 1851. 44—

A New and Interesting World

IN PRESS AND WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED, A

LIFE OF ROBERT EMMETT,

The Celebrated Irish Patriot and Martyr.

The undersigned has now in the course of printing a new work entitled as above. It contains a full account of the life of this distinguished man—of his trial, condemnation and execution; also his celebrated speeches made on various occasions, with many interesting incidents connected with his life, never before published. It also contains a biographical sketch of THOMAS APPIUS EMMETT, the celebrated Irish and American Barrister.

The work has also a copious Appendix, embracing the following contents: a sketch of the life of THEOBALD WOLFE TONE; The Irish Protestant of '98; The Irishman's Revenge, a story of 1798; and a short sketch of the trial of SARAH CURRAN, THOMAS MEAGHER, and other patriots of 1848, with their remarks in defence.

Altogether it is one of the most interesting books ever published. It will be printed on good paper, from large type, and will contain about 300 pages, handsomely bound in coloured muslin, embossed; and in order to place it within the reach of all classes of readers, it will be sold at the low price of ONE DOLLAR PER COPY.

Subscription lists may be found at the book stores of Courtenay & Wiengus, Charleston; Chase & Peterson, or Wm. N. White & Brother, Athens, Ga.; Burke & Dunning, Madison, Ga.; Joseph A. Carrie & Co., Augusta, Ga.; J. R. Cubbedge, Savannah; J. McPherson, Atlanta. All orders addressed to the undersigned will be promptly filled.

JOHN W. BURKE, Charleston, S. C.
44—

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE N. C. RAIL ROAD,
GREENSBORO', Oct. 23,