

From the Raleigh Star.
TO NORTH CAROLINA,
AND AT THIS TIME,
TO NEWBORN IN PARTICULAR.

Mr. Editor:—In the midst of all the excitement about the great Central Rail Road, which is to unite the East and West as one people in interest, trade and wealth, and above all, in feeling, I would ask, what is the response at this time from old Athens of this state on this important subject? Has she no interest at stake in this great and good work? Has she no Packets which regularly ply between Newbern and the West Indies, bringing into her port rich freights of all kinds of produce, such as Turkeys, Island Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and all kind of tropical fruits, which are palatable to the taste, and all of which would find their way, if the Road was finished, to all parts of the most distant West, as well as fish and oysters? And it has been stated, that at one time very much of the Western produce found its way to Newbern, such as Wheat, Flax, Seed, Flour, Tobacco and Butter, and it has also been said that in days gone by, that for nearly one mile from the Market House, the town stands nearly in the centre of the town, out to the suburbs, used to be planted thickly with all kinds of wagons, with nearly every kind of back country produce, where they always found ready sale for the whole, and they carried back in return, all kinds of West India produce to sell again, as well as for their own family consumption. And is not all this with four fold greater increase of trade, worth viewing? And did not once their James McKinnley—Devereux—Chester & Orm, —Sneed—Harvey—Hollester—and very many other do much business of this kind with the back country? and many of them left large estates.

And cannot this state of things be brought back to old Athens? We think it can, for if the Central Rail Road should ever reach Waynesboro, from that place all bulky articles, such as Tobacco, Flour and all other heavy produce must and will find its way down the Neuse river to Newbern as expeditiously and much cheaper than on the Railroad. This has been the experience of all time; and if this is so, why should her citizens be satisfied to dole out such a miserable existence of apathy, while the whole of the western part of the State with all its valuable produce lies before them? and we think this is worth trying to obtain. But this is not all that would accrue to old Athens. We think that they would have to go to building of ware houses and others for the Tobacco inspection, and Mercantile business of every kind would greatly improve. Then the laboring man will have plenty of work at good wages, and last, though not least, there will be a great rise in all kinds of property. This is no chimera; it has been realised every where else. Boston, Philadelphia, N. York, Baltimore, and in very many of our towns in the Southern States, in Georgia, Charleston and in Wilmington of our own State. She too is getting to herself a name among the cities of the Union, and very much of her once worthless sand hills are now become valuable property and why may not Newbern come in for her share? She ought to strike while the iron is hot, and not sit any longer in a state of supineness and lethargy, but go to work at once, and call a town meeting and subscribe something to the Central Rail Road, and thus invite the western produce and business; when you will soon see every profession brisk and your city begin to flourish, and industry and success and happiness reign. Then old Athens will rise again to her former greatness.

CLINTON.

THE STATE OF DESERET.

A correspondent of the Boston Chronicle, writing from the City of the Great Salt Lake on the 13th July, give the following particulars of the capital of the future State of Deseret:

"Five miles from the foot of the mountain lies the City of the Great Salt Lake, of nine months' growth. The 24th of this month will be the anniversary of the arrival of the Mormon pioneers in this valley, and will probably be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies as the day of their deliverance from persecution in the States. A few months later another band arrived, who built a fort, where they all remained till last October, when the main body arriving, they commenced the city. It is laid out in blocks, containing ten acres each, and each block is subdivided into eight lots. There are already two hundred and twenty four blocks, being sixteen in one direction and fourteen in the other. The streets are eight rods wide. Nearly one thousand adobe houses have been built, and the whole city, nearly two miles square, has the appearance of a garden. A public building of stone, fifty feet square, is going up to serve for a council house, church, and other purposes. Any person wishing to live here can take an unoccupied lot, without price, but can only sell the improvements. The city is governed by a President and Council, permanent, and a City Marshal, elected annually. Taxes are laid according to property. Titles are voluntary. Schools are kept all the year, and are free to all.

"A mile north of the city a warm sulphur spring, which is much resorted to for its curative properties. An abundance of the purest water is supplied from the streams coming down from the mountains. During the warm part of the season no rain falls, and the land requires irrigating, which is easily done. During the present year the farms have suffered from the drought, which will be obviated next year. Where the land has been well watered the crops are very fine, especially the wheat, which is now nearly ready for the sickle. The soil is well adapted to grazing, and cattle and horses look fat, and can graze the year round. The weather is delightful, a fresh breeze always blowing from the lake or mountains, and the health of the population is remarkable."

The Presbyterian Synod meets in Hillsboro on the 31st day of the present month.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

The Politicians who began the work of annexation by bringing Texas into our Confederacy will have their hands full of business in the way of annexation. The Democracy of the South will, in all probability, be doled with more of the enlargement of the area of human freedom than they bargained for when they got Texas. How they are to relate their own arguments and swallow and digest their own words remain to be seen. In the last N. Y. Tribune we find the address of a large number of citizens of Montreal urging upon the people of Canada the policy of annexing that country to the United States. We make the following extract from it:

"The reversal of the ancient policy of Great Britain, whereby she withdrew from the Colonies their wanted protection in her markets, has produced the most disastrous effects upon Canada. In surveying the actual condition of the country, what but ruin or rapid decay meets the eye! Our Provincial Government and Civil Corporations embarrassed; our Banking and other securities greatly depreciated; our Mercantile and Agricultural interests alike unprosperous; real estate scarcely saleable upon any terms; our unrivalled Rivers, Lakes and Canals almost unused; while Commerce abandons our shores, the circulating capital amassed under a more favorable system, is dissipated, with none from any quarter to replace it! Thus, without available capital, unable to effect a loan with Foreign States, or with the Mother Country, although offering security greatly superior to that which readily obtains money both from the United States and Great Britain, when other than Colonists are the applicants. Crippled, therefore, and checked in the full career of private and public enterprise, this possession of the British Crown—our country—stands before the world in humiliating contrast with its immediate neighbors, exhibiting every symptom of a nation fast sinking to decay.

"With superabundant water power and cheap labor, especially in Lower Canada, we have yet no domestic manufactures; nor can the most sanguine, unless under altered circumstances, anticipate the home growth, or advent from foreign parts, of either capital or enterprise to embark in this great source of national wealth. Our institutions, unhappily, have not that impress of permanence which can alone impart security, and inspire confidence; and the Canadian market is too limited to tempt the foreign capitalist.

"While the adjoining States are covered with a net-work of thriving railways, Canada possesses but three lines, which, together, scarcely exceed 50 miles in length, and the stock in two of which is held at a depreciation of from 50 to 80 per cent—a fatal symptom of the torpor spreading the land."

The Montreal Herald is most energetic in its advocacy of the immediate annexation of Canada to the United States. We extract the following from an article in that paper, of Tuesday last:

"If we have reason to wish for an incorporation with the States of the American Union, like reason prompts us to desire that this incorporation should take place as speedily as possible. A state of political transition, is a state of personal and social misery. Here is no tranquility; no improvement. It is of the utmost importance for the inhabitants of Canada, as the world believes they are about to pass through a revolution, that they should do it at once. But it is hardly less desirable that there should be no unnecessary delay, if we look to the interests of Great Britain, and to the continuance of that affection for her, which a majority of the colonists still entertain, and still desire to preserve. We would bring about the inevitable separation, by reason, and with good will. Nothing could be more disastrous than the prolongation of a state of sullen discontent, till, having become utterly unbearable, some pretext should be seized on as an excuse to inflame men's mind to hatred, and to armed opposition. Nothing more is to be avoided than the continuance of depression and misery, till an army of invaders should be received as deliverers."

The New York Evening Post, in alluding to a communication from its Montreal correspondent, remarks:

"Touching the proposals of our correspondent to question the candidates on the subject of annexation, we would suggest, that instead of the question he proposes, they be asked if they are in favor of separation or independence. The Canadians must be independent, before they can treat with another government about annexation or any thing else; and besides it would be rather awkward for the delegates who should be sent by the Province to the Queen, to present a petition that Canada may be permitted to transfer her allegiance from England to the United States."

"The only mode of peaceful separation from England, that we can think of, is upon an application of the provinces for permission to organize an independent government, upon the payment of some reasonable indemnification for the cost of the public improvements which have been made by the mother government. England might assent to such an arrangement, but any other would be opposed by political interests and national prejudices of greater strength, we imagine, than could be ever overcome by the logic or the eloquence of the Canadian annexationists."

"Once independent, whether by grant or purchase, the United States can entertain proposals for annexation. And the debt contracted in procuring her independence could be extinguished without an effort, after the commercial and political interests of the two countries were united."

A GOOD IRISH ANECDOTE.

Some years since when the beautiful painting of Adam and Eve was exhibited in Ireland, it became the chief topic of conversation. Finally a poor ragged illiterate peasant went to see it. The light was so arranged as to reflect on the picture, and leave the spectator in comparative darkness. The peasant, as he entered the room to see his first parents, was struck with so much astonishment that he remained speechless for some moments. He stood like a statue, as though his feet were incorporated with the oaken floor of the room. At last, with an effort he turned to an acquaintance and said, "Barney, I'll never say another word again Adam in all my life, for if I had been in the garden, I would have ate every apple in it for the sake of such a lovely cratur as Eve." It is needless to add that this was received with roars of laughter.

EXACTLY SO!

The Washington Era, the national organ of the Abolitionists, has the following in its weekly of the 13th:

The selection of the [President Taylor's] Cabinet, and the distribution of diplomatic offices and Government patronage generally, has been in strict accordance with the established custom of giving slavery the lion's share. Secretary Clayton has officially announced that colored men are not citizens, and are not entitled to the protection of the American flag. Truman Smith, from his Watch tower at the seat of government, has given the South timely warning of Free Soil conditions in the North. The Whigs of Massachusetts have labored as zealously to prevent the re-election of Dr. Paley, as any reasonable slave-holder could ask. On the other hand, the Democrats of the North and West have been actively coalescing with the Free Soil party, passing stringent Proviso resolutions, electing an Anti Slavery Senator in Ohio, and Representatives pledged to Free Soil in Indiana and Connecticut.

It is true, no doubt, says the Vicksburg Whig that what may be called a Southern feeling, predominates in the administration. This is natural, because its head and a majority of the Cabinet are from slave States. It is also true, as charged by the Era, that the Northern Whigs are now more favorable to the South than the Northern Democrats, and they will remain so just as long as this administration remains in power. If a Southern Democrat should succeed Gen. Taylor, we have no doubt that Northern Democrats will then be more liberal to the South than Northern Whigs. These are facts strictly in accordance with human nature, as affected by party opinions and prejudices; and upon such facts as these, do we base the declaration that is the interest of the South to support this administration.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of North Carolina convened in this City, on Wednesday last, and adjourned its deliberations on yesterday. We are informed that a large number of Representatives were in attendance.

On Wednesday evening, the Representatives to the Grand Division and the Members of Subordinate Divisions in attendance, marched in torch-light procession, with illuminated banners and imposing Regalia, and preceded by a Band of Music, to the Presbyterian Church, where a vast concourse of Ladies and Gentlemen had already assembled, to witness the interesting ceremonies of the occasion. After the singing of a Temperance Ode, and an appropriate Prayer by the Rev. L. K. Wiley, eloquent Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Bennet T. Blake, and S. W. Whiting, Esq., of this City. We draw no idyllic distinction, when we say, that the Address of Mr. Whiting was one of the most polished and beautiful efforts that has ever been our good fortune to listen to.—*Ral. Register.*

The following gentlemen have been elected officers for the ensuing year:

James H. Ennis, of Salisbury, G. W. P. George D. Boggan, of Wadesboro, G. W. A. A. M. Gorman, of Raleigh, G. Scribe. James Litchford, of Raleigh, G. Treasurer. Rev. J. M. Breaker, of Newbern, G. Chaplain. Wm. T. Shields, of Orange, G. Conductor. Henry Hardie, of Chapel Hill, G. Sentinel.

RAIL ROAD MEETING AT HENDERSONVILLE.

We were at a most enthusiastic Rail Road meeting in Hendersonville, on Tuesday the 2d inst. His Honor J. W. Ellis, presided, and addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Dr. Thomas, of Asheville, Judge King, of Charleston, Charles Baring, Esq., Col. Duncan, of Greenville, Gen. Edney and N. W. Woodfin, Esq., which told with good effect on a large and attentive audience, as may be judged from the fact of there being near \$10,000 subscribed. Well done, noble little Henderson! we know you and love you. This subscription goes to the Greenville Rail Road, which will now, beyond all question, be built and completed, and will benefit, when done, Buncombe and Henderson to an extent that is incalculable.

We took notes at the time; but the Secretaries were to furnish us with the minutes, which they to the last have failed to do, and we hastily give this imperfect article, and promise to give the interesting proceedings of that meeting at length in our next number. As we go to press, a meeting is going on in our Court House for the same purpose. Buncombe, do your duty.

Asheville Messenger.

From the National Intelligencer.

ANOTHER FABRICATION EXPOSED.

Among the idle stories put in circulation by the factious presses, with a view to disparage the Administration, is a recent and most improbable one that Colonel Fremont had refused with rude disdain, the office conferred on him by the President, of Commissioner for determining the Mexican boundary. By the following letter (published in the Republic yesterday) from Col. Fremont, cordially and gracefully accepting the appointment, the reader will perceive how destitute of all foundation and of what sheer invention the story was:

To the Hon. J. M. CLAYTON, Sec. of State.

"I have had the honor to receive, by the hands of Mr. Beale, United States Navy, your letter concurring upon me the post of Commissioner of the United States for the determination of our boundary line with Mexico. "I feel much gratification in accepting the appointment, and beg to offer, through you, to the President my acknowledgments for the mark of confidence bestowed upon me, and which he may be assured is fully appreciated."

"J. C. FREMONT."

RAIL ROAD MEETINGS.

The Internal Improvement Association of this City was addressed, on Monday evening last, by J. M. Lovejoy, Esq. We had not the pleasure of listening to Mr. Lovejoy, but we have heard his effort spoken of, on all hands, in terms of the highest admiration.

A gathering of the people, favorable to the construction of the Central Rail Road, was held at Auburn, in this county, on Tuesday last. The meeting—quite a large and most respectable one—was successively and ably addressed by Messrs. Perrin Busbee and S. H. Rogers, of Raleigh, and by Linn B. Sanders, Esq., of Johnston. We are pleased to state that the finest feeling prevailed, and that the promise of a handsome Subscription was held out. We hope that these meetings of our Country friends may be numerous.—*Ral. Register.*

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25, 1849.

North Carolina Rail Road.

Upon consultation with citizens in this important work, it is deemed advisable to postpone the contemplated Convention heretofore advertised to take place at Greensboro on the 18th inst. Notice is therefore, hereby given, that said Convention will be held at Greensboro on Thursday the 29th November, next.

J. M. MOREHEAD, Ch' Ex. Com.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

The subjoined extract of a letter, written to a gentleman in this Town, will be found highly encouraging to the friends of the Central Rail Road. The author, it is due him to say, has been uniformly of the opinion, since his first visit to this part of the country, that the Central Rail Road is bound to succeed; and few have done more than he to enlighten the public mind on the subject of its advantages, and to encourage men of means to take hold of the work with unwavering confidence of the happiest results.

His scheme for the extension of the Road to the Tennessee line, is magnificent, and we feel confident that it will sooner or later be accomplished. When the Road shall be finished to this point, like a plant, it will send out its main branch in the direction whence greatest nourishment is to be derived; and the valleys of the Catawba, French Broad, and the rich plains of Tennessee is the natural course for it to take; and there it will go. Then shall North Carolina have a back-bone to support her fair proportions; and her children will toss up their caps with joy; see their old mother drooping miserable crutches, and stands erect, firm and independent, as do her sisters.

ASHEVILLE, OCTOBER 16, 1849.

DEAR SIR: A letter now before me from one of the Northern Contractors, to whom I wrote when in Salisbury, referring to the project for building the Central Rail Road, holds the following language: "Send me the charter, and I will immediately proceed to raise the necessary men and funds. Your scheme cannot fail to be a productive one."

Another writes that he likes the project well, and wishes to know what steps he shall take in the matter. Both of these men are fully able to take the whole subscription list themselves, so that I now consider the Central Rail Road safe.

We must not stop here. The Road must be continued from Salisbury West to the Tennessee line—the difficulties in the way of this project, are nothing like as great as those from Salisbury to Raleigh. The valleys of the French Broad and Catawba offering the easiest of plateaus for such constructions.

Three millions more will carry the Road to Tennessee, and I speak advisedly when I say that with the same facilities now given by the State in the Central Rail Road Charter, I will undertake to have a million raised on the extension in six months. Keep talking of this matter, and keep the people talking of it, and it will be done.

Very truly, &c. S. MOYLAN FOX.

DEAF MUTES—EXHIBITION.

Mr. Cook, the Principal of the North Carolina Institution for the instruction of Deaf Mutes, accompanied by four of his pupils, making a tour through Western Carolina, gave an Exhibition in the Presbyterian Church here, on Monday evening last. A very large portion of our citizens availed themselves of this opportunity to witness the wonders which science and perseverance have achieved for this unfortunate class of our fellow beings. The pupils here on this occasion, who were males and females, two of each, have been receiving instruction at this institution, from one year to eighteen months, as well as we understood Mr. Cook; and it is truly most astonishing what progress they have made in learning. They could converse with their teacher, and with each other, with rapidity and ease, on almost any subject by the "sign language;" and when required would quickly, and with remarkable accuracy translate and write down upon the black board, any sentence which he would give them.

We have never had an exhibition which so justly attracted the attention of the good people of our Town; and we feel convinced that the sacrifice which Mr. Cook is making of his own ease and means, to show to the people of the State the good the Institution at Raleigh is conferring upon the Deaf Mute, will not go unrewarded. And if its good fruits call forth the applause of the people generally, how great must be the gratitude and pleasure of those parents whose children, shut up in darkness by the loss of hearing and speech, have been restored to them with highly cultivated intellects, and a language even more impressive than words.

Those Cabarrus friends of ours who so punctually answered our call last week, for a few dimes to grease the joints of the Press, will please accept our thanks.—There are but few communities which either more liberally patronize, or punctually pay the printer than that of Cabarrus; and when we say this we mean to express a compliment which editors in the South can generally appreciate.

King Ferdinand used to say that he always distinguished a wise man from a fool by the way he governed his family, his moderation in anger, and his writing a letter without useless repetitions.

STRANGE INCONSISTENCY.

A large portion of the people of the Northern States, are ever ready to proclaim against the institution of Slavery, and never lose an occasion for denouncing in the bitterest terms the people of the South as cruel tyrants; and they are, in these latter days, even carrying their opposition to the extent of denying all christian fellowship with slave-holders—and, rising above the teachings of God himself, assert that to be wrong which He has sanctioned. Such is their conduct on this subject, that one would be led to suppose, that in all the relations of life, touching civil and religious liberty, to say nothing of mercy, amiableness, good will and love, that they were as cities set upon hills; and in their intercourse with the black man especially, they would exhibit in the greatest perfection these characteristics. But how strangely different are the facts. There is scarcely a month that passes that the conduct of these people do not give the lie to all their implied professions. The negro in the Northern cities, is often the subject of oppression and gross wrong; and so far from their exciting the sympathies of these croakers, and eliciting in their behalf any peculiar respect, (except when assailed by Southerners) they are spurned from society, and often shamefully mal-treated by furious mobs. Witness, as a recent instance, the late outrageous mobs which assailed the colored people of St. Mary's street, Philadelphia; where men, women and children, were seen flying from their fired houses in extreme terror, chased by gangs who pelted them with brickbats, and fired after them with guns and pistols, of whom many were seriously wounded and some killed outright. Witness many similar acts in the same goodly city, within some few years passed; and the refusal of the people of Ohio even to allow John Randolph's freed slaves to settle on land in that State which had been previously bought and paid for, for their use. Shame, shame, on our pure, good-hearted, liberty-loving friends of the North! Until they behave better than this, all their fine preaching to us is utterly lost. Nay, they must mend their manners, or we shall have to insist that they come South and sit and listen, whilst we teach. Their precepts abroad and examples at home are like the poles. Their hatred of slave holders, and abhorrence of the negro in their midst, kiss each other. The fair lady abolitionist of Massachusetts throws her beautiful arms around the sabbie kinky head of the South, whilst she refuses to sit at the table of Christ with the humane master of that slave; and yet strange to say she will have no communion with the negro at her door. Oh it is beautiful!—the very perfection of fanaticism.

CABARRUS COURT.

We had the pleasure of meeting many of our old friends, and the good citizens of Cabarrus, last week, at their Court.—Tuesday is the great day of the week during the sittings of Court in Cabarrus. On that day, large numbers of people assemble there, both of that and the surrounding counties. On that day last week, there was a much larger attendance than on any other; but not so large as we have seen at other times. We also noticed that there were but very few ladies to be seen on the street that day. Ten years have wrought a considerable change in the customs of the people in respect to the attendance of ladies on Court, and other public days in Cabarrus, as also in Rowan. We well remember our first visit on a public day, to Concord: We were some younger then than now, and decidedly more susceptible of impressions of a particular nature; and, bless the girls! they thronged the streets and stores, and lit the scene with their bewitching smiles to such a degree, that, positively, we were in a maze all the while, and did not finally recover from the effect for several days.—But "times" have changed, and you may go to Court now, and meet with nothing more interesting than a troop of lean young barristers.

Nothing of very special interest transpired at Concord during the sitting of Court up to Wednesday noon. The public meeting advertised in the "Hornet's Nest," to be held there on Tuesday, for the purpose of giving public expression of opinion on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, did not take place. The disappointment appears to have been caused by the limited notice given, only a very few persons having seen the notice, or heard anything concerning the proposed meeting.

While in Court a few minutes on Wednesday, the application of Mr. Henry W. Brown, of this county, for the renewal of his license to retail spirituous liquors in Concord, was submitted to the Court, and the renewal granted.

Parrot's Minstrels played in the Court House on Monday and Tuesday evenings. They were well patronized, and their entertainment, it was easy to perceive, gave entire satisfaction.

R. Barringer and G. W. Caldwell.

These gentlemen, who for some time past have been before the public, and who were on Saturday last brought before the Hon. Judge Caldwell, at Lincoln, entered into bonds for their appearance at Charlotte Court, the present week, on Monday night. Mr. Barringer was there during the day, and walked the streets at large. No attack was even attempted. But about 10 o'clock at night, Green Caldwell came upon him, when he was expected it, with pistol in hand. They grappled, and a struggle ensued for some considerable time, during which he was charged at Mr. B. four balls from his revolver, only one of which took effect, and that in the fleshy part of the leg below the knee. Mr. Barringer had no time to surprise was so sudden, to get out his weapons. His only means of defence was to keep the pistol off of him, which he did by turning the muzzle down. The other three balls passed through his coat.

POSITION OF BISHOP IVES.

The last Southern Churchman, an Episcopal paper, has a brief review of a late pamphlet issued by the Rev. Canon of N. Carolina, entitled, "A Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese." The Southern Churchman promises a further notice hereafter. Bishop Ives now candidly discloses what we conjectured from the first, that the proceedings of the late Convention at Salisbury, which have excited so much attention, had reference to himself. In speaking of the Committee which reported on that occasion, he says: "It was still less his business to pass an implied, than not to account, the less oppressive measure upon that portion of the clergy, with the Bishop at their head. I say the Bishop—since it is notorious that, both in the Convention and the Committee, he was named as the chief offender." And thus viewing the subject the Bishop re-asserts the doctrine he has hitherto taught, and defends it against the censures of the Convention, protesting at the same time against the right of the Convention to act in the premises. Bishop Ives in this letter avows his approbation of the Oxford Tracts of the Times, and declares that it has been his purpose to employ all his influence in bringing his Diocese to a conformity with the system which they set forth. The circumstances which led to the formation of "the Holy Cross," under Bishop Ives at its head, are detailed in the Pastoral Letter, and its objects are explained. "These, among other things, were 'to incite upon all within their influence the sacramental system of the Church, particularly Baptismal Regeneration, the Real Presence of our Lord in the Holy Eucharist, and Sacramental Absolution,' &c. 'The Society' was a union of three orders: '1st. Perpetual members, who must be unmarried men. 2d. Other persons living in the situation. 3. Persons not residing at Valle Crucis.' Very much to our astonishment, as we presume it will be to the surprise of a large majority of readers, there is not a word respecting the dissolution of this Society. The fact was affirmed in connexion with the proceedings of the late Convention, but has not been before, formally announced by the Society itself or any of its late officers."

FROM EUROPE.

The National Intelligencer of the 18th instant says: We are advised through the Telegraph, of the arrival of the Halifax of the steamer NIAGARA, from Liverpool. She sailed on the 6th instant, and reached Halifax on Tuesday night.

The commercial advices brought by this steamer are represented to be the same, in nearly every respect, as those brought by the last arrival.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are discouraging. The potato rot is said to be rapidly spreading in Ireland. It is stated that Turkey has peremptorily refused to surrender the Hungarian refugees, and is sustained by France and England. The Russian agent left Constantinople abruptly, and the Russian Ambassador has closed all intercourse with the Turkish Government. The subject of the probability of a war between Russia and Turkey fills the columns of the French and English journals.

We ought to have had later advices, but owing to the failure of the mail on Monday evening and Tuesday morning, from beyond Raleigh, we are prevented from giving a more detailed account of the Niagara's news.

P. S. By last night's mail we received the following telegraphed to the Charleston Courier: English and French Cabinet Councils have been held in reference to the position which Turkey has assumed towards Russia. A general European war was thought inevitable. The Paris journals express great gratification in learning that England and France are cordially united relative to the extradition of the Hungarian patriots.

WHO ARE THE ABOLITIONISTS.—The following from the Ohio State Journal, shows where the Abolitionists receive "aid and comfort." It proves that that detestable class find the Loocofoco party most congenial with their own, and the South will very soon find it so.

MR. GIDDINGS.—It seems that during the present canvass, it has been determined by Mr. Giddings (the abolitionist) to sever himself entirely from all communication with the Whig party of the State, and to singularly depart by such acts as should no longer leave a question as to his real standing. For this purpose, he has appeared in several counties of the Reserve as the avowed advocate for the election of Loocofoco candidates to the Legislature, and in the course of his public addresses has not failed to assail the Whig party, to denounce its men, misrepresent its doctrines, and assail its position.—*Ohio State Journal, 5th.*

NEW STORE.

We would call attention to the advertisement of Mr. E. Myers, of his New Store just opened. It is undoubtedly one of the neatest establishments in Town, and this section of the State; and the goods are said to be good and cheap. But every one has an opportunity to judge of the correctness of this, and we advise them to call and examine Mr. M.'s beautiful stock.

Cotton Market.—Since our last the prices remain firm, no change having taken place at any of the market towns or cities. Rio Coffee still scarce in New York and selling at 9½ and 10 cents. Java 11 and 12. Sugars not much in demand and prices as formerly.

Mr. Hodges, of the American, yesterday received a letter from Mr. Clay, announcing the arrival of Levi at Louisville, on his return home. Levi had gone back of his own notion, without consulting any quarter, under a conviction that he is incapable of taking care of himself, and assured of a kind reception and a comfortable support for life. Whether such an act was a mark of an indulgent master, or was actuated by motives of benevolence towards the black man, or sought to make political capital thereby, we leave to the conjecture of the reader.—*Buffalo Express.*