We learn from a friend in Guilford, as well as from a communication in the last Greens. borough Patriot, that the Abolitionists in that County are creating strong feeling among the slaveholders by their operations and injur. ing seriously the value of slave property. It seems that a couple of Wesleyan Preachers, Crooks and McBride, are in the habit of holding forth regularly in that section against slave. ry: and on the 9th of last month McBride reached a sermon at Jamestown, (the headwarters of Abolitionism in Guilford,) which was especially charged with the fury and fire of his neferious doctrines. The Correspondent of the Patriot says :

" Sir, when an enemy is at a great distance, our danger is not so great as when he is near, but when amongst us, every man should have his eyes open. I was in Jamestown, Guilford unty, a few days ago, Sabbath the 9th inst. was informed two Wesleyan Methodist preachers were to preach in the village at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M. They accordingly came and fulfilled their appoint. ments. Having to preach myself at 11 o'clock. I did not go to hear them at the morning service. I went to the three o'clock service, which was held in the Friends' Meetinghouse. The two men were present-Crooks and Mc-Bride-McBride held forth. He commenced the service by reading the first eight or ten verses of the 58th chapter of the Prophecies of Isaiah, together withthe 23rd and 24th Psalms. After this a hymn was sung-and then followed a long prayer-in which wicked, sinful, and oppressive slave holders were largely remembered, and such petitions as the following made-"Lord have mercy upon such as are appressing their fellow-men, such as are separating man and wife, parent and child, brother and sister, such as are tearing children from their mother's breasts, and holding them in iron bondage, and depriving them of their lib-

orties," &c., &c. The speaker then took his

On this point the speaker came out fully or

text, &c., &c.

the doctrines of Abolition. He was as strong and incendiary in his denunciations of owners of servants as Giddings, Smith, Thompson, or the far-famed Douglass. He said there were many men, and among them men of learning. DOCTORS OF DIVINITY, who professed to preach the gospel, and a free salvation, who were all hypocritical, insincere, and wicked-holding men and women in bondage, contrary to the snel which they hypocritically preached, and their hands were full of blood, whose end was eternal death, if they repented not of their cruel deeds of oppression, and disobedience to the gospel which they knowingly preverted. He then went on to shew the injustice of withholding the scriptures from servants, and refusing to teach them to read—the barbarity of the laws of the State of North Carolina on this abject. And then again in one sentence sent the whole SOUTHERN CHURCH to hell-declaring it impossible for them to be saved .-The above, and such like denunciations, he said he felt it his bounden duty to make, regardless of men, or of human laws and institutions to the contrary-and that he was not afraid to declare the truth which he was commissioned to declare. I do not profess to give were uttered but the substance. The reader may in some instances, say, that the representation is surely too strong. I do not think it is as strong as the reality, with the circumstances of the case-for there were some twenty or thirty DARKIES-whether bond or free I know before the speaker to hear the whole. This sircumstance heightened greatly the criminality of his discourse.

Mr. Editor, I heard the above discourse with much pain, and retired feeling, is it possible that the citizens of Jamestown, and Guilford ounty, &c., are going to submit quietly to such outrages? are they going to sit with folded hands, and let their domestic peace and relations be broken in upon, by fanatical, misguid. and incendiary zealots-ignorant, coarse, fool hardy, and presumptuous declaimers? 1 minded men, men in authority-our judges, our magistrates, our lawyers, our Grand Juriesue. I ask, with such public teaching, if men can feel that they are safe from the assassin's lina sky. knife, from the incendiaries' torch? * * *

The Press must speak out-our Magistracy nust act-our Judges must give stringent, yes, even stringent charges to Grand Juries on the subject. These men are doing evil, and if hey can feel, should be made to feel, that although they are in a free country, of which they boast, that they are not at liberty to tramle upon the rights of freemen, and endanger quote as follows: the property and safety of our citizens."

The writer of the above is, it appears, a Preacher himself; and we have no doubt he has given a true account of this outrage at

It does not become us to volunteer our ad tice on this subject, or any other, to the peoale of Guilford County; but we may be allowed to express our profound surprise that such conduct in their midst is permitted to go unnow indicted in one of the Counties in that associate, McBride, ought to be silenced at once. This is a matter about which we would vile Abolitionists-the worst enemies of the black race, as they are the sworn foes of the whites; and those who wink at their conduct, or who would shield them in their diabolical work, are no better than they. We have no wish, of course, to produce un-

necessary alarm on this subject ; but we feel it to be our duty to warn the people generally against Abolitionists, Abolition lecturers, and Abolition movements. The enemy is in our midst : and as we value our property and the lives of our familes, let stern measures in all cases be adopted. If such men as Crooks and McBride are allowed to go on unounished, it will not be long before Abolition Socities are foment sectional quarrels and to subvert formed by their influence, and an organized at- the foundations of the Union, will discovtack made upon our rights and our peace. Inderd, we hear that they have already been engaged in forming Churches or Associations of ing a notoriety of shame, and in making non-slaveholders; and that they insultingly re. | themselves fit subjects of public condemfine to sit at the same table with slaveholders, nation. In the mean time they prostitute when they can avoid it! These men are the agents and instruments of Northern Abolition. ists, to whom they regularly report an account of their doings, and the degree of success attending their efforts. If these things are permitted now, what may not be done five or ten

terest in this matter, (and who dues not?) re- ! flect upon the above question, and answer it for himself to his own mind .- Ral. Standard.

From the Knoxville Register. NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

ABOLITION REJOICING AT THE RESULT. The recent Democratic triumph in North Carolina is claimed by the Abolionists as 'a triumph of freedom over slavery,' while at the south a few faint voices have been heard to rejoice at the result as a triumph of " southern rights." But those who thus rejoice belong to that party whose champions in Congress invariably vote with the Abolitionists whenever any question affecting the rights and interests of the south before that body.

The following is an extract from a letter from Cincinnati, published in the "National Anti-Slavery Standard," of the 22d ult.

"It will be seen by the returns of the Gubernatorial election in North Carolina, that David S. Reid, the man who stood by James M. Root, J. R. Giddings, Hannibal, Hamlin, David Wilmot, and others, in voting for the exclusion of Slaveay in the Territory of Oregon, has been elected Governor of North Carolina. He is the only Anti-Whig condidate that has ever been elected, in the state, since the election was given to the peo-

"The canvass was conducted on the Slavery question; the Whigs denying the expediency of the Wilmot proviso, and the Democrats sustaining D. S. Reid, who has ever been a friend to the Proviso, and, when in Congress, voted for it in the Oregon Bill. D. S. Reid leads Gov. Manly 3,500 votes; the average Whig vote being from three to eight thousand majority. Three cheers for North Carolina !"

ic, well-meaning Democrats who voted for Mr. | mination. Reid, to hear his election claimed, and with so much plausibility, too, as triumph of Free Soil on Messrs. Weed and Seward the unwelcome Abolitionism over slavery, or, in other words truth, that their conspiracy and base persistance the rights of the south; and we trust the Whig in a useless and mischievous agitation would press of North Carolina will make the humilia. be met by the power and infleunce of the go take warning and never again be guilty of such all parties who loved the Union for the glorifolly, such a culpable dereliction of duty as to vote for a man who sympathises with those who would abolish slavery or dissolve the union.

But we do not look to the Democrats to wipe out this foul stain upon the hitherto unblemished fame of the mother of Tennessee. We must look to that patriotic party that has always, until it unfortunately split upon local questions, resisted the temptations and encroachments of modern Democracy. They must replace North Carolina in the proud position she has heretofore occupied. Those Whigs who so far forgot the duty they owed to their country and their party, to assist in bringing upon North Carolina the humiliation that now the precise language in which the sentiments hangs over her like an incubus, should, in the kindnest manner, be made to feel the full force of the asponsibility that rests upon them .-They have, under the influence of local prejudices, aided in bringing disgrace upon their state, and as true men, they should embrace the earliest opportunity to redeem not only their not, as I was a stranger in the place-sitting state, but their own character. Let them, then, come back to the old lines in which they have stood shoulder to shoulder with the truest and noblest Whigs in the union, in so many hardfought contests.

The official returns of the recent election show that Reid's majority over Manly is 2,774. Manly only fell 289 behind his vote of 1848. while Reid gained 3.358 over his vote of that year. These facts, taken in connection with Whig counties, show that North Carolina is still a WHIG STATE. Let the Whigs now go call upon men of intelligence, upon sober. to work and marshal their forces to give the enemy battle again. Let every man be at his post when the decisive blow is to be given, to exercise their vigilance, their authority .- and let each one do his duty when the signal Such teaching cannot fail to create dissatisfac- is given, that noble flag which now trails in tion and insubordination among our domestics the dust will throw out its graceful folds over a if not to excite them to deeds of the blackest more brilliantly victorious party than has ever made the welkin ring beneath a North Caro.

PRESENTMENT.

The Grand Jury of Harris county, in the discharge of those duties which require them to take notice of nuisances, have made a presentment from which we

"We decidedly disapprobate the course pursued by our last Legislature, in making provisions for calling a State Convention, in the event California is admitted into the Union as a State. We do not believe such an act on the part of Congress to be sufficient ground to dissolve the Union, nor do we believe in the past movement of those who have advopunished. This man Crooks, we are informed, cated and advanced the holding of the deny that this emphatic condemnation of Mr. Nashville Convention. We hold that Con- Seward especially, in the circumstances under gress has committed no act authorizing which it was given, has reference to his course al; but we hesitate not to say that he and his the holding of said Convention; that the on the common subject of slavery. It would power of legislation upon the subject be- go forth to the common understanding of men longs to Congress alone, having been as a sanction of his peculiar opinions, be rehear no excuses, no explanations, no promises granted by the Constitution of the United of reformation or amendment. These men are States; hence every movement in that respect we regard as being revolutionary in its character; and the time for the people to move, if they move at all, is only when the Constitution has been violated in a plain and palpable manner. Until then we hold that we are most solemnly bound as good and faithful citizens, to observe and carry out every principal and measure that will perpetuate the Union

The time is not far distant when thos busy volunteers in mischief, who are dis- to the position which they have taken, and, alturbing the public peace by seeking to er that they have been employed in earn-

said to have been, " my confidence in Alyears hence? Let every man who feels an in- | mighty God is unshaken."

Balt. Amer.

NEW YORK-SENATOR SEWARD.

The Whig party in the Empire State is now in a similar predicament to that in which the Democracy found themselves two years ago. It is divided, and, that, too, by the Slavery question. As long as any considerable portion of the Whig party of New York sustain the unconstitutional and mischievious course pursued by Senator Seward, we fervently trust that disentients from so fanatical a course may be found numerous enough to keep the party split for, far better will it be for the best interests of this country that the party should remain divided forever than to unite on any such platform as that of Sewardism. The support given by the majority of the recent Convention to Mr. Seward is justly regarded as a rebuke intend ed for President Fillmore, whose anti-section al and patriotic course is exceedingly obnoxious to the fanatical abolitionists. His signature of the important bills lately passed by Congress, and particularly his approval of the Fu. gitive Slave Bill, has given inexpiable offence to these "higher power gentry." The Utica Observer gives the following history of the whole transaction:

" The Conspiracy Developed .- It has long been evident to those attentive to passing events that a skilfully contrived plan existed to form sectional northern party, founded on the agitation of the slavery question, and which, it was hoped, would ultimately combine all the States of the North, and thus enable the leading conspirators to direct and control the destinies of the country. Chief among these conspirators It will be seen that the Standard's corres. in this State are Thurlow Weed and William pondent gives quite a plausible reason for his H. Seward-the one a reckless and malignant rejoicing. This should teach southern Democ. assailant of the South; the other an unscrupuracy an important lesson, but it will pass as un- lous demagogue, whose political life has been heeded as the idle wind. Profession and prac- spent in fomenting discord, fostering agitation tice with them are quite different things, and and supporting anti-renters and abolitionists in they will not stop to inquire what will be the ef. | their assaults upon private rights and the public fect of running such a man as David S. Reid for weal. These leaders in a cause in which it office provided there is a chance of electing him. is monstrous even to be a follower, prior to the We trust the patriotic men of North Carolina, death of President Taylor and the accession of both Whigs and Democrats, will remember who Mr. Fillmore, secretly advanced their project manifested the greatest satisfaction at the elec. and endeavored to make the whig party of N. tion of David S. Reid, "the man stood by York purely sectional in its character. Sly at-James M. Root, Joshua R. Giddings, Hanni- tacks upon Messrs. Clay and Webster, and over the members of the two Houses of bal, Hamlin, David Wilmot, and others, in vo- other whigs would not follow Mr. Seward's ting for the exclusion of slavery of Oregon."- lead, with bitter assaults upon the South It must be humiliating indeed to those patriot. were the only indications of their secret deter-

"Soon the advent of Mr. Fillmore forced upting fact ring in their ears, that they may vernment, strengthened by the patriotic men of ous triumphs it had achieved, the blessings it had imparted to a free people, and the countless benefits it promised to the whole human family. The conspiracy, thus opposed, was morning of the Sabbath, when absolute soon overthrown in the national councils by the adoption of measures of pacification, and the country once more enjoyed quiet within its bounds. Being foiled in their attempts to make the halls of Congress the theatre of their sectional and traitorous performances, the conspi rators against the Union determined to develop their plans in the whig convention of this State. Messrs. Weed and Seward summoned their followers to the attack, and by the adoption of resolutions, which, in fact, denounced President Fillmore, urged the abolitionists of the country on to further agitation, developed their conspiracy for creating a purely sectional

> having succeeded in the convention, Mr. Duer an intimate friend of President Fillmore, and recently from Washington, with the Hon. Francis Granger and other whigs of distinction, retired, and, having assembled by themselves, resolved to present an address to the whigs of the State and call a convention.

"Such is the history of this treasonable conspiracy of Weed and Seward, from its conmencement up to the present time. It is, in truth, a combination of disaffected, over ambitious whigs against the President and the harthe heavy losses sustained by Manly in strong mony and the welfare of the Union. It combines all the elements of sectional agitation in this State, and will draw to its support all those whigs who prefer the advancement of ' higher power,' Senator Seward, and baneful sectional. ism, to President Fillmore and the stability of the Union. To this position of the open hostility Messe. Weed and Seward have been forc. ed by the accession of President Fillmore: for it was evident that if a plain, marked line of demarcation was not drawn, the masses of the party would gradually slide into the support of the administration. This was evident; and hence the necessity of impliedly rebuking the President, and compelling his friends to secede, so that the separation might be distinct and palpable, and the issue between Seward and Mr. Fillmore be plainly presented. Such, at present is the state of the whig party, and the de. velopments of time will render this more and more apparent. To the whigs of New York been reached in time to pass upon it. is therefore presented the question, whether they will sustain the whig President or the 'higher

The following is an extract from the address of the minority, written after they had seceded from the Convention:

"When, from all the Whigs in Congress and in the Union, one is selected for a special laudation, it must be for something marked and particular in his course. It would be vain to garded as an incorporation of them into the creed of the Whig party. The design to convert the Whig party of this State into an abolition party, or rather to destroy the Whig party, and build up an abolition party on its ruins, is also manifest in the adoption of the 7th resolution of Mr. Cornwell. The compromise resolutions, while they assert the whole known doctrines of Northern Whigs on the subject of slavery, acquiesce in the settlement that has

been made, and discountenace agitation."

This is patriotic language, and well spoken.

Let the raisonal Whigs of New York adhere though the Whig party may be defeated in the State, the overthrow of Sewardism will be secured, and that will prove a victory fraught with blessings to the whole country.

shows what a vast amount of slave prop-Hungarians Coming .- Mr. Lukacs, a erty has been lost. This drain upon the member of the te Hungarian Congress' slave property of the South was increasand commissary of Kossuth's army, arrived ing every year; and while a great many at New York the other day, on his way runaway slaves may take themselves, the name of patrictism and deceive many. to the West. He is the agent of about like the Pittsburg stampeders, out of the three thousand Hungarians, chiefly far- reach of the present law, it will operate mers, who are about to leave their country very forcibly to prevent slaves at the Bishop Bascom's last words are to settle at the West. They will require South from attempting to escape, for ig-

THE LAST HOURS OF THE SESSION.

This day at 12 o'clock, according to resolution by both Houses of Congress. three weeks ago, the first Session of the Thirty first Congress is to terminate.

The Session has, from its beginning to its close, been one of unprecedented length and labor. The elements of sectional strife appeared, at its very outset, to have combined, by distracting and dividing the National Councils, to arrest the progress seemed to threaten to reduce the Government to inaction and imbecility, through bills necessary to keep it in operation .conflicts of inflamed passion and prejudice might, without much exageration, becompared to the storm of a few nights ago when the incessant flashes of lightning from cloud to cloud kept the natural atmosphere for some time in such a blaze, as to blind the keenest vision, and, with the accompanying roar of Heaven's artillery, to strike with awe, if not with fear the stoutest hearts. But to all such conflicts, political as well as atmospherical. however menacing, there must be a term. Certain questions being at length disposed of, both Houses of Congress were happily restored to a frame of mind adapted to the transaction of business, and have worked steadily at it during nearly the whole of the short remainder of the sesion. Something even more favorable may be said of the effect upon Congress of those measures of compromise, as styled by some-pacification, as called by otherswhich had stilled the storm. The spirit of Conciliation has shed a visible influence in regard to almost every question of legislation which has been since agitated, Congress, who will in turn, it may be trusted, diffuse it among the constituencies to whose bosom they are about to return. The night of Saturday being the last on

which any bill could pass Congress, so as to be in a state to be presented to the President of the United States for his approbation, both Houses sat late, in a trial two amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill; a contest which did not terminate until four o'clock in the exhaustion rather than conviction obliged each House to recede a step, and so to suffer the bill to pass. The passage of that bill was in effect the crowning act of the session : containing, as it does, besides the ordinary appropriations for carrying on the Government, important legislative enactments, such as the rules prevented from coming up within the session in the form of distinct bills. We cannot attempt to enumerate or particularize them, except for the satisfaction of our Washing ton readers, to state that the clause for extending the Capitol buildings-one of "This move in the game of sectionalism the questions on which the two Houses at first disagreed-forms part of the bill as it passed, the amount of appropriation only being reduced from two hundred thousand dollars to one hundred thousand.

Late on the same evening the bill. which had previously passed the Senate. granting land bounties to soldiers of former wars, received the sanction of the House of Representatives, and may be considered as law. This bill may be regarded, form the amount of public lands, which it disposes of as one of the most

important acts of the session. We shall not fail to give to our readers the earliest possible account of all the bills

which shall have become laws. Of these measures which appeared to us imperatively to demand legislative interposition, but which have failed to receive it, it was the great subject of the depressed condition of the Manufactures of the country-that of Iron especially-requiring a modification of the Tariff; and the River and Harbor bill, the passage of which was due to the great interests and wants of the West, hitherto not sufficiently regarded and respected by the General disorder. Government. This last bill, we have no doubt, would have commanded majorities in both Houses of Congress, could it have

From the Pet. Intelligencer. THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

a New York letter in another column, it will be seen that a lady in Baltimore no sooner heard that the bill had become a law, than she sent to New York and procured the arrest of a runaway slave, and had him sent to Baltimore where the other requisitions of the law will be complied with. Here we find that the great city of New York, where are congregated all sorts for mobs and riots than in any other place in the Union, this law has been promptly executed. And yet our Representative in Congress speaks lightly of this bill as giving additional security to Southern property and Southern rights ! But this New York case is not the only evidence which we have to show that the bill will be efficient, for no sooner did the runaway slaves about Pittsburg get tidings of its enactment, than they were on the wing for Canada; thus showing that they differ toto cœlo from Mr. Mead in regard to the value of the law to Southern slaveholders. The great number which departed from the single city of Pittsburg

and they will know that there are ninetynine chances against, to one in favor of their leaving their masters and reaching a spot where our present law cannot reach them. Nor will this law prove beneficial to the Southern States alone. The free States are complaining heavily of the burthen of their free negro populationso much so that the great State of Ohio is trying to devise means of ridding herself of this population. Now, judging from the number who stampeded from Pittsof public affairs; and for several months, burg, it is not improbable that a good deal of what is called the free negro population of the non-slaveholding States is the failure of Congress to pass the annual in reality, made up of runaway slaves; and if they are either surrendered under The political atmosphere within the walls the fugitive slave law, or if prompted by of the Capitol became so excited that the terror of its enactments they fly to the British possessions, the free States will get rid of at least a portion of this burthen

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, 1856.

THE GALPHIN CASE.

After all the outery of the Locofocos about the Galphin case, they could not finally get rid of it without being brought to condemn themselves. They alleged that it was a grand swindle on the Government, and even up to the present, occasionally indulge a strain of abuse against General Taylor's administration making that the ground work of the assault. The fact is, so many of their party had, in former years, robbed the Treasury, the Galphin case was, and is, viewed by them as a sort of good Providence, since they imagined that it placed in their hands a weapon to combat those who were wont to throw up to them the Rices, Harrises, and Swartwouts.

able to get rid of the Galphin case without con- whipped at the whipping post in Waynesville demning themselves: Mr. Crawford, conscious N. C., last month. But why write it down as of his integrity, and resolved to submit to no "a strange sight!" Why, the man was a stain upon his character, petitioned the House preacher of the gospel! He was convicted of of Representatives to pass a resolution to bring horse stealing. He is to remain in jail three physical strength on a contest between suit against him for the recovery of the money months, and at the end of the term is to me them on disagreeing votes upon one or which he as Secretary of the Treasury, paid ceive nineteen lashes more in addition to the on this Galphin claim. The resolution passed thirty-nine which were given him the other the House almost unanimously. It went to the day. His name is Beesly. Senate and there the Locos killed it.

" Mr. Crawford proposed to waive all technical difficulties, and to try the question purely on its merits. If the Court should decide that the claim was not legal, he stood ready to refund the money. If the decision should be in his favor, then no one could longer doubt the propriety of the payment of the interest. Might not one have supposed, that the Locofoco party would jump at so fair a chance to get back into the Treasury the large sum of \$180,000, which they cry out, from Dan to Beersheba, was illegally paid away? They have no doubt upon the point, (that is, if we may believe what they say,) that the money was illegally paid. Mr. Crawford proposes to refer the question to their own tribunals; and yet, strange to say, with a perfect assurance that the money ought to be recovered, they refuse to allow the suit to be brought! The resolution was laid on the table, 27 votes to 25. This is as complete a confession of hypocrisy, and of gross injustice to an individual, as ever came under my observation. As a nere matter of pecuniary concern, the people ought to call those to account who assert that the government take any step to recover the money. The case was ably and eloquently presented by Messrs. Ewing, Dawson and Badger, but all would not do. The party could not spare so potent a humbug as the Galphin business has proved, and so it would not do to put it in the Courts, where a just and conclusive decision could be had, and the impudence and falsehood of Locofoco pretence be exposed. For my own part, I think the only parties whom Mr. Crawford wronged, we're himself and the Whig party-and that by the indelicacy of receiving even a just claim, while he himself was in the Cabinet." Fayetteville Observer.

THE LAST DAY OF THE SESSION.

Can it be true that there were any considerable number of the members of Congress drunk on the last day or night of the session? We see it very distinctly hinted in the Republic, that there was. We see it intimated in other papers, and again in some one or two others, broadly asserted that a large number of them were drunk! The closing scene in that distinguished body is also described as one of great confusion and disorder. If the members were drunk, no one will doubt but there was

Now if the devil gets into a man when he is under the influence of liquor, and often drives him to the commission of crime, will any one pretend that his majesty would lose so good an opportunity to do mischief as not to walk into Congress when the door is laid open for him? Will any one believe that once in he would ed in depot, to be subsequently transferred to The beneficial operations of this law not do all the mischief he could? are already being made manifest, for, by

We should really feel mortified and disgrac. ed if the members of our National Legislature conduct themselves in this manner; and as we would not employ a drunken man to do business in the common affairs of life, so we should unhesitatingly decline sending such an one charged with the important business of Legis. lation. Those of them who either on that or any other occasion while in Congress got more free negroes, and more materials of drunk, ought to be expelled-repudiated at home-disgraced every where, and consigned to his own private affairs.

PLANK ROAD.

We notice the Ashe borough Herald, premising the successful prosecution of the North Carolina Rail Road, is of opinion that it will be useless to run the Plank Road to Salisbury, and thinks the next Legislature should so amend the charter as to secure its extension to Salem, instead of to this place.

We have no doubt it would be more profitable to the State and to the Stockholders in the Plank Road, to take it to Salem. Its bearing from Fayetteville is more in the direction of Salem, than to Salisbury; and when we shall bave the Rail Road in operation, the Plank Road for the distance it may run parallel there. with, cannot reasonably be expected to prove very useful or profitable. Fayetteville will real. ize more trade if the suggestions of the Herald prevail, than to run the road according to the from ten to fifty thousand acres of land, norant as they are, they acquire a good charter as it now stands; and if it is the wish somewhere in the North-Western States. deal more information than we suspect, of the Stockholders, and the judgment of

the Legislature that the terminus of mis road should be Salem instead of Salisbury, we believe it would not be seriously resisted bythose in this section who may have, at one time, cher. ished hopes of increased commercial advantages by the construction of this work.

Franklonian .- Mr. Butterworth gave a Con. cert at Mr. Shaver's Hotel on Tuesday even ing, on this new and singular instrument. The entertainment was successful, and is likely to prove so at all times while the novelty of the instrument lasts. But when that is worn out the "Franklonian" will not pass for much. Like the bell music it is impracticable, as for common use; and yet, like it, is quite enter. taining for an evening.

Franklonian !- What is it-what does it look like? Is such the inquiry of our readers who have not seen one? We will try to tell them how they can make something to look tery much like it :

Take about two dozen tumblers of different sizes, and arrange them in rows on a small in ble so that they do not touch each other-their mouths up. There, you have it. In the "Franklonian," these vessels are made some. what of the bell shape, with shanks to them which are firmly set in the table. The per. former takes his place-standing-in front of this table, and having washed his bands clean dips the fingers in water and passes them over and around the rim of the vessels-touching lightly with the balls of the fingers. Vibra. tions, such as every lady who washes her own tea things and tumblers, has produced a thou sand times, perhaps without noticing, are in this way made to harmonize into music. The sounds are exquisitely sweet.

Mr. Butterworht's Concert is worth the me ney he charges for an admittance.

A Strange Sight .- Under this head the But as remarked above, they were not Asheville Messenger tells of a man who was

> The Steam ship Pacific, an American vessel, made a passage from Liverpool in tea days four hours and forty-five minutes, which is said to be 17 hours ahead of the quickest trip ever made by any English vessel. If the Yankees can't write smart books, (the Englishmy they can't.) there are some other things which they can do, that old mother England would be

Camden Rail Road .- About three miles of this road, the trestle work over the Wateres Swamp, was thrown down on the 3rd instant. A train was on it at the time. Every thing was crushed, and though no lives were lost, there were a number of persons seriously in jured. Efficient measures were immediately adopted to repair the damage.

Alabama is on the right track .- We notice hat the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Company, have advertised for contracts for iron rails to be made of Alabama ore .-They state that there is plenty of ore and coal in the country to be traversed by the road .-That is the way to work out Southern independence-a name and a place-self-respect, and the respect of others.

Murder. - We learn by a gentleman from Wadesborough, N. C., that Mr. J. D. Smith, of that town, was killed there on Monday last by a man named Morrison. Smith, it is said, was talking to the man about his drinking, and threatened to discharge him from his employ if he did not abstain from drink. Morrison became enraged, and threw a hatchet at Smith. It struck him on the head and broke his skull-He died in about two hours.

The law to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia, is thus expressed: " shall not be lawful to bring into the District of Columbia any slave whatever for the purpose of being sold, or for the purpose of being placany other State or place, to be sold as merchan-

Instead of Barnum having to pay board for Jenny Lind, it is stated that the proprietor of the Irving House, the crack Hotel in New York, paid \$1000 for the privilege of enter-

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the first Session of the Thirty first

An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the "Swamp lands" within their limits. An act granting the right of way and mak. ing a grant of land to the States of Illinois,

Mississippi, and Alabama, in aid of the construction of a railroad from Chicago to Mobile. An act to amend and supplementary to the act entitled " An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from service of their masters," approved Feb. 12, 1793. An act to authorize notaries public to take

and certify oaths, affirmations, and acknowle edgments in certain cases.

An act providing for the taking of the set enth and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future appointment among the several States.

An act to increase the rank and file of the army, and to encourage enlistments. An act for the admission of the State of Cal-

ifornia into the Union. An act to establish a territorial government for Utah.

An act to suppress the slave trade in the