Terms of the Watchman. Subscription, per year, Two Bota ans-payable in But if not paid in advance, Two dollars advance. But if not paid in and fifty cts, will be charged. and my for each subsequent insertion. Court orders charged 95 per ct, higher than these rates. A liberal deduction to those who advertise by the year. Letters to the Editors must be post paid.

## THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

For the Watchman.

Mr. Editor :- I wish to call the attention of the public, and that of slave owners in particplar, to the practice so common in this community of night corn shucking. I am well sat. isfied that the attendance of slaves on these estherings is often without the knowledge or onsent of the owner, and the manner of their being carried on is greatly injurious to him .-In the first place, it is the standing rule in all as much liquor as they can drink.

in their songs. The grossest obscenity and impiety are quite common, and what is of far danger of conspiracies or insurrection.

served that chills and fever, pneumonia, pleuri- shall suffer death without benefit of clergy." w or broughetis ensue about the close of the This case had excited intense interest in For-This is undoubtedly the case, but it is often clients. done at the expense of the slave owner. Befrom the previous night's revelry, and thus incapacitated to render his usual day's workhe is exposed to vice and dangerous temptation-his morals and his health are endanger. ed-and he is every way rendered a less valu-

I am persuaded that on many of these occaa number of very drunken slaves, who make it years old. a point to attend all these gatherings. These are honored with their presence.

slave be allowed to invite hands to such meet. except his association with McBride.] ings. That no slave from the town be pera very great gain to the community if the fash. | Court. ion, as it now prevails, could be dispensed over these corn shuckings.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL. Great excitement has been caused in

some portions of the country by the operations of the Fugitive Slave law. Arrests of alledged slaves have been made returned to their masters. The alarm among the colored population is so great that numbers have taken up the line of community do the same thing in regard to him ! march for more safe and distant quarters. "Fugitives from labor," all excitement, threats and outrages against the peace of the increased hardship or anovance to the blacks, here or in the South, have all been brought about by those bitter foes of the slave, the ultra-abolitionists. This is the slave's greatest curse, without having yet either to the black man or the white.

An evidence of the utter want of every real sympathy with the colored man, was seen last week when \$800 was raised in the city of New York to restore the fugitive slave to his family in that city. Of the sum which secured the return of this colored man, not one cent was raised by the abolitionists.

This was not a case of buying a slave to take him out of bondage, thereby aiding to strengthen slavery, the plea behind Which abolitionism always shelters itself when appealed to, but an effort to restore the man to his family and friends in a free State. The heartless refusal to aid in such a cause shows that discord, disunion and anarchy, a reckless hostility to the great cause of universal emancipation. and the rights, liberty, and hapiness of the Human race, is more the object with these unhappy agitators, than any real sympathy or care for the colored man. American Courier.

A letter from San Francisco of 31st August holding him to bail, remarked : mentions an invoice of house frames lately arrived there from Baltimore. Invoice cost 3,very favorable to shippers of houses.

## THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER,

Editor & Proprietor.



Do THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE."

NEW SERIES. VOLUME VII-NUMBER 24.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1850.

The Fall Term of the Superior Court for Forsythe county was held last week,-Judge

FORSYTHE SUPERIOR COURT.

Manly presiding. There was but one case of general importance disposed of, to wit: " The State vs. Jesse McBride and Adam Crooks," such cases to give every one, white and black, on a charge of circulating an incendiary publication. The defendants were indicted ufder In the second place, it is the custom to per. the Act of 1830, being the 17th section of the mit the greatest license of speech, especially chapter on Crimes and Punishments in the Revised Statutes, which is as follows:

"If any person shall knowingly bring into more importance the prevailing sentiment of this State, with an intent to circulate, or knowman) of their set songs, is in the highest de- ingly circulate or publish within this State, or gree rude and insulting towards the whites and shall aid or abet the bringing into this State or very often insurrectionary in their tone. If the circulation or publication within the State, there should ever come a time when danger any written or printed pamphlet or paper, whewas to be apprehended from the slaves, I know ther written or printed in or out of the State, the of no more convenient mode of bringing their evident tendency whereof would be to excite designs to a head than these nightly rendez. insurrection, conspiracy or resistance in the tous. It may be said that it looks un neigh slaves or free negroes and persons of color welv to refuse to let your slaves go upon such | within the State, or which shall advise or peroccasions. But neighbors should remember suade slaves or free persons of color to insurthis work can be done much better in the rection, conspiracy or resistance, such person day time. It can be done without debauching so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, the morals of the slave, and where there is no and, on conviction thereof in any court baving have no faith in the politician. His slights of Thave a few slaves, and these have hereto. be imprisoned not less than one year and be fore followed the general practice of going to put in the pillory and whipped, at the discrenight corn shuckings. I have invariably ob- tion of the court, and for the second offence

shucking season; and I have little doubt that sythe and the adjoining counties, and the trial a great many deaths among whites and blacks, was attended by a large crowd of anxious specare attributable to the exposure of these occa. tators. It was taken up on Friday morning sions. If the loss of time from shucking-the and occupied the whole day and until 9 or 10 to the largest fragment. But he is plainly miscost of Doctors bills-and the loss of likely o'clock at night. The State was ably reprenegroes by death, could be put together in a sented by John A. Gilmer and Hugh Waddell, proper view, it would be manifest that the pre. Esqs., and the defendants by George C. Mensent mode of doing this labor is by far more denhall and James T. Morehead. Esqs. Great Henderson arose in reply. Mr. Baxter is one emensive than if it were done in the usual latitude was allowed by the Court to the de- of our most sensible and practical Lawyers .way, or even if it were done like mowing and fendants' Counsel, and every disposition shown His ambition is confined within his profession, reaping by bited hands. The chief advantage to give them a fair and impartial hearing; and and we hope he may one day wear the ermine in this mode is, that in the highly excited state no one who witnessed the zeal and ability of of the Law. The speech of Mr. Baxter openof feeling which prevails on such occasions a the counsel for the defendants can accuse them ed with an expose of friend Clingman's course great deal of labor is done in a short time .- of not discharging their whole duty towards their as far back as his abortive attempt to obtain

sides having the slave stupified all next day charge was founded, and which was read in evidence, contained a sort of running commentary on the Ten Commandments, couched in the violent and canting language of the aboli- Legislature, in consideration of his great pertionists, and intended to show that slaveholders live in the habitual violation of allesaid Commandments. The essential point of evidence the Union and the true friends of the South .was the proof that McBride, on leaving the He showed how Mr. Clingman's votes in Consions where a good deal of fuss and liquor house of Mr. Kenedy where he and Crooks had prevail there is not much corn shucked. There staid all night, put this pamphlet into the hands dings, Seward, Hale and Chase, and with are, particularly about the town of Salisbury, of Mr. K.'s daughter, a little girl ten or twelve withering effect, he charged home upon our

After the arguments of counsel, and a clear fellows make a good deal of noise-are very and intelligent charge from the Judge, admitinsolent, and do but little work. I am satis- ted on both sides to be impartial, at a late hour fied that it would be greatly to the advantage | the jury retired and remained together all night. of their owners to keep them at home, and no At the opening of the Court on Saturday mornloss at all to the neighborhood farmers who ling the jury came in with their verdict of Guilty as to McBride, and not guilty as to Crooks. M. C. forgot not to tell us that the Editors of I suggest that a stricter discipline be adopt. [We may here remark that there was no evi- that truly national paper-the "Washington ed during the corn shucking season. That no dence adduced before the Court against Crooks, Intelligencer"-were Englishmen with Eng.

mitted to go into the country, and that a patrol McBride substantially the sentence prescribed. of each neighborhood be required to attend and in the statute, viz : inprisonment for one year, make a strict examination of every slave that in the pillory for one hour, and twenty lashes. goes to one of these shuckings. It would be The defendant took an appeal to the Supreme did not read and con over its pages till they

These men have been travelling in neighbor. with-but it has got so incorporated into the ing sections for some time, in the character of customs of society, that a sudden reform in this preachers, sent here from some ecclesiastical borespect cannot be looked for-but every con- dy in Ohio. It is not for us to discern the motives sideration of prudence and safety require that of their mission; but the effect is evil, notorimore caution and a stricter supervision be had ously evil; and seeing this, as they can hard ly fail to perceive it, they ought now to desist from their operations among us. One of them has been convicted, after as fair a trial as any man ever had, of a wilful violation of our laws. It was in evidence that he had publicly declared his purpose to persist in the course he had &c. Nothing but that high sense of loyalty to at Pittsburg, New York and elsewhere, the law, which happily pervades the communithe slaves in each instance being safely ty, has saved him from summary punishment; and if he can with impunity violate the law of the land, would be complain if an outraged

It was remarked that these men conducted Any inconvenience experienced by-those themselves with propriety during their attendance at Court. McBride was bound in a heavy sum, with surety, not to circulate any more the country, the safety of the Union, with pamphlets of the same sort during the pendency of his appeal .- Greens. Patriot.

ANOTHER REMEDY FOR THE SOUTH. The Portsmouth Pilot says that "the enterlegitimate fruit of that ultra abolitionism prise for establishing a Virginia Ocean House which, in its blind zeal, has proved the upon the Atlantic, near Cape Charles, has formed a nucleus-and that President Falls of the realized one solitary particle of good, Baltimore Steam Packet Company, with Mr. Wise and several gentlemen of Norfolk and Portsmouth, have reconnoitred and found a de-

-one susceptible of the fullest improvement

and far surpassing in advantages the celebra-

ted resort at Cape May. The Pilot urges the immediate erection of suitable hotel buildings." Southern money which can be kept at home, instead of being squandered in luxury and extravagance in Northern watering places, as giving so much additional strength to the South. Thousands upon thousands of Southern money have been spent during the past summer at Northern watering places which might have been retained at home. The Virginia Ocean House we trust may be established, and we hope it may receive the patronage of Southern people. The most effectual and constitutional mode to fight the North is through the pocket.

In Philadelphia, on Friday, a man was arrested on the charge of having altered the election returns of two wards after they had been made up by the proper officers. Judge King, in close." And as a large ball would strike the

Wil. Commercial.

lot box as next in heinousness to the committal 500, freight \$1,200. They were sold to pay of murder, as it struck at the very existence of fear, as he said, "de black rascal might burst." charges, and only brought \$550. This is not our institutions. He therefore would hold him At last Sam was missed from the hill, and af. helmsman to steer to the windward of a vessel, in \$1,500 to answer."

From the Raleigh Register. ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 9, 1850.

To the Editor of the Register : The Hon. T. L. Clingman, M. C., made his appearance to day on the public square, to give an account of his political stewardship to a large and intelligent auditory. Such had never before been the custom of Members of Congress, as we are aware, from this Distict, but the great dissatisfaction expressed pretty gen. erally with Mr. C's course seemed to render such a step necessary on his part. We wish to say nothing disrespectful to the Hon. M. C. -but in the estimation of candid men, he sig. nally failed, with all the special pleading he was master of, and all the appeals to sectional feeling that a Congressman fresh from debate could devise to satisfy the minds of the people. A powerful revulsive feeling has begun against him, which will sooner or later issue in Mr. Clingman's overthrow. We are sorry to say so-for Mr. C. is a man of talents, and if his patriotism was only as deep as his ambition, he would be a valuable auxiliary to any partybut as it is, we must in candor say, that we jurisdiction thereof, shall for the first offence the Whig party were many and marked in the course of his speech-and his complaints to the worthy democrats scattered about in delightful profusion. But I must give him credit to say, that he still speaks of "our party"meaning, I suppose, the Whig party. He thinks that old lines of party will be broken up on the late great issues before the countryand he evidently is preparing to be a clingman taken as to the great conservative National Whig Party.

When Mr. C. took his seat, Mr. Baxter, of the Senator-ship of this State. He playfully The pamphlet on the circulation of which the said-" that had Mr. Clingman been an older and more experienced man, and no better qualified man had presented himself, he would have voted for him had he been a member of the sonal kindness for Mr. C." This effort of Mr. B's has placed him high among the friends of gress were given on the same side with Gid-M. C. his disorganizing, disunion efforts during the past session, and the croakings of a factious spirit in the midst of our national rejoicings. Buncombe is right side up-and we rather think, if we can start any sort of a man the next time, somebody will be keel hauled under the ship of State. By the way, the Hon. lish sympathies-the Union Newspaper he The Judge proceeded to pronounce against thought more friendly to the South; but that would not do-it was the Southern Press, that was the great Paper for us to read, and we were lacking in our duty to the South, if we

were well got by heart and to heart. Of all ' Presses' deliver us from this ' South ern Press' Humbug-soon to be among the things that were, 'a school-boy's tale, the wonder of an hour.' But good bye, Mr. Ed.

itor, 'till you hear again from OLD BUNCOMBE.

DODGING THE BALLS.

from "Recollections of a Campaign, by one who saw the Elephant," which we find in the pursued in his ministry regardless of the law, Illinois State Register. It has reference to the siege of Vera Cruz:

The morning after the flag had been so triumphantly raised upon the hill overlooking the city, was a busy one to those who had kept watch and guard over that estimable treasure Mary's county, Maryland, some ears of which during the night. Scarce was it light enough to recognise your fellow sentinel from a pile of sand, ere the "villainous saltpetre" was again put in requisition from every fort in the city, from the castle out in the sea, and the escopetes and muskets of the lancers and infantry, who occupied the hills. It fairly rained iron. The men dug trenches in the light sand with their hands as a sort of protection from the balls of

and many were the twists and turns, the fall- extracted: down and the rising up, the jumps, the leaps, and the jokes that were practised by "the boys." It was the most serious game of "corner ball" I ever saw played. This thing of lightful and commanding site for the purpose dodging cannon balls may sound strange to the reader, but it is no less strange than true .-Now, to attempt to dodge or get out of the way of a musket ball, or even a six pound shot, I admit, would be no easy task, but to move We head this paragraph 'another remedy for backward or forward, to the right or left, and the South,' because we look upon every dollar of thus escape one of those tremendous 68 pounders, that we were favored with from the castle, was as easy as " falling off a log." The distance fired was somewhat over two miles, and the course of those "monstrous shapes of death," could readily be distinguished from its peculiar humming sound, and as it neared the hill its black ungainly visage was distinctly

It was amusing to see the gyration, and the ground and lofty tumbling of our black hero, Sam on this occasion. Poor Sam's heroism at length could stand it no longer. As the sharp, quick, cutting-tsit-tsit-tist-of the mushet balls would fly over his head, he would throw up the whites of his eyes like a duck in a thunder storm, and cry out: "Lord a massy, bress dis nigger." "Good Lord, dat was tops of the hill and throw up a perfect column "He looked upon the act of polluting the bal. of sand, Sam would throw himself flat on his in your valuable paper, it is at your service. face and lay still for two or three minutes, for ter the troops that had remained there all night | which order seemed to be obeyed. In a mo. vention of Michigan .- Commercial.

were relieved and were filing off to the rear of ment after, the order was countermanded, as the hill, the colonel accidently caught sight of the vessel appeared to be crossing our track, a pair of shoes sticking out from beneath a Springing up, I commenced dressing, but just huge pile of sand. Upon closer investigation, as I took my coat and vest up to put them on, with an intent to commit a rape. a pair of feet, with legs to them, then a body, the watch cried out that the vessel would be

here," said the colonel.

"Why, look heah, colonel, I don't care for the escopet and muskets-much, or de six pounders and de shot of dat size-but when de there was any danger, and the first answer dam Mexicans begin to shoot de reg'lar Penn. sylbany Dutch ovens, by golly, I think its time for all nigger servants to hide 'em diminished heads."

There was more truth than poetry in Sam's idea of the size of a sixty-eight pounder.

FLYING MACHINE. The practicability of navigating the air by means of a flying machine, has been satisfactorily demonstrated and settled, as he thinks by Mr. John Taggart, of Charlestown, Mass. who, the N. Y. Evening Post says, is at present to be seen with his invention in Dunlap's Hotel, 135 Fulton street. The flying machine consists of a car, to the front of which is at. tached a pair of wings some what like the screws used by propellers, and a float or balloon fastened to the car in the ordinary way at an elevation of six or eight feet. The wings, which may be moved in any direction so as to assist in the ascent or descent of the machine, are put in motion by turning a small axle running through the centre of the car. The machine may be guided in any direction by means of a rudder, the slightest variation in which it obeys with wonderful precision.

The float or balloon, which is pear-shaped. is thirty three feet nine inches in height, havin a diameter of some twelve feet, and the whole weight of the machine, when ready for ascension, is three hundred and fifty pounds, in addition to which it will carry with ease over one thousand pounds.

The inventor told us that he had already made one ascension in it, for the purpose of practically testing its powers. The ascent was made from the commons at Lowell, Mass., in the presence of a large number of spectators. Owing to some fault in inflating the balloon, a quantity of steam was allowed to intermix with he gas, thus greatly diminishing its buoyancy so that when the ropes which held it to the

ground were cut, the machine ascended only to the height of a few feet, when it fell down, to the imminent peril of the occupant. After two or three ineffectual attempts, Mr. Taggart elevated the wings considerably above the line of the car, which had the desired effect, and away went the machine, far above the heads of the spectators, until it had dwindled

in their gaze to the size of a swallow. After attaining a considerable elevation, Mr. T. proceeded in the direction of Lawrence, whence he passed to Andover and Bradford, over which latter place he struck a current of air which carried him, at a rapid rate, to Redding. From this again he passed to Salem, having crossed a portion of the sea in his passage from Redding, and alighted at a distance of nine miles of Lowell, accomplishing the whole voyage in an hour and twenty minutes.

Mr. Taggart says that at one time he had obtained an elevation where the air became so rarified that it was with the greatest difficulty he could retain his powers of animation; his hands, and other parts of his body, swelled, and blood spurted from his mouth and nose.

The invention, he tells us, has met with the support and countenance of several of the scientific men in Massachusetts. It is the intention of Mr. Taggart to make an ascent in this city, in the course of two or three weeks. He We make the following amusing extract has already invited some of our most eminent machinist, and men of science, to examine his invention .- Peg. Intelligencer.

THE COAD WHEAT.

Our farming readers will remember a short notice, published in this paper early in the summer, of a field of remarkable Wheat, then ripening on the farm of Edwin J. Coad, of St. ing for help and mercy, and I began to think we had seen, and the qualities of which we en. that after being in the water for more than deavored to describe. In consequence of the three quarters of an hour, I was rescued by publicity thus given to it, probably a great de- the steamer's boats, yet, sad to relate, only mand has arisen, all over the country, for sam. nine were left to tell the mournful tale, twenty. ples of this crop and for seed wheat from it .- four have gone to their final account. Of these, In a letter received from the proprietor of the one was the child of the above mentioned lady, field, he mentions one in which, in reply to in- which the steward with praiseworthy humani-Pennsylvania, having sent him by mail a small one hand, till no sign of life appearing, he left sample of the wheat, he received, in acknowl. it. The steward was picked up in an exhaust. "Dodging the balls" was also much in vogue, edgment, a letter, from which the following is ed state.

> our millers, and to a very large portion of the came near drowning him. Almost immediate. around hickory poles and log cabins, farmers, and, with scarcely an exception, they ly after this he was seized again by the breast, tramp about with polk stalks on our pronounce it the finest specimen of wheat they and in disengaging himself had to tear off his shoulders and coonskins on our heads, and have ever seen. I am not surprised to hear that clothes. After recovering himself, however, throw up our caps to political leaders, unyou could have gotten twenty dollars for a sin- he swam away for the steamer, and finding a til doomsday, and all will not raise our gle bushel of wheat; for, had I that much now plank managed to save himself. The rest of at the present time, I could easily sell it at a the crew, and the remaining passengers, met dollar per pound. I have been offered, over with no particular incidents. All being roused and over again, five cents per grain for the spe. from their sleep, no one had time to save any cimen you sent me, which would amount to thing, and many passengers never got out of over twelve dollars. But its scarcity makes it | the cabin. valuable," &c.

disaster befalls the crop, he will be able to sup. into our hearts. ply a good many demands. Persons at home names, residences, quantity wanted, &c .- Nat. the water is a question which I would not like

THE WRECK OF THE ISAAC MEAD. To the Editors of the New York Tribune:

If you deem the following notice of the wreck

of the bark Isaac Mead worthy of an insertion I was lying awake in my state room, when I heard the watch on deck give orders to the

and presently Sam's wooly head was disinter. into us. At the same time he hailed her to outrage, was a highly respectable maiden steer away; but before the sound of his voice lady of 55 years of age. The act was "You black villain, what are you doing had ceased, the vessel, which proved to be the steamer Southernor struck us on our bowsprit, which, acted as a lever, pryed the bow of the bark wide open. I called out to learn whether came that there was none; but some one immediately cried that she was sinking. I was dressed, and running upon deck, where the passengers were fast assembling, several of us engaged for a moment in trying to launch a life-boat, which hung on the starboard side, but before she was unlashed the bow of the bark was deep under water, and none of us were able to stand. The ladies were all terrified, screaming for help and mercy; yet only one man seemed to lose command of himself. Those who could, immediately jumped overboard, and commenced swimming to get away from the vessel before she went down; but no one had time to seize a plank or anything with which to sustain himself. The vessel was so nearly perpendicular that I slid down to the mainmast, where, catching hold of a settee, I drew my. self with all my might toward the stern, in order to jump overboard. But I had scarcely viz: ime to catch hold of the rigging of the mizzenmast before she went down, and the cries for help were drowned in the rush of waters sudden heat and passion, sentenced to 3 made by the bark's sinking. As we went months imprisonment, and a fine of \$100. down I commenced drawing myself up by the that, I continued to descend, being drawn down 3 months imprisonment, fine \$100. We by the sinking vessel. Exerting myself to rise understand that this very moderate sento the surface, till after what seemed to me an tence resulted from the fact that the prisage, I felt that I was no longer descending, since the rush of water had ceased. Although I ascended rapidly, I was so long under water, that was in a nearly exhausted condition when I gained the surface. As soon as I had cleared my stomach and lungs of water, I looked aound to see where the steamer was, which had floated far to the southeast. About one hundred yards to the southwest I observed several things affoat, towards which I started, and for the first fifteen minutes had nothing to suphree feet long and two wide, on which I rested for a moment, and took the first long breath.-During all this time, the cries of those who behaviour. were trying to sustain themselves were most heartrending, and loud above all the others was clearly distinguished that of a female. tried to throw off my coat and boots, but finding it impossible, turned out off my course to try to render aid to the lady. When near enough to see her, I called out to her take courage, telling her that I would soon be with her; also not to spend her strength by calling for would soon be saved. She replied that her was soon saved it would be too late. At that time, a man, a few yards from her, rolled off his plank, but whether he was previously dead or not could not be ascertained; be neither struggled nor gave a sound, but immediately disappeared. The sea rolled so heavily, I

could scarcely swim against it, and it was at this time that some one of the floating planks or timbers struck against my side and arm, and threw me under water. Recovering myself, however, I turned to look at the lady, who was the number of persons leaving the State. then being carried on the top of a high wave, and holding firmly to her plank; it rolled with her and she went under. But by an almost superhuman effort, she recovered her position on the plank again, and commenced calling for aid. She soon lost her hold again and went down, but rising asked me to help her, as she should soon go down, and when almost near enough to reach her plank, she gradually relaxed her hold, and with one long gurgling cry disappeared forever. For the first time I felt desolate and disheartened, fearing lest the steamer was going to leave us, and looked towards the land, but none could be seen. Another man, soon after, went down near me crymy last hour was at hand. Suffice it to say, quiries by a gentleman in Alleghany county, ty, carried through the waves swimming with

"I have shown the specimens received to all some one who seized him by the hand, and who less to Federal politics. We may shout

We were kindly treated on hoard the steam. Even in Mr. Coad's own neighborhood, at | er which brought us to New York, and I take nome, enormous prices have been offered for it. this opportunity to express the thanks of all who We are glad to learn that he is making prepa. were saved to those who so nobly contributed rations to seed a large crop this fall; and, if no to our wants, and whose kindness sinks deep good for the land of our birth!

In the midst of this gratitude, only one cause nd abroad are already engaging wheat for an. of uneasiness acts a drawback, and that is the other year, and he has been obliged to make long delay of the steamer's boats in coming to out a list for the purpose of registering their our rescue. Why we were forty minutes in to press for an answer. Three went down who struggled more than half an hour. Yet let a veil be thrown over the whole; all was so ordered by the will of Him who alike ruleth the armies of Heaven and the children of men. W. H. STANTON.

Flushing, October 7.

General Cass has been re-nominated for the next Presidency by the Democratic State Con

EDGEFIELD COURT—A BLACK CATALOGUE OF CRIME.

A letter from an esteemed friend, dated Edgefield C. H. Oct. 12, informs us that his Honor, Judge O'Neall had been engaged all the week on the Sessions Docket. Five capital cases had been tried-two for killing Slaves-two for killing white men, and one for rape; all except one for killing a slave, (a boy) by a little boy. were more or less connected with intoxicating drink. Out of this fearful array of capital felonies, one of the cases for killing a negro, and one for killing a white man, were found guilty of manslaughter. The other two cases of homicide resulted in a verdict of acquittal-the case for rape resulted in a conviction for an assault

We learn that the subject of this bruta committed in the house, where she, her brother, and two other maiden sisters lived. Her brother was drunk at the time, and had been during the previous night. The perpetrator of the foul crime was his companion in drink, having spent the whole night with him drinking. His sister being worn down with fatigue and loss of rest, had lain down in the evening after dinner, to sleep, and it was when she was thus situated that the attempt was made. In a letter written by the perpetrator, in jail, to the lady, her brother and sisters. he says :- " I cannot think for the life of me, what could have got into me, for, if I know myself, I never thought of such a thing before. It must have been liquor, for when liquor is in, wit is without."

One other man was convicted of an assault with intent to kill and murder. The The cases in which convictions took place. were sentenced on Saturday as follows:

The State vs. Stonecker, the little boy convicted of killing a little boy slave, on

The State vs. Parker convicted of manrigging, and when I had cleared myself from 'slaughter in killing Stephen Stalnakeroner had been struck in a previous affray of the same night, by the deceased, with a stone, and stabbed in the back by his brother. All parties were drinking.

The State vs. Stron, convicted of assault with intent to commit a rape-sentenced to five months imprisonment and

to pay a fine of \$200. The State vs. Freeman, convicted of an assault with intent to kill Col. James Tomport myself with. I then found a board, about kins-sentenced to be imprisoned six months, and pay a fine of \$100, and to find sureties to keep the peace and be of good

We learn that from an inspection of the dockets for a period of ten years past, they exhibit the startling fact, that there have been 21 distinct homicides in Edgefield District in that time! What an awful catalogue of crime is here presented, to be accounted for by old Edgefield! Why is it that such a District, remarkable for talhelp, but to hold firmly to her plank, since she ent, patriotism, and piety, should be burdened with such a vast amount of crime strength was almost gone, and that unless she The intemperate use of intoxicating drink furnishes the ready answer. Men, otherwise respectable sell the hateful thing, and lay the foundations of their ruin in their own bar-rooms. How long, oh how long, will old Edgefield bow down in abject degradation to the slavish yoke !

The Greensboro' Patriot, speaking of

S. C. Temp. Advocate.

A gentleman of this place has kept a cursory count of the number of emigrants who have gone through here during the past thirty days. The number is 613an average of over 20 per day, and the probability is that this falls much short of the actual amount. Besides, we learn that the number passing up the flat Rock road, on our north, are unprecedented,-The thorough-fares on the South probably present similar scenes.

We by no means wish to subject ourselves to the charge of croaking over this painful and humiliating subject; but we may repeat the words of the Carolinian. it is "deplorable." Is there any remedy? Is it ever to be the highest reputation of North Carolina that she is a great State to go away from? She must become a great State to come to, or at least to stay in, before she can assume her proper

There is but one remedy. We must have more attention from the people and The Captain was drawn under water by their legislators, to State concerns, and State out of the dust. We have tried all that, and nothing else, and ought to be satisfied that it is unavailing. Oh, that this truth could be indelibly impressed upon the minds of our people,-that we must keep party out of our councils when State Improvements are under consideration, and meet only as North Carolinians before we can effect anything great and

But, remarks a cotemporary, " there is one consolation to those who have had the privilege of legislating for the good of the State, and have not done it; viz: that if we have not greatly increased our own population, our stand-still policy has certainly helped to swell that of other States which have had more public spirit, and thus contributed to a prosperity which invited emigration. Georgia, Alabama,-Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee, contain hundreds of thousands of native born North Carolinians, who have literally been driven from her bosom by the thriftless policy of her legislators."