## THE LANCASTER, PA., MURDER.

The last Baltimore and Philadelphia papers, says the Petersburg Intelligencer, of the 18th instant, are filled with further details and proceedings of various kinds relative to this foul transaction. We have the result of the examination of witnesses before U. S. Commissioner Ingraham.—We have also the correspondence which took place between a number of citizens of Philadelphia and Governor Johnston; also, the account of a very large public meeting in Baltimore. Two *white* men (Joseph Scarlet and Samuel Kendig) and twenty-one colored, including four or five women, were made prisoners, and, upon an investigation of their conduct before Commissioner Ingraham, very strong testimony was given against the white scoundrel, Scarlett, and against his black confederate, William Brown—so strong as to lead to their full committal "to answer the charge of treason against the United States in levying war against the same; in resisting by force the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and also for obstructing the Marshal in the execution of the process of the United States." The evidence of Kline (white) and of George W. H. Scott (colored) we give at the foot of this article, as being the most important and conclusive evidence against Scarlett and Brown. These two worthies seem to a fair way to meet the just reward of their villainy, and we shall be pleased beyond expression to see them made examples of. Hanging is almost too good for such wretches.

It gives us much satisfaction to observe the promptness and activity with which the authorities, both Federal and State, are proceeding in this affair. We hail such a course as a most favorable indication of the final triumph of the laws of the land; and if nothing of a contrary character shall occur during the progress of the trials, the issue will be such as to give additional confidence to the Republic. We cannot, however, but reprobate the mean, miserable verdict of those Abolition apologists who formed the Jury of Inquest over the dead body of Gorsuch.—Instead of boldly stating the truth according to the evidence before them, which could have left not a doubt upon their minds as to the nature of the crime which had been committed, they cunningly and hypocritically express themselves as if the deceased and his party had made an unprovoked attack upon the blacks, whom the aforesaid *honest* jury took care to condemn not at all. This is the only circumstance in the whole investigation which we regard with feelings of disappointment and we do not hesitate to say that a verdict couched in the terms which characterize the one we are noticing is, under the circumstances which surround it, disreputable in every sense. It is a deliberate effort on the part of twelve "good and lawful men of the county" of Lancaster, Pa., to *suppress*, as much as they possibly could, the truth as it was testified to before them, and to say just as little as decency will permit about the guilt of the parties implicated in the crime. We cannot say a sylable in commendation of men who would thus seek to strip so revolting a murder of any of its aggravating features. We cannot reconcile their conduct to our conceptions of duty and propriety on such an occasion. At the same time, we will further remark, that the spirit which breathes in the *verdict* is not like the nobler spirit which prevails in all the other proceedings in this unfortunate matter. We are gratified at the contrast between the inquest and the officers on the side of the law, and have every reason to believe that the latter reflect the sentiments and spirit of a vast majority of the people of Pennsylvania.

With regard to the correspondence between certain citizens of Philadelphia and Governor Johnston, we have not time to day to indulge in any special remarks. The Governor is no favorite of ours, although he be a Whig. We claim no fraternity with an Abolitionist any more than we would claim kindred with Satan. But Goveror Johnston has done rather better on the occasion than we expected. He seems to be sufficiently alive to the enormity of the crime which has been committed in the State over whose affairs he presides, and, from the tone of his proclamation, which is not as stringent as it might have been, seems to be disposed to use his exertions to bring the traitors, murderers and their accomplices to justice.

The following is an extract of the testimony as taken on the spot:

Henry H. Kline sworn.—I thought I saw Scarlet coming from the scene of the murder upon a horse; he was in a hurry, but not at the place at the time of the firing; I said, you are the man that gave the warning; asked him to stop, telling him that a man was dead up the road, and asked him where the nearest doctor was; he gave us no answer; told him that the negroes had killed him, but he made no answer, and drove on; he was then dressed differently from what he now is; we started for Parker's house on Wednesday morning, and got there a little after daylight; Mr. Gorsuch, son, nephew, and three others, whose names I don't know; some fifty yards from the house we met one of the blacks who had come out of the house down the lane, towards us; as soon as he was espied he turned and ran to the house, and I after him; the old gentleman and one of his sons took the field, to head him off; as soon as they got up stairs, they seemed to load their guns four, five or six of them; I hallooed and told them my business, and requested the man of the house to let the men come down; he said he would not; three or four made replies, when the old gentleman called the one (Nelson) by name, and said, 'come down, Nelson, I know your voice, I know you;' he said, 'If you come down, and go home with me without any trouble, I will look over the past.'

One of the negroes replied, 'that if you take one of us, you must take us over our dead bodies;' the old gentleman called upon me to go up stairs, and take them. I told him to go outside, and I would go up stairs; when I attempted to go up, one of the party struck at me with something that had a prong; I then went out, when they fired upon the old gentleman and myself; I then fired, when an axe was thrown; I told them what the consequence would be in resisting the law; Parker replied that he was a Pennsylvanian, and did not care for the law; he then asked for time to reflect, and I gave him ten or fifteen minutes; if he would let me go up stairs and see if the men were there, I would take them; the warrants were then read; he said there were two men there but refused their names; I was told to go ahead and take them; advised coolness, and I gave Parker five minutes more to consider; they then consulted up stairs, and asked me to send for a neighbor; this was objected to by the old gentleman and his son; old Mr. Gorsuch asked me to call upon Hannang, with an Indian negro to assist; I did so, because I saw there was going to be a desperate fight, as they were loading their guns in the meantime.

Hannang said nothing, and I asked him if he lived in the neighborhood; he replied that it was none of my business; I asked his name, and he said I would have to find it out; he said he did not care for any act of Congress, or anything else; Elijah Lewis then came up, but previously I had shown him my warrant; the blacks stood off with their guns, loaded and primed; I called upon him for assistance, and handed him the papers, which he returned, saying the negroes had a right to defend themselves; Hannang said the same thing; I then looked down the road, and saw about thirty negroes coming up with guns, clubs, and something else; said I would withdraw with my men if he would not let the negroes fire, and would let them go; he said he had nothing to do with them; I told him (Hannang) that I would hold both Lewis and him responsible; I begged hard, and told the men under me to leave for God's sake, as another party of negroes were coming; the blacks then howled, and rushed upon us; we all fired pretty much at the same time, when the old gentleman fell; about 60 or 70 negroes were present altogether.

Henry Kline, recalled—I saw Wm. Brown there, and he was one of the ringleaders at Parker's; he was there and one of the most active; he had a gun, and was near the lane; he was one of the 15 or 16, who raised up their guns near the post.

We annex the testimony, as given before the Commissioner:

Henry H. Kline, recalled—Ezekiel Thomas was one of the first men on the ground on the morning of the murder; he is the man I designated yesterday as the Indian; he came with Hannang, ahead; he went away; was gone a couple of minutes, and returned with a revolver and a corn cutter in his hand; he came to me, and I said, 'you ———, if you come up to me, I'll blow your brains out;' he then stepped back a little, and I took my revolver and held it up towards him; his revolver was in his right hand, and the corn cutter in his left; he stood there while I was arguing with Hannang and Lewis, asking them to assist, and reading my papers; I mean the warrants to apprehend Mr. Gorsuch's negroes.

Hannang and Lewis both read my warrants when they asked me to show my authority; Hannang went to twenty or thirty blacks who stood with their guns pointed towards me, and he talked to them in a low voice; after he spoke to them he moved his horse and they gave one shout and moved a little further, he with them, and then they fired; another party, some 15 or 20, came up, and presented their guns and fired; they were about 30 yards off; I am positive this is the man; I told him I knew him.

[The prisoner admitted that the witness had told him so.]

Daniel Caulsberry was there, and with the first party; he came from toward Mr. Rogers', by the creek; he had a gun and a shot bag, or flask, over his shoulder; the party in the house shot at me and the old gentleman, Gorsuch; they had not been three minutes in the house before they fired; this is the man I mentioned before with the military whiskers; I have no doubt about him; he was then dressed differently.

Geo. Washington Harvey Scott sworn.—Was present when the man was killed, but had no hand in it; was there over night, and staid out doors, in the road; there was no one with me; was persuaded to go over by John Morgan and Hy Simms, colored men; did not tell me what they wanted to go over for; saw them both there, out by the door of the house; *they had arms*; there was a good many colored people there; did not see any but Morgan and Simms, that I knew; saw them shoot, and saw the old gentleman shot; he fell in the lane; he was shot by Henry Simms; did not see the nephew shot, neither did I see the son fall, for there was such a crowd; have seen Scarlet, but don't know him; he was not there; saw no white man except Cassner Hanway, the miller; John Morgan cut the old man in the head with a corn-cutter after he (Mr. Gorsuch) had fallen; this was after sunrise; went away as soon as the old man was killed; I left the other colored people there; they had pistols, muskets, and other guns; they wanted me to help, but I would have nothing to do with it; that is, in taking their part in the fight, which was to kill the slaveholders; did not understand who they were coming there to take; the mob was to resist all slaveholders; the firing came from the house, down stairs; heard a horn blow; the fight was beginning then; it was blown from the house; the horn continued to blow right on; the firing at first came in a body, and continued on them more and more; it then became scattering; after the horn was blown they began to assemble pretty quick.

George Washington Harvey Scott recalled and confronted with Wm. Brown, a mulatto.—I saw Brown at Parker's on the morning of the murder; he was outside when I saw him, on last Thursday morning; he was after the horn was blown from the house of Parker, he was among the colored people then; he was armed with a gun; when I came away I left them all there, and Brown among the rest; did not see him fire a gun.

### THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

A coroner's inquest was held by Joseph D. Powell, Esq., on the body of Edward Gorsuch who returned a verdict, the substance of which is as follows:

Upon the affirmation of George Whitson, John Rowland, Osborne Dare, Hiram Kennard Sam. Miller, Lewis Cooper, Geo. Firth, Wm. Knott, John Ellis, Wm. Millrouse, Jos. Richwine, and Miller Knott, good and lawful men of the aforesaid county, who, being duly affirmed, and charged to inquire, on the part of the Commonwealth, when, where and how the said deceased came to his death, do say upon their affirmations, that on the morning of the 11th inst., the neighborhood was thrown into an excitement by the above deceased, and some five or six persons in company with him, making an attack upon a family of colored persons living in said Gap, near the brick mill, about 4 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of arresting some fugitive slaves as they alleged.' Many of the colored people of the neighborhood collected, and there was considerable firing of guns and other fire-arms by both parties; upon the arrival of some of the neighbors at the place after the riot had subsided, found the above deceased lying upon his back, or right side, dead. Upon a post mortem examination upon the body of the said deceased, made by Drs. Patterson and Martin, in our presence, we believe he came to his death by gun shot wounds that he received in the above mentioned riots, caused by some person or persons to us unknown.

### PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENN.

In a portion of the Philadelphia press, of Monday, we also find a proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania on the subject of the Christiana outrage, which they received after 12 o'clock on Sunday night. It is dated Monday and says:

{ SEAL } Whereas, it has been represented to me that a flagrant violation of the public peace has occurred in Lancaster county, involving the murder of Edward Gorsuch, and seriously endangering the lives of other persons; and whereas, it has been also represented to me that some of the participators in this outrage are yet at large; now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the constitution and laws, I, Wm. F Johnston, Governor of Pennsylvania, do hereby offer a reward of *one thousand dollars*, for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons guilty of the murder and violation of the public peace aforesaid.

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The Philadelphia North American publishes the following correspondence:

*To the Governor of Pennsylvania:*

The undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, respectfully represent:

That citizens of the neighboring State have been cruelly assassinated by a band of armed outlaws, at a place not more than three hours journey distant from the seat of government and from the commercial metropolis of the State.

That this insurrectionary movement in one of the most populous parts of the State has been so far successful as to overawe the local ministers of justice and paralyze the powers of the law.

That your memorialists are not aware that 'any military force' has been sent to the seat of the insurrection, or that the civil authority has been strengthened by the adoption of any measures suited to the momentous crisis.

They, therefore, respectfully requests the chief executive magistrate of Pennsylvania to take into consideration the necessity of vindicating the outraged laws, and sustaining the dignity of the Commonwealth, on this important and melancholy occasion.

Signed by John Cadwalader, John Swift, J. W. Forney, R. Simpson, Chas. Ingersoll, Jas. Page, A. L. Roumfort, and others:

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PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, without date, was this afternoon put into my hands by one of the servants of the hotel. The anxiety which you manifest to maintain the laws of the land and the public peace is fully appreciated, and I have pleasure in informing you that more than 24 hours before the receipt of your letter, the parties implicated had been, through the vigilance and decision of the local authorities, arrested, and are now in prison, awaiting an inquiry into their imputed guilt. The district attorney and sheriff of Lancaster county, active in concert with the attorney general of the State, deserves especial thanks for their prompt and energetic conduct. This was all done early on Saturday morning, and duly reported to me by the local officers.

The testimony taken by the United States Commissioner, who arrived at a later period on the ground, a printed copy of which has accidentally reached me this afternoon, confirms me in the belief that the State authorities had vindicated the law, and to a large extent arrested the perpetrators of the crimes.

The cruel murder of a citizen of a neighboring State, accompanied by a gross outrage on the laws of the United States, in the resistance of its process, had been committed; and you may be assured that so soon as the guilty agents are ascertained they will be punished in its severest penalty by the law of Pennsylvania. I am very proud that the first steps to detect and arrest these offenders have been taken by Pennsylvania officers.

Permit me, gentlemen, having thus removed all just cause of anxiety from your minds, respectfully to suggest that the idea of rebellion, or insurrectionary movement in the county of Lancaster, or anywhere else in this commonwealth has no real foundation, and is an offensive imputation on a large body of our fellow-citizens. There is no insurrectionary movement in Lancaster county, and there would be no occasion to march a military force there, as you seem to desire, and inflame the public mind by any such strange exaggeration. I do not wish our brethren of the Union to think that in any part of this State resistance to the law goes undetected or unpunished, or that there exists such a sentiment as treason to the Union and the Constitution. The alledged murderers of Mr. Gorsuch, whose crime is deep enough, without exaggerating it, have been arrested and will be tried, and they and their abettors be made to answer for what they have done in contravention of the law. But, in the mean time, let me invite your co-operation, as citizens of Pennsylvania, not only to see that the law is enforced, but to add to the confidence which we all feel in the judicial tribunals of the land, by abstaining from the undue violence of language, and letting the law take its course. Depend upon it, gentlemen, there is in Lancaster county a sense of duty to the laws of the land, manifested in the easy and prompt arrest of these offenders, which will on all occasions show itself in practical obedience.

The people of that country are men of peace and good order, and not easily led aside from the path of duty which the Constitution prescribes. They and every Pennsylvanian love the Constitution and the Union. They will detect, as they have done in this case, and arrest and punish all who violate the laws of the land. There is no warrant, depend upon it, for representing the men of Lancaster county as traitors and participants in an "insurrectionary movement." You do them, unintentionally I have no doubt, great injustice.

I am deeply indebted to you for affording me this opportunity for expressing my views. But for your communication I might not have been able to do so. You, and my fellow-citizens at large, may be assured of my firm determination, at all hazards, and under all circumstances, to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and enforce obedience to the laws alike of the United States and of this Commonwealth.

In order that I may be sure that my answer may reach its destination, (your letter having but accidentally come to my hands,) I have requested Mr. White to put it in the hands of Mr. John Cadwalader, whose signature, I observe, is first.

I am, with great respect,
your obedient servant,
WM. F. JOHNSTON.

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*From the Liverpool Times.*

## THE YACHT RACE—THE RESULT.

We are not sorry that the Titania is beaten. It is one of those manly defeats which will leave no rankling feeling behind. If the Americans have lost caste at the Crystal Palace, they have secured triumphs on the waters of England, and while the result is calculated for the moment to abash us, it will realize the fine aphorism which Bulwer puts in the mouth of Richelieu—"There's no such word as fail."

Already, an English builder has thrown out a challenge to produce in ten weeks a yacht which shall compete with the star spangled America; but the challenge has been prudently declined, from a belief doubtless, that another victory, with the experience which our builders now possess of what the America, constructed on a new and ingenious principle, can do, would be a matter of considerable uncertainty.

A nautical writer, who addresses a morning contemporary, is inclined to attribute the success of the strange craft from the Western World, as much to her peculiar rigging and sails as to her general form.

In all this we see the improvement brought out by competition. It sets the mind to work to account for giving results. It establishes a principle; and as in the breeding of animals, so in the building of yachts, an enlarged experience produces the most complete and perfect thing of its kind which ingenuity and capital can attain.

When Clarlemagne saw the sail of the northmen in the Mediterranean, he covered his face with his hands and wept, in a prescince of the future. When Queen Victoria, yesterday week, witnessed the triumph of an American sail in the Channel that washed her marine residence, she did what Charlemagne ought to have done—she took note of the excellence which had achieved a victory, tacitly telling her subjects to profit by rivalry, and keep their proud place in the advance of nations.

Civilization, as we have often said, has hitherto been geographical. The merchant followed trade; and, where the merchant opened his counting house, religion, and science, and morals set up their altars. The United States of America now occupy that place on the globe which presents commercial advantages unknown to all ancient and contemporary nations.

The territories of the transatlantic republic expand into worlds; and she reposes between the two oceans, one washing Asia, the other Europe. Her fields teem with plenty; her mines are inexhaustible; while her rivers obviate canals, and tempt trade and manufactures into activity thousands of miles from the Atlantic and Pacific. Nothing was wanted to the local enthronement of civilization but aptitude in the inhabitants; and the history of the past week gives ample testimony to its abundant existence.

In a practical science we admitted no rivalry for more than a century; in trade, we despised competition; and, since the haughty Hollander swept the Thames, we claimed, indisputably, the severeignty of the seas. For some time, however, the Yankees have been quietly encroaching on our maritime privilege—not pushing us from the element whereon our pride flung out the cross of St. George, but gradually creeping into an incipient equality.

They did this, not through accident or favor, but by the rigid application of the great principles of commerce and science. They have compared with ourselves, been equally enterprising—they have been more skillful: and, while we pay willing homage to genius, in whomsoever manifested, it is a mortification that in our own waters, an American yacht won the prize from the yachts of all nations, and that an American steamer accomplished the quickest passage ever made across the Atlantic.

The Yankees are no longer to be ridiculed, much less despised. The new world is bursting into greatness—walking past the old world, as the America did the yachts at Cowes, "hand over hand." She dipped the star spangled banner to the royalty of Great Britain, for superiority is ever courteous; and this graceful act indicates the direction in which our inevitable competition should proceed. America, in her own phrase, is "going a head," and will assuredly pass us, unless we accelerate our speed.

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## CHANGEABLE.

We want to live where the climate is more stationary, for here we don't know how to fix for it. Last Saturday was almost warm enough to bake a fellow's brain, or burn the wool off of little negroes' heads—melt "the rollers"—dry "the paper," &c.—the thermometer standing between 96 and 100—but on Monday the thermometer fell to 65, making the rollers as hard as brickbats thereby stopping operations until new ones could be made, and otherwise incommoding us.

We dont want to go to a hotter climate, and we do not intend to; but a man in town the other day told us if we didn't alter our course we would get to a hotter place than we ever found in Fayetteville. But he is green, and if he is not careful he will go to the warm place allotted to us, although he is a member of the Church; and we will tell you why: The 8th and 10th commandments say "Remember the Sabbath day to kep it holy"—"in it thou shalt not do any work, thou nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant nor thy maid servant, nor thy cattle," &c.

Well, this "over righteous" friend, on last Sunday, instead of walking to church, only a few hundred yards, had his horse geared up and he was wheeled to the place of worship in his carriage, as though his legs were not able to carry him. Now this was violating the command in two respects, first by using his horses on the sabbath (when necessity did not require it) and secondly, by working his manservant. If this is not sinful, then there is no sin.

We know that persons living at a distance from church, say 2 or 3 miles, should ride, if they can afford to do it and pay their debts; but for a man to use his horse and carriage to convey him "to church not over 300 or 400 yards, we say is sinful" in the first degree," and we are willing to leave it to "the preachers" to say if we are not correct.

We remember the time when it was a rare thing for a carriage to drive up to a church door, unless it brought some invalid or cripple; but now what a change—every one that can raise a frame of a horse and a four-wheeled concern must ride to and from church, throwing the dust in the face of pedestrians, and otherwise annoying foot passengers; and some have no better sense than to drive over "common people."

We hope our friend may be able to escape the "hot place" alluded to, but we fear he will not do it unless he changes *his course.—North Carolinan.*

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*From the Nat. Intelligencer.*

## THE CUBAN ENTERPRISE ABANDONED.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following authentic information, contained in an extract from an official despatch, received Wednesday, at the War Department:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7, 1851.

"All expeditions against Cuba are abandoned, and persons collected here for that purpose are returning to their homes."

Other accounts from the South, communicated to the New York papers, state that the Cuba volunteers assembled at New Orleans are penniless, and are demanding money of the Cuban committee, in order to get home. "Some disorders," it is added, "have arisen in consequence, and the police are active in endeavoring to prevent the committee from being mobbed. Some arrests of the head rioters have been made. The people of the city are glad to get rid of them." We presume that the excitement has somewhat abated, as there is no allusion to it in despatches dated on the 7th. The latest report on the subject is contained in a despatch of the evening of the 6th inst. It says:

"No further disturbances have yet taken place amongst the distressed Liberators; but all the bar-rooms in the second municipality have been closed. Three hundred men have returned to Alabama, but many yet remain here for want of the means to get home."

In connexion with the subject of the late unfortunate Expedition, we perceive that some of the "deceivers and betrayers" of the victims intend harping upon a report (no doubt manufactured in this country) that the Captain General had caused his officers to write letters to Lopez to induce him to come; in other words, that the invasion was concocted and got up by the Captain General!!

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*Noble Conduct.*—The following letter from a Hungarian Refugee pays a proper tribute to the humanity and nobleness of soul which always animates a true American tar:

*To the Editors of the N. Y. Tribune:*

After we had shaken off the cruel fetters of Austrian tyranny, and had taken flight from Tuscany, we embarked in a little boat upon the Sardinian Sea.—Having reached, through the most imminent peril of death, the Sardinian Coast, we entertained the strongest hope that we were at last in perfect security. In this we were bitterly deceived, for here, too, as every where else in Italy, were Austrian spies. Our seizure was the consequence, and death on the scaffold seemed to be our fate. From the windows of our prison (where we had been placed under the closest custody) we saw in the harbor the American flag. This gave us one more hope. We addressed ourselves by letter to the Commodore of the American fleet, begging him to effect our release.—This noble friend of humanity did not suffer our petition to to fall to the ground, but extended to us that sympathy which is always so gladly given by his Great Nation to all who are exiled and oppressed. We were brought to this country in safety on board the U. S. ship Lexington, Capt. Mitchell. When we came on board the vessel, we were so miserably clothed, that we were unable to bear the severe weather at sea, in the months of October, November and December, 1850. The officers of the squadron made a contribution among themselves, and raised so much that we (eight men in all.) were furnished each with a good bed and warm winter clothing, and abundantly provided with every necessary until we reached the shores of America. We experienced, moreover, on board the ship, the most truly brotherly treatment.

I feel it to be my bounden duty, for myself, and in the name of my companions, to offer publicly to these noble men our warmest thanks.

E. T. NEY.
Late Hungarian Lieutenant.

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AMERICAN PRESENT TO THE QUEEN.—The packet ship Ticonderoga, Capt. Boyle, has arrived at Liverpool, with a Cargo of 2,601 bales of cotton from Mobile. The vessel has on board five bales of nightgown cotton cloth, as a present to her Majesty Queen Victoria, from James B. Mereweather, Esq., Montgomery, Alabama.

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The only people who need not hurry, are those who are too early, and those who are two late.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1851.

☞ The friends of the Temperance cause, will see in another column that Prof. Hewlett is to address the public at this place on the 2nd of October next. His reputation as a speaker entitles him to the confidence and respect of the public, and we bespeak for him a large attendance.

☞ We would invite the attention of the neighboring public to the advertisement in this paper, for contracts on the Salisbury and Taylorsvile Plank Road. We understand that bids will be received for timber, lumber, plank, or grading all together, just as it may suit the convenience of bidders. We doubt not those who are in a condition to take contracts will come forward with their bids without delay.

*North Carolina Female College.*—This is a rising Institution of learning in the county of Anson. It is situated on the main road from this place to Wadesboro, eleven miles this side the latter. Its location is favorable in at least two important particulars: it is free from any causes of sickness; and surrounded, for miles distant, by lands yielding abundantly all the fruits of the earth. There is also a very valuable mineral Spring near the College; and what is better still, society, in the midst of which it is located, is of a moral and cultivated order. This Institution is well supplied with Professors. Rev. R. T. Waltsh, of South Carolina, very favorably known in this and in portions of this State, has recently been appointed President. The buildings are in pretty good taste, and perhaps sufficiently extensive. There are now one hundred pupils in attendance. On Monday last, headed by one of the Professors, they marched in procession to church some three or four hundred yards distant from the College. We have seldom seen so many young, blooming girls together.

This Institution forms a nucleus around which a pretty village is springing up. A number of wealthy citizens, (and there are many such in Anson,) are putting up fine buildings there.

*Cotton Crop in Anson.*—Within a few days past we have had an opportunity of hearing many of the Cotton planters in Anson speak of their cotton prospects for present year. It is believed it will be at least one-third below an average crop. The corn crop in that county is generally a failure. The same in Stanly; and many persons below will have to draw large supplies of corn from the counties above.

*The Army Worm.*—This depredator on the cotton plant, of whose ravages in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, have in past years heard so much, made its appearance this Fall, in some parts of Anson. It has not, and, perhaps owing to the lateness of its coming, will not, do much damage before Jack Frost will arrest its progress. It is preying on the crabb grass, at present, which we believe, is its habit; passing by the cotton until after that is exhausted. A gentleman below has promised to send us a specimen of this insect, having first extorted a promise that we would not let him get into the fields of any of our readers! He would send a number of them in the same package, but we were sure they would devour each other until they were all reduced to one!

*Advertising.*—The Senior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, writing from New York, and speaking on this subject, says:

I was quite amused a few days since to witness a novel species of advertising. For some years past it has been common to load men with huge placards, and station them at prominent points, or make them perambulating the streets. But the fashion now is, as I saw it, to have twenty forty strong Irishmen, Germans, &c., dressed in a blue hunting shirt uniform, and bearing a large placard on a board, stating that Mr. So and so was to have a Benefit on that night at such a Theatre. These poor fellows marched with a slow and solemn step in single file, looking very grave, and some of them rather ashamed of the figure they cut. One might suppose that the advertisements inserted in some dozen daily papers, and hawked with letters a foot long, posted all over the city, would be sufficient advertisement; but the people here know not what they are about. They find their advantage in giving publicity to every thing they have to sell, be it their goods or their gifts.

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The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax the evening of the 15th. Her news is five days latter. There is no change to note in the markets, and her political news, condensed by following, is without interest:

SAVANNAH, Sept. 19.

The William and John has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 8th instant. The Captain reports that on the day he sailed a Spanish transport left for Spain with one hundred and sixty American prisoners.

A difficulty had occurred at Key West