



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1851.

Raleigh Register—Slavery.

The comments of the Raleigh Register on our remarks on Slavery, form a strange article.

We stated that there was a painful excitement on the subject in an adjoining county—how much real cause of alarm there was, or what produced it, we knew not; we only stated the fact, and suggested the enquiry into the prudence of proclaiming slavery to be an evil. We omitted to express our condemnation of the avowal of such sentiments; supposing a bare allusion to it, would bring reflection to bear on its impropriety.

The Register construes that into one of his "evident tendencies" to excite insurrection, because we were thereby informing the slaves that they had friends among the whites. The crime consists in being such friends, not in the exposure of them to light. His reasoning would convict the Grand Jury who arraigned McBride of McBride's offence.

We neither assert nor believe slavery to be an evil. The Bible satisfies us it is no moral sin, and our experience and observation equally satisfy us 'tis no political sin. We can maintain the institutions and laws on the subject of slavery with a clear conscience. But how is it with those who decry it as an evil? Are they the proper persons to legislate on the subject, or to enforce the legislation of others?

We condemn the practice of asserting, in public or private discussions, that slavery is an evil. Such a belief must dissatisfy the slaveholder, and prepare him to be an abolitionist when the opportunity offers; and the expression of such sentiment must also disturb the quiet of the slave, and induce him to seek some change.

Such is the "evident tendency" of the sentiment which our sense of duty prompts us to expose. The abolitionist of the North believes slavery to be an evil, and that is the source and foundation of his conduct. A citizen of the South, who regards slavery as an evil, stands on the same foundation, and may incautiously and unintentionally produce the same effect. Every person is entitled to his own opinion, but it may not be prudent to utter some opinions, however true.

The Register parades in bold relief, the law against any "evident tendency" to insurrections. It stalks hideously before his frightened imagination. Too much sensitiveness may sometimes betray guilt, and for the protection of the Register, we hope he will keep the pillory law before him. Our conscience is clear, we have no apprehension of the guilt of slave holding, or of violated laws; and when we see a man using dangerous weapons, we can warn the public of it, without any "evident tendency" to produce the mischief we seek to suppress.

It was but a few weeks since a certain Whig newspaper in this State, was publishing an array of evidence and the opinions of eminent men that slavery was an evil. For what good purpose was this? Why did not the Register then read the pillory law to him? The Register says: "In the face of this law it is such as the 'Raleigh Standard' and 'Tarboro' Press' and their satellites, that should read and tremble." We can interpret this sentence in no other way, than that some one's conscience was trembling under the terrors of the aforesaid law.

It is a strange interpretation of a law to make the exposure of crime guilty of the culprit's offence. And if there are "any friends of the negro among the whites," they cannot be exposed without the pen-

alty of the pillory law, by coming under "the evident tendencies." So reasons the Raleigh Register.

From the Raleigh Standard.

We copied, a week or two since, an article from the Tarborough Press, in relation to a rumored insurrection in Pitt County, in Stanly's District; and it was submitted in this article, by the Editor of the Press, as a question of fearful responsibility, whether Mr. Stanly's course in the late campaign, in pronouncing and laboring to show that Slavery was an evil, had not led to the alarm and excitement alluded to. The Raleigh Register flies into a great rage, both at the Press and at this paper, on account of this article; and winds up its tirade of abuse by quoting the Revised Statutes upon us, and threatening us with "whipping," the "pillory," and the "gallows," for having circulated, in publishing the said article, as that paper alleges, "printed" incendiary matter.

It is proper to state that we heard the rumor of this insurrection from a private source, before we saw the notice in the "Press;" and though, as we learn, there was at first some cause for alarm, yet the excitement has subsided, and no danger in the quarter referred to, is now apprehended.

Now, it is notorious that Mr. Stanly told the Abolitionists and Freesoilers in the last Congress, that his constituents had but little if any thing to complain of on the subject of Abolition insult and aggressions; and that his whole course, during the last two or three years, has been calculated to strengthen and encourage the Freesoilers, and thereby weaken the institution of Slavery. It is also notorious that Mr. Stanly asserted, during the last Congress, that Slavery is an evil; and this position he sought to justify before the people in the late campaign. We have been informed, on the best authority, that he got votes on this issue in certain portions of his District; and it is not going too far, by any means, to repeat what we have heretofore stated, that he owes his election in a great degree to the anti-Slavery feeling which he evoked in the campaign, and which went for him at the polls.

Mr. Stanly has as much horror, no doubt, of insurrections as others, and would be as far from countenancing insubordination among our slaves as any one; but what is the inevitable consequence of his public teachings? He declares Slavery to be "an evil," and argues to prove it. What must be the result of this in a slaveholding community? Mr. Stanly, a member of Congress and a gentleman of character, says so; and what must be the conclusion in the minds of the ignorant and uninformed? If he thinks so, let him either keep it to himself, or speak of it privately; this is no time, when the whole artillery of Abolitionism is levelled against us, for a Southern man to be publicly proclaiming Slavery "an evil." He that is not for us in this matter, is against us; and "he that gathereth not with us, scattereth abroad."

The Register villifies and abuses us, and threatens us with infamous punishment, because we publish an item of news from a respectable paper! And has it come to this? Is it "incendiarism" to publish a rumor of insurrection among slaves? Is it an offence, punishable with whipping or the pillory, to warn the people of the danger of supporting those public men, who, in our very midst, denounce Slavery as "an evil?"

We now tell that paper and its backers, that we hold its abuse in contempt; that nothing which it can say can affect either our feelings or our purposes; and that we intend to go right on in the discharge of our duty, fearless of consequences and without regard to consequences.

Washington Bank—Books of subscription to the stock in this Bank are again opened. (See advertisement.) This looks well for the Bank, the stock already taken (\$118,000) being insufficient for its business.—*Washington Whig.*

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

Nash Superior Court.—We learn from the witnesses attending the Superior Court of Nash county, last week, from this place, that the trial of Dr. Spencer D. Armstrong, as accessory after the fact to the murder of Tilghman Hunt near this place in March last, did not take place, but was postponed by the Attorney General until next March.

The reason the trial did not come on, was, because the Clerk was ignorant of

the name of the county seat of Bladen, and neglected to have a subpoena issued in time for the witnesses in Elizabethtown, and that the chain of evidence was not complete against Armstrong without the required witnesses from Bladen.

Pitt, the instigator of the murder, has not been taken. Damon, his tool, it will be recollected, was hung here last June.

Washington Monument.—We learn that the Governor has forwarded to Washington City the block of marble contributed by the citizens of Lincoln, to be placed in the Washington Monument for North-Carolina; and that he has also made arrangements for having the block properly prepared for its place in the Monument, according to the directions of the last Assembly, by some artist in that City. We understand further that the Governor would have sent on this block some time since, but has delayed doing so in the hope that he would be able to find some North-Carolina artist who would undertake to cut the State's arms and the inscription upon it. Having failed in this, he has accordingly forwarded the block as above stated.—*Raleigh Standard.*

From the Warrenton News.

RIDE ON A RAILROAD.

"Oh! what a row, what a rumpus and a rioting All those endure, you may be sure"— who ride on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. We are always willing to say a good word for anybody and anything when we can conscientiously do so, and if we, at any time, speak disparagingly of this road, we wish it understood that we do not intend to include any one attached to it in any capacity, for we believe that no set of men ever had a harder task to perform, who performed it so well, than the contractors, engineers and others who manage its affairs.

We last week, enjoyed (?) a trip on the Gaston end of the road from Warrenton Depot, and as the incidents of the run were a little out of the common, we give a short sketch of our ride.

On leaving the Warrenton Depot a few hundred yards, a lady, who was seated not far off, asked us, with serious alarm depicted in her countenance, if there was not danger of turning over the cars, an anticipation which the leaning of the cars to one side seemed to justify. To calm her apprehension, we replied that we thought that the extent of our danger lay in the probability of running off the track, which prediction or suggestion was verified, sure enough, three miles below Macon Depot. There were only a few passengers on board, but the amount of malediction in such cases is not proportioned to the number of passengers, but to the length of time they are detained.

North Carolina, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and that portion of it particularly, were separately discussed and consigned to "that bourne" whence no railroad ever returns.

With all the effort made by the hands gathered for the purpose of getting us again on the track, the work progressed so slowly as to warrant the conclusion that the object would not be effected before midnight.

We had long poles and short poles, blocks, props and arrows; we prized and we propped; we got tired and stopped; and hunger encroaching, on many a maw, and sadly they wanted something to chew, but where was that something to come from? That was the question. Finally it was proposed that some four or five of us should go to a Farm house about a mile ahead and get supper for ourselves and have some sent to the ladies, who, with one or two of the more aged passengers remained on the car. The proposal was favorably received, so off we set, five of us on board a hand car, to work our passage to where provisions were to be had. Among the number was a big fat Richmond cit., of whom more anon. We arrived at the Farm house where we were told by the gentlemanly proprietor that we could have supper, but must wait for it to be prepared. In the mean time the work of getting the "Iron Horse" on the track was going on, and, as it turned out more successfully than we had imagined possible; for, just as we had sat down to the supper table we heard the keen whistle and presently the chug chug of the engine coming on at a snorting rate. About that time might have been seen some pretty tall eating. Chicken legs were stripped at a bite, while cups of coffee went down at a swig.—Chug, chug, near-

er and near; another warning whistle. We could stop no longer, so up we jumped, and each man gathering a handful, off we put to gain the road ahead of the car. To do this we had to run and pretty fast at that. We are tolerably fast on the heels, but this time we chanced to be in the rear of the race. While running through a skirt of woods we were suddenly startled by the elevation of two black objects, just ahead, which as suddenly descended, and on nearing the spot, there lay our Richmond friend, prone up on his bread-basket, with a chunk of bread in one hand and the scrag of a chicken in the other, which he was endeavoring to keep off the ground, and in his mouth he held a chicken leg, the bone of which was projecting and had stuck about an inch in the earth. The skirt of his coat turned over his shoulders and left exposed the seat of his pants, which were burst, we guess, about eighteen inches crosswise. We surveyed the scene for a moment, and finding he was damaged corporeally, hurried on to the road which we reached just in time to give information of the accident and intercede with the human conductor to wait until our unfortunate friend came up. He presently made his appearance.—we jumped about and reached Gaston by 11 o'clock,—too late of course for the northern train. Consequently we had to lie over until Sunday evening. We went our trip and returned in safety, but where we went is another matter.

Foreign.

The steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Sunday last, with dates from Liverpool to the 17th ult.

Middling qualities of Cotton are a shade dearer—sales since the Africa left 19,000 bales, of which exporters and speculators took 7,000.

Flour is dull and unchanged. Corn is in better demand, at improving rates. Wheat is dull and has declined 1d.

Washington Market, Sept. 29.

Naval Stores.—There has been an advance in this article during the past week of about 25 cents per bbl; two flat loads of five or six hundred bbls. have been disposed of at the following prices: Old and Virgin Dips \$2.25 a 2.30; Scrape \$1.35 a 1.40. Tar \$1.30 a 1.40.

Corn.—No sales this week. Bacon.—No change this week.

Newbern Market, Sept. 20.

Turpentine.—The rivers continue low and the receipts of turpentine, for the week, have been light. We quote Dip at \$2.25 and Scrape at 1.10. Tar, \$1.25

Corn.—Several flat loads from up Neuse have been sold since our last, at prices ranging from 45 to 50 cts. per bushel.

Meal continues dull, the market being overstocked—sales as low as 50 cts. per bushel.

Bacon.—Sales of Hams at 12½ cts.—no sales of other kinds.

No sales of Lard.

Wilmington Market, Sept. 30.

Turpentine.—The price of turpentine has advanced five cents on the barrel, since our last report. Sales of 688 barrels were made at \$2.15 per bbl.

Tar.—110 bbls. were sold at \$1.60 per bbl.

Spirits Turpentine.—No sales that we hear of,—27 cents per gallon has been offered, and refused.

Rosin.—2,200 bbls. Common Rosin, in large barrels, were disposed of at 95 cents per bbl.—*Commercial*

S. of T.

Professor D. M. Hewlett, will deliver a Lecture on Temperance, in Tarboro', on Tuesday 7th of October.—*Com.*

Appointments for Elder G. M. Thompson of Kentucky.

Tuesday 7th October, at the Falls Tar River; Wednesday, 8th, at Pleasant Hill; Thursday, 9th, in Tarboro'; Friday, 10th, at Lower Fown Creek; Saturday, 11th, at Autrey's Creek; Sunday, 12th, at Meadow.—*Com.*



DIED.

In this county, on the 21st ult. in the 54th year of her age, Mrs. Frances Gay, widow of Ely Gay, dec'd.



Important Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Honorable the Court of Equity for the county of Edgecombe, made at September term 1851, the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder at the Fork of the Roads near the premises where Samuel Gaiter lives, on Saturday, the 8th day of November next, the

Valuable Tract of Land.

Of which the late Geraldus Toole died seized, and which he devised to his daughter Ann Eliza Robards during her life and after her death unto her children—known as

The Robards' Land.

And containing between seven and eight hundred Acres. Nearly half of the said tract is cleared, and the greater portion of the open land is quite productive—and there is upon it an extensive *Marl Bed*, rising to the surface, and very convenient in location.

The terms of the sale will be twelve months credit, and the purchaser will be required to give bond with two or more sureties, bearing interest from sale

Kenelm H. Lewis, C. M. E.

Oct. 3rd, 1851.



Head Quarters, 21st Regt. N. C. M. I. Tarboro', Oct. 1st, 1851.

THE Officers, Musicians and Privates, are hereby ordered to meet at the usual Parade Ground in Tarboro', on Saturday, the 25th Oct inst (4th Saturday in October) for Regimental drill and Parade.

The officers will meet on Friday, the day before, for Officer drill and Regimental Court Martial. By order of

Henry T. Clark, Col 21st Reg't.

Bank of Washington.

THE Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the Bank of Washington will be re-opened at the Banking House in Washington on the 10th day of October inst. and at the same time, in the town of Greenville, under the superintendence of Phos. Hanrahan and Chas. Greene—and remain open thirty days, to receive subscriptions for eight hundred and sixteen shares in said Bank, in order to increase its capital to the sum of \$200,000.

Twenty per cent. of the amount subscribed will be required at the time of subscribing; Forty per cent. on the 1st day of January next, and Forty per cent. on the 1st day of February next.

Specie, or notes of the Banks in the State, will be received in payment.

M. Stevenson, Cashier.

Washington, Oct. 1, 1851. 403

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Tarboro', the 1st of Oct 1851, which if not taken out before the 1st of Jan next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

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| Archer Eiza | Horne J. L. |
| Barlow David | Jackson Daniel |
| Bennett M Rev 3 | King Elizabeth Mrs. |
| Bourres N P Miss | Lewis K H 2 |
| Barnes James | Lawrence L B Miss |
| Bell Rickey | Lawrence A Mrs |
| Barnes Julia | Moore Eligh |
| Bullock Oren | Meddall Jas M |
| Bullock & Horne | Marks Jas C |
| Bullock Emley Mrs | Nelson Jonas |
| Bullock James | Oneil |
| Cherry M Mrs | Oneil Susan Mrs |
| Cobb Jonas | Ohagan Chas Jas |
| Cobb Elizabeth Mrs | Pender Mar'et Miss |
| Carson Nancy Mrs | Porter J J |
| Disable George W | Pittman M A Miss |
| Denton Thomas | Pears Martha |
| Dew Zeachariah | Rosset A J Dr |
| Dupree Martha Miss | Rodman William B |
| Frankfort Lewis | Speight J F Rev |
| Fanville J | Sec of Concord Lodge |
| Howell Britton | Shurley Henry |
| Hissvey John | Thigpen Kenneth |
| Hedgepeth M B Miss | Tiler William |

51 S. E. MOORE, P. M.

Notice.

THE next meeting of the Edgecombe Agricultural Society, will be held on Thursday the 23rd of October next at the usual time and place.

F. M. Parker, Secretary.

Sept. 24, 1851.