

Superior Court.—When our last paper went to press, the trial of James Chamblee, for Perjury, was before the Court. It resulted in his acquittal, and the Prosecutor was ordered to pay the costs, the charge being deemed malicious.

Wm. Nunnally was tried on a similar indictment, and likewise acquitted. Salisbury Mainer, a free man of color, who had appealed from the County Court, was convicted of petit Larceny, and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes, which were forthwith inflicted.

On Thursday, a negro slave named Carey, the property, it is believed, of the State of Georgia, was tried on an indictment for Burglary, and found guilty! The evidence was so conclusive, that Messrs. Mangum and Geo. W. Haywood, who had been assigned by the Court as his Counsel, did not address the Jury.— This case was brought from Johnston county; and when the prisoner was placed at the bar to receive sentence of death, a motion was submitted in arrest of judgment, on the ground that the cause had been removed on the affidavit of the slave himself, when the Act of Assembly of 1806, requires that it should have been done on the affidavit of his owner or Counsel.— This motion was overruled by Judge DANIEL, an Act of Assembly being produced by the Attorney General, passed in 1822, which gives a slave the power of removing his trial upon his own affidavit. The prisoner was sentenced to be hung on Friday the 5th of November, the day previously fixed for the execution of Elijah W. Kimbrough. From this judgment, the prisoner's Counsel moved for an appeal to the Supreme Court, which motion was dismissed, the prisoner being unable to give security for the costs.

On Friday, Richard Powers, convicted at this Term, of Manslaughter, was sentenced to be branded on the brawn of the left hand, with the letter M, and to pay the costs of prosecution. The first part of the sentence was carried into immediate execution, in presence of the Court. The Defendant being insolvent, was permitted to take the oath, and was discharged.

On the same day, Christopher Woodward was put upon his trial, charged with stealing a negro slave, the property of Durrell Rogers, with a view of disposing of him for his own benefit. The prisoner was defended by Messrs. Seawell and Badger. The most of the day was consumed with the case, which resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner.

Cordy Hammonds was convicted of having shot Wm. Holmes, with intent to kill, and was sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Sentence of Death.—At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Batavia, New-York, last week, his honour Judge Gardner presiding, sentence of death was passed upon Eli Gray and James Gray, (father and son) for murder. They are to be executed on the 5th of November next, between the hours of 11 and 2.

Punctuality.—We take pleasure in mentioning a circumstance which has just come to our knowledge, that reflects great credit on all concerned. It is, that every Sheriff in this State, has, the present year, settled his public accounts with the officers of Government, within the time prescribed by law. This fact is the more worthy of record, because it is unprecedented in the financial history of our State.

The interesting intelligence brought by the Napoleon, will be found at length, in our preceding columns.

There seems no longer to be any doubt that the British Government have opened their West-India ports to the American trade, though the terms of the negotiation have not fully transpired. They are stated however, to be such as were rejected by Mr. Adams, on the ground of their being inconsistent with the dignity of the country and calculated to give undue advantages to British vessels. As reciprocity is, or should be, the only basis on which commercial nations ought to treat with each other, we hope our Minister, Mr. McLane, in his eagerness to secure a direct trade for our commerce, has not accepted of conditions partial and unequal in their operation. We feel gratified however, in announcing the fact, for to no portion of the Union is this trade of greater benefit, than to North-Carolina. We are not of the number to assert, because this acquisition of commercial privileges has been obtained under General Jackson's Administration, that it is not worth having, or that the direct trade possesses no advantages over an indirect one. We appreciate its value, and set it down among the few acts which the President

has done, (he must have the credit of them at least) to deserve the approbation of the people.

The National Journal, in alluding to this subject, says, there is no doubt that if any thing has been done, it merely amounts to a conditional agreement on the part of Great-Britain, that if the President of the United States shall issue a proclamation opening the American ports, the order in Council closing the West-India Ports, will, on the receipt of such proclamation, be rescinded, and that Government will then open their ports to the American trade.

Appointments by the President of the U. States.—Hon. Elijah Hayward, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Hon. William Findlay, of Penn. to be Treasurer of the Mint of the U. States.

The Hon. Philip P. Barbour has been appointed by the President of the United States, Judge of the U. S. District Court, for the District of Virginia, vice George Hay, deceased. We have not yet understood whether Mr. Barbour accepts the appointment.

Mr. GEORGE POINDEXTER, formerly a Representative in Congress from the State of Mississippi, has been appointed by the Governor of that State a Senator in Congress in the place of R. Adams, deceased.

The Races over the Hillsborough course, commenced on the 27th ult. and lasted five days.

First day, a Sweepstake race for two year old colts, mile heats, was won by Edward Davis's sorrel filly, by Eclipse, at two heats.

Second day, sweepstake for three years old, mile heats, was won by Edward Davis's Snake, at two heats.

Third day, three mile heats, was won at two heats by Robert H. Jones's McDuff, four years old.

Fourth day, two mile heats, was won by Josiah Turner's Polly Canedy, four years old.

Fifth day, mile heats, was won by Josiah Turner's bay mare.

Madame de Genlis died lately in France. She was the instructress of the deposed King in his infancy, and had lived to the age of 90—to see the prostration of his kingly office and honors.

Destructive Fire.—The Richmond Compiler contains an account of the destruction of Haxall's Mills, in that city, by fire on Monday night last. The Manufacturing Mill, (which, as well as the flour and grain contained therein, was insured) was alone consumed. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

The Richmond Whig states that the St. Louis Times, an able print, hitherto supporting General Jackson, has declared for Mr. Clay—the most decisive fact in reference to the state of parties in Missouri, yet noted.

A skilful Politician.—A skilful Politician, says a modern writer, is like a juggler; if he can only fix the minds of the multitude upon some odd conceit, he can always play off his tricks before their eyes with complete success. When a political juggler tells you what you should keep your eyes upon, always watch him and see what his eyes are upon. Few men pretend to serve others, when they do not aim, in the first place, to serve themselves.

A letter received at Portland from a gentleman on board the Concord sloop of war, dated Aug. 1st, says, "Mr. Randolph has been very unwell since we left England; we almost despaired of his life at one time, but he is much better at present."

Increase of Methodists.—From the general minutes of the several annual conferences, for 1830, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, just published, it appears that within the limits of the United States there are 402,551 white members, 69,230 colored, and 4,209 Indian members—forming a total 475,990 members; there are 1,777 travelling, and 125 supernumerary

Preachers. The statement shows an increase in the number of members, of 37,335.

Letters from Andover state, that at the recent anniversary, the Rev. Dr. Porter resigned the Presidency of the Theological Institution on account of ill health, and that his resignation was accepted.

Molasses and Spirits.—According to the provisions of the act of last Session, the reduction of 5 cents (from 10 to 5) per gallon on Molasses, and the draw back of 4 cents per gallon on the exportation of spirits distilled from foreign molasses, commenced on the first instant.

Maryland.—The elections in this State, for Members of Assembly, took place on Tuesday last, and the result as will appear from the annexed paragraph, is a proud triumph for Mr. CLAY. Well may we say, "the work goes bravely on":—

Baltimore, Oct. 6.
Maryland Elections.—We have the satisfaction to announce to our friends, the complete overthrow of Jacksonism in this State; never did a party sustain a more signal defeat. The majority of the National Republican party on joint ballot will not be less than fifteen, and we believe will exceed twenty.

We were confident that the freemen of Maryland would never tolerate the anti-republican and proscriptive course of the Jackson administration. They have spoken to General Jackson in a manner not to be misunderstood, and we hope that their voice may have a salutary influence on his future conduct. Maryland never will support an administration hostile to Internal Improvements and the protection of Domestic Industry.

We have ample cause for exultation, but forbear; and in this respect shall not imitate the conduct of our adversaries last year. It is a victory achieved by the good sense of the people over blind infatuation and devotion to the fortunes of an individual.—Commercial Chronicle.

Fayetteville Market.—Cotton, \$10 a 11 50. Baggins, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 8 a 10. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 55 a 60. Flour, \$4 a 5.—Iron 4 1/2 a 5 1/2. Flaxseed, 90 a \$1. Lard, 8 a 10. Lead 6 1/2 a 7. Shot, per bag, \$1 1/2 a 2. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 6 50 a 7; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 23 a 30.—Sugar, common 8 1/2 a 9. prime 10 a 11.—Salt, Liverpool 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, \$2 a 3 1/2. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 30 a 37 1/2. Wheat, 70 a 80. Beeswax, 20 cts.

United States Bank Notes,....par
South-Carolina,.... 1 pr. ct. dis.
Virginia,..... 1 do do
Georgia,..... 2 1/2 a 3 do.
BANK CHECKS ON NEW-YORK.
Sums over \$500,..... 1 pr. ct. pm.
under 500,..... 1/2 do do.
Observer.

The Nullifiers in Charleston had a meeting on the 28th ult, at which they agreed unanimously, to support the following Ticket:

For Congress.—William Drayton.
For the State Senate.—Richard Conningham.
For Representatives.—William Aiken, S. I. Simons, Henry Horlbeck, Jacob F. Mintzing, Elias Horry, Jacob Axson, Henry L. Pinckney, John Ball, James Ferguson, Peter J. Shand, Isaac E. Holmes, Edward R. Laurens, Kerr Boyce, Hugh S. Legare, Matthew I. Keith, Henry A. Desaussure.

The party must be in a sinking state, when they not only nominate a Candidate for Congress who is directly and avowedly opposed to their schemes, but put upon their Ticket four gentlemen Messrs. Aiken, Legare, Keith and Desaussure, who, as stated by the Charleston Courier, "have, either personally or by their friends, given the most unequivocal assurances, in writing, that they are decidedly and unequivocally opposed to Convention." The election will take place, we believe, to-morrow; which we earnestly hope, the nullification party will sustain a defeat from which they can never expect to rally.—Fayette Obs.

A respectable correspondent in Claiborne, Alabama, writes as follows:—Living in that portion of Alabama which is settled principally by South-Carolinians, I am happy in being able to say that the excitement in their native State does not extend to them. We deprecate the doctrines of the Nullifiers. We are already in favor of Internal Improvement, and there are many able supporters of the Tariff. This will ultimately become a sugar region. Many planters have eight or ten acres in cultivation, and in places five joints have already formed. Several persons have made in common kettles, sugar enough for their family use."

National Gazette.
The Elections.—Within a few weeks, elections have taken place in Louisiana, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Rhode-Island, Vermont, and Maine, and all, except the latter, the Jackson party

has either lost ground or been signally defeated. Indeed, the success of the Republican party has far exceeded their most sanguine hopes. It was expected that, after the people should have time to examine and understand the measures and policy of the Administration, there would be a great change in public opinion, but no man anticipated that the tide would turn so soon and set with such force against the Administration. Senators to Congress are appointed by the legislatures now chosen in the five Western States, and it is believed those will all be for Clay. The same States, it is well known, gave their electoral votes to Jackson. The election in Maine is to be regretted, but without that check, our joy might have been excessive. It can do but little harm; no Senator is to be chosen there. When the people of Maine and New Hampshire come to act directly on the Presidential question, we confidently expect they will give majorities against this proscriptive Administration. The Jackson editors must be indulged in a little exultation, at their present success in Maine; they do not often now-a-days have cause for rejoicing. We, on the Republican side, have, of late, become so accustomed to victory, that we are apt to think quite too much of a slight discomfiture. Courage and perseverance will ensure us a glorious triumph at the next Presidential election.—N. E. Age.

Those, we presume who are versed in New-York politics, will understand the following article, from the Commercial Advertiser:

Albany Charter Election.—We have the pleasure of announcing the fact, that the triumph of the people in Albany on Tuesday, was most complete. The Regency troops were totally defeated in the 1st, 3d and 5th wards, and only carried half their ticket in the 4th. In the 2d ward the Regency succeeded by a majority of only a baker's dozen. This result gives the Working Men a majority of eight in the Common Council. The city is revolutionized in a shorter time than was Paris, and with no bloodshed.

Illinois.—We have a letter from a responsible source in Illinois, giving us an insight into the nature of the late contested election for Governor of that State. It is rather too personal and minute for publication; not that its statements may not be implicitly confided in, but that they would introduce into our columns controversies of a length disproportionate to the importance of the subject. The pith of the contents of the letter is precisely expressed in the following brief statement, which we extract from an Illinois paper:

From the Kankaskia Democrat.
"We look upon this election as a decided and glorious triumph of principle over corruption—one in which the strength of the Republican party has been made manifest. The influence of the General Government, by means of their officers in this State, was brought to bear in a powerful degree against the People's successful candidate. All the new Land Officers, whose appointments were procured through the misrepresentation of Mr. Kinney, at the expense of right, propriety, and justice, and to the great dissatisfaction of the people, were clamorous, busy, active and indefatigable in their exertions to elect him."

"The result of the late contest is very interesting in other points of view, and in none more so than this, that it furnishes the strongest evidence of the sense of our people with regard to the proscriptive policy into which the President has been forced, and which has made our land pale. The punishment of worthy men for opinion's sake does not suit our people, and Reynolds took the field against it."

"The great question of Internal Improvements, too, had a bearing in the election—the successful candidate being in favor of the power exercised by Congress to appropriate money for Internal improvements within the several States, and his opponent against it."

At Home.—The President of the United States, after an absence of some months, has returned to the Seat of Government. It is understood that he did not return by the way of Maysville; the "road" not yet being in order to travel on, although the people of that district hope to have it in passable condition, in the Spring of 1832.—American Statesman.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—We learn from the Georgetown Gazette of Saturday, that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is now navigable for boats, from Seneca down to the old lock, a distance of upwards of 20 miles. The letting in of the water was completed on Friday, and not a break or leak was discovered in any part of the line. The first boat bound for Harper's Ferry and the Shenandoah, passed up on the same day—and "being the harbinger of good news to the country, was permitted to go toll free."

Lexington, (Ky.) Sept. 26.
Stealing Fruit.—A man named Beckwith Baker, a stone mason, was lately shot dead in a watermelon patch near Frankfort. The stealing of fruit is a most provoking sort of petit larceny,—but the punishment may be too severe. It is lawful to protect one's property, and there are but few persons who would not for that purpose use fire arms, if absolutely necessary, against a midnight thief. But there is a degree of cruelty in deliberately loading a gun with a deadly charge, and

Five Fruit.—We noticed several days ago some extraordinary large peaches, of which one weighing 9 1/2 ounces was sent to us. We have received this morning from Mr. A. R. Jones, of Shrewsbury, a basket of six clings, of which the largest is 10 1/2 inches, & weighs 3 1/2 ounces. The three largest weigh together 28 1/2 ounces. The smallest one weighs 8 1/2 ounces, and more beautiful fruit we have never seen.

Mr. Jones sold in the Washington market, this morning, for \$10, a basket of the ordinary size of peach baskets, which ninety peaches completely filled! They must all of course have been very large.

We are obliged to Mr. Jones for the opportunity of thus noticing his success as a grower of fruit—especially as the evidence of its excellence was put before us in so tangible a shape.

N. Y. American.

Drunkness and Education.—In the Notices Ambrosiana of Blackwood for the last month, is the following dissertation:

North. Drunkness is the occasion of nine-tenths of the grief and guilt that aggravate the inevitable distresses of the poor. Dry up that horrid thirst, and the hearts of the wretched would sing aloud for joy. In their sober sense, it seldom happens that men, in a Christian country, are such savages. But all cursed passions latent in the heart, and seemingly, at least, dead, or non-existent, while that heart beats heartily in sober industry, leap up fierce and full grown, in the power of drunkenness, making the man at once a maniac, or rather at once converting him into a fiend.

Shepherd. There's nae cure for that but education—education o' the people—clear the head and you strengthen the heart—gie thoughts, and feeling follows. I agree w' Socrates in thinking a vice ignorance, and a virtue knowledge, taken a' the four words in the highest sense o' which they are capable.

It is reported (says the N. Y. American) upon the authority of a private letter from England, speaking as if with knowledge, that there was a fair probability of the speedy adjustment of the claims of American citizens upon France. We earnestly hope this may be true.

WHEN POOR IN ALL BUT HOPE AND LOVE.
By Mrs. Norton.

When poor in all but hope and love,
I clasped thee to my faithful heart;
For wealth and fame I vowed to rove,
That we might weep no more to part!
Years have gone by—long weary years
Of toil to win the comfort now
Of ardent hopes of sickening fears—
And wealth is mine—but where art thou?
Fame's dazzling dreams, for thy dear sake,
Rose brighter than before to me;
I clung to all I deemed could make
My burning heart more worthy thee.
Years have gone by—the laurel droops
In mockery o'er my joyless brow
A conquered world before me stops,
And fame is mine—but where art thou?
In life's first hours, despised and lone,
I wandered thro' the busy crowd;
But now that life's best hopes are gone,
They great with pride and murmur loud,
Oh! for thy voice! thy happy voice,
To breathe its laughing welcome now:
Wealth, fame, and all that should rejoice,
To me are vain—but where art thou?



The President of the United States has issued his Proclamation, bearing date the 5th inst. declaring that having received satisfactory evidence that the British Ports in the West-Indies will be opened to our Vessels for an indefinite period, so soon as the British Government shall receive information that our Ports are open to their vessels, he therefore proclaims, that all former restrictive acts are repealed, and that British vessels and their cargoes from all the Colonies of Great Britain will hereafter be admitted into our ports. So that, it may be confidently expected, that on this Proclamation reaching England, the West-India Ports will be opened to our trade.

His Excellency, Governor Owen left this City yesterday morning for Elizabeth City, in order to attend a Meeting of the Board of Internal Improvement to be held there on the 14th instant, for the purpose of examining, personally, into the practicability of opening Currituck Inlet. It is expected that Lieut. Dutton, of the United States Engineers will attend the Examination. The result will, of course, be reported to our approaching Legislature.

The last papers from Maryland contain the gratifying intelligence that the friends of Mr. Clay have achieved a complete victory in the election of Members to their State Legislature. Returns have been received from all the Counties, and they indicate a change of sentiment more thorough and rapid than was ever before witnessed in this country. There are for Mr. CLAY 64 members, for Gen. JACKSON 16. Last year the strength of the two parties was equal, 40 to 40, so that the Republican Party has a gain of 24 members.