EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY W. J. FRANCIS.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS in advance, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of six months, or Thine Dollars at the end of the yeat.

No paper discontinued until all attearages are rain, unless at the option of the Proprietor.

20 Advertisements inserted at SEVEN INTIFIED Cents per square, (12 lines or less,) for the first, and half that sum for each subsequent insertion.

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hacordingly.

15 ONE DOLLAR per square for a single insertion. Quarterly and Monthly Advertisements will be charged the same as a single in sertion, and semi-monthly the same as new ones

From the Journal of Commerce. Growth of Texas

GALVESTON, Oct. 10th, 1851. Much has already been written upon the State. Texas is no doubt destined, in the popular language of the day, to become the "Empire State of the South." When her present deht shall have been ex-tinguished, as it speedily will be, I hope, to the satisfaction of all her creditors, and the balance of the ten millions appropriated to internal improvements, railroads, the clearing out of her rivers and harbors, and the purposes of education,-for which last, by the way, the State has already funded hearly a million of dollars, -her resources will begin to be rapidly developed.

exas is almost the only State in the Union having a diversity of soil and climate of it. We have long resided in the town, suited to the various products of our wide spread country. Embracing in her territorial limits an area of several hundred and neighborhood. From the adjournment thousand square miles, with several degrees of the Legislature in December last till of latitude and longitude, we find her producing, in one district, all the grains and fruits of the North, and in another, all the staples of the South, and the luxuries of the pics. Cotton, tobocco, wheat, corn, rye, dats, potatoes, &c., in the Northern range, and Red river district, of the 31st degree of latitude and upwards,-and sugar, cotton, tobacco, rice and all the tropical fruits farther South.

At the battle of San Jacinto, Texas bearcely numbered ten thousand souls; she now him nearly three hundred thousand. She has upwards of one hundred organized counties, and is well supplied with newspapers and post-offices throughout the State. An intelligent traveller, who has made a recent four to the Upper Trivity, "represents the emigration to that part of the country as far exceeding anything he had imagined. This immense influx of iminigrants had produced the natural consequence of giving an unusual demand for provisions, and enhancing the value of land to an extent that is almost unprecedented. Lands which were offered last year for thee or four dollars per acre, can now be sold readily for eight or ten; and such as could be had ten months ago for fifty cents pel acre, can now be sold for two dollars

Brazos plantations have been picking, but sing the heavy rains, the picking, but sing the heavy rains, the discouch less. We sugar crop is, this revery fine. Cotton and sugar will be tuch earlier to market than Squal.
The city of Galveston, the island city.

population of about 4,000 souls. She commands, at present co-thirds of the

will ship

red thousand

to Natchez and

eir palmiest days. well built for a new

healthiest ever known. With

on of two or three showers of

have been brass, the earth iron, and the

rain of our land powder and dust." Not

withstanding the thermometer has ranged

from 80 to 90 and upwards, all the eeason,

and indicated the sane degree of tempera-

tore nearly at the same hours of the day

we have continually been refreshed by

this side of the Grecian Isles.

Who Injure the State?

y defining the other.

it most assuredly lies at their doors.

bave claimed for thomselves, (a small mi-

nority,) the sole title of the "Action Party,"

and have represented the great majority of

the State as opposed to all action at all.

We would decidedly set our face agains

ool, scutterly and westerly breezes from

Gulf, and blersed with a degree of

THE SUMTER BANNER ous but untair editorials, have succeeded in fixing this position for the two parties in fixing this position for the two parties out of the State, it is surely they who have given the stab to Carolina chivalry.

And next, if it is urged that any attempt hereafter to rouse the State will be more difficult than ever; we tell them that they have none to higher but themselves, for any precipitate incasure which necessarily roves abortive, mus. injure the cause for vhose attvancement it was intended, and can well conceive that the public mind, which often tampered with, does not quickly respond, may hereafter, when time for action really comes, be inclined to mistrust those who should direct it, and be upt to suspect that all demonstrations of spirit and patriotism, are but a repetion of the mad fanaticism of the Bluffion Boys, of '44, or of the ruinous precipitancy of the Se-

If so, our "Separate action friends" have one much to harm the cause of the State and the South .- Southern Standard.

~---From the Southern Standard.

More Abolition in Cheraw. CHERAW 4th November, 1851. B. C. Pressley, Esq.: Dear Sir: In the Southern Standard of the 29th ult, we find the following statement, copied from the Camden Southern Republic:

"The other day, fifty or sixty persons marched up and down the streets of Cheraw, hurraing for Abolition-never owned any negroes, and never would-huzza for abolition! Some one asked why they were not put down, and was answered, that ' we are not strong enough!"

Row all this is mere fiction We are perfectly sure that no such occurrence, nor any thing like it, ever did take place in Cheraw, or we should certainly have heard by the French Government called for and been in the constant habit of free intercourse with the people of both the town the starving subjects of Great Britain, and neighborhood. From the adjournment the election in October, we, on every suitable occasion, freely interchanged views with our fellow-citizens, whenever we met them, on the great political question which was agitating the State; but never, in any single instance, did we hear any word or intimation of hostility to the institution of slavery; and we are fully satisfied that no population in the State, or anywhere else, can be more perfectly free from the least taint of abolitionism. We almost feel that an apology is due to the nonest, manly and patriotic yeomanry of the District, for so gravely noticing so silly a slander upon them. It is not done for their sake. They do not need it. But to disabuse the public

Very respectfully, your ob't serv'ts. M. MACLEAN.

John Lynch

THE SUMTER BANNER.

Sumterville, So. Ca.

JOHN T. GREEN, EDITOR. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1851.

Messrs. A. White & Co., are Agents for the Banner in Sumterville.

Our Principles.

"There is one point on which there can be no diversity of opinion in the South among those who are true to her, or who have made up their The city of Galveston, the istand city, who are true to her, or who have mouse up to be should be should be forced to choose between resistance and submission population of about 4,000 souls. She

> If would then be waing States, of a wing else will be wise— wable? —Curvis.

in Court of Common Pleas and ral Sessions for Sumter District comnenced its sitting yesterday, Monday, the 10th instant. His Honor Judge WHITNER presiding. Dockets all light.

Thanksgiving.

It will be seen by a proclamation of nothing to boast of cture, unless it be the er column, that he has set apart the 21st be regarded as an instant to be observed as a day of Thanks-"The log cabin era giving throughout the State. drly passed by, and people

Stop my Paper.

nents and villages; have fairly ha style of architecture which termed the barn style." The Carolinian has been complaining summer has been the hottest, that the independece of the press is in danger, because it has received several orders in the language of the head of this article. nially sent, it would seem, to Marns well filled, and supply the 'It is certainly disagreeable to have such mants with water, so indis; ensable to orders coming in on an Editor, but we do realth and confort, we may say in the language of Scripture, that "the heavens not take the view of the subject that the Carolinian does ; our opinion is that independence of the press remains safe, whilst the the press is allowed to disseminate doctrines suitable to one portion of the public in spite of any who may be opposed to and night for weeks and menths together, them. It is certainly a novel doctrine, that the independence of the press is in danger, unless each individual is bound to take and by no pay for a paper teaching political doctrines here, h transacted business at the depart-Ftown or city of its size in the United sun and moon han never been shorn of Carolinian for we have heard the cry of their brightness, and such nights as have "stop my paper," too, but we will enbeamed upon us continually during the summer, have no where else been realized deavor to hear it.

What is to be Done.

This question has been asked again and again by the Separate Action Party, assum_ anything like party recrimination, and, ing that the late election has placed the especially, at this time. We think we should ry to conciliate those who having State under the control of the co-operation been unsuccessful in their effort to carry party. But if it be remembered that the out the measure they thought wisest, are Legislature is Secession by a majority, mo neally disappointed, and consequently, that the Convention is largely in favor of Separate Action, this question might more hose counsels have prevail- properly come from the other side. Will and would beg them not to the Convention after the sovereign people are tried still venture to secode single and e of truth and justice, disalone or will they be controlled in their when their principles are misfrom explaining fully the one, action by the opinion of those whom they lirg. represent! The co-operation party stands therefore our secession friends where it stood before the May Convention. with having injured the State. Where it stood before the election, holding efeat of their party in the late aton, we think we are called upon to the doctrine that united secession is the the State has suffered any only wise and practicable remedy for our injury, instead of the onus resting upon us, wrongs. They believe that the State is only pledged to this extent and that the For, first, if the position of South Carohim is misapprehended abroad, the blame must rest with those who, having split the issue of Separate Secession was prematurely forced upon the people to the great | pect to be punished according to i.s lawly, States (before united,) into two parties, injury of the cause of Southern Rights.

----THE TREASURY .- The nett amount subject to draft in the Treasury of the United If they, then, by intemperate speeches, and their organ the Mercury, by it ingeni- 43.

Foreign Intelligence.

British and French Fleets Ordered ! our Coast.-The National Intelligences confirms the statement that letters had been addressed by the acting Secretary of State, Mr. Crittenden, in reply to some recent communications from the Ministers of France and England, in relation to Cuhan affairs, but at the sametime states that the character given to the Secretary's let-lers by the correspondent of the Philadelphia American is not altogether correct.

The language of the letters is plain, direct and frank, it in true, but there is in them nothing in the slightest degree dircourteous, or inconsistent with the Secretary's own character and dignity, or the respect due to the distinguished functiona ries he was addressing. That the letters were able, forcible, and manly, as well as That the letters respectful and courteous, no American

nced be told. The Washington Telegraph adds to this, what it believes it has from good authority, that the letters from Mr. Crittenden were read to one of the editors of the North American in Washington City, and that he could only err in his interpretation of them. The Telegraph adds the annexed impor-

tant information: 'An order has been issued by the British Admiralty, instructing a number of their naval vessels to cruise along the Southern coast of the United States, and to capture all American vessels which they have reason to believe are destined to Cuba with hostile intentions. This order is now in this city, and the knowledge of its nature formed the basis of the letter of Mr. Crittenden to the British Minister; and we believe a similar order issued a like letter to that Government, through its representative here. We can feed but do not need the services of her navy as a police force on our coast, and will not permit it."

RUMORS OF THE SEARCH OF AMERICAN VESSELS.—The Washington correspondents of the Northern papers, continue the reports recently current that the French and English governments have issued orders, in case of the sailing of any more expeditions against Cuba, to seach all vessels of a suspicions character, whether sailing under United States or other colors. It is now distinctly stated that Mr.

Crampton, the British Charge, ad interim, has had an interview with Mr. Webster, in which he has communicated those alleged orders of his Government. We still think there must be some error in these state-ments. That the British Government should re-assert the right of search, a power the exercise of which is so distasteful to the American people, and which has never been conceded by our Government, in the latitude here claimed, seems very improbable.

THE AUSTRIAN CHARGE.-Telegraphic despatches from Washington inform us that the Austrian Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Hulseman, has demanded his pas ports and will be off. We cannot understand this, when the same despatches inform us that Kossuth is not coming to this country in the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1851.-Despatches have been received at the Navy Department, from Commodore Morgan, calculated somewhat to dampen the enthusiasm in behalf of Kossuth. The despatch es will be laid before Congress by the President, at the carle at opportunity. The the last advices, the Mississippi was

at Chifaltar, where she will remain till Kossuth's pleasure is known as regards his coming to this country, which is exceedingly doubtful. Previous to his embarkation at Constantinople, a correspondence passed between him and Commodore Morgan, in which the latter distinctly in formed Kossuth that his orders did not authorize him to let the vessel go to Southamoton, where Kossuth desired to land: but that the orders were simp'y to afford him a passage to this country. At Marselles, the slip was constantly surrounded Gov. Means which is to be found in anoth- by boats filled with an excited populace, and the authorities had to use all their exertions to prevent a riot. Capt. Long entreated Kossuth not to compromise the U. States flag by issuing manifestoes and ex-But little attention, citing the people. however, was paid to the request.

Kossuth makes no secret of his intenions being to raise funds in England and France, for the purpose of attacking Austria and revolut onizing Europe; and it was this avowed intent on which induced the French authorities to refuse him permission to enter Marseilles. He assumes the air of a conqueror-not of an exile.

The Mississippi will wait at Gibraltar till Kossuth is heard from in England. when, if he desires to come here, she will convey him; and if not, she will remain at her station. He will only visit this country, however, to raise the means for prosecuting his revolutionary project, and not to make it his residence.

The rumors will regard to Mr. Webster's coolners towards the President are unfounded. The morning after his arrival entirely contradictory to their own private ment, and during the day had a long intersentiments. We can sympathise with the view with Mr. Pillipare. His friends declare that he has, for the present, abondoned his intention of leaving the cabinet; a course which some months ago he was fearful the state of the health would com-

Mr. Crittenden's to the French Government, about which so much has been said, was merely a phote iteration of the steps which this Gevernment has adopted with reference to suppressing Cuban expeditions, there being no necessity of a rebuff, as it was termed, the note of the French Government not being at all

offensive in its tone.

It has been decided by the Postmaster that a frank by any officer of the Governnent entitled to the privilege, will carry a letter, &c., free by any United States mail steamer, to Europe or elsewhere. This reverses the former practice, which did not recognise franks to any foreign com-

Presidential Proclamation.

The President has issued a proclamatio varning the invalers of Northern Mexico. who are citizens of the United States. against the consequences of the illegal enterprise in which they are engaged, as contrary to public law and the national obligations, and if they are captured within the jurisdiction of Mexico they must exand will have no right to claim the intenposition of the American Government concluding with calling on the people to discountenance the invasion of the territo-States on the 1st instant was \$14,575,187 of the government for the exercise of vigi. Resolved, The

Macon, Ga. We gather from the correspondence of the Savannah Republican, that this body met on Monday 27th ult., and on motion, Hon. W. D. Mosely, of Florida, was called to the Chair; J. V. Rutherford, and N. Bass,

Esqs. appointed Secretaries. On calling over the list of Delegates, a large number were found to be present from Georgia, Alabama and Florida, and the number was increased at subsequent meetings. About forty counties in Georgia, were represented by one hundred and eventy-five delegates; sixteen counties in Alabama by sixty-eight delegates; five counties in Florida by nincteen delegates; Mississipp, Tennessee and South-Carolina, each by two delegates, and Louisiana Texas and Virginia, each by one delegate.

After the temporary organization on Monday, Mr. C. G. Baylor, United States Consul at Amsterdam, was invited to take a seat in the Convention, and it was also roted that any Planters present be invited to take seats as members. After a motion for a committee to nominate permanent ficers, the Convention adjourned.

On Tuesday, after organization by the election of officers, on motion of Mr. Holt. of Alabama, a Committee of twenty-one was appointed to report business for the action of the Convention.

Messra. Croom, Gowdey, Hol: and Tait Alabama; Morton, Crawford, Terrell, can, Dawson and Anderson, of Georgia; Gamble, Brown, Bembry and Heyward, o Florida; Bryan, of Louisiana; Early and Crowell, of S ath Carolina; Archer of irginia, and Mayo, of Tennessee, were ppointed said Committee.

Various plans of action were offered by Messrs. Browne and Gamble, of Forida, Nickles and Holt, of Alabama, Morton and l'ift, of Georgia, and Mayo, of Tennessee, which were severally referred to the Committee of twenty-one.

On Wednesday, Mr. Baylor being requested addressed the Convention after offering the following resolutions, which

were unanimously adopted: Resolved, 1st. That this Convention appreciate the importance of direct imor ance of direct intercourse with the contint of Europe for the "direct export of the various products of the South, and the direct import" to our Southern ports of the produce and manufactures of Europe

onsumed in the South. 2d Resolved, That this Convention recognize and feel the importance of direct trade in all its branches, as a necessary principle that must enter into and become a part of any plan which this Convention n its wisdem may now or hereafter adopt -as commerce must be its basis, and "direct trade" the proper medium through which it should pass-for the remedy of our evils is not complete so long as our imports come through and are controlled by the North and England.

31. R so've l, That this Convention recommend to the planters of the South immediate action on this subject, as one of the means of bringing about and sustaining co-operation in relation to the future action of this body.

4th Resolved, That we recognize the

importance of extending our markets, and creating competition; and recommended to the planters the proposition of the merchants in Amsterdam, in Holiano, for opening direct trade with the mouth of the the Rhine and the continent of Europe generally, and that "direct trade" houses now formed, or being formed, for this hurland purpose in our Southern puris, hurland purpose in our Southern puris, heart support their support 5th. Resolved

approve of the proposition that immediate action should follow the deliberation of this Convention, by shipping a portion of their crops-say one-tenth, or one twentieth, or any amount, more or less, as is most convenient-for the purpose of forming a commercial basis, to be extended or modified hereafter as may be best to establish the "Commercial Independence"

6th Resolved, That this Convention reacmmend the instant employment of the means now within our power, of every kind, for the promotion of Southern interests -- he Planting, Manufacturing, and Commercial.

Mr. Andrews, of Ga., offered a resolution, which being amended to read as follows, was then rejected:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to arrange the basis of a direct trade of planters, merchants and others, with foreign countries, and the Committee report at their earliest convenience.

On Thursday the Committee of Twentyme reported, and after a long debate which was renewed on Friday morning, the report was finally rejected and a minority report which recommends an association of etton planters with a capital of ten millions, to be chartered by the States of South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiona and Florida, the object of the association being to prevent fluctuations in the price of Cotton. The following resolutions attached to the report, were also adopted;

Your Committee have thus considered, as far as their means of investigation have allowed them the questions of over proluction, and our capacity for over production, the influence of irregular production, and the possibility of controlling its effects, our ability to increase the consumption, improve the price, and save a large portion of

the annual charges and expenses now paid. Be it therefore Resolved, That this onvention re-pectfully recommend to the Cotton planters of every country in the Cotton growing States, the organization of county Associations to act as auxiliaries to Central Association, to be composed of elegates from the county Associations.

Resolved, That the great object of such sociations should be the collection and dissemination of information on the subject of production and consumption, and generally to aid and facilitate a perfect organization on the part of planters. Resolved. That in accordance with the

iews set forth in the foregoing report, a committee be appointed by the procure the passage of such acts of incorporation as they may deem necessary. from the five States named in the report; which said committee shall act as a Central Committee of this body, and may call a Convention of Planters when in their judgment it may be necessary. Resolved, That it is distinctly

stood, that the action of this Convention, in arranging for procuring charters, is not intended or expected to commit any Cotton planter to this or any other mode of ope-

Resolved, That we deem it expedient to posed of delegates elected from the county associations. Resolved, That for the furtherance

id organization, we, the members of this Convention, pledge our efforts to incite the

canvass the cotton country generally, thereby perfecting an organization that will command the respect of the world.

On motion of Mr. Bankston, of Georgia, Resolved, That in the opinion of this Congention it is greatly for our interests to

On motion of Mr. Archer, of Virginia --Resolved, That is the ununimous opinion of this Convention, that the extension and encouragement of Southern manufactories are indispensable to the prosperity of our country, and that we recommend to all Southern men to extend to their manufactories their influence and patronage

After the thanks of the Convention had een tendered to Governor Mosely for, the able and dignified manner in which he had discharged his duties, and to the Trustees of the Methodist Church for the use of the building, the Convention adjourned sine

From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin. Justice to Lopez.

Nil de Mortuis niei bonum, is a maxim that every generous spirit will approve --Lopez tested his faith and sincerity in the nost satisfactory manner that it was possible for him. He was brave, and, we must believe, honest, though weak and credulous -deceived rather than deceiving---more inned against than sinning." We recolsinned against than sinning." lect the story that was current of his attempt to buy his wife by making certain disclosures. We are glad to see that this stigma does not rest upon the memory of brave man. We publish, with pleasure, the following letter from the Delta:

HAVANA, Sept. 17, 1851.

L. J. Sigur.--Dear Sir: I have the honor of addressing these few lines to you by request of the unfortunate Don. N. Lopez, executed in this city on the first of this month--a request which he made to me as his brother-in law and his testamentary executor. I was permitted to confer with him, in prison, a few moments before his death, and he charged me in a most partieular manner to transmit to you his last adieu, and the expressions of his warm affection and gratitude for your constant kindless and great services to him. He also requested me, and mentioned it several times, (insistia repetidas veces,) that I should ask you as a last favor, to place the trunk of papers, letters, etc., which he left with you, in my possession, so that I might destroy such as relate to his expeditions to this Island, of a character to compromise in the least any person connected with hese enterprizes.

I, therefore, entreat you to afford me the facilities of executing the last wishes of our common friend, and as I cannot travel to your city, I beg you to inform me if you are disposed to accede to his desires; in which case I will send you a person clothed with the proper powers, who will exc. ente, in your presence, the destruction of those papers, reserving only such as interest his sen and heir, now residing in ieneva.

In his last moments, when he was alone with his confessor, and marching to the place of execution, he returned again to his subject, entreating the good priest to emind me of his wishes upon this point.

I avail myself of this concrtunity to mite my grateful thanks with those of the deceased, for your friendship and services, and remain,

Your obedient and humble servant. COUNT DE POZOS DULCES.

and and a strict of the arrival this chooner Maj Barbour, Capt. Arnet, Irom Rio Grande, we have important intelligence from the threatre of war on the Mexican frontier up to Friday last.

We have no papers by this arrival, and the information which we have received is somewhat incoherant, though interesting. It appears that the revolutionary forces under Carvajal had attacked Matamoras, and after a desperate fight succeeded ng the city; but having learned that a small American steamer plying on the Rio Grande, was coming up with American troops, a body of the revolutionists. consisting of about 200 Texans, was detached from the main force and proceeded to attack her with the intention of capturing the Mexicans and seizing two pieces of rtillery which were on beard.

The commander of the steamer having btained information of this movement, immediately put about, and proceeding to the Brazos placed the troops and two pieces of artillery on board the Mexican war steamer Neptuno. Phere they remained when Capt. Arnet left the Brazes. It was thought that the troops were anxious to oin the revolutionists.

The diversion of the Texans from Corvajal caused a suspension of the attack upon Matamoros. But the revolutionary ider was hourly expecting reinforcements from the direction of Camargo, and when rejoined by the two hundred Texaus, the attack was to be resumed with vigor. There can be little doubt that Matamoros fell into the hands of Carvajal on Friday or Saturday last.

From verbal reports, we learn that many the United States troops on the upper ine have deserted, and joined Carvajal. We also hear that despatches have been received here for more troops.

In the first attack upon Matamoros, it is with great bravery.
When Capt. Arnet left the Brazos, the

eptuno was ready coaled, and it was Mexicans asked permission to march through the United States territory, n order to reach Matamoros, but this was refused. The appearance of the Texans the Mexican side .- N. O. Picayune.

Increase in the Direct Trade of Charleston. The receipts of revenue at the Custom

loose of this City for the last three months have averaged nearly \$1,00,000 per month, exclusive of the duties to be paid on goods which have gone into warehouse. usual quarterly average receipt for duties here has been \$100,000, showing at this rate, a quarterly increase of 200 per cent. This demonstrates, as plainly as figures can, the rapid augmentation of the Direct Trade of Charleston, the improvement both of the State and the Metropolis, as well as the extension of our commercial intercourse hold a Cotton Planter's Convention, com- with other sections of the country. The number of well supplied wholesale cs. tablishments in our city-the new lines of road and water communication opening on all sides of us-have given this impulse to our direct trade. It must receive a constant augmentation from the same causes, as Resolved, That some gentleman competent for the task, and willing to underinfluence of those causes. The rise of creased attention-

The Convention of Planters, at take the labor, be elected to visit and real estate, the last species of property that feels this influence, will soon follow, of which there are evident signs in the increase of our population, and the scarcity. not merely of business sites, but of places of residence. New mercantile firms are springing up daily, as not of the fruits of introduce slave labor into our manuand extending its business connexions, will introduce new forms of labour, and enlarge the old, until we shall diversify out industry, the sure source of enduring and general prosperty. There is all all sides, the vidences of that activity of spirit that diffuses through a community buoyant hopes of a progressive rise of fortune, im- a relie of the past. - Cincinnetti Enquirer parting and receiving the rewards of successful business .-- Charleston Erening News.

Beware of Pickpockets.

The pocket book of Mr. Benjamin Pack, of Clarendon, was taken from his pocket yesterday morning, whilst he was engaged at the ticket office of the Railroad Depot. He had taken out of his pocket broke to pay for his ticket, but returned it to his pticket, whilst waiting for the ticket and his change. When these were handed to him, he felt for his pocket book; but it was gone. Its contents were about seven hun-dred dollars, five and len dollar bills of the Bank of the State.

Let persons who go to the post office; rai road depots and steamboat landings, beware of those who press upon them

Standard

A WHITE WOMAN RELEASED FROM SLAVERY .-- The Circuit Court of Rockingham county Va., last week, after a trial that excited much interest, decided that Amanda Jane, who had been held as a slave ever since her bitth, some twenty-six years ago, was a white woman, although her origin was distinctly traced to a negress, who was a slave. The Register

"Amanda's appearance, the color of her skin, her hair, her eyes, her nose, her whole physical exter or, would prove her to be what the jury have made her-a white women. The testimony proving her to be of nogro extraction was of the strongest and clearest kind, and yet the appearance of the woman seemed to contradict it all. Amanda Jane has been held as a slave successively by Messrs. Michael Kiser, (whose negro slave Sally, was pro-ved to be her mother) T. McGahey, and was held in bondage at the time of the trial, by Mr. A. E. Heneberger. She has degraded herself in her sevitude, and has become the mother of two fine looking litle illegitimate children, perfectly white, who were dandled in her arms during the course of the trial. A more mysterious case, we have never heard tried; and it excited from its commencement to its close. the most intense interest. Exceptions have been taken to the decision of the case, by the counsel for the defendants."

DECLINE OF THADE AT NEW ORLEANS -The "Daily Crescent" of New Orleans, gives the following account of the decline of business prospects in that city, owing to the advantages given to the Northern route by means of canals and railroads:

'Trade is passing away from our city. Nashville editors are canvassing in Savannah and Charleston for business. Cincinnative shipping East. St. Louis following to her path. The Canal Board of New shave mormally promised such rates

threatens to invite New York build a railroad, and deprive New Orleans of the last vestige of Texas trade, by transerring it to New York. The city of New York having a superior system of banking partial hands, will help to set forthy in a (free,) even under its exposure to the fluc- true light, the events of the period. tuations and convulsions of foreign markets, trade. The planters of our tributary coun- with the publishers, to depart for Missourie try, and especially on the lines of our pre- and there take up the cudgel against the ed railroads through Opele Jackson, Mississippi, are complaining of inconvenient access to us. Mobile enters the field, with New York, Charleston, Savannah, to say nothing of prosperous Baltimore, and now wide-awake Richmond, to espeil and impoverish us, to take from us l'ennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, all Northern and Central Mississippi and Taxes.

American Awards at the World's Industrial Exhibition.

The National Intell gencer of Tuesday ontains the official communication of Mr. Riddle, the U. S. Commissioner at the World's Fair, embracing a List of the Awards to its contributors, from this country, from which we copy those made to

outhern cultivators of Cotton and Rice. Wade Hampton, W. Seabrook. G. L. Holmes. Pope, S. Bond, J. R. Jones, I. V. Jones. W. W. McLeod, J. B. Merriwether, J. Nailor, Truesdale, Jacobs & Co. E. T. Heriott, Carolina Rice.

ANOTHER RESCUE OF A FUGITIVE .- At | gas, it is talk and nothing else, stated that the revolutionary forces Ottawa, on Sunday week, two negroes, lost only three men in killed, but the came into the city. They inquired the way mortality on the side of the Mexicans was to some known pllace, and were directed much greater. We ha e no particulars as across the river. They had, however not to the number of troops under General got far from town, before they were pursu-Avalos, but his men are said to have fought ed and overtaken by Mr. Constable Skinner, and several others, who, alledging that they were fugitives slaves, were about to rescue them, when one of them showed his upposed would make for a port some 150 | free papers, and was allowed to go his way; les south. The commander of the but the other was taken by force, and brought back to town, where he was placed on a canal boat and started towards La Salle, with a view of being there placed on a steamer and conveyed to his master at St. probably prevented him from going up on Louis. At Dock No 11, however, the negro was taken from the officers, who were somewhat roughly handled by the people, and the boat went on without him. life has been is not known, but it is pre-[Cleveland Democrat.

> Judge Scarburg has been elected to fill the chair of law professor, in the College of Williams and Mary, Virginia, rendered vacant by the death of Judge Bevelry Tucker.

The Italians have already raised two millions of dollars, which are now on deposite, in a London Bank, subject to the control of the revolutionary democrats, who are preparing to blow up the crowned tyrants of the old world.

COTTON MANUFACTURES .- The New England cotion manufactures are turning their attention to the making of much finer goods than formerly, leaving the coarser

A Curious Relic,-We saw a mad yesterday, who had in his possession a packet knife upwards of 80 years idd.— The blade was about four inches long, and an inch Wide, rounding at the point. It was manufactured by an Indian in still Mackings country, the blade being a part of a sword taken from a Frenchillan in the celebrated French and Indian was: the bone of the side of the handle was from the thigh of an Indian, and that in the other er from the thigh bone of an English sold-ier, killed at the Heights of Abraham, til Canada, where Gen. Wolfe lost his life; From the associations connected with it has become a great cliffosity. It is really

The first newspaper tolerated in Virginia was in 1780; the subscription office was 850 per annum for one cupy; advers tisements of moderate length were inserts ---ed for ten dollars the lifet week and seven dollars for each week sticeteding

the value of goods deposited by the various exhibitors in the Crystal Pals ace is estimated at £50,000,000;

BALTIMURE, October 31 .- Thirty-nias more true bills have been found at Phila-delphia against the Christiana rioters, mar king 170 (!!!) in all.

RUPTURE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND TURE EKY.—The probability of an open rupture between Austria and Turkey seem to bit believed in by the German press. A Viseum paper asserts that the Car has been consulted on the subject, and has nostkered that he is ready to aid Austria in any desi monstration she may make, provided she adhere strictly to the letter of treaties between her and Turkey.

The Russian Railroad .- This front work, under the superintendence of Mr. Brown, chief engineer, is completed. It run. from St. Petersburg to Museum. in nearly a straight line, and is 400 miles in length. The track is double, of 5 feet gauge. The entire cost is stated at \$25,000,000.

The locomotives are 162 in number, of which 42 are for passengers, and 120 for freight. The passenger-cars are built upon the American plan, are 56 feet long, and 9 1.2 broad. The two Imperial carringes are very magnificent, being 84 feet long by 10 broad, and 7 1 2 feet high, and supported on 15 wheels, on the Bogie principle. There carriages have spacious apartments, furhished for the Emperor and Empress separately, in the most improved and luxurious manner. They are fitted up with beds, and a kitchen-car is attached. with larder, wine-cellar, ice-house, &c.

The road is to be run in 15 hours. It used to take the diligence 75 hours, and wagons 11 days with freight. Boats, Fy. rivers and canals, between the two cities, make the trip in from 55 to 60 days, at a frozen up half the time at that. A railway from St. Peteraburg to Warsaw 796 miles long is strongly talked

Benton's New Work. A correspondent of the New York Cours ier and Enquier, writing from Washington, mentions Mr. Benton's literary laborrs. He

"Mr. Benton is dratting towards come plet on the memoirs of his political life. The work will form two, large octave sal-

umes, and will, consist in a of what its author said, thou ing the time he was a reaction ate. It will be of some in tribution or carrent parand will be useful as placing a con grand "MUNITE of accessible shape materials for history, which, in im-

" It is said to be his intention; as soof stands ready to pay a premium on our lost as the last pages of this work are deposited great dragon of Calbonnism, which seems, is not yet extinct in that State. August, 1852, a Legislature is to be elected, which Legislature may have to elect a United States Bemtor, though the term of Mr. Atchison will not expire before March, 1855. But a vacancy may occur, and Mr. Benton is too old a soldier not to providein season against such an eventuality. At all events, he designs to enter, at the beginning of his seventy-first year, into a ontest as fierce, vindictive, and implacable as was ever waged between political and personal reponents, for the mastery of the party in Missouri. He declares to his friends that the rotten part of the body must be detached from the healthy members -- must be cut off and the caustic applied, or that Democracy will become an offensive carcass in the land. He will perambulate the State, and expound the doctrines of the true fai h in every corner.

> A telegraphic despatch says : A noble in the Spanish Cabinet Council has submitted a proposition to sell Cuba and Porto Rico to England for \$150,000,000.

into which the person or voice of man can

penetrate."

The Fire Antibilator is still figuritig in the New York papers, the only place where its merits are exhibited. Like Payne's

"Go forth, Multiply, and Replexish," -Winfield Hicks and wife in 1826 had 10 children, 129 grand children, 77 great grand children, and I g. g. grand child, all living. Total 210. Just think of that ye who are marching on to your graves in a state of single wretchedness, without making the first demonstration in behalf of your conn-

BALTIMORE, October 12-Commodore Warrington died in Washington on Sunday

morning.
So far as has been already ascertained the majority of vessels cast ashore by the recent gale in Nova Scotia is composed of Northern coasters. What the loss of sumed to have been immense.

A Temperance Society on the plan of the society of the Sons of Temperance in the United States, is about being established in Paris.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENCY .--The Democrats of Racine county, Wisconsin, have nominated Hon. Henry Dodge

for the Presidency.

The Whigs of Guilford county, N. C., have nominated Millard Fillmore for President, and Hon. Wes. Graham, of North Carolina, for Vice President.

NIAGARA FALLS .- It is stated that the emire portion of ledge upon which the Obs servatory at Ningara Falls stands is cracked, and is considered to be in a very danand heavier fabrics to the South and West, gerous condition, as the whole structure, including, the Observatory, is liable to be swept away.