SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of ing to the same, shall be governed by the following rules of inspection, viz : all sound ton timber, squaring eleven inches and upwards, and showing heart try, and settled forever and irrevocably the doom of stammering.

It have found it of very little utility to attempt to said, shall be refused.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the fees for inspection of ton timber shall be twenty cents for every thousand feet, and shall be paid by the pur-Sgc. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act shall

be in force from and after its ratification. Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws, coming within the meaning and pur-view of this act, are hereby repealed. its population, the variety of interests, and the evident fact that harmony may be disturbed from the opera-[Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

AN ACT relating to Inspectors of Staves. SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all laws now in ousies which have arisen among our States, are due force, providing for the appointment of inspectors of to two causes; the failure to perform parts of the no rules are needed for the modulations of the voice, staves, be, and the same are hereby repealed.
[Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

AN ACT for the further regulation of the inspection

Tar sold in this State. SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted that may be inspected and sold in this State, shall may be that difficulty,—the country will have cause be inspected and sold under the same rules and regulations, by the same laws and restrictions, as are now the influence of time, of wisdom, of hospitality, of tion fees on tar and turpentine. [Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

year 1848-'9, chapter 43. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of

ty court shall refuse or neglect to appoint such in-

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted. That it shall and

whose official duty the inspector shall be liable.

be in force from and after its passage. [Ratified 17th day of January, 1851.]

AN ACT to require purchasers to pay the fees for

the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter it shall be the duty of those who purchase turpentine to pay the fees for inspecting the same; any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.
SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That this act shall

be in force from and after its ratification. [Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

AN ACT concerning Corporations. SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all companies, societies and bodies of men, which may be incorporated and enacted into bodies corporate, shall have power, by their corporate name, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded; may hold, possess, acquire and transfer such real, personal and mixed estates as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of their creation; shall have perpetual succession, and use a common seal, which each may alter and renew at pleasure ; shall have power to elect all such office s as may be necessary; and to make all such by-laws, rules and regulations as may be be deemed necessary, not inconsistent with the laws of this State. [Ratified 22d Jan., 1851.]

AN ACT providing for keeping a Record of Mar-

riages in this State. SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted endorsed on the license, or otherwise; which certifi-cate, so made and returned, the said clerk shall cause recorded in a book kept for the purpose, properly indexed, in one month after its reception; and record, thus made and kept, shall be deemed and held prima facie evidence of such marriage.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That any minister

or justice, or any clerk of the county court, who shall

*There is evidently an error here, but it is printed according to the original in the Secretary's Office.

LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STAICT CONSTRUCTION. The policy by which this country should be governed, is indicated by the distributions and Administrators, chapter 46.

SEC. I. Be it enacted by the Gamen Assembly of the Constitution and the Union of the Revised Statutes, chapter 46. Executors and Administrators, be, and the same of Sims, belonging to a gendeman in Sayan-the Constitution and the Union of the Revised Statutes, chapter 46. Executors and Administrators, be, and the same is hereby received by the Gamen and the Union of the Revised Statutes, chapter 46. Executors and Administrators, be, and the same is hereby received to of the country from ocean to ceam to commente this; the moment you become sensitive and the same of Sims, belonging to a gendeman in Sayan-nab, Georgia, had been arrested in Boston; and administrators, be, and the same is hereby received to commenter this; the moment of going forward before the Constitution on the same. That the 20th seed is the country from ocean to ceam the examination was going forward before the Constitution on the subject to the grand design of some of the value and the united states point to the country from ocean to ceam the examination was going forward before the Constitution on the subject to the grand design of some of the value and the united states point to the country from ocean to ceam the examination was going forward before the Constitution on the subject of the value and the united and pitted the done of the country from ocean to ceam the country from ocean to ceam the examination was going forward before the Constitution on the subject of the value and the United States Department of the Constitution of the Revised Statutes, chapter 46. Executors and the whole hody, it is best use the voice three of the value and pitted the design of some of the same of Sims, belonging to a gendeman in Sayan-hab. Georgia, had been arrested in Boston; and the was a lave, so the theory the distinct of the Constitution of the Revised Statutes, chapter 46. Executors and t purposes of common school education.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Literary Board be, and they are entitled to all the rights, in law or in equity, for obtaining the possession of said estate, mentioned in the 1st section of this act, to which the trustees of the University were before the passage of the act.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

[Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

AN ACT to amend the Inspection Laws.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of

tions with foreign countries, yet the vast extent of while making an address, nor immediately before, the United States, its manifold productions, its grow-nor after. ing wealth, the extent, the increase and the spread of fact that harmony may be disturbed from the operations or omissions of the government, all show that and that attention is eminently due to the means necment of powers not intended to be conferred. The former of these, the omission of duties, has undergone intense discussion, on the question of delivering up fugitives from domestic servitude. Should the perils of that question finally be passed without any other misfortune than the alienation of feeling by the authority of the same, That hereafter, all tar between Southern and Northern States,-terrible as provided for the inspection of soft turpentine in this a spirit, the reverse of that which a morbid philan-State, by an act of the General Assembly, chapter thropy is now showing, and from the prevalence of our present subject is to present some views in relation to the danger of exercising powers not conferred. AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An Act to au- plied to the constitution of the United States; the termed. The implied rule extends the powers of the government over new subjects of legislation; the the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted strict rule confines them to the powers intended to be by the authority of the same, That in addition to the conferred. The assumption of new powers by the articles of provisions enumerated in said act, it shall General Government, necessarily diminishes those of be the duty of all inspectors, appointed under said the States; for it is expressly declared in the Constinent and the States; for it is expressly declared in the Constinent and the States; for it is expressly declared in the Constinent and the States; for it is expressly declared in the Constinent and the States; for it is expressly declared in the Constinent and the States; for it is expressly declared in the Constinent and the States; for it is expressly declared in the Constinent and the States; for it is expressly declared in the Constinent and the States; for it is expressly declared in the Constinent and the States; for it is expressly declared in the Constinent and the States; for it is expressly declared in the Constinent and the States; for it is expressly declared in the Constinent and the States; for it is expressly declared in the Constinent and the States; for it is expressly declared in the Constinent and the States; for it is expressly declared in the Constinent and the States; for it is expressly declared in the Constinent and the Constinent an

without the same having been inspected, contra- certain to end in the destruction of friendly relations. ness running over you even for an instant. ry to the true intent and meaning of said act, he, she The contest in the Convention about the distribution or they shall, for each and every offence, torfeit and of powers between the General and State Governhundred dollars, to be recovered before any ments, was not an unmeaning contest; it had close ustice of the peace in the country where said offence relation to the great interests of men, -interests which and sometimes to go a mile or two to a resting place. shall have been committed, and applied one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the wardeans of the poor; Provided, That this act of the wardeans of the poor; Provided, That this act shall not apply to any article previously inspected by any inspector of this State; and provided further, granted; they were withheld. But the reasons are that it shall not apply to any county where the coun-South, for objecting to the exercise of such powers. If the Constitution is departed from, what is the inevitable effect? It is the assertion of a principle may be lawful for any inspector, appointed under the which involves a repetition of the danger. The Conprovisions of the before recited act, to appoint a dep-uty, whenever the business may require it, who shall clearly defined, whose limits are known, whose caresubject to the same rules and regulations, and for fully selected words have precision and exactitude, is converted into an instrument which takes its hue SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the and stamp, not from the framers of the Constitution, duty of the several inspectors appointed, or who may but from the weak minds and temporary interests of hereafter be appointed according to the provisions of the men who are invested at the time with power. the act hereinbefore recited, to brand every barrel, The powers reserved to the States become nothing half barrel or keg, every hogshead, box, firkin, bale in their hands, and those safeguards so carefully or bundle of provisions or forage which he may in- thrown around the institution of domestic slavery as spect.
an institution of State control, are broken down and destroyed, and the fanatic host let in, to riot in powan institution of State control, are broken down and er which the framers of the Constitution withheld from their exercise. It is undoubtedly this danger which has made the South strenuous hitherto, and makes them still strenuous, for upholding the policy inspecting turpentine.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of carried, leaves them exposed to danger. It is an extract which not only they, but we should defend. outpost which not only they, but we should defend. The safety of the whole country consists in upholding the Constitution in every part and parcel of it, without abatement, without enlargement. We best cultivate a cordial and habitual reverence for the great and good men who framed it, by letting them speak to mankind in their own language; by construing its powers as they intended, and by ever recurring to their meaning, as being our rule of action. It limits the powers and duties of the general government to proper objects, weakens that intense action in the way of expenditure, taxation and patronage, which

individual citizen to be as little oppressed by the weight of power as is consistent with order and proper security to all. N. Y. Journal of Commerce. AIDS TO MEMORY. The common-placing, in the emory. He held that what is twice read is better remembered than what is transcribed, and he therefore thought it folly to copy from books which a reterence enables us to consult at will. Gibbon agreed with Johnson. He tried the plan according to the method of Locke, and laid itaside from experience of its disadvantages. Whenever the particulars are scattered and multitudinous, it seems convenient to collect the fragments into a single heap; and yet Southey's conclusions were nearly concident with those of Johnson by the authority of the same, That from and after the at no little price, that the time it took to make extracts passage of this act, every justice of the peace or min-ister of the gospel, who may solemnize the rites of matrimony between any parties in this state, snar, within three months thereafter, transmit to the clerk of the county court wherein such marriage may have by use, or more blunted by inaction. Henderson, the actor, repeated to Dugald Stewart, after a single readmatrimony between any parties in this State, shall, late that the system he pursued was ruinous to mem-

now so seriously awaken attention; diminishes that central influence which threatens to absorb all other

powers; extends those of the States and leaves the

fail or neglect to discharge the duties imposed by the and trusted to them so exclusively, that at last he repreceding section, shall be subject to a penalty of twenty dollars, to be recovered, on motion to the court by the imperative duty it shall be to cause to be en
His appetite of knowledge exceeded his or any other instantly with the favorite.

In the imperative duty it shall be to cause to be en
His appetite of knowledge exceeded his or any other instantly with the favorite. by the imperative duty it shall be to cause to be enforced the penalty incurred by any violation of the provisions of this act; and when recovered, one half to be applied to the use of the school fund of the county, and the other half to the use of the poor of said county.

[Ratified 28th Jan., 1851.]

His appetite of knowledge exceeded his or any other man's digestion, and he would have recollected more had he read less. A light and rapid pressure of the seal is not sufficient to indent the understanding with a permanent image. Our rough forefathers were sensible of the truth, and sometimes stamped the body to assist the mind. There were parts of France where to assist the mind. There were parts of France where it was custimary to whip the children at an execution, that they might never forget it. Marmoniel, in his boyhood, was summoned suddenly to see a salamander in the fire. While he was watching it with wonder, his father gave him a tremendous box on the ear.

or widow of his testator or intestate, shall, by the said executor or administrator, be paid over to the President and Directors of the Literary Board, for minds in performing the duties which they cast upon a day or week, or month, and then all at once delivthose—the free citizens of America—on whom the ering a speech, or sermon, or oration. By observing

cerns. These relations to the country are known in comes back again—than continuing to speak when SEC. I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all ton timber, on the Cape Fear river, and at the several ports belongreached, with its healing and peaceful influences, ev-

other ton timber, not being of the description afore-

However important may have been and are our rela- or chew or swallow a particle of more solid substance

Accustom yourself to speak in a conversational tone, with the same earnestness of tone and gesture, as you employ when conversing upon an interesting subject with an attentive listener. This is the true style of our dearest and most important interests are at home; real eloquence; and carries your hearers along with essary for preventing difficulties between the different livery or more frantic gesticulation. It is the still, sections of the country. The heartburnings and jeal- and quiet, and subdued tone that carries with it the deepest and most lasting impression. Speaking thus compact, and the assumption by the general govern-nent of powers not intended to be conferred. The way of speaking, is to speak without rule; only feel deeply the truth of what you say, and be in earnest in urging those truths, then you will never speak the lungs can be injured by breathing; and can it ever be necessary to speak in an unnatural way? Let clergymen ponder this question well, and let them speak their feelings, and not read them.

Another observance should be-after the services 57, section 1st, passed at the session of 1846-7.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That hereafter it is fruitful of blessings to all its parts. We do not and still longer, it cold enough for fire; and on leavshall be the duty of the purchaser to pay the inspec- propose now to enter on this branch of the subject; ing the door keep the mouth steadily shut, not uttering a single word until you get into a room where there is fire; by thus sending the air to the lungs in Two opposing rules of construction have been ap- a circuitous way, by the nostrils, it is somewhat warmed before it reaches the throat and the lungs, thorize the inspection of provisions," passed in the strict, and the implied rule, as they are respectively and two sudden shocks are prevented, first in going out into the cold air from the church, and next in coming into a warm room. If the weather is very cold, a handkerchief should be held over the nose, so that the air expired may mingle to a certain extent with the air about to be inspired, and warm it a little.

any other State or Territory, under the same rules to "the States respectively, or to the people." To always walk, and walk very briskly until the blood and regulations as are now provided by law. SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That if any person a violation of the spirit of the Constitution-a disre- walk, remain an hour or so with a neighbor before

In the course of my life, I have had occasion to speak two or three times a day for weeks together in close, crowded, heated rooms, in the depth of winter, need of a long speech, a loud speech, or one that shall strain the voice, or produce Throat Ail.

You may be surprised at receiving so many directions and precautions in print, besides those afforded in writing, for a throat affection, which in your case may appear almost trival; but I do this, painfully sensible of the fact, as all experienced physicians are, that these throat affections commence so individiously, and proceed so slowly, as often to produce incurable disease, before the patient's attention has been directed to his dangerous condition. This is a malady that does not get well by being let alone, but slowly, gradually, and certainly progresses towards an inevi-table doom, unless arrested by a wise and persevering

attention to judicious means. Dr. Halt, of Cincinnati, on Throat and Lungs.

Boys our AFTER NIGHTFALL. I have been an observer, as I am a sympathizing lover of boys. I like to see them happy, cheerful, gleesome. I am not willing that they be cheated out of the rightful heritage of youth-indeed, I can hardly understand how hightoned useful man can be the ripened fruit of boy who has not enjoyed a fair share of the glad privileges due to youth. But while I watch with a very jealous eye all rights and customs which entrench upon the proper rights of boys, I am equally appre hensive lest parents who are not forethoughtful and who have not habituated themselves to close observation upon this subject, permit their sons indulgences which are almost certain to result in their demoralization, if not in their total ruin; and among the habits I have observed as tending most surely to ruin, I know of none more prominent than that of parents permitting their sons to be in the streets after nighttall. It is ruinous to their morals in almost all instances—they acquire, under cover of the night, an unhealthy and excited state of mind; bad, vulgar, immoral, and profane language, obscene practices. criminal sentiments, a lawless and riotous bearing; indeed, it is in the street, after nightfall, that boys principally acquire the education of the bad and caacity for becoming rowdy, dissolute, criminal men. Parents in this particular should have a most rigid and inflexible rule, that will never permit a son under any circumstances, whatever, to go into the street after nightfall, with a view of engaging in any out of door sports or meet other boys for social or chance occu-pation. A rigid rule of this kind, invariably adhered to, will soon deaden the desire for such dangerous practices. Boys should be taught to have pleasure around the family centre table in reading, in conver-sation, and in quiet amusement. Fathers and moth-ers, keep your boys at home at night, and see that you take pains to make your homes pleasant, attractive and profitable to them; and, above all, with a view of their security from future destruction, let them not become, while forming their characters for life, so accustomed to disregard the moral sense of shaine, as to openly violate the Sabbath day, indulging in street pastimes during its day or evening hours.

A true Friend of the Boys.

"ONLY ME." We copy the following pretty scrap ing, such a portion of a newpaper, that the metaphysician thought it marvellous. "If, like me," said Ilenderson modestly, in reply to the exclamations of surprise, "you had trusted for your bread to getting words by heart, you would not be astonished that habit should produce facility."

What Henderson would have committed to memory Southey committed to his manuscript volumes. from the last number of the Lady's Book, where it ory Southey committed to his manuscript volumes, could bestow. One day, after a severe illness, the the re-mother was sitting in the parlor, when she heard a Want childish step upon the stairs, and her thoughts were

> The mother's heart smote her; and from that hour, only me,' was restored to an equal place in her af-

OHIO AND SOUTH CAROLINA. The two States There is evidently an error here, but it is printed according to the original in the Secretary's Office.

The New York Tribune estimates the value of the property belonging to the city, which is laid out in public parks or walks, at \$8,986,000. The Battery is set down as worth \$3,000,000, and the Park at \$2,500,000. select, will always be acceptable.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, of Montgomery, Ala., is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and

to Congress from the Fifth District, composed of the Counties of Granville, Person, Orange, Caswell, Alamance, and Chatham.

CUT OFF THE TRADE!

Boston, it is said, has lost during the past business season not less than one million of dollars in Southern trade, on account of the Abolition sentiments prevailing there. We rejoice to hear this, not missioner that we would injure her citizens wantonly, but besidering with mature care by what means the patriotic influence of New York—(alas! that we can yet speak only for the city)—shall be continued, and the Union, with all its glories and blessings, preserved.

Never accustom yourself to drink a drop of water,

Never accustom yourself to drink a drop of water,

Never accustom yourself to drink a drop of water, cause such treatment from Southern men may operate deeds; and we trust that a better and a purer condition of sentiment may be produced in those communities, by the very losses they are now suffering.

The merchants of the South have a right to purhase their goods where they may choose to purchase chase their goods where they may choose to purchase of nearly all persons, except those having business them; and it is not to be expected that at a time like in the courts or offices. Throughout the forenoon a quiet power, far more irresistible than a louder de- this, and after what has happened, they will go to quite a number of persons remained about the court-Boston, or Lynn, or any other Abolition town or city. and voluntarily make their enemies the recipients of peace was made. their patronage. The course which many Southern merchants have adopted in this respect, is one way the hands of Sims, but he was not aware that he had in such law as the one under which the proceedings of maintaining Southern rights and of bringing the been injured until a considerable time after the arrest Norhern people to their senses. It is telling. We had been effected. in urging those truths, then you will never speak loud nor long. No one can ever bring on throat disease, if he be guided by these principles. Speaking or that article was purchased in Boston, or in New and has been in this city about four weeks, and since his a natural function, and the voice organs can no York, from a Freesoiler or from an Abolitionist, will boarding house, bept by one Aiken, at a 153 Ann at soon become as common as it is to ask the price of boarding house, bept by one Aiken, at a 153 Ann st. the article itself.

We learn that the patronage of the Abolition houes in New York has declined quite langely of late, and that some of them are well nigh deserted. This is gratifying. We cherish no feeling of hatred towards the Northern people, and we would not injure hem in their business, but for a purpose and with a riew vastly above and beyond the patronage or money which may be involved. We speak of these things, and we advise these things, with mingled sorrow and anger; but we do it for their good and ours. Let them look these things in the face, and onder upon events and facts as they are. Let them learn justice, and common charity, and the wholesome duty of minding their own business. Let them submit, as good citizens, to the Constitution and the law. avenue. In the House of Regresentatives, in the Until then, say we, CUT OFF THE TRADE!

One of the strongest evidences of the abundance of money at this time, is the fact that the Banks are doing little or nothing in the way of discounts. Business men appear, as a general rule, to have a sufficienciency of money for all their purposes, without borrowing; while those who are blessed with a superabundance of the "raw material" are seeking for it safe and profitable investments. Monied men are roads. Some boys were put out for cheering for cation ensued, and Mr. Webster, who was on the calculating more on getting interest than on paying it; and under these circumstances, we would not be surprised if the State Bonds, recently put in market by the Public Treasurer, should command a hand-

The country is prospering in every department of trade and industry. The planters are receiving fair -we may say high prices for their cotton, tobacco. corn, &c.; and when they are doing well, all other nterests are necessarily in a healthy condition.

We hope this state of prosperity may not prove ither deceptive or of brief continuance. It is well, however, to act with prudence and circumspection, as in all probability a change in money matters, and a fall in prices, may not be very far ahead. Nothing may be lost, while a great deal may be gained, or rather saved, by the exercise of prudence and caution-

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

During the recent visit of this distinguished states nan and patriot to this City, on his way from Rockingham to his home in Illinois, a number of our citiens without distinction of party, addressed him a leter bidding him welcome to the capital of the State, and expressing a wish that he would favor the neople with a Speech on public affairs. We publish

RALEIGH, April 5, 1851. GENTLEMEN: I am greatly indebted to you for your kind letter, welcoming me to the capital of your State, and requesting me to address the citizens of Raleigh, ever, that they had no objection to the reading of the on the public affairs of our country.

It would afford me great pleasure to comply with your request, and to avail myself of the present opportunity to make public acknowledgement of this and the many other acts of kindness and courtesy extended to me during my several visits to my relatives in this State. But I have already made my armean that they were to be conducted with as much Rev. Theodore Parker was the first speaker at the rangements to leave this afternoon for my residence in Illinois, and will, therefore, be deprived of the leasure of moeting you in the manner proposed.

State, have determined to introduce a department for the Blind. This was one of the original objects of the Institution, but it has not been deemed expedient or practicable, until now, to adopt the personal control of the

fourth Monday of May. John McDowell, Esq., of Rotherford, has been appointed a Commissioner to value Cherokee lands, instead of Charles McDowell, as erroneously stated

EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON.

We stated in our last that a fugitive slave by the name of Sims, belonging to a gentleman in Savannah, Georgia, had been arrested in Boston; and that the examination was going forward before the Commissioner, amid much excitement. We lay before

The next witness called was John R. Potter. personally

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE LAST NIGHT. About 9 o'clock last night the United States Deputy marshal, Mr. Henry M. Lewis, of Montgomery, Ala., is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee.

Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted to by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, A. Kirk Wellington, E. A. Evans, John T. Judkins, P. Locke, Jos. Button, Geo. P. Button, and Thos. D. Nice.

(Compress from the Fifth District, composed of the Counties of Granville, Person, Orange, Caswell, Ala-

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, April 5. EXAMINATION of Thomas Sims, the alleged Fugitive Slave of James Poller, before U. S. Commissioner G. T. Curtis. The examination of the alleged fugitive Sims, who was arrested on Thursday evening, was commenced on yesterday morning in the U. S. court-room before G. T. Curtis, Esq. U. S. commis-

Seth J. Thomas, Esq., appeared for the claimant, and Charles G. Loring, Robert, Rantoul, Jr. and

Samuel E. Sewell, Esqs., for the defence.

Mr. Thomas produced the legal papers in the case. shch as the certificate of ownership, power of attorney to John B. Beacon, &c. and the warrant upon which Sims was arrested.

Incidents, &c. At an early hour yesterday morning a chain was placed (breast high) along the outer edge of the walk around the court-house, and a
applicable to such questions.

The commissioner said that he saw no such great
The commissioner said that he saw no such great
The commissioner said that he saw no such great building as a guard. The court-house was kept clear house, but no attempt at any breach of the public

Officer Butman, who assisted in arresting Sims, rive at, and present to the consideration of the court. received a flesh wound in the thigh, from a knife in

The prisoner is quite an intelligent looking dark During the fore part of last evening, a crowd of twenty-four hours would be sufficient to ascertain the several hundred persons gathered in the court square, apparently from motives of curiosity solely. No se-

gradually lessened, and at ten o'clock, only comparatively few people remained in the vicinity. The military companies received orders yesterday nature, the commissioner explained the further has to hold themselves in readiness for duty at a moment's ing of the case until ten o'clock this forenoon. warning.

ceasionally cheered and groaned as their feelings

dictated, upon the utterence of sentiments in faver or

against sustaining the laws of the land. The crowd

From the Boston Post, April 5.

THE FUGITIVE EXCITEMENT. All yesterday a guard of sixty regular and special officers were on duty within and around the court-house, and by their pres ence prevented any demonstration of violence. red man was disarmed of a pistol in Franklin forenoon, Mr. Earle, Worcester, moved an order for was arrested, confined for a time, on account of imconsidering the subject of prohibiting the conveyance proper and violent conduct towards the Deputy Mar-Cushing, by a few remarks, knocked the order in the

In the afternoon Theodore Parker addressed a gathering on the Common. In the Tremont Temple, John Cluer, Rev. Mr. Colver, Wendell Phillips, and was given; and Mr. Webster, thinking with the Marothers delivered inflammatory harangues. Phillips advised the friends of the slave to arm themselves, and, if they could not prevent the carrying off of Sims in any other way, to tear up the rails of the rail- ed one of the watchmen to cease ringing. An alter-Daniel Webster.

In the evening the mayor ordered out two companies of the Boston Regiment, under the command of Maj. John C. Boyd, viz: the New England Guards, Capt. Bradlee, who were stationed in Franklin aven- following Resolution was presented: ue, and the Boston Light Guards, Capt. Clark, in Faneuil Hall.

Up to a late hour last night there was a large gathering of people in Court square, who amused the selves in a good natured manner by cheering the Constitution and groaning for some of the most noted abolitionists.

Sims. At 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon Thomas the table. The motion to lay it on the table was called the sims, mulatto, the alleged fugitive slave, who was ried by 149 years to 113 nays. The meeting of these arrested on Thursday night, was brought before George T. Curtis, esq., U. S. Commissioner, on the complaint of John B. Beacon, agent and attorney of James Potter, of Chatham county, Georgia, alleged owner of the said Sime owner of the said Sims.

according to the provisions of the Fugitive law. The counsel for Sims objected to the proceeding "Public Meeting-Kidnappers in Boston. M with that hearing, on the ground that they had had no of Boston, one of your fellow-citizens was last night

Georgia papers, de bene esse.

The commissioner said the law required the proexpedition as was compatible with regular judicial Temple, and during his remarks expressed the hope proceedings. The object of the requirement probaexpedition as was compatible with regular judicial bly was, that a claimant should not be unnecessarily who aided in the arrest or detection of any alleged I have the honor to be, very truly your friend and bedient servant.

S. A. DOUGLAS.

o Messrs. Josiah O. Watson, James T. Marriott, S. A. DOUGLAS. put to large expense. But whenever legal and proproper of the property of the p We are gratified to learn that the Board of Directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb of this

the Institution, but it has not been deemed expedient or practicable, until now, to adopt the necessary steps to carry it out. See Advertisement in this paper.

We learn that the Principal of the Institution, Mr. Cooke, is at present on a visit to the North with the view of making arrangements for opening this department.

Gov. Reid has appointed His Hon. Judge Dick to hold the special Term in Martin County, on the fourth Monday of May.

A man named Mellen, who alway interrupts in try-will authentication thereof. Next the desposition of John Williamson, Adam Short, Edward Pendergast, and M. Sheftoll, jr., all of Chatham county, Georgia, describing Sims, and declaring that they had long known him as the property of James Potter, planter, of said county, and that he escaped in February last.

Covering these affidavits was the prescribed certificate of Henry R. Jackson, judge of the superior fourt of the eastern district of the State of Georgia. He certifies that the said Potter, "having hy such witnesses thoroughly and satisfactorily made out said ownership of said slave and said escape, and having also proved by said witness the general description of the specification of the description of the superior of the Secretary of State, and was proceeding to the superior of the Secretary of State, and was proceeding that they had long the property of James Potter, planter, of said county, and that he escaped in February last.

Covering these affidavits was the prescribed certificate of Henry R. Jackson, judge of the superior of the Secretary of State, and was proceeding to the Secretary of State, and was proceeding one called for "three groans for Daniel Webster;" the slave of Georgia. He certifies that the said Potter, "having hy such meetings, attempted to speak; but, and much confusion, he was pulled down upon a seat on the rostrum.

John C. Clue followed in a short, violent speak; but, and much confusion, he was property of said such meetings, attempted to speak; but, and much confusion, he was property of said suc

also proved by said witness the general description of cheers. the said slave with such convenient certainty as might be," he causes the necessary papers for the reclamation of Sims to be made ont, authenticated, and furnished to the said Potter, as provided by the stat-

the citizens to come forward with their subscriptions.

We welcome "B." to our columns. Communications from such a pen, on any subject the writer may

Wansh; that he knew Sims there; had known him some ten months, and that his name was Thomas sround the court-house, outside of the chains, at the some ten months, and that his name was Thomas Sims; had worked on the same scaffold with him last to be communicated to be filled, and let it be poned, and that the streets would be filled, and let it be poned, and that the streets would be filled, and let it be convey a freemen into the chains, at the some ten months, and that his name was Thomas sround the court-house, outside of the chains, at the some ten months, and that his name was Thomas sround the court-house, outside of the chains, at the some ten months, and that his name was Thomas some ten months, and that his name was Thomas some ten months, and that his name was Thomas sround the court-house, outside of the chains, at the some ten months, and that his name was Thomas some ten months, and that his name was Thomas some ten months, and that his name was the court-house, outside of the chains, at the some ten months, and that his name was Thomas some ten months, and that his name was Thomas some ten months, and that his name was Thomas some ten months are the court-house, outside of the chains, at the some ten months are the court-house, outside of the chains, at the some ten months are the court-house, outside of the chains, at the some ten months are the court-house, outside of the chains, at the some ten months are the court-house, outside of the chains, at the some ten months are the court-house, outside of the chains, at the some ten months are the court-house, outside of the chains, at the some ten months are the court-house, outside of the chains, at the some ten months are the court-house, outside of the chains, at the some ten months are the court-house, outside of the chains, at the court-house, outside of the chains, at the court-house, outside of

arrangment was made for her benefit. I have been present at his mother's when Sims had accounted h

The commissioner inquired of the counsel for the defence if they were prepared to go into the cross-

Mr. Sewall replied in the negative, and asked postponement till Tuesday.

Colonel Thomas strongly objected to such a lor

Mr. Sewall said that, not having had an opports nity to consult with the prisoner, they did not kee what his defence was.

Mr. Rantoul said they had no experience under the law. The most important points rising under it had not been discussed, here or elsewhere, to his knowledge. It was novel in its general character, and com-plicated in its provisions, and could not be thoroughly considered in less time than had been suggested by his associate. Each link in the chain of the authertication of the papers would have to be minutely en amined and tested by the established rules of ba

difficulty in the way, there being three very eminen counsel engaged in the defence.

Mr. Rantoul replied that the number of counsel was not favorable to despatch in consultation, although it might impart a grerter degree of confidence in the conclusion as to the law, which they might ar-Mr. Loring said he had no learning nor experience

were being had. The commissioner said he was disposed to give the counsel sufficient time. He could only gather, from what had been said by them, that they did no yet know what the prisoner's defence was. That was the only ground which he had heard suggested that he could judicially act upon, and he thought nature of the defence. He wished it to be undestood that he considered the enquiring in the grounds rious disturbance was made by them, although they of defence by the counsel to be a distinct matter ins preparing to argue the defence. When the hearing should have reached that point, and time should b asked for such preparation, he would then take the question of further delay into consideration.

After some further conversation of an explanator Sims was now remanded to the room in the comhouse which he eccupied on Thursday night under the direction of the United States Marshal.

Pen ding the hearing before the Commissioner, one of the lawyers for the slave went before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and applied for a writ of habeas corpus, which was unanimously refued. During the excitement, this lawyer, Mr. Sewell,

Webster, son of Daniel Webster, was also arrested as the result of a misunderstanding. About the time the cry of " Kidnappers " was raised, an alarm of fire shal, that the bells were being rung for the purpose of summoning the Abolitionists to a rescue, request side of law and order, was arrested. He soon gare

" Resolved, &c., That the use of the State-house yard be granted to the citizens of Massachusetts, in consideration the arrest of a citizen of Massachuset under the operation of the Fugitive Slave law, and devise proper and legal measures for the defence and protection of citizens of Massachusetts."

Mr. Cushing, of Newbury, spoke in opposition

REPORT OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE FUGITIVE Mr. Keith, of Roxbury, moved that it be laid under

" AGITATION AGAINST THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW Col. Seth J. Thomas appeared as counsel for Mr. It will be seen by our Legislative report that M Beacon, and C. G. Loring, Robert Rantoul, jr., and S. E. Sewall, as counsel for Sims.

After the complaint and warrant thereon had been read, Col. Thomas proposed to put in the authenticated documentary evidence brought on by Mr. Beacon. Common:

opportunity of conversing with Sims, and ascertaining what his defence was. Mr. Sewall said he believed, if time were allowed, he should be able to show that Sims was free by the laws of Georgia, as he is by

soon adjourned to the Tremont Temple, which was Colonel Thomas insisted upon his right to pro-ceed with the case on the complainant's side by put-lips and Mr. Colver, on the Common, and their successors in the Temple, did not succeed in getting up much enthusiasm against the quiet and ordinary ad-

The Potersburg South Side Democrat says, in reply to one of our articles on the subject, that Petersburg is not restrained from action in behalf of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road by "jealousy of Norfolk," but that non-action there is "simply the result of apathy." The Democrat makes a strong appeal to the citizens to come forward with their subscriptions.

The counsel for the defence gave notice that they had weighty objections to offer at the proper time to the legal sufficiency of the authentication of the power of attorney, the depositions, and other certified papers.

The oral testimony was commenced by calling Edward Burnett, who testified that he belonged to Savannsh; that he knew Sims there; had known him some ten months, and that his name was Thomas around the court-house, outside of the chains, at the same time that when the meeting adjourned, it would be to meet that when the meeting adjourned, it would be to meet that when the meeting adjourned, it would be to meet the chains, at the same was Thomas around the court-house, outside of the chains, at the