

FOR THE OBSERVER.
SKETCH OF THE BATTLE OF ELIZABETHTOWN.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Aug. 1, 1851.
Messrs. Editors: I am indebted to Capt. James Childs of Elizabethtown for most of the particulars of the subjoined sketch; and as I have no recollection of having seen an account of it in print, it may not be entirely uninteresting to your readers, though waiting the graphic glow and vivid portrayal with which the skilful historian is familiar.
History is but the record of men's actions—the language of the Past, and it should be full, clear, perfect and comprehensive. Some men, for perhaps one brilliant action, live in immortal verse, defying the waves of Lethe or the obliterating finger of Time, in the proudly proportioned outlines of obelisks and statues; while others, whose names "would sound as loud upon the ear of fame, and fill as bright a page in history," go down to the grave comparatively unknown, to sleep with a stone to "tell where glory lies." It is surely a pleasant task to gather from sire and son, and record and write the brave deeds and noble, while live only as *paris*, and hand them down from one's own hands to posterity, as one magnificent whole—bright, beautiful and lasting! But it is nobler far to rescue from oblivion actions in themselves immortal, and feel in that we've done a conscious pride that, as we have given them to Time, so will they themselves.

There are many stirring incidents in the unwritten history of our Revolution worthy of the attention of our Historians; many, very many, spirited scenes and stories of camp life, that have never been sung in our National ballads. No State of the old thirteen is fuller than North Carolina in these glorious little romances of reality. Oh! how we have delighted, when but a boy, to linger upon the knee of an aged grand-parent, and hear him tell of when, and how, and where, the brave men of the good old days met in the chivalrous combat, and struck, with the loftiest patriotism, for home, for freedom and for the rights of the oppressed! How we have longed to see the old man's countenance glow and brighten in the story, and gaze up into those dim old eyes till they seemed to have gathered again the piercing intensity of his earlier years, and shot forth a display of proud nobility as lofty as the eagle's in its sun-courting flight! We have listened (and we loved to listen) to these tales from more mouths than his, until our little heart would throb with a manly pulse, and with all the spirit of the proudest conqueror, we'd strut and swagger, and swagger and strut again—a mighty hero in miniature!

But to the sketch:
During the whole length of our Revolutionary struggle, there was carried on a continual depredatory warfare throughout North Carolina, between parties or detachments of British and Tories, and bodies of Patriots or Whigs, scattered throughout the country, their actions assuming an offensive or defensive cast, in proportion as the cause of the Crown or of the "Rebel" was in the ascendant. These little engagements were frequent, and not unfrequently decisive. Now, perhaps in the State were they of more frequent occurrence than in that section comprised in what was then (though not now) known as the county of Bladen. Small bodies of men of both parties were to be found scattered here and there over its entire surface; the Tories generally outnumbering the Whigs, and their ranks composed of men of all classes and characters, from a right loyal subject of King George, who entertained his opinion honestly, down to the lowest notch in the descending scale of humanity. Of this latter class were the companies commanded by Colonels Slingsby and Godwin, two notorious Tories, who, with a body of about 300 men, held possession of Elizabethtown as their Headquarters, to the no small annoyance of the citizens of the surrounding country, upon whom they levied supplies; and of the good Whigs in particular, who were the constant objects of pursuit and search. These Whigs were, for the most part, men of good sense and sterling worth; and to minds having a liberal enlargement of conception, the course of their Tory enemies was extremely overbearing, and by no means to be tolerated. Although small in number, and hunted with the most constant perseverance, yet under the command of such men as Gen. Brown, Colonels Owen, Roberson and Richardson, they were ever on the *qui vive*—ready to go at a moment's call wherever their country's interest required, and always held in execution.

It was towards the latter part of the year 1780, that Gen. Thomas Brown and Col. Thomas Owen, who had been for a long time watching with great vigilance the movements of Slingsby and Godwin, formed the design of surprising and capturing their whole command, and thus to relieve the good people in that part of the county in which their marauding descents were so frequent, from so odious and evil consequences. Leaving their respective places of abode, they beat about silently through the country, collecting here a man and there a man, until they arrived at the house of Mr. William Sittler, six miles from the scene of the future action, and on the opposite side of the Cape Fear river. Here their force numbered 70 men, all told,—armed with such weapons as in their opinion would do most execution—such as muskets, shot guns and sabres, and each man fully bent on having "Slingsby and his devils," or the wild buzz of a grand route.

Instructing Sittler—now Commissary General, about what time to look for them, they left his house on foot about 12 o'clock at night, and taking a neighborhood road they arrived on the banks of the river 12 miles below Elizabethtown. There being no boats convenient, and the river being low, they forced it at what is now known as Brown's Landing, taking good care to keep their ammunition and firelocks dry, and buffeting the waves—not "with hearts of controversy"—but noiseless as the nature of the case would admit. Thence up the bank through the densely interwoven foliage of elm and briar, so common in low grounds, they proceeded to describe a circle, so as to reach the village from a quarter past expected.

It was now the hour of 3 in the morn-

ing. Slingsby and his men had been carrying for several nights previous, and were now buried in profound slumber. Not a watch-dog warned them of approach. Brown had desired to capture the whole force, but unfortunately, just as his men were drawn up around or in front of the large double dwelling occupied by the Tories, a man who had been awakened from sleep by the screaming of an open door, came sauntering out to close it. Hearing the creaking of firelocks, he gave the alarm; but before half of his untried companions had caught their feet a broad sheet of fire and the sharp report of 70 guns boomed upon the echoes of the hill-sides, and lit up the darkness. Gen. Brown, knowing the superiority of his enemy, had instructed his men to make use of a *Ruse de guerre* in case they should be discovered: he would call out the names of quite a number of Captains, so as to lead the Tories to suppose they were beset with a number of companies. The plan was successful. The terrified Tories, hearing so many different companies, as they thought, ordered into line, after one or two broken discharges on their part, betook them to sudden and precipitate flight. Leaping wildly from windows, doors, and every open space, they broke through the Whig line at some unguarded point, and availing themselves of the shelter of an adjacent gully, down they ran, helter-skelter, harum-scarum, like a herd of mustangs before the seething billows of a burning prairie.

In this engagement, the Whigs lost two men killed, and several wounded. The Tory Col. Slingsby was mortally wounded, and carried off by his men, and Godwin was shot in the thigh. Several subordinate officers were also wounded. The loss on the part of the enemy would have been much greater, but for the darkness of the night and the thick walls of the dwelling. Knowing that as soon as daylight disclosed the smallness of his force, the scattered enemy would collect and overpower them, the Whigs wisely withdrew, satisfied at their success;—for although they did not succeed in taking their enemy, yet it served as a check upon them, and was hailed by the people as a deliverance from their insatiable ravages. Sittler was ready to receive them on their return. Two large beehives had been cooked and spread out on the rich carpet of green grass about the yard, and with many a merry laugh, and wild huzza, the rattling knives made discovery.

The writer regrets that he had not all the particulars as to dates, &c., that he might have given a fuller account of this little battle. As to it, his rough sketch serves as a *Nota Bene* to direct the attention of some gentleman to a more perfect investigation.

Two miles East of Elizabethtown, in a quiet grove of forest trees, repose the ashes of Colonel Webster, a distinguished English officer, wounded in the battle of Guilford Court House. He was a man of whom history says he was brave, chivalrous, and noble. Far from his native land, he sleeps in the wild-wood shade,—no hand to deck the turf with a modest flower, to greet the rosy spring; and not a single stone to tell that "Here he lies."

No sound can awake him to glory again. R.

THE WHIGS OF NEW YORK.—A consultation between committees of the two sections of the Whig party, has resulted in the call of a general Whig State Convention, to make nominations for the Fall Election, on a platform "embodying a complete declaration of Whig principles, and an endorsement of the course of the Administration."

Greenboro' Female College.—The session opened on the day advertised, (last Wednesday,) with between fifty and sixty boarders—"and still they come." The evidence and promise of usefulness by this institution, in affording the means of educating the daughters of North Carolina in their own State, is matter of sincere gratification to all whose thoughts are turned to the development of mental and physical resources at home.—*Greensboro' Patriot*.

Money.—A sale of 283 shares of Bank stock in this place, this week, has afforded evidence of two gratifying facts, first, that there is plenty of money somewhere in the country, and secondly, that our banks enjoy the entire confidence of the public in their soundness and in the manner of their administration. 150 shares of stock in the Bank of the State sold at from 118 to 120, and 133 shares in the Bank of Cape Fear at from 113 to 113½, and judging from the disappointment of unsuccessful bidders, the amount of *loose funds* seeking investment is at this time very large. Most of the stock was taken in Raleigh, Salem and Greensboro'.

Greensboro' Patriot.

Valuable Bank Stock.—At a sale of stock of the Bank of the State, in this place, 40 shares sold at \$1214, cash, per share.

Charlotte Journal.

Direct Importation.—Our enterprising young friend, Alex. McRae, Jr., of this place, has very recently received, direct from Liverpool, the largest assortment of China, Glass and Earthenware ever exhibited in this market. The assortment is most complete, of all varieties, and latest styles. The Goods were shipped from Liverpool to Charleston, and on their arrival there, placed immediately on board a vessel bound to this port. They arrived here during the latter part of last week. The invoice amounts to over five thousand dollars and the number of packages fifty-four. So far as a cursory examination of a portion of these articles will warrant an opinion, they seem to be of excellent quality and appearance; the cut-glass especially is very superior.

It is the design of Mr. McRae, we understand, if encouraged in his enterprise by an appreciative community, to continue the system of direct importations thus largely commenced. An opportunity is therefore offered to test the sincerity of those who are constantly preaching up the doctrine of Southern independence in contradistinction to Northern assualage. The result of this experiment will determine the value of the professions so repeatedly uttered in our streets.

It is to be hoped indeed that an enterprise like the present, in consonance with correct public sentiment, and accompanied with expense and exertion, will not be suffered to languish for inadequate support.—*Wilmington Herald*.

OBSERVER.

PAYETTEVILLE:
THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1851.

Subscribers to the Weekly Observer who desire to receive the Semi-Weekly, will please give us notice.

THE ELECTION is going on to-day, we suppose. There being no opposition in this District, it is a dull business here.—No doubt it is pretty warm in Stanly's and Dockery's Districts.

NEW LINE OF COACHES FOR WARSAW.—We have pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of Messrs. McKinnon & McNeill, of a new and most desirable improvement in the travelling facilities of the public.

When the Stage Line on the Plank Road is established, as it is expected to be in a few days, or at most a few weeks, we shall hope to see many of our Western friends, attracted by the comfort of that Road and of the Wilmington Rail Road, and of the fine large coaches and rapid travelling between this place and Warsaw, or the through-by-daylight line of steamers to Wilmington, (whenever the river will admit of their running.)

We are indebted to the Hon. Daniel Webster for two beautiful pamphlet copies of his patriotic and eloquent Speech to the Young Men of Albany, on the 28th of May last, with a speech of the Hon. John C. Spencer and the response thereto of Mr. Webster, at the dinner given to Mr. Webster on the same day.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—We refer the reader, and especially the Wilmington Journal, to the article which we copy from the Philadelphia North American. The Journal endorses for the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, and the Pennsylvanian endorses for the Potter county Union. The Union endorses for David Wilmot, and calls upon the "democratic free-soilers" for help to elect Bigler, and denounces Fillmore, Webster, Clay, and Crittenden, and all "the great champions of the fugitive slave law."

Such is the party with which the Wilmington Journal is now leagued.

We ask its particular attention to the facts, desiring to see whether it will still vouch for the soundness, the "nationality," the friendliness to the South, of the Pennsylvanian and Col. Bigler?

FEDERALISM—DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS, &c.—We have delayed a further notice of the attack of the Asheville News upon Mr. Badger's Chapel Hill Address of 1833, and upon the Whig party, that we might have an opportunity of examining the Address itself. The News seized upon an isolated sentence of the Address, in which it spoke of the "powers that be" as "ordained of Heaven," and characterized this as an "exploded dogma of despotism and Federalism." We reminded that paper that this exploded dogma was a doctrine of the Bible; to which it replies, among other things,—

"We know a Federalist when we read his speeches, and shall denounce him when we find him out. Whether he is sustained by St. Paul or all the Saints in the calendar, is a matter of no consequence to us. The editor of the Observer knows very well that the speech of Mr. Badger on which we were commenting and which we have now reprinted, was delivered at a time when resistance to the General Government was threatened; and in order to dissuade men from resistance, he made an argument to show the divine right of governments to the obedience of their citizens—the iniquity of resisting the government of one's country under any circumstances, and in fact reproduced the very arguments of the sycophants and parasites of Charles Stuart in favor of the divine right of Kings."

We hope there are few who will concur with the News in its contempt for the precepts of the Bible, or its extraordinary idea that those precepts are "federal." For our part, we think it is to be regretted that our public men so seldom look to that source for their principles or for a guide to their actions.

We admit that the Address was delivered about the period of South Carolina Nullification; but it was after the passage of the Compromise Tariff of 1833, and therefore after all danger of resistance was over, and not as the News says, when resistance was threatened. It therefore had no other than a general reference to that case. It was never intended to assert "the iniquity of resisting the government of one's country under any circumstances," nor to reproduce any arguments "in favor of the divine right of Kings." If the News will turn to pages 13 and 14 of the Address, it may find the following passage:—

"You will readily understand, when questions arise upon the meaning of the fundamental law, that the sense put upon it from the commencement of its operation—a sense for years unquestioned—never questioned but by excited or interested portions of the people—and uniting in its support the clear and concurring judgment of the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary of the union—you will readily perceive, that this exposition (whatever it be) so sanctioned by opinion and practice, must be the true one, or else that all attempts at exposition are vain, and society must be dissolved. Nor will you be misled by subtle doctrines, couched in language unusual and unintelligible to plain men—which no one can explain, however he may affect to understand; and you will finally repel every effort to arm you, UPON NO BETTER FOUNDATION THAN VIOLENCE AND PARADOX, against the ordinary laws and judges of property. Despite of these and other arts, you will hold fast your integrity; you will realize, that peace,

domestic tranquility, and regular tribunals to administer laws, are objects of great value, however undervalued they may be,—that it is quite possible for a people not to be prosperous and happy, though blessed with ceaseless agitation; that mobs may err in opinion and in practice; and that those who most loudly urge internal dissension, are often men to whom any change will be desirable; and therefore, you will be always found on the side of the laws and the constitution."

This is evidently the key to what follows, which is quoted with so much disapprobation by the News. The civil duty is here stated of abiding by the Constitution as it had been interpreted, and of not being led away to oppose the laws by every new dogma. And in a subsequent paragraph the distinguished author shows that Religion enforces this duty. We submit that this quotation of an isolated sentence is a very unfair mode of dealing with the sentiments of a public man.

The News adds, "Mr. Badger is a Federalist, and the Observer can't deny that, whatever sport he may make of our ignorance of scripture."

Now the question very naturally occurs, what, in the estimation of the News, is a Federalist? It depends upon the answer to that question, whether we can or can't deny that Mr. Badger is one. The answer, we suppose, is to be found in another article in the same paper, headed "Death of Federalism," in which it is said, speaking of "Badger, Stanly & Co."—

"The pestilent dogmas advocated by these men—that all power should be vested in the President—that Congress should be deprived of the Constitutional right to judge of the expediency and necessity of war—that the purse and sword of the nation should be both delivered into the hands of the President, that he who is but the Servant of the people should decide without any other restraint but his own discretion and will, when he shall march his armies into any offending State, to subjugate and enslave her people to the dictation of his *Kingly* pleasure."

Now the Editors of the News assert that these positions have been "advocated" by Mr. Badger, Mr. Stanly, and some political associates of theirs designated by the abbreviation "Co." We ask, when and where? We call upon those editors to produce any speech, letter, or essay, in which either of the gentlemen named, or any other Whig in North Carolina ever "advocated," expressed, or in any manner intimated, all or any one of these "pestilent dogmas," as held by him. Nay, we go farther, and challenge them to produce any speech, letter, or essay, of any member of the Whig party in the United States, which either directly or indirectly, asserts or gives countenance to any one of these dogmas, or that alludes to any one of them but for the purpose of condemnation. Will the Editors answer this call? Will they produce the proofs on which their most offensive imputation is founded? Or, failing to do so, will they retract the charge? Or do they think all means fair, in party warfare, when used to injure the reputation and influence of a political opponent?

Now there is not a man in either of the political parties of the State, who believes what we have quoted from the News to be true. Every body of the least intelligence knows the contrary to be true—knows that the Whig party, and Mr. Badger particularly, denounced the late war with Mexico as unconstitutionally commenced, because precipitated upon us by hostile movements of our troops directed by the President without allowing Congress to judge of the "expediency and necessity" of such movements as tended directly to war—denounced its mode of prosecution because calculated to vest all power in the President. In short, that the whole principles of the Whig party are opposed to the exercise of any power by the President except those vested in him by the Constitution and Laws. These principles have governed them at all times, and have been especially manifested during the reigns of Jackson and Polk—not less when the former "took the responsibility" of removing the deposits from the place where Congress had put them, than when the latter, with equal disregard of law, plunged the country into a war with Mexico. Surely the Editors of the News must have imagined, for the time, that they were writing about their old enemies and present confederates, the Locofocos, who, if they "advocate" no such "pestilent dogmas," have certainly defended their practical application by Jackson, Polk, &c. They could not, if they had tried, have framed a paragraph more entirely in opposition to the principles and practice of the Whig party, and of those distinguished members of that party which it names, ever since the party had an existence. And, that being so, it results, as in very truth and deed it is, that Messrs. "Badger, Stanly, & Co." are not Federalists, but Republicans, sincerely and ardently, as all their lives show, attached to our Republican institutions, to the Constitution as it is, without the engraving upon it of any new fangled notions of Nullification or Secession.

We may not cite any more Scripture to the News, since it holds that authority in such slight estimation; but perhaps it will have some regard to the exhortations of old Will, Shakespeare, who somewhere says, "Oh, while you live, tell truth, and shame the Devil!" This may be an exploded dogma of Federalism, if the News please, but there would be much advantage in reviving it.

At the last great fire at San Francisco, on the 2d of July, besides the destruction of ten squares of the city, and three millions of dollars worth of property, several lives were lost. Really San Francisco appears to be a doomed city.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT AT THE NORTH.—The entire Whig party of the South has sustained the Compromise measures. It has done so, because they gave peace to the country, whilst they secured to the South, the enjoyment of those rights which had been threatened by Northern Fanaticism. To the North, we have looked with confidence, for a ratification of the treaty. For we have ever held that wisdom and patriotism are not confined to the Southern section of the Union—that the PEOPLE of the North are as true lovers of their country, and as anxious for its welfare—their own welfare—as those who happen to live South of Mason and Dixon's.

Confirmation of this opinion, which has governed the action of the Whig party of the South throughout the whole of the slavery agitation, must of course entitle that party to the public confidence. In connection, therefore, with other evidence of the state of feeling at the North, we have read with much pleasure the letters of the Editor of the Richmond Whig, now travelling in New England. His object in visiting, and the result of his observations in that section of the Union, are fully explained in the following extract:

"My object, in short, was, to ascertain what is the real state of Sewardism in New York, of Free-Soilism throughout New England, and, in an inferior degree, the prospects of Gov. Johnston's success, under that ambiguous relation to the Compromise, which he has taken in Pennsylvania. All these involve the great question whether the North intends, or does not intend, to stand by the Compromise, and especially the Fugitive Slave bill. Upon the solution of that question will, I think, depend, in a great degree, the issue of our coming elections in Virginia. If we can assure ourselves and satisfy the people that the North generally and Massachusetts in particular, have now made up their minds to abide faithfully by the Compromise and to enforce the Fugitive Slave law, I take it that the Old Dominion, ever loyal and true to the Union, will sustain at the polls the party of quiet, of conservatism, of the Compromise and the Union—that is to say, will sustain the Whig party. I cannot conceive that our people will ask more than the certainty of this loyal and brotherly conduct of the North. I was persuaded that, upon a personal and thorough examination into the facts, I should be able to give that assurance. I have sought it, therefore, as already intimated—not at second-hand, but at the very sources of information; have explored opinions rather than formed them; and amidst the fables and country populations, where men's ideas are most their own and genuine, than in the great towns, where they are imitative, sudden, and of derivation from cliques and party and tumultuary influences. The result is, that I shall be able to speak of the condition of the public mind in New England not as of a thing believed upon high testimony, but directly and positively known, through faithful examination by myself. I shall be able, therefore, to speak, as I love to speak to our readers, with a strong confidence, a perfect assurance that I am right; and with that confidence, I now pledge myself to Virginia and the South generally, that not merely is New England, as I was told, coming right upon the Compromise, but has already come right. There is not only a revolution of her public mind on foot, as to that subject, but a revolution already effected; still in progress, but needing no further advancement to make it either effectual or secure."

The Editor's opportunities for observation seem to have been abundant. For he has travelled throughout the whole of Yankee land, stopping in the villages and in the country, in fact wherever he found that he could obtain the opinions of the PEOPLE. He has attended public meetings, dinners and all sorts of gatherings, talked with farmers, mechanics, and men of every party and occupation. In his desire to obtain the true state of opinion, he says, he has even "spent some days in the wilds which surround Moosehead Lake, among its lumber men and hunters, the children of the forest and the frontier."

Such information, founded upon such observation, is just what is wanted at the South. No very great importance has been attached to the demonstrations of Union feeling in the large cities. The PEOPLE of the South have looked to the PEOPLE of the North for a full ratification of the Compromise and an unhesitating acknowledgment of their rights. That they have not looked in vain, information such as this, derived from the people themselves, renders certain. "New England is not merely coming right, but has already come right."

We trust and believe that this is a correct statement of Northern sentiment, for upon its truth, depend the salvation of the Union, and the peace and happiness of our beloved Country.

CHARLESTON AND BOSTON.—The Boston people admit that much of the Southern trade heretofore enjoyed by that city has been withdrawn, in consequence of the movements permitted there in contravention of the rights of the South. And we see in the National Intelligencer a letter from an old correspondent of that paper, Samuel Martin, of Campbell's Station, East Tennessee, who says that a like effect upon the Tennessee trade with Charleston will follow from the disunion movements of South Carolina. He says that the trade of Tennessee, and of North Alabama, and Northwest Georgia, will be diverted to Augusta and Savannah.

This is a natural result. The friends of the Union in the South are not likely to have a stronger affection for disunionists in South Carolina than for disunionists in Boston. Both are hostile to the true interests of the South. And if South Carolina intends to become, as she threatens, a foreign nation as to the remainder of the South, the sooner the latter seek out new avenues for their trade, the better. After secession, that trade must centre elsewhere.

FOREIGN.—By the Atlantic, (reported by telegraph in a part of our edition of Tuesday,) we learn that fair Upland Cotton was 5½d.

The proposition for a revision of the Constitution of France was rejected, 446 to 227 against it. A change of two votes from the minority to the majority would have given it the two-thirds vote necessary to carry it. The subject engrosses the entire public attention at Paris.

The British House of Commons had refused to accord a seat therein to Mr. Salomon, the lately elected member of the Jewish faith. The Papal Aggression Bill had passed to a second reading in the House of Lords.

Two more heavy failures are reported at Liverpool as a consequence of speculating in cotton, and the decline in its value.—The houses are, that of G. Wright, jr. for £50,000, and T. W. Stack for £30,000.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—This body, which people began to fear had resolved itself into "perpetual session," has at last adjourned. Our memory does not serve us as to the time when it first met, but it is probably about eight or ten months ago. The Richmond Times gives the following as some of the most important features of the new Constitution, which was finally adopted by a vote of 75 to 33:—

Nearly all State and county officers are to be elected by the people, including the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the Judges of the Supreme, District and Circuit Courts, and the Justices of the Peace, Commonwealth's Attorneys, Clerks and Sheriffs. The Legislature is to be apportioned, the House of Delegates on the Suffrage basis with Western and Northern fifteen, and the Senate with an Eastern majority of 10, which arrangement is to continue until 1865, when the Legislature may agree upon a new apportionment, or submit the question of basis to the people. Taxes are to be *ad valorem*, except that slaves under twelve years of age are exempted, white males twenty years old are to pay a capitation tax, equal to the tax on \$400 worth of land, slaves over twelve years of age are not to pay more than the tax on \$300 worth of land, and licenses, incomes and salaries may be taxed at the discretion of the Legislature; Seven per cent. of the existing debt of the State, and of every future debt, is to be set apart annually for the payment of the interest and principal. The new Constitution is to be submitted to the voters qualified under it, on the fourth Thursday in October, the returns made to the Governor, and if he proclaims it ratified, the Legislature then elected is to be superseded by the new Legislature, which will be elected on the second Monday in December and will meet on the second Monday in January, and thereafter the sessions will be biennial.

From this summary recapitulation it will be perceived, that the prominent modifications of the present Constitution consist in the adoption of the system of popular elections in all departments of the government, in the abandonment of the principle of the representation of property, and in requiring the Legislature to provide for the payment of the present and every future public debt.

Census Statistics.—In the State of Delaware there are three semi-weekly and eight weekly newspapers published. Of these, the Blue Hen's Chicken is set down as having the largest circulation, viz. 2750 copies. The Gazette, at Wilmington, has 1000 semi-weekly, the Journal 800 ditto, and the Republican 1100. In the State of Florida eight weekly and 1 semi-weekly papers are published. The largest circulation is that of the Apalachicola Advertiser, 1500 copies. The Tallahassee Sentinel has 1200. Both are Whig papers. There are three Democratic and six Whig papers in the State.

In Georgia 53 papers are published, 4 being monthly, 40 weekly, 4 tri-weekly, and 5 daily. Of these 16 are Democratic, 8 Whig, 1 independent, 4 literary, 2 medical, 1 agricultural, 4 religious, 1 Union, 1 neutral, and the character of the rest not stated. The largest circulation is that of the Augusta Sentinel, 5600. The Temperance Banner, in Greene county, has 5000; the Augusta Constitutionalist, Southern Cultivator, Macon Telegraph and Macon Messenger have each about 3000. In Virginia there are 94 papers, 61 weekly, 13 semi-weekly and tri-weekly, and 20 daily. Of these 24 are Democratic, 37 Whig, and the rest neutral, religious, State rights, literary, &c. The circulations are not accurately obtained by the census, and are, therefore, no use in quoting them. They are all small, however.

In South Carolina there are 45 newspapers, 27 weekly, 7 daily, 4 tri-weekly, 1 semi-weekly, 4 monthly, and 1 quarterly. They are all set down as either Democratic, independent, neutral, literary, religious or temperance. We observe that the Greenville Patriot, which is a staunch Union paper, and nothing else, is not so stated. The Charleston Mercury is rated at 5000 subscribers, the Courier 5000, the Evening News 4500, and the Sun 2500.

In N. Carolina there are 52 newspapers published, 40 being weekly, 4 semi-weekly, 1 tri-weekly, 6 semi-monthly, and 1 monthly. The Raleigh Register, Star, Recorder, and Standard, and the Fayetteville Observer have each from 1500 to 1700 subscribers, 25 papers are Whig, and 19 Democratic.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

August 5th and 6th, Cape Fear Steamboat Co's Lighters Express and Cumberland, with goods for Kirk & Moss, Jenkins & Roberts, T. Long, Ennis, Shewell & Co, Earnhardt & Moss, Snow Camp Co, H. L. Myrover, H. Branson & Son, P. Sloan, W. B. & T. Lambert, Jno D. Williams, Z. & J. Jones, B. Rose & Son, C. Benbow, H. Embert, Houston & Orcher, Waldner & Otterberg, E. Glover, J. Hollingsworth, G. Elliot, L. F. Carr, E. Fuller, J. Woltering, J. R. & Sloan, A. M. Ship, Rowan Factory, Morchison, Reid & Co, J. Cowley, C. Banks.

Aug. 7.—Cape Fear Steamboat Co's Lighter Telegraph, with goods for Summerville, Powe & Co, C. W. Andrews, J. H. & J. Martine, E. Glover, W. H. & T. Lambert, J. R. & Sloan, Z. & J. Jones, T. Deems, A. D. McLean, G. McNeill, Biting & Francis, N. Kendall, Island Ford Co, J. & B. Worth, M. A. Baker, A. A. Holt & Co, Brown & Haynes, G. Riley, Mark Russell, King & Hege, J. D. Williams, B. Rose & Son, H. L. Myrover & Co, Blum & Smith, S. E. Johnson & Co, Ennis, Shewell & Co, D. S. H., D. W. Rogers & Co.

The River rose about six inches on Tuesday, but fell three yesterday.

By Telegraph.
REPORTED FOR THE OBSERVER.
Union Victory in Alabama!
MONTGOMERY, ALA.,
Aug. 6—3 20 P. M.
The Union Ticket is carrying every thing in this State. The Mobile District alone will, it is thought, elect the States Rights Ticket.

MARRIED.
In Chatham county, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. John Timin, D. C. HARDEN, Esq., of Grobman, to Miss E. C. HARMAN, of Chatham.

DIED.
In this town, on Tuesday last, Mr. JONATHAN EVANS, Junior.
In Nossahoe county, Miss., on the 2d July, Col. EDWARD HATCH, a native of North Carolina, in the 60th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—August 7.
Barley, p'ch, 50 a 55 Lard, 14 a 15
Bacon, 20 a 22 Leather, sole, 20 a 23
Beans, 20 a 22 Lard, bar, 62 a 7
Bacon, 12 a 14 Molasses, 25 a 27
Bagging, 13 a 20 Nails, cut, 42 a 5
Cotton, 51 a 7 Oats, 45 a 50
Corn, 90 a 95 Oil, Linseed, 90
Coffee, 10 a 11 Powder, 5 00 a 6 00
Cheese, 9 a 11 Shot, 13 a 2
Copperas, 23 Sugar, brown, 6 a 9
Caudles, E. F. 15 a 16 Ditto, leaf, 11 a 13
Flour, 52 a 60 Salt, sack, 125 a 140
Feathers, 20 a 22 Do. alum, bu, 35 a 40
Flaxseed, 81 Shingles, 2 a 2½
Hides, green, 4 Tallow, 8 a 10
Ditto, dry, 9 a 11 Wheat, 90 a
Iron, Swedes, 5 a 6 Whiskey, 40 a 45
Do. English, 3 a 4 Do. No. 1, 18 a 20
Indigo, 1 a 1½ White Lead, 2 a 2½
Lime, none
4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 17 "

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.
BAKON—Sales to-day at 14½.
COTTONS—We reduce our quotations.
FLOUR—Sales of several loads to-day at 6 45
DOMESTIC SPIRITS—But little coming in.
TURPENTINE—Virgin Dip 20. Yellow Dip 1 85. Hard \$1. No. 3 Rosin 70 cts. 48 lbs. Spirits Turpentine sold at 24 cts. Barrels 13.

WILMINGTON MARKET.
No sales of Timber or Lumber. Virgin Turpentine 2 50, 400 lbs. Yellow sold at 2 20, a rise of 5c, Hard 1 25. 300 lbs. Spirits sold at 24½. Rosin dull. Hay 47½. Inferior Bacon, 11½ lb round, Hams 13. Corn 67, good supply. Lard 12½ by the bbl. Havana Molasses 21.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.
ARRIVALS.
Aug. 2.—Norwegian Bark Emigrant fm N. Y., Schrs. Alarie from New York, Wm Hart and J. P. Brown from Philadelphia. 40th—Bark Prospect from New York. Schrs Mary Abigail from Shalotte, 50th—Schrs Mary Powell and Ira Brewster from New York.

On the River and hourly expected, 10.000 LBS. Western BACON, 1000 lbs. prime Lard, 20 barrels Mess Pork, 10 " Prime do, 6 " Mess Beef, 2 dozen Porcelain Kettles, assorted sizes, for Preserving.
H. BRANSON & SON.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11½

MACKEREL FISH.
QUARTER Bbls. No. 1, Half bbl. No. 2, Bbls. and Bbl. bbls. No. 3. Hourly expected by
H. BRANSON & SON.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11½

Bagging, Rope and Twine.
ALL qualities for sale by
H. BRANSON & SON.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11½

NOW IS THE TIME
FOR a cheap lot of Ready-made Gentlemen's CLOTHING, made expressly for the Southern trade, and cut in a very superior style, and made of good materials by the best of workmen. In the above lot is every article suitable for Gentlemen's wear, and made for my own trade.
CHAS. BARR.
The Goods can be seen at the Store of Mr. Campbell, on Friday the 8th inst.
Sale to commence same Afternoon at 9 o'clock.

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionery, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11½

METHODIST HYMNS AND DISCIPLINES.
JUST received, a new supply, all sizes, plain and gilt.
E. J. HALE & SON.
August 5.

WANTED TO BUY.
25 OR 30 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES; apply at the Fayetteville Hotel.
Aug. 6. 11-½

CYPRESS LOGS WANTED.
I WOULD contract for 250 or 300 thousand feet Cypress Timber, in Logs, to be delivered as early as the water in the rivers will allow.
Persons who can furnish such Timber in any quantity will please correspond with the subscriber in Wilmington, and learn particulars as early as practicable during the present month.
R. W. GIBBS.
Wilmington, Aug. 5, 1851. 11-3w

Burning Fluid and Camphine.
BURNING FLUID at 80 cents per gallon. Camphine at 50 "
The best quality, constantly on hand and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11½

Line of 4 horse Post Coaches from Fayetteville to Warsaw—Daily.
The Subscribers having secured the mail contract on the above Line, will commence THIS DAY, running a Line of Four Horse Post Coaches, Daily. Leaving Fayetteville at 1 past 9 P. M., and arriving at Warsaw at 1 past 7 A. M., in time for the Cars North and South. Returning, leave Warsaw on the arrival of the Cars, say about 1 or 2 P. M., and arrive at Fayetteville in ten hours. Every care will be taken to render the ride pleasant, convenient, and safe for Travellers.
A Line of Stages will be established as soon as possible, by the Plank Road, from Fayetteville via Carthage and Asheboro, to Lexington, Salem, and Salisbury.
MCKINNON & McNEILL.
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 8, 1851. 11-½

Blank Warrants for sale here.