

The late Judge Woodbury.—The death of this gentleman was mentioned in our columns yesterday. He was a native of Framingham, New Hampshire, and was about 61 years of age. He graduated with high credit at Dartmouth College in 1809, and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1812. In 1822 he was elected Governor of his native State; and in 1825 to the United States Senate. In 1831 General Jackson appointed him Secretary of the Navy, the appointment being changed to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, on the resignation of Mr. Taney for that office by the Senate. At the close of Mr. Van Buren's Presidency, Mr. Woodbury returned to the Senate, but during Mr. Polk's Presidency was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court, and thenceforth comparatively withdrawn from political life. His name had recently been incidentally mentioned in connection with the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Both in private and public life he sustained a high reputation for integrity and purity. His name will always be spoken with respect, and his memory gratefully cherished by his friends.

Commercial Ad.  
From the Salem People's Press.  
The annexed communication in relation to the stone coal, will be found very interesting. The writer promises shortly to prepare an article on the mineral productions of the section of country around Germantown, and assures us there is as great a variety as can be found in this or perhaps in any other State, within ten miles around Germantown.

We shall be pleased to hear from "Carbon" at any time.

STONE COAL OF STOKES.  
A specimen of this coal may be seen at the office of the People's Press, which was taken from a seam of coal a few feet thick, immediately below the dam of a saw mill belonging to William Matthews, Esq., on Oldfield Creek, near its junction with Town Fork.

This deposit of coal is near the bed of the creek, which would make mining somewhat difficult at this place; but as the mineral formation indicating the certainty of stone coal, is clearly marked from the foot of the hill at Germantown, where it either wedges out or dips, along the Town Fork and Dan River to Lockville, there may be many places selected where mining operations can be carried to a great depth without the influx of water from below into the diggings.

The surface indications of coal all the way on this line, may confidently be relied on as pointing with much accuracy to the seam of coal, are a shelly black slate, a coarse, friable sand stone, argillaceous, gray, brown, black and red shale, (which is often bituminous when in close proximity with the coal,) iron pyrites, and at some places line stone.

The coal is bituminous, burns readily with a bright flame, and is, perhaps, much the same quality of the Richmond and Liverpool coal.

From the crisis made with this coal in the blacksmith furnaces, in heating and welding, the workmen are much pleased. One hundred of it is thought to be equal to four hundred of charcoal.

Cyprian and salt may be looked for in this region, if there is any reliance to be placed on the geological associations of minerals. Salt, from what has been seen, will most probably be found.

CARBON.

SUPREME COURT.

Ruffa C. J.—Stimpson v. Fulerwider from Ireddell, judgment affirmed. Craig v. Miller from Henderson, judgment affirmed. Briggs v. Byrd from Yancy, judgment affirmed. Osborn v. Balkew from Ashe, judgment affirmed. Sloan v. Gibson from Mecklenburg, bill dismissed with costs. Foster v. McRone from Ireddell, judgment affirmed. Grant v. Houskeeper from Gaston, judgment affirmed. Wilson v. Richardson Doster from Union, decree for plaintiff. Polk v. Robinson, et al. from Mecklenburg, decree for sale of Pedro, plaintiff pays costs. Holland v. Crow and others, from Haywood, judgment reversed, order repealed and vacated. A. B. Chunn v. W. D. Jones from Buncombe, judgment affirmed. Carter Floyd and Stock v. Coleman et al. from Buncombe, judgment affirmed.

Nash J.—State v. Beverly Rash, from Cabarrus, judgment affirmed. Gash v. Ledbetter, from Henderson, all exceptions overruled; report confirmed, order of sale. Elliot v. Maxwell, from Ireddell, bill dismissed with costs. Alexander S. Neil v. Gray & Uby, from Gaston, decree reversed, injunction dissolved, plaintiff pays cost. State v. Wesley Curtis, from Buncombe, judgment reversed venire de novo. Lehman v. Legan, in Equity from Surry, order below affirmed, plaintiff pays costs. B. J. Crawley v. Winston Swanger from Ashe, judgment reversed and records are dismissed. David Paris v. Roberts from Buncombe, judgment affirmed. State v. use of Sally Potts, v. Ellis Davis, judgment reversed, ven. de novo awarded. Thos. S. Deaver, v. Young and Carter, from Yancy, judgment affirmed. Wentz v. Fincher & Fincher from Mecklenburg, reversed and venire de novo.

Pearson J.—Doe on dem. of Jones v. Smart, from Rutherford, judgment affirmed. Bettis v. Reynolds, from Burke, judgment reversed and venire de novo. Burton v. Wheeler, in Equity from Lincoln, decree for plaintiff and report as to what is due upon mortgage. Beatty v. Conner, from Catawba, judgment affirmed. Posten v. Henry, from Buncombe, judgment reversed, venire de novo. Armfield & Co. v. Foster, from Davidson, plaintiff recovers 634 but no cost. Scrogges v. Scrogges, from Ireddell, exceptions overruled, account confessed costs out of fund. A. C. McIntire, v. B. McIntire, from Rutherford, judgment affirmed. Hice, v. Woodward, from Yancy, judgment reversed, venire de novo. Hale v. Harrison from Mecklenburg, decree for plaintiff, defendant pays costs. Den on dem. of Bradford, v. Erwin from Mecklenburg, reversed, ven. de novo. Den on dem. Lysterly, v. Heeler from Rowan, judgment affirmed. Bon v. Baswell in Equity from Caldwell, bill dismissed with costs. Aydelotte & Rudelle, v. Hoffmann, in Equity from Gaston, decree for plaintiff, defendant pays cost. Sloan v. McLean from Ireddell, judgment below reversed, judgment for plaintiff.

By Court—Lang & Toliver, v. Jones from Ashe, remanded to make parties plaintiff pay all cost to this time, as if dismissed.

The Court will probably adjourn on Tuesday.—Asheville Messenger.

## OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1851.

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

Extract of a Letter from the Senior Editor.

New York, Sept. 5.

This City is crowded with strangers.

Every respectable Hotel is full to overflowing.

As to the Astor and the Irving, they have put up the price of board to \$2 50 a day, and still have daily to turn off throngs of travellers, after putting three or four single gentlemen in a room and filling up some of the parlors with beds. I am credibly informed that Howard, of the Irving House, has cleared \$100,000 a year for three years past, and if his house continues full, (as there is every prospect,) at the increased price, it will add the trifling sum of about \$80,000 to his net profits. There is evidently a want of more Hotels, since the pulling down of Bunker's, the City, the Franklin, and others, all of which have been succeeded by stores.

There is nothing very exciting in the City now. The money pressure has subsided, in a great measure; the Cuban fever has been subdued, for the moment at least; the abolitionists are quiet, and nothing is talked of but business, at least among businessmen. The fashionable world is full of Opera-going, Theatre-going, &c. I understand, that there are about fifteen respectable places of amusement open every night, and every night thronged. Last evening, for instance, it is computed, that 9 or 10,000 people attended the Opera alone at \$1 each. Pretty expensive pleasures, supposing that the other fourteen were full, as probably they were.

I hear merchants complaining that they are tempted by the exceeding low price of goods to buy too much. This is very likely to be a mistake fallen into by many this year; since the low price of Cotton and other produce will undoubtedly diminish the ability to buy, especially articles of superfluity and luxury.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION is at an end. The arrival of the Empire City at New York on Saturday evening last, fully confirmed the news brought by the Cherokee.

Lopez was taken prisoner wandering in the interior alone and nearly exhausted from fatigue and hunger. He was taken to Havana and guarded on the morning of Sept. 1st, in the presence of 8000 Spanish troops and a large concourse of citizens. For three days previous to the sailing of the Empire City, Havana had been the scene of jubilee and rejoicing; guns were fired, torch-light processions formed, and the principal buildings illuminated, on account of the capture and execution of Lopez.

Of those engaged in the expedition, over one hundred are now imprisoned in Havana. They say that their sufferings before their capture were intense. For several days they lived upon the leaves of trees, &c. The prisoners had no arms when taken. Their companions have either been shot or have perished from hunger.

If any of our countrymen feel disposed to avenge the death of Lopez, let them read the following letter from Mr. Fisher, one of the officers in his army. It will enlighten them as to his object in attacking Cuba:

HAVANA, August 16, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I take this last opportunity and liberty of sending you this letter, for the benefit of those who will probably come to Cuba. Sir, Gen. Lopez has deceived us all: he is a traitor and no gentleman.—There is no revolution here, as the papers have stated. Tell all those who intend to visit Cuba not to come, for they all will be shot. There is no chance to get back again. If any officer has raised a company or companies, tell them through your paper, if you think proper, to disperse, for the expedition is all a great humbug. I don't like to see O'Hara bringing men here from Kentucky to be shot.

Such testimony ought to satisfy all, that the people of Cuba do not desire freedom from Spain; or at least that they are unwilling to strike the blow themselves.—Surely then, it is none of our business to strike for them. There can be neither benefit nor propriety in our engaging in a crusade to free the world, when the world will not consent to be made free. Let us be content with the liberty we enjoy, and cease this constant interference in the affairs of others. By it, we gain nothing except hard names and hard blows.

For ourselves, we trust that American interference in Cuban affairs is at an end. If so, we shall not indulge in vain regret for the fate of those unfortunate Americans who have been deceived and executed. It is a severe lesson to us, but it was not undeserved, and may be productive of much benefit. It may have, we trust it will have, a salutary effect upon that large class in this country, who

"Having no freedom to fight for at home, Must combat for that of their neighbors; Who think of the glories of Greece and of Rome, And get knocked on the head for their labors."

At the commencement of this attempt to wrest Cuba from the crown of Spain, there were many who said that "Cuba must yet be ours"; many of the old "manifest destiny" men, who went for Texas and "54° 40' or fight," who now insist upon the annexation of Cuba. Let them recollect the Mexican war, in which, after all their boasting, they by no means succeeded in "whipping Mexico before breakfast"; let them think of the hard blows received

by their companions in Cuba; and then let them reflect that a war with England and France, countries altogether different from Mexico and Spain, must necessarily follow the attempt to annex Cuba. Let the People reflect upon these facts, for they are the interested parties. They have to do the fighting which the bullying of the men of manifest destiny causes. And let them also take this to themselves and ponder upon it: Suppose England chooses to assert that the people of North Carolina are oppressed by the General Government and desire their liberty. Acting upon this supposition, suppose that North Carolina is invaded by English troops. Should we feel inclined to submit to such aggression? Would we not denounce it as piracy? Yet there would be no difference in this case between the action of the English Government and our own action in the case of Cuba. If we approve the latter, we could not condemn the former. The case is not a new one; but it is a forcible one and loses not by repetition.

We trust then, that for the honor of the American name, we shall hear no more of freeing Cuba; that no more of our citizens will engage in an enterprise, of which, says the Commercial Advertiser, "it was conceived in wickedness and folly; it has ended in ignominy and death to the invaders, and has entailed misery and irreparable wrong upon many an innocent family. No man of right feeling would, for accumulated worlds of wealth, exult in having advised and aided the enterprise; or, having aided it, can now look upon its fearful ruins without pang of most painful remorse or regret. Let us hope that the past will be a lesson for the future, and that the utter fallacy of the allegations that the Cubans were thirsting for independence having been thus tragically demonstrated, all further attempts to lead our young men into such a slaughter-house will be abandoned; and, seeing that the Cubans desire no revolution, but repel foreign aid for such purpose when thrust upon them, let common humanity be heard on behalf of the flower of our land, that their lives be not sacrificed in fruitless efforts to raise those who resolutely refuse to be raised."

LOCOFROCISM.—The Richmond Whig thus exposes the character of the Locofoco Press and party in Virginia:

"The effrontery of the Locofoco press in Virginia is a recognized fact among all intelligent observers. To secure a party advantage, it will advocate the Compromise one day, and the next earnestly sustain one who has been its bitterest opponent. No one should be surprised at such easy and pliable virtue. 'Success' has always been the controlling motive of Democratic action, and to secure it, there is no purity it will not preach, no Jesuitism it will not practice. An excellent illustration of this ingenious disposition has been furnished of late in the mode in which the congressional canvass has been carried on. Democratic representatives who, during the last session of Congress, were notoriously hostile to any peaceable adjustment of sectional strife—who labored to defeat the only measure which would give quiet to the Nation—who co-operated with abolitionists to embroil the country in civil war—now that the compromise has received the support of the large majority of the people, impudently turn around and proclaim themselves the TRULY and BEST friends of the Union. What answer can be made to such an unblushing assertion? It is unnecessary to deny it, for every man of honesty knows it to be false, and yet if it is permitted to go uncontradicted, Locofoco integrity will claim that the charge is admitted. A safer rule perhaps would be to acknowledge that Democracy cannot prevaricate."

"Success" is the Locofoco motto here also, and to attain it, no means are left untold. It is the party watchword every where, and in that sense the Locofoco party is the "only national party." They are after the "national" spoils.

THE BEST EVIDENCE.—We clip the following paragraph from the Washington Union:

"The best evidence (says the Allentown Democrat) that Gov. Johnston is standing on a suspicious platform is the fact that all the whig papers of the South are condemning his course, and will rejoice over his defeat. Pennsylvania whiggy and North Carolina whiggy are two different articles. Not so with the democratic platform—that is a national structure. A good democrat here is a good Democrat everywhere, and Colonel Bigler would be as zealously supported in Virginia or Louisiana as he is in Pennsylvania."

The almost unanimous condemnation of Johnston's course by the Southern Whig Press is not only an evidence of Governor Johnston's bad conduct—it is the very best evidence that the Southern Whigs are always sufficiently independent of party ties and sufficiently devoted to the Constitution and the Union to denounce treason to them in any quarter. It is the very best evidence that they are not "untrue to the South."

But the fact as the Union states it, that Locofocism in Pennsylvania is precisely the same with Locofocism in Virginia is also the very best evidence that the cohesive power of public plunder has not yet lost its strength. It is a fact, because the Virginia Locofocos have already shown their willingness to support abolitionists for office by voting for the notorious Geo. W. Thompson, a more bitter abolitionist, even than Col. Bigler.

MONEY MARKET.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says that the traces of the late pressure in the money market are fast disappearing in that city. The Banks discount to the extent of their receipts, whilst the business of the Brokers is falling off. In Boston also, says the Advertiser, a sensible improvement in the money market was apparent.

DAILY PAPER IN WILMINGTON.—We received yesterday the first Number of the "Daily Journal," a small but neatly printed and well-filled sheet. The prospectus will be found in another column of this paper.

The Journal will doubtless be well sustained. The citizens of Wilmington have never yet failed to encourage any enterprise calculated to advance their character and interests. Trusting to their well-known character for enterprise and liberality, the Journal has been issued without previous announcement or solicitation of subscribers.

We should like to follow the Journal's example. But judging from the amount of Town patronage extended to the Semi-Weekly Observer, many years must elapse before any such enterprise can be successful in Fayetteville.

NEW COTTON.—Messrs. Ray & Pearce were the purchasers this morning of two bales from Mr. John McNair, of Alfordville, Robeson county, at 8 cents.

ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Wilmington Journal of the 8th inst. that the Steamer Evergreen met with a slight accident in her boiler, on Saturday last, when about 20 miles above Wilmington. The Steamer Henrietta relieved the Evergreen of its cargo.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Editor of the Wilmington Journal, recently returned from a trip through a portion of this State says, that its politics are in a peculiar state of transition. Whilst all now assert the right of secession, its present practicability and probability are freely discussed and denied by many of the most influential men. The idea of separate secession, says the Journal is already obsolete.

Of South Carolina's pretended contempt for every thing North Carolinian, the Journal says:

"We are neither among the peculiar friends nor peculiar enemies of South Carolina. She is simply to us as any other of our neighboring States; but we must confess that, as a citizen of North Carolina, we have been frequently irritated by the arrogance of tone and contemptuousness of manner with which the chivalry habitually allude to the 'Old North.' On taking our seat, about three weeks since, in the cars from Charleston to Camden, we proffered the conductor a three dollar bill of the Commercial Bank of this place, and one dollar in specie, in payment of our fare of four dollars. The note was rejected as contemptuously as though it were a worthless rag, with the remark, 'We don't know North Carolina money on this road; we don't take it at all.' We stated that the Commercial notes were redeemed in Charleston; but that made no difference—the rule was not to take North Carolina money. Georgia or Alabama money is all right. This is but a specimen—the same tone of disparagement towards North Carolina pervades everything. We must also remark that the conductors on the South Carolina Railroad are by no means as courteous as those on our Road. If the people of South Carolina desire sympathy or co-operation, we think they pursue a strange course to obtain it."

The Journal of Commerce has the following article on the same subject:

South Carolina.—We yesterday had a conversation with an intelligent gentleman from South Carolina. From him we learned that the excitement there on political questions is so great as materially to interfere with business. A large amount of capital is withheld from use, on account of the uncertainty which exists in regard to the future. Our informant thinks that a decided majority of the people in the State at large are in favor of secession, &c.; the only question is, whether South Carolina shall venture the movement alone, or whether she shall wait for the concurrence of other States. The friends of the latter alternative are numerous and increasing. They oppose separate secession, but advocate co-operation; that is, secession whenever the other Southern States shall be willing to unite with South Carolina in the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. Many, it is believed, occupy this ground from policy, whose real sentiments are favorable to the continuance of the Union as it is, on the basis of the Compromise. But to advocate the latter doctrine at present would ensure defeat; whereas, by taking an advanced position as co-operationists, they hope to carry a majority of their fellow-citizens with them, and so keep the separate secessionists at bay, until reflection shall begot reaction. The delegates to the Convention which is to decide on the course to be pursued are already elected, and a large majority of them were, when elected, in favor of immediate secession. But our informant thinks the views of a number of them have already changed, and that the longer final action can be deferred, the more hope there is that neither South Carolina nor the nation will be disgraced. There is a chance that even the Convention will not decide in favor of separate action. If they do not decide against it, they may be induced to postpone final action, which will be equivalent to a Union triumph at last. So note it be.

PROGRESS.—At a Free Soil meeting in Lynn, Mass., Abby Folsom was present and made a speech in favor of sending a delegation to the State Convention, half of whom should be women! She also strongly advocated the nomination of Hon. John P. Hale for the Presidency, with some eminent woman for the Vice Presidency.

ANOTHER COALITION.—The Benton and Anti-Benton (abolition and anti-abolition) Democrats of Missouri, following the example of Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio, are attempting to re-unite.

SUPREME COURT.—Hon. Rufus Choate of Massachusetts is spoken of as a suitable successor to Judge Woodbury on the bench of the Supreme Court.

MORE GOLD.—The Georgia arrived at New York on Sunday night, the 7th inst., with \$1,500,000 in gold dust.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The latest returns from Vermont give Williams, Whig, a majority of 1,670 over all other candidates.

To the Senate, the Whigs have elected 17 out of 30 members. In the House, the Whigs have 104 members; Coalitionists 34; Old Line Democrats 23.

"A CARD TO THOSE GOING TO CUBA."—Under this caption, Jno. W. Wilcox publishes the following in the Louisville Courier. His information is fully corroborated by the New Orleans papers. He says:

"LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1, 1851.

"Seeing the excitement that now prevails, and knowing that, under the influence of that excited feeling, many brave young men may be led into that which they may afterwards regret, I design to publish a few facts for the benefit of those interested. What I say is to prevent others from being entangled in the same snare that I was myself. The subject here is misrepresented as to the arrangements made in New Orleans for your reception and benefit. The facts are as follows:—There is neither money, arms, nor ammunition in New Orleans; nor is there even a vessel prepared to take you from that place, and those that are already there are greatly disheartened at the long delay and want of means to send them off. I was a member of Capt. Williams' company from this place, and have just returned from New Orleans, and can vouch for the truth of my statements. I would advise all those who intend going to provide themselves plentifully with money, and put no confidence in the representations of others; otherwise, when they reach New Orleans, they will find themselves most grievously deceived. I submit these few facts to you for your consideration, and hope you will examine into them before acting too hastily in the matter."

JOHN W. WILCOX.

NEW CALCULATING MACHINE.—An extraordinary calculating machine says the London Times has been invented by a Polish Jew, named Staffel, a native of Warsaw. It works addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, with remarkable rapidity and precision. It also performs the operation of extracting the square root and the most complicated sums in fractions. But its most singular power is, that if a question be wrongly stated, as for instance, a greater number being placed for subtraction from a smaller—it detects the error, and the ringing of a small bell announces the discovery!

The Times thus describes the machine: "The machine which the inventor calls 'Arithmetical Instrumentalis,' is about the size of an ordinary toilet, being about 18 by 9 inches, and about four inches high. The external mechanism represents three rows of cylinders. The first and upper row, containing 13 figures, is immovable; the second and third, containing 7 figures, each immovable. The wheels addition, subtraction, multiplication and division are engraved on a semicircular ring to the right, and underneath is a hand, which must be pointed to whichever operation is to be performed. The figures being properly arranged, the simple turn of a handle is then given, and the operation is performed at once as if by magic."

IMPORTANT PATENT CASES.—PLANNING MACHINE.—We find in a late number of the "Scientific American" the following reports of Patent Cases in the United States Court at Cooperstown, N. Y., which we publish as likely to interest the people of this section of North Carolina:

IMPORTANT PATENT CASES.—PLANNING MACHINES.

In the U. S. Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York, at Cooperstown, 7th of August, 1851, Judge Nelson presiding. Wilson versus Allen, Law, Beardslee, and Barlow. The complainant prays for an injunction to restrain the defendants from using what is known as Woodworth's Planning Machine. The defendants are all patentees, and each has a patent for a planning machine, as being a different invention from the other; and no doubt there is a great dissimilarity between them. There is no resemblance between some of them; as one has stationary cutters, like Law's, and the other reciprocating cutters like Barlow's. It was alleged that every one of them was an infringement on the Woodworth Patent. The defence pleaded non-infringement. After three days' submission of testimony on both sides, to show cause that injunctions should issue on one hand, and to show cause that injunctions should not issue on the other; and after considerable discussion on both sides the prosecution was abandoned for the present. We have been informed that the assignees of the Woodworth patent intend to apply for an amended specification to cover mechanical pressure on the plank in the act of planing, and also to apply to Congress for an extension of the Woodworth patent. It would be a very imprudent move to get an amended specification covering such a device, for it would assuredly be a wedge to split itself. The present prosecution, we think, were not fully weighed in the balance by the assignees of the Woodworth patent.

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—We learn from the National Intelligencer's "London Correspondence, that a gentleman well acquainted with the exact modus operandi of Phillips' Fire Annihilator, accompanied by two experienced operators, left Liverpool last week, for the purpose of visiting the United States, and bringing the invaluable capabilities of that machine fully and fairly before the American public.

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD.—We learn from the Weldon Patriot that the Cars have commenced running regularly between Portsmouth, Va. and Garysburg, N. C.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—Foreign goods valued at \$13,275,427 were received in New York during the month of August. The exports amounted to \$3,504,143.—Difference against the United States of nearly \$10,000,000.

WHERE THE SPECIE GOES.—The exports of specie from New York in August, amounted to \$2,673,444. The imports to \$138,503.

Quick Work.—During the last fire in San Francisco, one of the newspaper offices being in danger, a double cylinder fast press was taken down, all the small parts, screws, bolts, &c., buried in a barrel under ground, and other portions removed out of danger. The press was in this situation at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when, the danger being over, Messrs. Amerigo and C. Steadman, two New York pressmen, took hold of it with their sleeves rolled up. They got it into operation again, and drove off the editions of four of the San Francisco papers, which made their appearance next morning as though nothing had occurred.—Scientific American.

The Sandwich Islands.—Speaking of the annexation of these Islands to the U. States, Mr. J. J. Jarvis, who has been for a number of years a resident of Honolulu, where he published a newspaper in English and Hawaiian, says that the offer is now made to the citizens of the republic, as a free gift, of the entire Sandwich group, on such terms as Congress may themselves impose. The Islands ask in return simply to receive the rights and protection accorded to American citizens. The area of the group is 6,500 miles, capable of supporting ten-fold its present population, (850,000.) One million dollars' worth of American merchandise is annually consumed. Its American permanent population is not far from 1,000, possessing valuable sugar and coffee plantations, in which, and other permanent improvements, large sums have been expended. The floating American population touching at these Islands annually is not far from 15,000 seamen and voyagers, from some four hundred vessels.

Flax Cotton.—We saw, yesterday, at the counting house of Messrs. Treddick, Stokes & Co., No. 18 south Front street, several very interesting specimens of flax cotton. They were exhibited by Mr. E. G. Roberts, who is the patentee for the United States of Chevalier Claussen's method of converting flax into a form which admits of its being spun and manufactured in the same way as cotton, and with precisely the same machinery. The samples of the fabric which were shown us were very beautiful as regards fineness and softness of texture, and were well adapted to remove the doubts entertained by some as to the feasibility of the project of substituting flax for cotton in manufactures.

North American.

MARRIED.

In Onslow county, on the 4th inst., by Stephen Wallace, Esq., J. H. CON, Esq. of Florida, to Miss BARBARA, daughter of Lewis and Irene Williams, of Jones county.

DIED.

In Warren, on the 12th ult., in the 71st year of age, Mrs. MARY HALL, widow of the late John Hall, for many years an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of N. C.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 8.—Rowan and Ben Berry, with goods for D & W McLaurin, W. S. Pemberton, Rockfish Co. H. & E. J. Lilly, A. W. Steel, S. H. Carr & Turner, L. F. Carr, W. & J. T. Andrews, S. H. Young, J. S. Turner, J. H. Treadwell, P. P. Johnson, O. Bailey, J. W. Baker, R. Little, H. C. Hall.

Sept. 10.—Stemmer Geo. Graham with Lighter M. Brown in tow, with goods for sundry merchants of this place and interior.

RIVER in good Boating order.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 6.—Br. Brig Sea Flower from Cardiff, Br. Brig Sea from Trinidad, Brig Buena Vista from New York; Sch. A. J. Delosset from N. York. 7.—Brig Haleyton from New York. 8.—Sch. C. H. Rogers from Charleston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—SEPT. 11.

Brandy, pch. 45 a 55. Lard, 14 a

Ditto, apple, 45 a 47. Leather, sole, 20 a 23

Beeswax, 20 a 22. Lead bar, 62 a 7

Racon, 14 a 16. Molasses, 25 a 27

Ragging, 12 a 20. Nails, cut, 41 a 43

Corn, 52 a 54. Oil, Linseed, 45 a 50

Corn, 100 a 102. Oat, Linseed, 45 a 50

Coffee, 10 a 11. Powder, 5 00 a 6 00

Cheese, 9 a 11. Shot, 1 1/2 a 2

Coppers, 21 a 22. Sugar, brown, 6 a 9

Candles, F. F. 15 a 16. Ditto, best, 1 1/2 a 1 3/4

Flour, 4 a 4 1/2. Salt, sack, 1 25 a 1 40

Feathers, 30 a 32. Do. alum, bl. 25 a 40

Flaxseed, 1 00 a 1 12 1/2. Shingles, 2 a 2 1/2

Hides, green, 4 a 5. Tallow, 8 a 10

Ditto, dry, 9 a 11. Wheat, 20 a 25

Iron, Swedish, 5 00 a 6. Whiskey, 45 a 47

Do. English, 3 a 4. Wool, 18 a 20

Indigo, 1 a 1 1/2. White Lead, 2 a 2 1/2

Lime, none

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 62 cents.

Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 17 a 18

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Corn is quite scarce; sells readily at \$1.

Bacon firm, and occasional sales at prices above quotations.

COTTON.—A few bales new sells at something above the quotations.

TERPENTINE.—Yellow and Virgin dip 1 75; Hard 90. No. 3 Rosin 60. Spirits Turpentine has advanced; sales at 25 to 25 1/2 cents.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Small quantities of Bacon received by Rail Road. N. C. Hams retailing at 25 cents per lb.; Sides at 18 to 20 cents. Lard scarce; sales at 14 cents. No sales of Lumber. Turpentine has advanced cents per bushel, sales of 1800 to 2000 bbls. at 2 10;—this includes Virgin. Hard 1 05. Nothing doing in Tar and Pitch. Spirits Turpentine has advanced 1 1/2 cents per gallon; sales at 27 1/2. Common Rosin 90 cents; sales of between 2000 and 3000 bbls. Shingles scarce; common 2 20 per M. Not doing in State Corn market entirely bare; arrivals looked for. A few rats of Timber have been sold at 6 50 to 9 00 per M, according to quality.

At Charleston, middling fair Cotton 8 1/2 to 9. Total receipts of Cotton, 2,356,443 bales, against 2,106,780 last year. Increase 250,000.

The Psalmist, with Supplement.

A NEW Collection of HYMNS for the use of Baptist Churches. A further supply just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 10, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ONE fine young HORSE, low, by H. BRANSON & SON.

Sept. 11.

Spanish Smoking Tobacco.

2500 SPANISH CIGARS, for sale low by H. BRANSON & SON.

Sept. 11, 1851.

MESS PORK AND CHEESE