

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1851.

PLANK ROAD DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Two per cent. on the whole capital, or about 5 per cent. on the cost of that part of the Road on which Tolls have been collected. See advertisement.

MORE PLANK ROADS.—A writer in the Concord Mercury, suggests the building of a Plank Road from that place to Centre in Stanley county, to connect with the proposed road from Fayetteville to Centre.—The distance is only 26 miles. The writer suggests also a road to Monroe in Union county, then to connect with a plank road to Camden, S. C. He considers it necessary to build one of these roads.—Concord must be connected with Fayetteville and Wilmington, or with Camden.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—The Salisbury Watchman says that the contractors on that section of the road, have gone to work with a zeal and energy worthy of the enterprise. If all the contractors on the road, says the Watchman, will go at it as these have done, the cars will be running from end to end in less than three years.

The Hillsborough Recorder, also, commends the activity of the contractors in Orange county, Messrs. Paul C. Cameron and C. W. Johnston, who have a large number of hands at work.

MOORE COUNTY COAL.—A beautiful specimen of Cannon Coal, the most valuable of all species of Coal, has been presented by a gentleman of Moore to Mr. C. A. McMillan, and may be seen at his Store, in this place. It was found about 11 miles Southwest of Carthage, and 25 miles from what is known as the Deep River Coal Region of Moore and Clatham.

Other Coal has been found within 7 miles of Carthage, 3 miles from the above locality, and within half a mile of the Plank Road.

These discoveries confirm the confident prediction made two years ago by Professor Johnson, that the whole of Moore county, to the Montgomery line, would be found to be a bed of Coal.

STATE CONVENTION.—The Greensboro Patriot publishes a call for a meeting of the Whigs of Guilford, to appoint Delegates to a State Convention, which must necessarily be held during the ensuing Winter or Spring.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—We are disappointed in the expectation of receiving some accounts of the important State and Congressional election which took place on Monday last.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Accounts from Boston, Saturday last, state that the stringency in the money market is unabated, and equalled only by the great pressure of 1847. On Monday, things were reported a little easier, but the firm of Dexter, Harrington & Co. wholesale grocers, failed, with liabilities amounting to half a million of dollars.

The N. Y. Express of Saturday says,— "There is every indication that the worst period of the money crisis has passed, and that a better state of matters will hereafter ensue. The Banks are acquiring new strength, and they will be able to grant facilities to their dealers, which they have been compelled to restrict for some time past. The greatest amount of foreign goods has arrived, and for the present, our imports will, in every probability, be much lighter. The orders for the Spring have been curtailed, and we have good reason to believe, the amount of importations next Spring will not be equal to those of the previous year. Under those circumstances, the check that business has received by a stringent money market will have the effect of fortifying the currency, and make the advance in prices, which ensues on an easy money market, more stable and safer for the capitalist and speculator."

The commission house of Suter, Synington & Robinson, Broad street, New York, has failed for \$100,000 to \$150,000, but their assets are expected to pay in full.

NEW PAPER.—Mr. William D. Cooke proposes the publication of a large Literary paper at Raleigh, to take the place of the "Deaf Mute", which will not be published hereafter. Mr. Cooke says that he will soon issue "a prospectus for a paper of good size, devoted to the development of all the various resources of the State, and of such a character as to appeal directly to the State pride and public spirit of her people for its support. C. H. Wiley, Esq., a gentleman of known enterprise, and established reputation as a successful writer, will have the chief editorial control of its columns, and be aided in his labors by an ample corps of correspondents and contributors."

MR. CALHOUN'S WORKS.—The 1st volume of the Works of John C. Calhoun has been issued from the press in Columbia, S. C. It contains "A Disquisition on the Constitution and Government of the United States." The work is edited by R. K. Cralle, Esq. and is published under the direction of the Legislature of South Carolina.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—1435 persons were committed to prison in New York during the month of September, of whom 163 were white natives, 95 colored, and 1155 of foreign birth.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—The Whig Press in all sections of the Union seems to favor the nomination of Gov. Graham for the Vice Presidency. Besides many others which we have heretofore mentioned, the Hartford (Conn.) Courant and the Selma (Ala.) Reporter, received yesterday, contain the following notices. The Courant says:

"The Whigs of Virginia, at their late Convention, nominated Millard Fillmore for the next Presidency. Some of the Virginia Whig papers suggest the name of Wm. A. Graham for Vice President. He is now Secretary of the Navy, and has been Governor of North Carolina. It is an excellent suggestion."

The Selma Reporter places at its head the names of Fillmore and Graham, and speaks thus of the latter:

"Hon. Wm. A. Graham is a citizen of North Carolina. His father was a gallant officer of the Revolution. No one can suspect him of a want of fidelity to Southern institutions. He is a statesman, a scholar, and a gentleman of irreproachable morals. In every position in which his native State has placed him, he has proved himself 'honest, faithful, and capable.'"

The Wilmington Herald, heartily approving the nomination of Mr. Fillmore for President, says: "With regard to the peculiar fitness of William A. Graham for the Vice Presidency, we presume no doubt is entertained. The office is due North Carolina from her long and thorough devotion to Whig principles and her inflexible fidelity; it is no more than her right, and it should be tendered. And upon whom could this deserved compliment fall more gratefully or deservedly than upon the shoulders of her distinguished son, the present efficient head of the Navy Department. With Fillmore and Graham for our standard bearers, we should go into the fight with all our energies, satisfied if victory should sit 'upon our helmets,' that it was deserved by faithful service and commanding merit.

We think we cannot be mistaken in the signs around us, (says the Greensboro Patriot) of a gathering, strong, steady rally to the pure standard of MILLARD FILLMORE as the Whig candidate for the next Presidency; and the name most frequently associated with his, and likely to be most cordially adopted, in N. Carolina at least, if not by the Whigs of the whole South and of the nation, for the second office in the Republic, is that of Wm. A. GRAHAM.

On this ticket, comprising so much of public virtue and ability, the conservative people of the Union may confidently rely for a firm and righteous administration of the Government, and for every thing which great patriots may honorably do for the perpetuation of our glorious Confederacy. Their stand is on the Constitution of the United States—they have been tried and found true.

UNION MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK.—Several thousand persons in the city of New York, comprising many of the most respectable and influential citizens, without distinction of party, have signed and published a pledge to "vote for no man at the ensuing or other election, who is known or believed to be hostile to the peace measures recently adopted by Congress, or any of them, or in favor of re-opening the questions involved in them for renewed agitation."

This is a gratifying movement. It shows that the great body of the people of New York are sound on the question of the day, and are determined to sustain the Union by electing to the State and National Councils only men sound like themselves. It is true that the city is less inclined to assaults upon the rights of the South than other portions of the North, owing to the more intimate intercourse between the city and Southern people. But the spirit of investigation which the events of the last few years has fostered, is gradually having the same effect in the country also at the North. Southern slaveholders cease to be regarded as monsters when they become known, and slavery ceases to be regarded as the worst evil that can befall the negro race when their real state at the South is known and compared with the less favored state of the generality of the free negroes at the North. We firmly believe, that if Northern people travelled as much at the South as Southern people travel at the North, all feelings of hostility between the two sections would disappear.

GEN. FOOTE.—A Mississippi correspondent of the National Intelligencer, says that Gen. Foote, in the recent canvass in Mississippi, "fearlessly supported and defended the administration of President Fillmore in all things connected with the policy of the Government as declared in its action upon the slavery question."

Gov. JOHNSTON.—The Govr of Pennsylvania has been very generally abused for alleged misconduct with regard to the recent disgraceful riots at Christiana. The Locofoco Press in this State especially have freely denounced him, seeking at the same time to identify the Southern Whig party with him, and with his neglect of duty. Under these circumstances, we rejoice that we are enabled to show, by the testimony of the witness (Rev. Mr. Gorsuch,) relied upon by the Locofocos to establish the charge, that Gov. Johnston's conduct in this affair was altogether free from blame, however improperly he may have acted upon other occasions.

The Rev. Mr. Gorsuch, it will be recollected, in a letter very generally published, charged Gov. Johnston and the Attorney General of Pa., with gross neglect of duty. Finding himself unable to sustain the charge, he has written another letter, in which he retracts the charge against the Attorney General, but still maintains that against the Governor. The following paragraph, which the North American extracts from the letter, contains his retraction:

"I conceive it to be an act of justice to call attention to the remark I made in my letter to Gov. Johnston, in regard to the Attorney General of Pennsylvania, Hon. Thomas E. Franklin. Contrary to the practice in Maryland, I have learned that the Attorney General of Pennsylvania has no jurisdiction in criminal cases, and therefore the inactivity of Mr. F. in the premises, was not censurable. I am glad to say, to the credit of that gentleman, that he volunteered his presence and assistance at the recent investigation at Lancaster, and thus proved his loyalty to the Constitution and laws, and zeal for the vindication of public justice."

In reply to this letter the Attorney General writes that all the steps taken by him, were suggested and advised by Gov. Johnston! He also says: "I cannot consent to be placed in a different position in reference to this matter from Governor Johnston, upon consultation with whom all the steps have been taken consequent upon the lamentable affair, and in pursuance of whose suggestion I took part in the investigation. If, as the writer now acknowledges, I have proved my loyalty to the Constitution and laws, and my zeal for the vindication of public justice, the Governor is also entitled to the credit which belongs to him, of having placed it in my charge as a matter of public duty."

The Attorney General also states facts which leave little doubt, that Mr. Gorsuch, who at first was entirely satisfied with the course of the Executive, has been used as a tool of designing Locofocos, who desired to create excitement against Governor Johnston and thereby secure his defeat.

For ourselves, we care as little for Johnston as for Bigler. Both are unsafe, intriguing politicians. We have published this vindication of the former merely because his alleged misconduct has been urged against Southern Whigs, as a crime for which they were responsible.

The Washington Union rejoices over the inference which it draws from a New York letter, "that a portion of the Whig party there have some qualms of conscience about the confederacy in which their leaders have lately united, in order, as the southern whig journals charge, to cheat the South and ensure her voters."

Now, admitting, as we do, that there has been some disreputable intriguing among the Whig party in New York, to secure the votes of the free soil or abolition wing of the party, and admitting also, what the Union says about the unwillingness of a portion of the Whigs to connive at this intrigue, or to have any thing to do with the abolitionists—admitting all this, we ask, where is the evidence that any portion, however small, of the Locofoco party, has spurned the coalition just effected between the Barnburners and the Hunkers? In that coalition, the Barnburners, (Abolitionists) laid down the law to their weaker associates. They selected the candidates, taking the lion's share to themselves. They framed the resolutions, the creed under which the battle is to be fought. They rejected a resolution which affirmed the inevitability of the Compromise and of the fugitive slave law. Yet against such a coalition, in which the Abolitionists had it all their own way, there are, not so far as we hear, any the slightest "qualms of conscience." Even the Union, with all its professions of abhorrence of abolitionism, swallows it whole, and is thus brought once more side by side with the Van Burens, the Preston Kings, and the Gerritt Smiths, of the abolition party.

Now to us it is a source of rejoicing that the Whigs have "qualms of conscience" against any connection with the Sewardites, against a connection planned by the latter, and only consummated by their concessions. The Whigs, the National Whigs, yielded not—the Sewardites yielded all. For, speaking of the re-union of the Whigs, which has caused these "qualms of conscience," the same writer, whose judgment and observation are highly commended by the Union, says: "It is supposed however, that the Sewardites have surrendered this fall only to make a better and more decided head in the presidential campaign."

There is a plain admission, not only that the National Whigs are dissatisfied with the connection, but that that connection was only formed by "the surrender of the Sewardites." How ill then, does it become Southern Locofocos, to prate of the excessive nationality of their Northern allies! They enter into coalitions with their enemy not only without hesitation, but

their own seeking! The Whigs have "qualms of conscience" for re-admitting to the party, those who surrender at discretion! We ask no stronger evidence of the insincerity of the Union's professions of peculiar devotion to the South. Out of its own mouth have we condemned it.

A CLINCHER.—The hypocrisy of the Washington Union, and its Locofoco satellites, has never been more palpably exposed than by the following from the last N. Y. Express:

"What an exhibition of the fruits of Higher Law Whiggery, as expounded by the Tribune and its other organs!"

He then attributes this and the Christiana Tragedy to the fact that Whig Governors preside over New York and Pennsylvania, points out what they ought to do, and ends with saying,— "This is what would be done were they presided over by Democratic Executives; and this is what they will, in any event, be able to do, IF THEY ARE TRUE TO THEMSELVES AT THE COMING ELECTIONS."

Here we have you! Here we pin you, man! The Mayor of Syracuse, through whose want of vigor, if not want of heart to execute the Law, this outrage occurred, is HORACE WHEATON, whose name will be found in every Democratic paper of the State as the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner; for whose success the Washington Union is most anxious, and every other paper of that school in the slavholding States. (Another candidate on that ticket is Mr. Welsh, the Editor of the Buffalo Republic, one of the most rabid Democratic Abolition papers in the State.)

The Syracuse Star (Whig paper) says of this Mayor Wheaton:—"On Wednesday the Police office was assailed by an armed mob, who refused to disperse at the request of the Mayor. It was then his duty, no matter what the cause of the riot may have been, to order the military, if all other means of restoring order had proved ineffectual. But the Mayor of Syracuse, unfortunately for the peace of the city, is a weak man, completely under the influence of his brother, the head of the Abolition party in this county. He is, moreover, a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, and hopes to obtain an election by the aid of Abolition votes. From these causes, and from a natural timidity akin to that of the illustrious Col. Vandenberg, he grossly neglected his duty, on Wednesday, and gave up the city to the control of the mob, which was organized and paid by the Abolitionists."

"To prevent misapprehension abroad as to the real sentiments of the majority of the people of Syracuse, we will state that they never elected this person to the office which he fills so miserably. They elected to that office last Spring, Major Burnett, one of nature's noblemen, and a man universally respected by all classes and all parties. But Major Burnett, with that disinclination for office which too often influences those who are eminently qualified for the discharge of its duties, declined the honor, and the Common Council, in their extraordinary wisdom, elected Mr. Wheaton in his place. Mr. Wheaton is, therefore, only an Accidental Mayor, and we protest against his want of energy being charged upon the people of this city."

The "Syracuse Standard," on the contrary, a paper supporting the same ticket the Washington Union supports, heartily defends this Mayor Wheaton, glories in the recent rescue, places Syracuse "in the front ranks" of treason, and taunts Mr. Webster with having paid it too exalted a compliment in saying that it would submit to the enforcement of the Fugitive Law. Now, suppose we put this Mayor Wheaton in as Canal Commissioner, and, thus making him a member of the Canal Board, give him the whole Canal power of the State, then, no doubt,

"The Democrats will be true to themselves in the coming election." Some of the so-called Whigs in this State are bad enough; but the mobocracy and democracy of Mayor Wheaton's school is a pretty good specimen of full one half of the present Democratic party in the interior of New York.

ANOTHER COALITION.—The Locofoco and Free Soil Conventions, assembled in Middlesex Co. Mass., a few days since and nominated a ticket for Senators, consisting of 3 Locos and 3 Abolitionists. The proposition to unite was made by the Locofocos. After uniting, the Locofoco Convention adopted a series of resolutions, declaring their loyalty to the Union, the Constitution, and the Compromise.

ANOTHER COALITION.—The Southern Press, the disunion organ of South Carolina published at Washington City, unites with the New York Post and Tribune and other such abolition papers, in declaring it ridiculous to assert that those who resisted the Laws at Christiana, are guilty of treason!

IRELAND.—The returns of the late Census show, that from 1846 to 1851, the population of Ireland has decreased 1,863,102—a decrease unparalleled in the annals of Modern Europe. A very large proportion of the decrease was caused by emigration to the United States. By a recent letter from Ireland it is apparent that this emigration will increase instead of diminishing. The letter says,— "There seems to be only one feeling and object in the minds of servants, laborers, and small farmers—namely, to collect as much money as will bring them and their families to America, and to quit Ireland as soon as possible. Many landlords, heretofore engaged in the clearance system, would willingly let farms now at one-half the rent, for the non-payment of which they had turned out their former tenants; but they cannot get persons to take them." The present population of Ireland is 6,613,794.

INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Ohio has arrived from Chagres, with two millions of dollars in gold dust.

The gold train on the Isthmus was robbed by 14 men. All of the gold was afterwards recovered, however, and part of the robbers arrested. Two of them were mortally wounded in the affray. The Isthmus is infested with robbers, and many of the passengers were robbed of every thing in crossing.

The Steamer Prometheus has also arrived, with 465 passengers, and a large amount of gold in her holds.

She brings particular details of the summary execution, by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, of two men, and by the Vigilance Committee of Sacramento, of one more. The men hanged on Sunday the 24th August, at San Francisco, were Englishmen, named Whitaker and McKenzie, aged 33 and 26, who, by their confessions detailed an almost unparalleled career of crime for men so young. They had been sent from England to Botany Bay as Convicts, and escaped thence to California. They were taken from the hands of the public authorities by the Vigilance Committee, who broke open the jail, and after a desperate scuffle with both the jailers and the criminals, carried the latter off, and instantly hung them, in the presence of an immense crowd. Not a movement of any kind was made to interfere. All seemed to be conducted with the utmost order and according to a pre-arranged plan. There was no confusion—no halting or hesitation. Three of the Committee addressed the crowd, justifying their proceedings on the ground of self-preservation, the confessions of the criminals, the weakness and corruption of some of the authorities, &c.

The papers state that "the action of the Committee met with universal approval!" As to the Sacramento Execution, it was of a man named Robinson, who, with two others, had been sentenced to execution, but reprieved by Gov. McDougald. After the others were legally executed, the Vigilance Committee demanded Robinson, who was surrendered to, and immediately executed by them, on the same gallows as the others. His confession detailed a long course of crime, his robberies amounting to \$200,000.

The Steamship Lafayette was destroyed by fire at Chagres on the 11th ult. All hands saved but one coal hand, who was suffocated.

The California Election.—The Election is over, and the returns indicate the Election of Bieler, D.M. for Governor, over Reading (Whig). The Whig majority in San Francisco was 1200. But the State is only partially heard from.

The Alta California thinks there can scarcely be a doubt that the two Democratic members of Congress are elected.—The Legislature will be largely Democratic.

The California Courier, Whig, Sept. 6, says:—"Our Governor is elected by a majority of from three to five thousand. The whigs may feel safe in this particular. The worst news has been received. Our candidates for the Legislature have been murdered outright, because the people have been apprehensive that they were pledged for the election of a certain man to the United States Senate."

The ship Flying Cloud, the largest American merchantman ever launched, arrived at San Francisco after a passage of eighty days from New York—the shortest trip ever made.

A fire at Marysville, August 30th, destroyed three entire squares, comprising about eighty buildings.

More Lynching.—Two or three days since, a gray headed old man and his son were arrested at San Jose for stealing cattle, and, after a trial by a people's jury, were convicted and sentenced to receive twenty-six lashes each on the back. The old man's head was white and his body shrivelled with age; the son in the vigor of manhood, athletic and capable of endurance; and he begged the privilege of receiving the entire punishment upon his own person. Without a murmur he took the fifty-two stripes, well laid on, and was permitted to go. A son who shows so much consideration for the gray hairs of his father, cannot be past hope of ultimately becoming a good citizen.

FROM SYRACUSE. SYRACUSE, Oct. 4. Numerous depositions were taken yesterday before United States Commissioner Sabine, bearing upon the rescue of the slave Jerry from the officers of the law.

Several arrests have been resolved upon, the parties to the rescue being generally identified.

From the Syracuse Star. THE RESCUE.

Now, that the excitement is over, and men begin to reflect upon the disgraceful scenes of Wednesday in our city, in rescuing a fugitive from the custody of the law of the United States and its officers, and reason has in some measure resumed her throne, there is among good men but one opinion, and that is, that the transaction was not only disgraceful to the city, but is likely to lead to the most serious consequences to those who were engaged in the mob directly or indirectly, either counselling, aiding, or assisting in this nefarious transaction.

And what was the cause of this outbreak? Simply that a colored man who had been four times sentenced to the Penitentiary of this city during the present season for crimes, charged upon oath with owing service or labor to a man in Missouri, had escaped from the State and come here, upon which a warrant was issued by a proper officer of the United States, and the fugitive arrested by the Marshal for trial according to law.

The Marshal's arm was broken in two places, and otherwise seriously injured, the lives of many put in jeopardy, and the city disgraced by the reign of an unbridled mob; and what is worse than all, when the military were called out to aid the civil authorities in quelling the riot, and keeping the peace, the Colonel of the regiment took upon himself the responsibility of discharging them, while the tumultuous and riotous assembly were still assembled for an unlawful purpose, who had just before rescued the man in custody of the law, from the very Court room where he was on trial. All of which was very well known to this young spring of a Colonel.

The military were on the ground with their arms in their hands, ready and desirous of keeping the peace; and had but one company have been permitted to take post in front of the police office, all further riot would have been stopped; but this was not to the taste of the Colonel—he gave a written discharge to the military, (they refused to disband without a written order); behold the consequences—the riot continued; mob law triumphed; the laws of the land were set at defiance—the court broken up; the officers of the law maimed, and the city, nay, the whole State, disgraced.

These are grave matters, the consequences of which furnish a subject for serious reflection for all sober, right minded men, lovers of peace and order. No similar occurrence ever will or can take place here again, for several reasons—first, more stringent measures would be taken to prevent mob violence; secondly, the sober reflection of men would prevent a repetition of the outrage; and lastly, the punishment which must follow this atrocious conduct, will effectually restrain the vicious, here after.

The recent meeting of the Fayetteville Presbytery at Everettsville, on the 25th Sept. last, we learn was most harmonious. The deliberations were characterized by great decorum and intelligence. A large multitude from the neighboring counties was in attendance, and many appropriate sermons were delivered. The discourse of Mr. Owen, formerly of this place, was replete with learning and eloquence. Two beautiful Churches have been erected in Everettsville and are occupied by the Methodists and Presbyterians. These items are gleaned from the correspondence of the Rep. and Patriot.—Wm. Herald.

The Charlotte Railroad.—This road, under the management of its efficient and energetic Chief Engineer, W. M. Stackton, Esq., has been constructed to Chester Court House, and a grand festival was given in Chester on Wednesday, in honor of the completion of the road to that point. We understand that about five thousand persons were present, and that everything passed off with much eclat, and without any accident to mar the enjoyment of the occasion.

This road, we believe, will become one of the most important in the Southern country, forming a connecting link, as it will do, on the great Northern and Southern line of travel. We are also gratified to state that in its construction it is not surpassed by any road in the South. The public have every confidence in it, and the road is being pushed forward with all the celerity possible, so that it will increase the facilities of our country friends in getting their incoming crops to market.

In the annual report of Mr. Robert J. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 8th of December, 1847, will be found the following estimates of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United States to foreign countries: "By table BB, it appears that the augmentation of our domestic exports, exclusive of specie, last year, compared with the preceding, was \$48,856,802, or upwards of forty-eight per cent; and at the same rate per cent. per annum of augmentation would amount in 1849, per table CC, to \$329,959,993."

Table showing domestic exports of the United States, exclusive of specie, for the years 1846, 1847, and 1848. Columns include Actual, Estimated, and Total values.

The difference between the estimate of Mr. Walker and the result, in the period of only three years, is six hundred and forty millions of dollars!

THE LAW'S DELAY.—The trial of the gang of Michigan conspirators, at Detroit, for burning rail road depots, placing obstructions upon rail road tracks, &c. occupied 67 days. 495 witnesses were examined, about an equal number on each side; and the Judge's minutes of the evidence covered 510 closely written pages of foolscap paper. Twelve of the prisoners were convicted.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5. Letter from Havana.—The steamship "Georgia" has arrived at this port in forty-seven hours from Havana. Her news is of no importance, further than the fact that Captain Ellis, one of the recent invaders, has been released from prison.

The U. S. steamer "Saranac" and the ships Albany and Deatur were at Havana.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6. Sales of Telegraph Stock.—Sales at Auction were made on Saturday of 2,450 dollars worth of Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Stock at \$15.87 per share.

Mr. Senator Borland, of Arkansas, is a model Senator, it must be confessed. On the 23d ult., he in company with the Sheriff of the County, the Auditor of State, and a Steamboat Engineer, met the Editors of the Little Rock Banner at that place, and forthwith commenced a violent assault upon them. In the affray one of the Editors was beaten and shot, but not killed; the Hon. Senator seized the other from behind, twisted him to the ground, disarmed and choked him (so says the paper) with a pistol pointed at his head. When the by-standers interfered they were hauled aside by Borland, with a pistol in hand, who continued even then to cry out to his confederates, "Shoot him! kill him! kill him!" This is Senatorial dignity and conduct with a vengeance.—Wm. Herald.

Excellent.—Punch says, an astronomer being asked what the use of an eclipse was, replied—"Oh, I don't know. It gives the sun time for reflection."

MARRIED. In Robeson county, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. John R. McIntosh, the Rev. FREDERICK K. NASH to Miss ANNA MARIA McLEAK, daughter of James McLean, Esq.

In Guilford, on the 21d inst., by A. Dilworth, Esq., Mr. JOSUHA LINDLEY, of Chatham, to Miss MARY OWEN, daughter of "Mr. Wm. Owen, of Guilford."

In Wilmington on the 7th inst., by Rev. A. P. Bennett, Mr. JAMES W. WHITEFIELD to Miss VIRGINIA C. THALLY, daughter of David Thally, Esq.

DIED. In New Hanover county, on the 29th ult., Mr. JOHN J. NEWTON, in the 49th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 9. Table listing various goods such as Brandy, Apple, Beans, Bacon, Hams, Butter, Eggs, etc. with their respective prices.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET. No change since last issue, except in the Corn market. Sales have been made at 81, 80, and 85. Sales of Cotton at 7 1/4 to 8 1/4.

WILMINGTON MARKET. Bacon dull, Hams 14 cts. Sides and Shoulders 11 to 12. 500 bbls. Line sold at \$31.25. Molasses 20 cts. Lard dull at 11 cts. Soft Turpentine \$2.25, Hard \$1.30. Tar \$1.00. Common Rosin 95. Pork \$18 per bbl. Rice \$3.25. Shingles \$3.50 per M. But Little Timber arriving; one raft brought \$7 and one \$11 per M. Corn 68, remaining at 80. Hay scarce and in demand.—Herald.

At New York, on Monday last, Cotton continued depressed, with nothing of importance doing. Flour 3 68 to 4 25. Wheat 87. Corn 68 to 59.

At Charleston, on Saturday, the Cotton market was languid. Sales of 500 bales at 7 1/4 cts.

ARRIVALS. Oct 8.—Steamer Evergreen, with five boats in tow, with the largest freight that has been brought up the river for several years. We are sorry that a list of the consignees cannot be obtained for to-day's paper.

PORT OF WILMINGTON. ARRIVALS. Oct 4.—Brig Forest Prince from Cherryfield, Me.; Schr. Lelloy from New York. 5.—Schr. Henry P. Russell from Baltimore, R. W. Brown from New York. 6.—Brig S. P. Brown from Brighton, Mass.; Schr. Corinthian from Baltimore. 7.—Brig Amazon from Havana; Schr. Wm Hart from Philadelphia, Albion from Boston, Brig Elmorie, from New York.

DIVIDEND No. 2. DIVIDEND of two per cent. on the whole Capital Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Co. has been declared by the President and Directors, payable on application to the proper officers, at the Company's office in Fayetteville, after the 10th inst.

BLANK BOOKS. LARGE assortment of every description; embracing Medium, Demi, and Cap Records, Ledgers, Journals and Day Books; Half bound Cap and Quarto Blanks of every variety; Memorandum Books of all kinds, just received. Oct. 9. E. J. HALE & SON.

ROSE WOOD WRITING DESKS; ROSE WOOD Work Boxes; Paper-Maché Albums, Port Folios, and Ink Stands. Oct. 9. E. J. HALE & SON.

WEBSTER'S QUARTO Dictionary; Alto Octavo; Walker's Octavo; Worcester's, Walker's and Webster's School Dictionaries, &c. Just received by E. J. HALE & SON. Oct. 9.

BANKER'S WALLET; PORTE Folios; Writing Pads, &c. Just received by E. J. HALE & SON. Oct. 9.