Telegraphed for the Raleigh Register.

Late from the Rio Grande!—Matamoras Attacked!—American Consul Wounded!!

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 4th.

We have dates from the Rio Grande to the 30th of October. The attack on Matamoras by the Revolutionists commenced on the 21st, and on the 23d, they had possession of the city, within four squares of the Plaza. The Government troops still held out, but had suffered the loss of 150 men, killed and wounded, while the revolutionists lost but three, including Captain Ford, of the Texan Rangers.

General Avalos was wounded during the engagement.

The City was set on fire on the 23d, and the Custom House, together with other buildings, was consumed. On the 25th, Mr. Delaine's stores, were also set on fire and destroyed, and the American Consul, (James F. Waddell, of North Carolina,) wounded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2d.

Right of Search Re-Asserted.—It is ascertained beyond doubt, that Crampton, the British Charge de Affairs ad interim, has presented to this Government despatches, in which it is stated that the French and English Governments have issued orders in case of the sailing of any more expeditions against Cuba, to search all vessels of suspicious character, whether sailing under United States or other colors.

Col. Fremont.—The St. Louis Union of the 17th says: "Col. Fremont has completed and confirmed the sale of his Mariposa tract of gold land in California. The sale was made to a company in London for one million of dollars, one hundred thousand of which (that being the first instalment) was to be paid to Col. Fremont in the city of New York on or about the 15th of this month. Col. Fremont may now be considered among the wealthiest millionaires of the United States. He has, besides the Mariposa tract just sold, a vast amount of property in San Francisco."

Treaty with the Chippewas.—According to the following extract from the "Minnesotian," it appears that Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, has concluded a treaty with the Chippewas:

"Mr. A. Kline, an express courier, bringing a mail for the Hudson Bay Company, reached here on Friday, in seventeen days from Fort Garry. He brings the gratifying intelligence that Governor Ramsey has succeeded in making a most favorable treaty with the Chippewas at Pembina. The whole valley of the Red river of the North, a tract of country about three hundred miles from north to south, and one hundred and fifty miles from east to west, has been acquired for an annuity of ten thousand dollars per year, and which entirely ceases at the end of twenty years. The Indians receive thirty thousand dollars upon the ratification of the treaty to pay their debts and divide among their half-breed relatives."

The man that bet on the white chicken, when he saw the 'bird' likely to be whipped, cried out 'churra, for the *black* chicken, *as I said before!*"

"Hurra, for the Union, *as I said before!*" cries the Raleigh Standard, after having done its best to tear the venerable old fabric to pieces! Even South Carolina has turned a deaf ear to the glowing Democratic sympathy of the Standard, left it to make its own excuses, and back out the best way it can.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

New Printing Machine.—A new Printing Machine, called the Economic Press, has been constructed in London, for the "Weekly Times," which seems likely to meet a desideratum long felt to exist among Printers, viz: cheapness and rapidity. It is capable of giving 600 to 1000 impressions per hour, and the machine will cost but $500 or $600. It is thus described:

Upon a frame of which the Lilliputian dimensions are seven feet by three feet, entitling it to the name of portable, requiring no pit, and removable with less inconvenience than the common hand press, are a series of mechanical combinations producing with facility a register equal to that of the platten machine, and far superior as regards the delicacy of impression. The machine is of double-crown size, and a man can with the greatest ease, take off from 600 to 700 impressions per hour; and if steam power be substituted, 1,000 impressions can be obtained without the slightest risk of impediment.

More than this, where the machines in use that are capable of the same amount of work in the same time cost from 400*l.* to 500*l.*, the one before us will involve a cost of little more than a fourth of that amount, the expense of working by steam being far less in proportion, inasmuch as one engine of two-horse power will drive four, or even six, machines.

SMALL HORSES.

The *arguments* may all be in favor of great size, but the *facts* are all the other way. Large horses are more liable to stumble and be lame than those of the middle size. They are clumsy and cannot fill themselves so quick. Overgrown animals of all descriptions are less useful in most kinds of business and less hardy than those of a smaller size. If theory is to be resorted to in order to determine such questions, we suggest to the lovers of overgrown animals, the following: The largest of any class are unnatural growth. They have risen above the usual mark, and it costs more to keep them in position, than it would were they on a level with their species. "Follow nature," is a rule not to be forgotten by farmers. Large men are not the best for business; large cows are not the best for milk; large oxen are not the best for travelling; large hogs are not the hogs to fatten best; and large hens are not the best to lay eggs. Extremes are to be avoided. We want well formed animals rather than such as have large bones. Odd as it may seem to the theorist, short-legged soldiers are better on a march, and the officers say they endure hardships longer than those of longer limbs. On choosing a horse, take care by all means that his hind legs are short. If they are long and split apart like a pair of dividers, never inquire the price of the horse dealer; run for your life, and make no offer that can be taken up. Horses that are snug built are not always fast travellers. It is no easy matter to select a horse that is perfect in all points. Snug and tough horses are not fast on the road. The fastest trotters are not made for very hard service.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1851.

STATISTICS OF WAGONS.—We are indebted to Mr. Rose, of the Plank Road Office, for the following statement, showing a very large increase of the number of vehicles passing the Toll Gate for six months of this year over the corresponding six months of last year:—

Comparative Table, shewing the number of Wagons and other vehicles passing the Toll Gate, on Haymount, F. & W. Plank Road, for the 6 months ending Oct. 1, 1850, *and Oct.* 1, 1851:

	1850	1851
April,	647	1124
May,	794	872
June,	629	594
July,	589	749
Aug.,	666	1038
Sept.,	720	1224
	4045	5601

THE WILMINGTON RAIL ROAD.—By the Report of Gen. McRae, President of the Company, we obtain further particulars than those furnished by the Report of the Auditing Committee, which we published. For instance, under the head of expenditures ($277,255 20,) over $50,000 were paid for new Locomotives and Cars, to meet the wants of the increasing travel and transportation of the road, and for the thorough repair, or rather renewal, of the Steamer Vanderbilt. The company has never been in as good condition to carry on its operations as at present. 14 miles of the road remain to be relaid with heavy iron, which is daily expected. Still another locomotive has been ordered, besides one now in process of construction in the shops at Wilmington.

Every one who has travelled over the road will acknowledge the justice of the following remarks of the President:—

"The Road, so far as it has been relaid, compares favorably with the best roads in our country, and instead of the complaints and denunciations of travellers which have been heaped upon us for years without stint, and which were to some extent deserved when our old flat bar road was in use, we hear from all, commendation and praise for the ease and speed with which they are transported over our line."

Elections took place in Louisiana and Mississippi on Monday last; in New York, New Jersey and Wisconsin, on Tuesday; in Maryland on yesterday; and will take place in Massachusetts and Michigan on Monday next. We may expect to hear from some of them in time for our next paper.

MR. GORRELL'S ADDRESS.—We have received copies of the Address delivered by RALPH GORRELL, Esq. of Greensborough, before the two Literary Societies of Davidson College, at the Annual Commencement on the 13th of August last—a neatly printed pamphlet issued from the office of the Greensborough Patriot. The Register appropriately says of it,—

"We do not know when we have perused any literary production, from which we have derived greater gratification. The subject of the address is:—"*The influence of Educated men upon Society;*" and in pointing out where that influence may be best exerted, the able and patriotic Author shows the great wants of our State in the way of improved means of commerce and travel, in improved modes of agriculture, in popular education, and in staying the tide of emigration."

GRESHAM'S HOTEL, WELDON, N. C.—We have not been requested to call attention, editorially, to Mr. Gresham's advertisement, and therefore we do it the more readily, for the purpose of saying, that in no Hotel in North Carolina did we ever find neater and better accommodations than at Guion's, at Raleigh, whilst Mr. and Mrs. Gresham superintended it (a remark which will not less apply to the same Hotel as now conducted by Mr. Guion himself,) and at the Henderson Hotel, which they subsequently kept. In our endeavor last Summer, with a large party of fellow travellers, to find Gresham's Hotel at Weldon, we made a woful mistake by getting into Whitfield's. Those who wish to find Gresham, when the cars arrive after night, should be careful to go ten steps beyond the glare of lights from the Hotel which stands immediately by the side of the cars.

CHANGE.—We are requested by Dr. Thos. E. Powe to state, that proposals to construct the Cheraw and Anson Plank Road will be received till the 18th inst., instead of the 20th, as heretofore advertised.

FREE BLACKS.—The Raleigh Register, in contemplation of the natural effect of legislation in the free States, to drive thence the free blacks, anticipates that they will endeavor to find homes in the Slave States, and calls upon the Magistrates strictly to enforce the laws against such immigration. Whilst we are not of those who are inclined to adopt harsh measures against those of that class of people who were born within our State, and have continued to reside here, we heartily concur with the Register, that every consideration of justice to ourselves demands that none should be allowed to come here from other States, and especially from the free States. The strictest watch should be kept in every county, and prompt measures taken to enforce the law in this respect. If necessary, let the County Courts offer a reward for every offending immigrant.

A fire broke out in an out-building used as the Laundry of the Greensborough Female Methodist College, on the 29th ult., which damaged the building and contents to the amount of five or six hundred dollars.

KOSSUTH.—Reliable letters from Europe received by late arrivals in this country throw a good deal of doubt and suspicion upon the conduct and movements of this celebrated Hungarian exile.

He has taken it into his head that through his instrumentality a general revolution is to be brought about in continental Europe, —that his appointed mission is to give freedom to the world! And accordingly he wished to use the U. S. frigate Mississippi, (which had been generously sent to bring him to this country,) to further his purposes, by landing him at various ports in France, England, &c. And because the commander of the Mississippi preferred to obey the orders of his government, which were simply to afford the exile a free and honorable passage to the United States, rather than the unreasonable demands of Kossuth, the latter insulted him, and avowed his intention to "leave the ship at the first port at which it might stop." He did accordingly leave it at Gibraltar.

The determination of Capt. Long, of the Mississippi, was perfectly correct. Even if he had had no orders to the contrary, he should not have made an American frigate the medium of conveying to a European port a man whose avowed object was to stir up the people amongst whom he was introduced to rebellion against their government. His conduct at Marseilles was a sufficient warning against such a course. There, through the intercession of the U. S. Consul, he and his followers were permitted to land, though they had not the passports which are always required to admit foreigners into France. And this permission was granted upon the personal pledge of our Consul that there should be no public demonstration or disturbance.—When the French government refused him permission to travel through France, he forgot this pledge of the Consul, and published an excited letter against the French government, the Consul, and Capt. Long, and a seditious proclamation "to the Democracy of Marseilles."

It is now doubted whether he has any intention to come to this country at all, because it is too far from the field of his intended revolutionary operations. It is stated that "Capt. Long entreated Kossuth not to compromise the United States flag by issuing manifestos and exciting the people. But little attention, however, was paid to the request. Kossuth makes no secret of his intention being to raise funds in England and France, for the purpose of attacking Austria and revolutionizing Europe; and it was this avowed intention which induced the French authorities to refuse him permission to enter Marseilles. He assumes the air of a conqueror—not of an exile. The Mississippi will wait at Gibraltar till Kossuth is heard from in England, when, if he desires to come here, she will convey him; and if not, she will remain at her station. He will only visit this country, however, to raise the means for prosecuting his revolutionary project, and not to make it his residence."

We are inclined to hope that these developements have come in time to prevent our Northern people from making themselves ridiculous by excessive parade over the distinguished exile, should he come to this country. Patriot though he may be, his recent conduct shows that he is imperious and exacting, and bent upon revolutionary schemes in which the people of the United States can of right have no participation. We confess that we look upon his probable advent here with concern. We have already far too much revolutionary feeling at home, to need or to desire any more of it. No project of invasion, of revolution, of unwarrantable interference with the rights of other governments, can be started here, that will not find plenty of reckless adventurers, ready to engage in a crusade for its accomplishment. The peace of the country and of the world, is the least consideration with such men. They hope to profit by commotion, by war, by piracy, by any thing rather than by peace and order, and by their best support, honest labor. To such men, here comes a leader, a distinguished general, a patriot, exiled from his own country, with a bold avowal of his intention to revolutionize,—not a province of Spain, or of Mexico,—but Europe! There is no calculating the mischief that such a man may do, even supposing that he confines his benevolent schemes to Europe, and should not find anything in our own country which he may imagine stands in need of his revolutionary aid. The policy of our country is peace and quiet; as free from impertinent interferences as from entangling alliances with other nations. And he is no friend to our free institutions who disturbs our proper progress by involving us in either the one or the other.

We have felt it our duty to speak thus on this subject, contrary to all our preconceived feelings of admiration for the Hungarian Patriot, whilst he was in his own country, at the head of his own people, battling for the rights of man. He now assumes a different and a dangerous position, and we would not have our people involve themselves and their country in his dangerous schemes.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE SURRENDERED.—Henry, a fugitive slave belonging to Dr. Duvall of Maryland, was surrendered at Harrisburg, Pa. on the 1st inst. No disposition to violate the law was manifested, nor was any excitement produced.

LARGE DAMAGES.—McCormick, whose reaping machines exhibited at the World's Fair received so much praise, has been awarded $17,000 damages against a firm in New York for infringement upon his patent.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer Franklin arrived at New York on Sunday, with Liverpool dates to the 21st ult.

Cotton had declined an ⅛d. Flour had also declined.

Kossuth had not arrived in England.

It is stated that affairs at Paris look threatening.

A terrible explosion of a powder magazine occurred at Krems on the 15th ult., by which many lives were lost.

DIPLOMATIC RUMORS.—The Telegraph sends over the country just now several rumors, important if true.

One that the Austrian Minister has demanded his passports; another that he has declared his determination to do so when Kossuth arrives.

Another that Mr. Rives, U. S. Minister to France, has been recalled, (if so, no doubt at his own request.)

Mr. Forward has received his recall as Minister to Denmark, and is expected at home in a few days.

Sir Henry Bulwer, it is said, will not return to his post of Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, at Washington.

A BASE SENTIMENT.—We have not seen the speech delivered at the Locofoco Meeting at Tammany Hall, New York, on the 22d ult. by Mr. Forney, Editor of the Pennsylvanian, the leading Locofoco paper in Philadelphia; but the Raleigh Register quotes from it the following passage:—

"*I have no hesitation in deliberately announcing this as my doctrine,* THAT I HAD RATHER VOTE FOR THE WORST DEMOCRAT THAT EVER LIVED THAN THE BEST WHIG THAT EVER LIVED. *If that doctrine had been followed,* THE WHIGS WOULD NOT HAVE TAKEN YOUR SPOILS AS THEY HAVE DONE FOR THE LAST TWO OR THREE YEARS."

In all our experience we do not remember to have known a baser sentiment avowed—one more imbued with the very worst spirit of Locofocoism—one that sinks all considerations of personal and political integrity, of decency, of honor and honesty, of patriotism, in the sordid consideration of "THE SPOILS," which the speaker appears to consider as the property of the Locofoco party—"*your* spoils." And men entertaining such sentiments are recognised as leaders of the Locofoco party, which, in conclave assembled, received such an infamous avowal without any marks of disapprobation!

This man Forney is a candidate for the important office of Clerk of the House of Representatives of the ensuing Congress. May we not hope that there will be found in his party enough of decency to rebuke such a sentiment by giving an overwhelming majority to some one else? One of his party must be elected, but let it be one who has the feelings of a man.

In the Observer of Thursday last, we copied from the Wilmington Journal, its account of the Tammany Hall Ratification meeting, held on the 22d ult. We were glad to do so, because the resolutions, *as far as the Journal gave them*, were sound on the compromise question. We had not the proceedings at hand at the moment to see whether the spirit of the meeting and its action, were fairly presented by the two resolutions furnished by the Journal. We have since seen that the meeting adopted the following, in addition to the resolutions published by the Journal:—

"Resolved, That we hail with delight the recent *Democratic* victories achieved by COBB in Georgia, BIGLER in Pennsylvania, FOOTE in Mississippi, and WOOD in Ohio, and we rejoice that the patriotic people of these States have *thus* evinced their determination *to stand upon the established principles of the Democratic faith, a strict construction of the Constitution, and a faithful adherence to the laws.*"

To say nothing of the impudent claim here set up, of "Democratic victories" by Cobb in Georgia and Foote in Mississippi, (when it is well known that nearly all the whigs and but a small portion of the democrats contributed to the gaining of these victories,) we wish to show what sort of a man is this Mr. Wood of Ohio, whose election is "hailed with delight" by a meeting whose orthodoxy on the Southern question is endorsed by the Wilmington Journal. In his Inaugural Address last winter, Gov. Wood thus summed up his principles:

"I sum them up, as far as they regard the great questions at issue, thus: Essential modification or repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, as barbarous and utterly unworthy of civilized legislation; no extension of slavery; immediate abolition in the District of Columbia."

No wonder that the Journal pursued its usual policy in this instance, of suppressing all that is calculated to enlighten its readers as to the actual state of its party at the North.

BOTH SIDES.—The Locofocos of Virginia have nominated for Governor, Joseph Johnson, and for Lieut. Governor, Shelton F. Leake. They were both in Congress when the Oregon bill with the Wilmot Proviso in it was passed—the bill which received the official sanction of President Polk. Johnson voted *for* the bill, and Leake *against* it. Leake made a speech against the bill, pronouncing it "a firebrand thrown into the House," a restriction of the limits of slavery which "the South could not and would not submit to," a bill which "seemed to have converted the house into a magnificent abolition society," &c. &c.

The Locofocos are making soundness on the subject of Southern rights the test in the ensuing election, and have judiciously put up one man on each side of the question. If a Whig had given such a vote as that of Johnson, he would be called an abolitionist.

TELEGRAPH SUIT.—Judges Grier and Kane, of the U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia, have decided the suit between the proprietors of the Morse and Bain lines of Telegraph. We learn from the Register, that "the opinion sustains Morse's patent in every particular, and decides that he was the inventor of the art of telegraphing by means of electro-magnetism, and as such is entitled to protection; and that the Bain line infringes upon his claims. The Court directed a decree and injunction to be prepared by the complainant's counsel in accordance with the prayer of the Bill."

OPERATIONS OF THE MINT.—The coinage for the month of October has been large, amounting to $5,286,375. Of this amount, $5,231,019 are in gold—$48,700 in silver—$6,650 in copper. $4,670,000 of gold bullion were deposited in the Mint during October, from California—$75,000 from all other places.

EMIGRANTS TO AFRICA.—The barque Morgan Dix, sailed from Baltimore on the 1st inst., with 153 colored emigrants, who are sent out by the American Colonization Society. The emigrants are manumitted slaves from the States of North Carolina and Virginia.

IMMIGRANTS.—From the 1st of Jan'y to the 31st ult. the immense number of 251,920 foreign immigrants have arrived at the port of New York.

On the 1st of January the Charlotte Journal is to be discontinued, and a new paper called the North Carolina Whig is to be published by Mr. Holton, and edited by A. C. Williamson, Esq. The new paper will be among the largest in the State, with new type.

We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. Stringer & Townsend, for the November No. of the International Magazine.

Millard Fillmore is the most popular personage now that belongs to the Whig party. He is one of the best Presidents that we have ever had since the days of Washington, and he is now the choice of two-thirds of the Whigs for the next Presidency. He has been the President of the people, and not of a faction.

Connersville (Ind.) Times.

The "North Carolina Reader" is the title of a well-printed octavo volume of some three hundred and fifty pages, from the press of *Lippincott, Grambo, & Co.*, Philadelphia. We have given the work a cursory perusal, and can cordially commend it, not merely to parents and tachers in North Carolina, as a school book, but to the general reader. The plan of the work is novel. While it modestly purports to be a school reader, it embraces an amount of historical and other information relative to the State of North Carolina which can be found in no other single volume—indeed, it would require diligent research into many volumes to come at it. It is a work which every intelligent gentleman in North Carolina will procure, and readers in every part of the country who wish to possess a well-written book, embracing a perspicuous account of the history, present condition, and resources of that noble old State, with selections from her best speakers and writers, should not fail to place it in their libraries. In addition to what pertains to the State, there are chronological and other tables highly useful for reference.—*Washington City Christian Statesman.*

SPECIAL TERMS.

Gov. Reid has appointed the following Judges, to hold Special Terms of the Superior Courts:

Judge Caldwell, Buncombe, first Monday in December, 1851.

Judge Ellis, Moore, fourth Monday in November, 1851.

Judge Battle, Wake, second Monday in January, 1852.

Judge Dick, Randolph, third Monday in January, 1852.—*Raleigh Register.*

John N. Long, who was convicted of passing counterfeit money, at the term of Superior Court held for Guilford last week, was sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes, stand in the pillory one hour, and be imprisoned nine months;—the punishment of whipping and pillory was inflicted on Saturday evening.

Moses Deen, who was found guilty of negro stealing, appealed to the Supreme Court.

The trial of Weaver, implicated with Deen, was removed to Rockingham; and we have just heard from the court in that county, that Weaver was put upon his trial and acquitted; but was immediately bound to Forsyth to be tried as accessory in the same case.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

The Cotton Crop.—The following is an extract of a letter from a highly respectable planter in Darlington District S. C:

"The estimate of the injury by the frost to the cotton crop is 10 per cent., on some of the River crops, 15 per cent. The latter is the estimate of my own by a planting friend, who rode over it with me on the 25th inst., say 15 to 20 per cent. Since then we have had ice, which is uncommon in this month."

A Contrast.—The conduct of the people and authorities of Havana, on hearing that the Spanish Consul's office at New Orleans had been attacked and his papers destroyed, was in honorable contrast to that popular outrage. Americans at Havana were secure, and they knew and felt so. The Captain General wisely took such precautionary measures as were necessary, and orders were issued to treble the city guard, and to shoot down the first man who should be seen to molest an American. So says a correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce.

Nathan Sargent has been appointed by the President, Register of the Treasury, in the place of Townsend Haines, resigned.

Ohio.—The Ohio Statesman publishes official returns of the recent election from most of the counties, and states that Wood's (Dem.) majority for Governor will be between 25,000 and 30,000. The Free Soil candidate for Governor (Lewis) receives in the State about 16,000 votes. The Free Soilers elect nothing except one Senator and two Representatives.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 31.

Escape of a Fugitive—More excitement at Syracuse, &c.—A fugitive slave, the wife of a free colored man residing in this city, yesterday received warning that the U. S. Marshal had a warrant for her arrest, when she immediately fled towards Canada. It has caused great excitement among the colored population and the white aiders and abettors in the resistance of the fugitive slave law. A large placard has been posted on the principal corners of the streets, warning all fugitives to be on the look out for kidnappers. The Marshal has issued orders to have them removed.

The grand jury have indicted James Lear, of Missouri, and Marshal Allen, for attempting to kidnap the slave Jerry, who was forcibly rescued from the possession of the Marshal.

A Disgrace to the U. S. Senate.—Bad as Seward of New York has been regarded by all good men, his recent capers at Auburn render him still more detestable. On the trial of the Syracuse Outrage, Judge Conkling, after binding over the rioters for trial, administered some salutary advice to "higher law" rebels and fanatics—the more effective as it proceeds from a source which former proceedings indicated to be rather in sympathy with abolitionism. In connection with this action, the monstrous fact appeared that William H. Seward, who represents New York in the U. S. Senate, went bail for all the prisoners, and took occasion to remark that he "did not suppose that such an act could be regarded as a recognition of the moral obligation of the Fugitive Slave Law."—*R. Enq.*

Charge of Judge McLean—The charge of Judge McLean to the grand jury of the U. S. Circuit Court for Ohio, at the late October term, is published in the Cincinnati Gazette of the 31st ult. It relates entirely to the expeditions against Cuba, of which the learned Judge says "There never was an invasion among civilized nations, more atrocious and less excusable."

A Fox's Revenge.—The Rev. J. Murray, in his work on Creation, tells the following story:

"An old and respectable man of the county of Montgomery, used frequently to relate an anecdote of a circumstance which he saw. In his youth he resided on the banks of the Hudson river. One day he went to a bay on the river in order to shoot ducks or wild geese. When he came to the river he saw six geese beyond shot. He determined to wait for them to approach the shore. While sitting there, he saw a fox come down to the shore and stand some time and observe the geese. At length he turned and went into the woods, and came out with a very large bunch of moss in his mouth. He then entered the water very silently, sank himself, and then keeping the moss above the water, himself concealed, he floated among the geese. Suddenly one of them was drawn under the water, and the fox soon appeared on the shore with the goose on his back. He ascended the bank and found a hole, made by the tearing up of a tree. This hole he cleared, placed in the goose, and covered it with great care, strewing leaves over it. The fox then left; and while he was gone, the hunter unburied the goose, closed the hole, and resolved to await the issue.

"In about half an hour the fox returned with another in company. They went directly to the place where the goose had been buried, and threw out the earth. The goose could not be found. They stood regarding each other for some time, when suddenly the second fox attacked the other most furiously, as if offended by the trick of his friend. During the battle he shot them both."

A French Juggler came near falling a sacrifice to the superstition and ignorance of some of the peasantry of France. On the occasion of a grand ball given upon his estate, he lighted the colored lamps with which his park was decorated with a piece of ice. Some time afterward, as some workmen were blasting rocks near his chateau, he exploded one a mile distant with the aid of a wire and an electric spark. Of course it was soon believed, far and wide, that he was in league with the Evil One. And when, a few days afterward, the cholera appeared in the locality, it was unanimously attributed to this devil's emissary. His chateau was about to be mobbed, when he ran off to Paris to escape their vengeance.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 6.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	12 a 13
Ditto, apple,	50 a 52	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	13½ a 14	Molasses,	26 a 27
Bagging,	12½ a 18	Nails, cut,	4 a 4½
Cotton,	7 a 7⅞	Oats,	45 a 50
Corn,	80 a 90	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	10 a 11	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2¼	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 40 a 1 45
Feathers,	32 a 35	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	1 05 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	85 a 90
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	a 50
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	a 20
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	none		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6¼ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

COTTON.—On yesterday, the market for cotton showed a considerable advance; a few sales as high as 7⅞ to 7¾. But those prices not being sustained to-day, we quote as above.

FLOUR—Continues at full quotations.

CORN—Still in demand.

TURPENTINE—has declined 5 cts. on the bbl. Yellow and Virgin Dip sells at $2. No. 3 Rosin 65. 300 barrels Spirits sold at 25½ to 26½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon—hams 13, shoulders 11, sides 12 cts. Corn 55. Meal scarce at 85. Hay 80 to 85 per 100. Lard 11½ to 12. Turpentine has declined 5 cts. per bbl.—sells at 2 30 to 2 35 Soft; and Hard 1 35. Spirits 29. Rosin 95. Nothing doing in Timber.

At New York, on Saturday, cotton declined ¼. On Monday, after the arrival of the Franklin, it was very heavy. Middling Uplands 8¼. Sales of last week 10,000 bales.

At New Orleans, good middling cotton 7½.—Sales of last week 35,000 bales; of the month 140,000 bales.

At Charleston, the cotton market is in a depressed condition. Small sales at 7 to 8¼.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 1—Brig Forrester, from Richmond, Me.; Schr Wm H Howard from Little River. 2—Schrs Jonas Smith and Ira Brewster from New York. 3—Schr Glass Blower from Charleston.

MARRIED,

In Chatham county, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Limeberry, Mr. HENRY C. LUTHER to Miss ELIZABETH J. YEARGAN. Also, on the 26th ult., by the same, Mr. JAMES PACE to Miss ELIZABETH HACKNEY, daughter of Daniel Hackney, Esq.

Near Rockford, on the 17th ult., by N. H. Blackwood, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH PHILIPS, aged 85 years, to Mrs. NANCY SHIMALT, aged 53.

DIED,

In Salem, on the 25th ult., JOHN HENRY SHULTS, in the 63d year of his age.

In Davidson county, on the 25th ult., Rev'd JOHN RICH, of the M. E. North Carolina Conference, aged 36 years.

Another Revolutionary Soldier Gone.

Died, in the vicinity of Asheville, N. C., on the 19th ult., after a short illness, Mr. SAM'L PATTON, aged 94 years. This venerable man was an actor in the stirring scenes that 'tried men's souls.'

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 3—Str Rowan, with Ben Berry in tow, and goods for J W Powers, C Benbow, B Rose & Son, P Montague, T S Lutterloh, J W & C J Hooker, D Murphy, C Dewey, R D Golding, M McKinnon, D G Bodenhamer, J B Troy, Jr. H & E J Lilly, W H Lutterloh, Cedar Falls Manuf Co, J & T Waddill, Ray & Pearce, Isaac Long, Willkings & Co, F Fries, R D McNeill, J M Palmer, A C Freeman, D & W McLaurin.

☞ *To Advertisers.*—Many advertisements are handed in at this office, on Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning, after the forms are made up, and part of the papers printed off. This often happens in cases where the advertisement was actually written during the preceding week, but still oftener where it might as well have been so written. It subjects us to much inconvenience to take out matter from the form to put such advertisements in, though our desire to oblige induces us to encounter that inconvenience. It may not be considered, however, by the advertiser, that if he waits until after the paper has gone to press, his advertisement necessarily fails to meet the eyes of a considerable number of our readers.

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold, at the Market House, on Monday, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock,

One Negro Man.
Five Shares Henrietta Steam Boat Stock.
Three " " " "
Six " F. & W. Plank Road "
Three " Bank of Fayetteville "

1t] A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

COME in to the Cheap Store, North side of Hay street, one door above the corner, and buy new Dry Goods. Also, Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps—great variety.

ISAAC DODD.

Nov. 4, 1851. 37-tf

Brussels and other Carpetings,

Hearth Rugs, Druggets, Crumb-Cloths, Piano and Table Covers. For sale by

STARR & WILLIAMS.

Nov. 5, 1851. 37-tf

To Plank Road Contractors.

THE undersigned is authorized to let to contract the first seven sections of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road, extending from Fayetteville to McArthur's Creek, 7 miles. The reports and estimates of the Engineer can be seen, by calling on the Sec'y, Jno. M. Rose. Applications must be made very soon.

JNO. A. WILLIAMS, Pres't.

Nov. 6, 1851. 37-tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

WE have just received a large and well selected Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, which we offer for sale very low by wholesale or retail.

Country Merchants and all others wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine our stock at No. 10 Green street.

LAWRENCE & TROY.

Nov. 5, 1851. 37-4t

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

WE have now on hand a large and good assortment of all articles in this line, and we intend to keep on hand constantly a good assortment of articles, so as to be able to supply all orders from Families in town or country. Send in your orders, and if we do not suit you in quality or price, then we will make it all right.

LAWRENCE & TROY.

Nov. 5, 1851. 37-4t

More New Goods.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

WE have just received the following articles, which we offer for sale very low:

Mess Pork. No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, in half and whole bbls.
A few quintals of dry Cod Fish.
Soda, Butter, and Water Crackers.
Pick Nick, Lemon and Sugar do.
Tobacco, Snuff, Sugar, Salt, Iron, &c.

LAWRENCE & TROY.

Nov. 5, 1851. 37-4t

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, Patent Balances, Pot Ware, Upper and Sole Leather, for sale by

LAWRENCE & TROY.

Nov. 5, 1851. 37-4t

WELDON HOTEL,

Weldon, N. C.

THE subscriber, who kept the Rail Road Hotel in North Carolina last year, having taken the above house, formerly Spruill's, and for several years past kept by Mr. W. T. Whitfield, who now keeps the new Hotel in Weldon, and having had the house thoroughly renovated, and supplied with new Beds, Bedding and Furniture, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that his house is now open for the reception of Rail Road passengers, and others who may favor him with a call.

Supper, including the best Oysters received daily from Portsmouth, Va., will always be found ready on the table on the arrival of the Cars.

The Weldon Hotel is in the rear of the other house, and is, therefore, although within a few yards of the Rail Road, almost entirely cut off from the view of the Passengers, by that house, and the Southern Ticket Office. Passengers have to pass by, and almost over the steps of that house to get to that of the subscriber; and to prevent Passengers, the Ladies, particularly strangers, from being deterred from crossing the street over to his house, in the night, or in bad weather, they are earnestly requested to inquite of the Passengers, on the Boats or Cars, who have stopped at his house, as to its quality and standing as a Hotel, whether they have met with nicer Beds, or a better Table, South or North, where there is not a good City Market. He is determined to keep his house equal to the best and second to none.

The Ticket Office for Baltimore by way of Petersburg, Richmond, Washington City, &c. is in his house. The Ticket Office for Baltimore, by way of the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road, and the Bay Line, is in Mr. Whitfield's house; but the Proprietors of either house will procure Tickets for the Passengers from the other Office, while they are at supper.

JAMES GRESHAM.

Weldon, Nov. 4, 1851. 37-1m