

From the Raleigh Register.
GLORIOUS WHIG MEETING IN GRANVILLE.

Pursuant to notice, previously given, a large number of the Whigs of Granville assembled in the Court House, in the town of Oxford, on Tuesday, the 4th of November, when, on motion of Dr. J. R. Herndon, Edmund Townes, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Joseph J. Davis appointed Secretary.

Hon. R. B. Gilliam stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments and wishes of the Whigs of Granville, in connection with the Presidential and State elections to be held next year. He held in his hands resolutions for discussion before the meeting, which he believed would meet with the approbation of the entire party. If there were any who could not approve of them, he wished them to come forward and say so. He wanted a fair and full expression of the will of the meeting. The resolutions approved of Fillmore's Administration of the government; on this point he thought there could be no difference of opinion. The administration, by the firm, decided and unwavering stand that it had taken on the side of the Constitution and the Union, entitled itself to the hearty approval of the whole Whig party. It had been a National Administration—regardless of section. Millard Fillmore had shown, not by promises—but by words—not by professions—but by his conduct—by facts about which we cannot be mistaken—that he is the President, not of a section—not of the North—not of the South—but of the whole Country. His patriotism is above question—his administration has been wise—he is honest, faithful, capable and true!

Mr. G. thought it unnecessary to speak of William A. Graham, to the Whigs of Granville. They all knew him—knew his honesty, integrity, worth and high talents. He had held responsible stations in and out of the State, and had always proved himself equal and more than equal to the duties imposed and responsibilities incurred by them. Fillmore and Graham were statesmen without fear and without reproach.

Mr. G. concurred with the recommendations of the Whigs of Guilford, in regard to the State Convention. He recommended union and harmony in the ranks.

He hoped the resolutions would be unanimously adopted, but if there were any who dissented, he wished them to state their dissent.

The resolutions, as follows, were then read and unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That the Whigs of Granville, impressed with the importance to the whole country, of the next elections that are to be held in this State, and in view of the absolute necessity for a complete organization of the WHIG PARTY, to secure success, do approve, most cordially, the recommendation of their brethren of Guilford county, that a convention of the Whigs of this State, be held in the Town of Greensborough, or such other place as may be agreed on.

2. Resolved, That whilst we are determined to do our whole duty in the coming State and National elections, fraught, as they will be, with so much, either of good or ill to the country, yet we would appeal most earnestly, to our Whig friends throughout the State, to forget all past differences, to discard all local and personal prejudices, and meet on the same ground, and rally as one man around that banner, which they have so often in times past carried forward to victory.

3. Resolved, That in the Administration of the General Government, MILLARD FILLMORE has displayed a degree of firmness and moral courage, amidst all the difficulties and embarrassments which have surrounded him, and a patriotic devotion to the laws and Constitution, that eminently entitle him to the confidence and support of the whole nation.

4. Resolved, That the prompt manner in which he has executed the laws, in those emergencies which have already arisen, and his firm and resolute purpose, repeatedly expressed, to maintain the supremacy of those laws, and to preserve inviolate, the national faith, in every emergency which may hereafter occur, without fear or favor, point him out as THE MAN for the crisis; and we do firmly believe that the good of the country demands his re-election.

5. Resolved, That knowing, as we well do, the eminent ability, high and inflexible integrity, great personal worth, and the many private virtues of the Honorable WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, it affords us the highest gratification to unite with the Whigs of other sections of the Union in recommending him, as qualified in every respect for the office of Vice President. And we do pledge to his nomination for that high office our most zealous and hearty support.

6. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint one hundred delegates to attend the Whig Convention in behalf of the Whigs of Granville.

After the resolutions were adopted, loud calls from all parts of the Court room were made for Henry W. Miller, Esq., who responded, as he always does, with a strong and able speech, pressing the claims of Fillmore and Graham. In substance:

Mr. Miller said, the resolutions met his most fervent approval. No man, in the performance of his public duty, could have displayed more moral courage, greater decision of character, and stronger devotion to the laws and constitution of the country than had marked the course of Mr. Fillmore since he became President. Such had been his patriotic sacrifice of all personal considerations for the good of the whole Union, that he was entitled, richly entitled to the full confidence of his friends, and he had commanded to a great extent the admiration of his political opponents.

In 1848 he was denounced by the leaders and presses of the Democratic party as an Abolitionist, and the people of the South were appealed to, to reject him as one who would sacrifice their rights. But he had, by his fearless and patriotic course, refuted all such charges, falsified all such predictions. At the death of Gen. Taylor, the country was on the eve of civil war. Texas was preparing to invade New Mexico, and the latter had resolved to repel such invasion. Had blood been shed no human foresight could have foretold the issue of such a conflict. Mr. Fillmore came into power. The compromise measures which were intended to pour oil on the troubled

waters of popular excitement were passed. He approved those measures in the face of violent opposition to some of them, from his own section. To those laws he has adhered, showing at all times and under all circumstances his readiness to have them executed and carried out in good faith. More particularly he has exhibited his devotion to right and justice, by his promptness, on all occasions, to execute the Fugitive Slave law, and enforce the constitutional guaranties of our people, though opposed, violently opposed, as he has been by the fiery malignity of faction and fanaticism. He has done his duty fearless of consequences to himself. He has looked higher than the rewards of personal or political popularity, far beyond the clamor of partisans. He has taken the great founders of the Republic for his guides, and RESOLVED TO DO RIGHT AT ALL HAZARDS, feeling that he is no patriot who is not ready and willing to sacrifice his own political prospects for the good of his country. Mr. M. then reviewed the course of the Administration in reference to our foreign relations. He spoke of the denunciation which had been heaped upon Mr. Fillmore for his exertions to suppress the recent unfortunate expeditions against Cuba. He had done nothing more nor less than his duty, than what the laws imperiously demanded of him. He had maintained in good faith our treaty stipulations with Spain. He pursued the policy which had governed every administration since the formation of the Government. Washington had avowed and acted on the same principles; Jefferson, who is claimed as the ablest exponent of the doctrines of the Democratic faith, did the same. In his message to Congress in 1806, he denounced the expedition of Miranda, which, though it resembled in most respects that of Lopez, was entitled to much more sympathy from our people. He openly proclaimed such expeditions against a friendly nation as violations of law, and "contrary to that good faith, which ought ever to be the rule of action, in public as well as in private transactions." Mr. Monroe was governed by the same policy, the same elevated principle towards Spain and her colonies. And had the enemies of Mr. Fillmore forgotten so soon the sentiments contained in the Proclamation of their once favorite leader, Van Buren, in opposition to the movements of those who, sympathizing with the Canadian patriots, threatened to invade that country? He warned them in the most emphatic terms against the legal consequences of such conduct. He told them that no matter to what condition they might be reduced, "they were not to expect the interference of the United States in any form on their behalf," but that they would "be left, reproached by every virtuous citizen, to be dealt with according to the policy and justice of that Government, whose dominions they had, in defiance of the known wishes and efforts of their own Government, and without the shadow of justification or excuse, nefariously invaded." Such was the language of his proclamation, and such was the spirit with which he rebuked and endeavored to check expeditions against the colonies of England. His course was approved by the entire Democracy. If he was right, how is it that Mr. Fillmore was wrong?—Did the strength and power of Britain furnish the reason for the policy in the one case, whilst in the other the weakness of Spain should justify the most nefarious violations of national faith and treaty obligations? It was no better than the principle which governed the pirate and the robber? It was a base and cowardly principle, and the awful judgment of Heaven would rest on that people who can so far forget right and justice and give themselves up to rapine and bloodshed? The course adopted by the President and his Cabinet was honorable to the nation, and should elicit the commendation of all who love peace, and detest the Panic faith and spirit of rapine which so frequently govern the conduct of Nations! Had he acted otherwise he would have been denounced by his adversaries as weak, pusillanimous, faithless to his trust, and regardless of his sacred obligations of his oath! He has been true to the laws, true to the character of his country, true to the rights of all sections; could anything more have been rightfully required of him? What man could have done more? He has carried us safely, thus far, through a fiery crisis. In the midst of difficulties and embarrassments which were pressing upon him, he has never faltered, never for a moment hesitated to encounter them with a bold heart and resolute purpose. Is not such a man worthy to be trusted? Could any one furnish stronger proof of his patriotism? Fanaticism may denounce such a man, faction may pour out upon him its forgotten abuse, but not until justice is evenged or discarded, will the gratitude of the wise and good cease to follow him! He may be defeated, but he will leave the impress of his firmness and patriotism on the age in which he has lived, and long after the party rancor of the day shall have passed away, will his administration be regarded as one of the brightest pages in the history of his country.

Mr. M. continued: He had but a few remarks to make on the Resolution expressing confidence in the ability and integrity of Wm. A. Graham. He was well known personally to those present, and he [Mr. M.] could say with sincerity that he did not believe the whole country could furnish a truer man and a firmer patriot, one who would fill the high office, for which he has been recommended by many who he has been recommended by many of his countrymen, with more credit to himself and honor to the nation. He had been often tried, and had never been found wanting. He was a patriot, every inch a patriot, with sagacity to see the right, and with the courage, in the face of every danger, to pursue it. He had never swerved from the straight path of duty to gain temporary popularity or political success, and should be elevated to the office of Vice President he will serve the country and not a party, go for the Union and not be the tool of faction or the representative of a section. He might appeal to the political opponents of Mr. G., for the truth of what he said. Is there one in the State who would not feel proud to see him honored by his countrymen? Are all the sentiments of a generous State pride, to be swallowed up in the vortex of an illiberal partizanship? He hoped not. He hoped the day had passed when North Carolina should feel too humble, to demand for her sons, whether they should be Whigs or Democrats, a just and fair participation in the honors of that Government, for the independence and glory of which, their fa-

ther's blood was shed as freely as that of any who went forth to battle in the days of the Revolution.

In conclusion, Mr. M., entreated the Whigs to throw aside all luke-warmness, and sectional bickerings, and rally around their time-honored banner. The approaching Presidential election would be one of the highest importance to the country, and especially to the South. If the great conservative spirit of the nation prevailed, peace, harmony, prosperity, confidence and national honor, and respect for the laws, would be re-established and secured, but should the demon of faction and fanaticism triumph, no man can foretell the awful consequences! He appealed to the friends of the Compromise to rally to the support of men, who sustained those great measures of peace. No true Whig could remain inactive under the present crisis of our national affairs. Let the whole party arouse themselves to action, let them go forward with resolute hearts, let their motto be: "Down with abolitionism, down with secession, a faithful adherence to, and execution of the Compromise in all its parts, and an unconquerable devotion to the constitution as it is, and the Union as it is!"—that constitution and Union which were gained by the trials and blood of the Revolution, which were rocked in their infancy by Washington and his coeers, and which are now gazed on, by the whole world, with an anxious solicitude that they may be perpetuated. Under this banner let the Whigs, let all true patriots fight. It is the cause of the country, the cause of free Government, and sooner or later, if good men do their duty, it will gain a permanent triumph, over that spirit of discord and fanaticism which threatens its destruction!

Mr. Miller having concluded, the meeting was briefly addressed by Dr. Herndon and Mr. Anis.

The Chairman appointed 100 delegates to the State Convention and the meeting adjourned.

EDMUND TOWNES, Chairman.
JOSEPH J. DAVIS, Secretary.

PUNCTUALLY.—There is much truth in the following idea from the Salem (Mass.) Observer, as we have found in the course of our experience; and as we believe was found by one greater than the Salem Observer or his Fayetteville namesake, viz: one Benjamin Franklin, who is said to have resorted to the same mode to ascertain whether men were worthy of credit or not. It is not an infallible rule of course, but when a man pays punctually for his newspaper, it is prima facie evidence that he may be relied on in larger transactions. So we have generally found, and have accordingly acted, and advised others to act in many individual cases which have come within our knowledge.

How to obtain Credit.—The Salem Observer says a young man, who had been in business two or three years, was in want of a small loan of money, from two to three hundred dollars. He made some inquiries, and was directed to a worthy citizen for the gentleman, and accordingly called on the following dialogue took place:

"Sir, do you take a newspaper?"

"Yes, sir, the Salem Observer."

"Very well; call on me in a day or two."

During the interval the gentleman called at the printing office, and inquired how that the applicant for the money had paid his newspaper bill punctually, when due.

On the young man calling on him at the time appointed, he said—

"You can have the money, sir, upon your note."

Bailed.—Thos. McLelland, charged with the murder of Joshua Bryan, recently in Bladen County, has been admitted to bail by the Magistrates.—Wil. Herald.

Killed.—We learn that week before last, a negro man the property of Hugh Simpson, Esq., was killed in a quarrel by two of Mr. Simpson's negroes in Bladen County. The negroes have been arrested, and are now in jail.—Id.

Negroes in Oregon.—There is a Territorial law in Oregon prohibiting the bringing or coming of negroes into the Territory. In a recent case against one Vanderpool, brought before Judge Nelson, this law was enforced, and the negro banished from the State.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1851.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.—We have copied, in another column, the proceedings of the Whigs of Granville, with a sketch of the admirable speeches of the Hon. ROBERT B. GILLIAM and HENRY W. MILLER, Esq. They are worthy of the reader's attention.

No call has yet been made for a meeting in this county, but we are requested to say, that Tuesday of December County Court, being the 2d day of the month, will be an appropriate day for a meeting; upon which the Whigs of the Town and County are requested to meet at the Town House, at 3 P. M. for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and for the appointment of two Delegates, to represent the State at large in the National Convention to be held next Spring for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

It is hoped that the importance of the occasion will draw forth a full meeting of the Whigs of Cumberland. The redemption of the State from its present attitude of Locofocoism, is of itself an object worthy of the most earnest efforts of all good Whigs. But even that sinks into insignificance, (on account of the limited power of the Executive officer of our State,) when compared with the great National blessing to be attained by the election of sound, patriotic, conservative Whigs, to fill the chief Executive offices of this broad Union; and the great National evil to be averted by the defeat of such "progressive democrats" as would involve us in wars with half the world by sanctioning filibustering expeditions against the dominions of other countries with which we are and ought to remain at peace. The disadvantages of having such men in power were apparent in the Mexican war, which never would have happened if Mr. CLAY had been elected President instead of Mr. Polk. The advantages of having such a sound man as Mr. FILLMORE are apparent in the averting of a war with Spain, which would inevitably have happened if the Administration had not taken the most earnest and effectual measures to put down the further progress of the piratical invasion of Cuba from our shores. The peace of the country and of the world may be, and is likely to be, involved in the event of our Presidential election. Let every man, therefore, who is disposed to avoid aggressive wars, and to maintain the quiet and peaceful march of our happy Union to greatness, bestir himself in favor of FILLMORE and GRAHAM. Especially let every Southern man, who feels duly grateful to the present Administration for the faithful enforcement of the Laws, on which the existence of the Union itself has depended, take care that it be not his fault, if that Administration be not sustained, and its existence continued for another term.

We would again respectfully urge upon the Whigs of neighboring counties to hold meetings during this and the ensuing month. And we hope we may be pardoned for suggesting, that the Delegates appointed to the State Convention be not trammeled with instructions to vote for this or that individual as the candidate for Governor. Some experience in our State Conventions has shown us the evil of such instructions, by which Delegates are sent, not to consult with other Whigs as to what is best, under a view of all the circumstances, to be done, but merely to record determinations formed upon local preferences, altogether irrespective of general popularity, and sometimes utterly at variance with all hopes of success. It is none of our purpose to object to Delegates understanding the wishes and preferences of their constituents, and if consistent with their opinion of the general good, (after consulting with their Whig brethren from other parts of the State,) sustaining those wishes and preferences by their votes.—That is all right and proper. But county nominations, and county instructions to Delegates, are calculated to forestall public opinion, to array the friends of different individuals against each other, to obstruct the selection of the best candidate, and to produce lukewarmness among the friends of those who are not nominated.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The trial of Daniel and James Butler, indicted for the killing of Thomas E. Richardson in September, 1850, (in which case, the Grand Jury found only a bill for manslaughter,) took place on Tuesday last, and occupied the entire day. After a patient and laborious investigation, the Jury brought into court about 12 o'clock at night a verdict of Not Guilty. For the State, J. G. Shepherd, Esq. (who had been assigned in consequence of the Solicitor being of counsel for the Defendants before his election to that office.) For the Defendants, Hon. Robert Strange and Wm. B. Wright, Esq.

Yesterday, Richard Jackson was put upon his trial for the killing of James Earksdale. At the time of our going to press the trial is progressing, and will occupy the greater part of to-day. For the State, Mr. Solicitor Strange, Messrs. Dobbin, Holmes, and W. Winslow. For the prisoner, Messrs. Haigh, Banks, J. Winslow and Reid.

The trial of David Jones, for beating a white woman named Gilly Pool, in August last, which is supposed to have taken her death a few weeks ago, will be held up immediately after the case of Jackson is disposed of.—The Grand Jury having found a true bill against him for Murder.

The Misdemeanor Docket will be taken up to-morrow.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—We copy from the Wilmington Herald an interesting Report of the President and Directors showing the state of the works on the rivers above this place.

We were requested by one of the Directors who was in this place yesterday, to state, that he is satisfied that the second paragraph of the Report is erroneous in its statement that "boats can readily pass from Fayetteville to Jones' Falls whenever they can pass the shallows below Fayetteville." The shoal three miles above Fayetteville is often impassable when boats can reach Fayetteville. And to remove that obstacle it is a part of the original plan of the Company to construct a dam and lock at or near that point.

COAL.—A beautiful specimen of Bituminous Coal, from a newly discovered deposit on the lands of Mrs. Taylor, on Deep River, has been left at this office. We learn that the lands have been purchased by a company of distinguished gentlemen of our own State, at \$21,000. We most heartily wish them golden returns.

The New York Election is still uncertain. The result can only be known by the official count.

In Louisiana, one Whig and three Locos elected to Congress. The Legislature is said to be Whig, with a U. S. Senator to elect.

In a postscript to a part of our last Tuesday's issue we announced the death of Mr. Hines, of which we had the melancholy intelligence by Telegraph. The following more particular notice is from the Register:—

DEATH OF HON. RICHARD HINES. It is with feelings of the most poignant regret that we have to record the death of the Hon. Richard Hines, which occurred in this City, on Monday afternoon last, after a lingering illness of several weeks. By the death of Mr. Hines, the State has been deprived of one of its purest and most prominent citizens, society of one of its most valuable members, and his family of one whose place cannot be filled. Endowed by nature with a clear head and a vigorous intellect—blending a decision of purpose with great kindness of heart and the most generous disposition, and firmness of principle with the utmost sincerity of feeling, he commanded respect and regard wherever he was known. Others have had a more brilliant career, but none in whom the mild and gentle virtues have shone more clearly, nor by whom they have been more steadily and effectively inculcated. He has gone down to the grave in the ripeness of manhood, and in the midst of his usefulness, leaving his family the proud inheritance of an unblemished name, and the encouraging example of an useful and honorable life.

Mr. Hines was a native of Edgecombe county, and represented in the 19th Congress the District of which Edgecombe then comprised a part. He was also for many years Chairman of the Whig Central Committee of the State.

Few men have passed through life more universally acceptable in all the various public and private stations which he was called to fill.

Mr. Hines was, we presume, about 60 years of age.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Dr. J. Kearney Rogers, a distinguished Physician, Gardiner Howland, a wealthy retired merchant, of the firm of G. & S. Howland, of New York, and the Rev. Dr. Crosswell, of the Episcopal Church, Boston, all died suddenly on Sunday last. Mr. Howland went home from Church, where the death of his friend Dr. Rogers was announced from the pulpit, and he fell and expired. Dr. Crosswell was taken sick in his pulpit, was carried home and died the same evening.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.—Gov. Reid has published a Statement of the Fall Distribution of this Fund, from which it appears that the sums assigned to the Counties in this part of the State are as follows:

Fall 1851.	Total for 1851.
Anson, \$1,811 54	\$1,828 62
Bladen, 882 10	1,364 08
Brunswick, 654 55	1,011 67
Clayton, 1,798 15	2,729 95
Columbus, 563 94	902 36
Cumberland, 1,949 53	3,012 91
Duplin, 1,222 33	1,888 87
Guilford, 2,933 70	3,141 00
Montgomery, 675 95	1,047 71
Moore, 910 78	1,453 84
New Hanover, 1,562 18	2,420 12
Randolph, 1,675 96	2,579 92
Richmond, 872 96	1,349 12
Robeson, 1,218 86	1,882 00
Sampson, 1,359 19	2,092 87
Stanly, 696 54	1,079 16

The whole amount distributed in the Spring was \$45,275 14. In the Fall, \$82,927. Total for the year \$128,102 14.

Of the operation of the School system in Guilford county, the Patriot says:—"The whole number of children, over 5 and under 21, in the county, as ascertained in January 1851, was 6,357. Of this number 3,776 received instruction in the Common Schools. Schools were kept some part of the year in every district except four, viz: No. 17, 31, 66 and 68. The average number of months taught was nearly four and a half.

"The County tax for the support of Schools for several years past has been 15 cents on the poll, and 7 cents on the \$100 valuation of land. The tax laid last year and collected the present, for School purposes, is 25 cents on the poll and 15 cents on the 100 valuation of land—which will give a largely increased amount in the ensuing Fall distribution."

MORE COTTON BURN.—The steamer Montgomery, with 2500 bales of cotton, was burnt near Vicksburg lately.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—On the 30th ult. Caravajal was still fighting in Matamoros, having been engaged since the 21st. He had taken the west side of the town, and was within four blocks of the Plaza, which was strongly fortified.

FROM EUROPE.—The Canada and Baltimore have arrived, the latter in 10 days and 19 hours, with Liverpool dates to the 29th ultimo.

Cotton had fallen another 1d. Kossuth and his family had arrived in England, and was received with great enthusiasm at Southampton. He delivered a speech in responding to one of welcome by the Mayor, and again spoke at great length at a banquet given to him by the Mayor. He afterwards went to London, where he declined a public dinner, for the reason that he desired to avoid any imputation of having mixed with any party.

Contradictory accounts are brought in relation to the alleged difficulties between Kossuth and the officers of the Mississippi. Some that there had been no quarrel, and others that Kossuth had challenged Capt. Long.

A rumor of the death of the Pope of Rome was discredited in Paris.

The President of France had at last succeeded in forming a Ministry, but it consists of men very little known to fame—M. Corbin, Minister of Justice; Turgot, Foreign Affairs; Girard, Public Instruction; Thorignie, Interior; Casablanca, Commerce; Lacrosse, Public Works; Gen. St. Arnaud, War; Forlout, Marine; Blondel, Finance.

The Duchess d'Angoulême died at Frohsdorf on the 19th ult., the anniversary of the execution of her mother, Maria Antoinette. She was in her 73d year, having been born on the 18th of Dec. 1778.

FROM THE WILMINGTON COMMERCIAL. CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT. PITTSBORO, Nov. 7th, 1851. To the Stockholders of the C. F. and D. R. Nav. Company. GENTLEMEN: The undersigned Board of Directors of your Company, having within a few days past visited the work at different points on the Cape Fear, beg leave to submit the following brief statement of its progress and present condition. In doing this, while they regret the anticipations of the friends of the work of its being entirely finished by the 1st of January next, will not be realized, they are yet gratified to be able to assure you, that it is in a state of great forwardness.

It may not be improper to call your attention to the fact, that the great obstacles to your improvement occur on the River below McNeill's Ferry, embracing Smith's, Silver Run, and Jones' Falls. Boats can readily pass from Fayetteville to Jones' Falls whenever they can pass the shallows below Fayetteville.

The work at Jones' is the lowest down the River, next to Fayetteville. At this point there has been great difficulty in getting hands, owing to the fact that an impression existed in the upper country that it was unhealthy, and consequently the work there is in a more backward condition than at any point on the lower part of the line. The lock walls were within two rounds of their full height, and dam about seven feet high; there was a large force at work, and the undersigned are assured that this point will be completed within a month from this time.

They next examined the work at Silver Run Falls. This is next above Jones'—Here the work was nearly completed, the lock gates ready to be hung.

The point next above it is Red Rock. Here the work was finished with the exception of hanging the gates, and the dam within one course of its full height. There were fifty hands at work. This location will be finished in a few days.

The next lock and dam are at Haw Ridge. Here the lock was finished with the exception of a little ceiling—the lock gates hung, and the dam completed—the water flowing over the dam its full length.

The point next above Haw Ridge is Green Rock. We found the lock and dam completed, or nearly so; the lock gates hung and the water flowing over the dam its full length.

The point next above is Narrow Gap. No one unacquainted with the River, can well conceive the extreme peril heretofore in an ordinary freshet, in passing this point; the River in the Gap was greatly narrowed; the fall considerable, and the current rushing down with a frightful velocity against the projecting rocks and angles in the River, has heretofore caused it to be with very imminent danger to life that persons engaged in rafting could effect a passage. We found the lock here finished, the gates hung, and the dam also finished off, with the exception of a little sheeting. A considerable force was engaged in finishing it. This dam is convex to the stream, and presents a picturesque and imposing appearance; and it may not be out of place to remark, that during the floods of last winter, which were as high as any that have ever occurred within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, although the work at this point was in an unfinished and exposed state, it sustained no injury.

The point on the line next above, and near the head of Smith's Falls, is Sharpfield. The dam at this point when completed, will back the water to McAlister's, three miles above McNeill's Ferry, and thirty-five or forty miles above Fayetteville, by way of the river. They did not visit Sharpfield's, but were informed that this work was in a state of considerable forwardness.

The undersigned confidently assure you, that unless there be a rise in the River in the meanwhile, your improvement will be completed from the head of Smith's Falls to Fayetteville, by the middle of December next. In each case where the dam was completed, or the water flowing over it, there were 3 or 34 feet of water on the nitre sills of the lock next above; thus showing, that at the lowest stage of water in the River, boats of upwards of 30 inches draft may pass without difficulty.

Your improvement contemplates the construction of five dams across the river, and a canal between McNeill's Ferry and Haywood. This work is in a state of considerable forwardness at several points. The canal, half a mile long, has been excavated; and at another point visited by the undersigned, Norington's, the lock was up to its full height, and the dam about three feet high, nearly across the river, and a respectable force engaged in carrying it up. The work is also progressing at McAlister's.

With regard to the work on Deep River,

it is in a state of great forwardness. With the exception of one lock and dam in Pullin's Falls, and the canal at that point, about two miles above Haywood, it is going forward rapidly along the whole line of the river to Peter G. Evans' Mills, which is the highest point on the river, at which works are to be constructed. The second lock and dam in Pullin's Falls, the longest on that river, is nearly completed. The contractors on Deep River are generally subscribers in the work. Various descriptions of boats are now on the river, the undersigned have full confidence that your entire line of improvement from Fayetteville to Hancock's Mills will be completed during the next working season. They believe there will be no difficulty in getting any force that may be desired on the river above McNeill's Ferry. The immense amount of coal and produce of every kind which will find an outlet to the ocean through this improvement, cannot fail to make your investments profitable. Without adverting to the immense amount of staves, pine timber, turpentine and the ordinary products of our soil, enhanced in amount as they may be, by the great facilities of getting up line and gunno, &c., which must thus find an outlet; leaving out of view the water power created by your improvement, which will, in a short time be improved, and every drop of water be made literally, "to work its way to the ocean," which will belong to you, and of course enhance your dividends; the developments which have been made, and which are constantly making on Deep River, prove incontrovertibly, that the whole of that valley is one vast coal field. Experiments have been recently made, by boring at the distance of several miles from the river, and where, to all appearance, there was little probability of any mineral being found, and coal of the finest quality, and in quantities apparently inexhaustible, discovered. Iron ore, too, in the greatest abundance, and of the best quality, lies in close proximity with the coal. All these productions must pass over your improvement.

From these considerations, the undersigned are confident that your investments in the stock of the Company, cannot fail to yield you an ample remunerating return. With great respect, your ob't serv'ts,

S. MCLENNAN, Pres't.
THOS. HILL,
ISAAC CLEGG,
JOHN H. HAUGHTON,
C. J. BAUGHMAN,
PETER G. EVANS,
Directors.

MARRIED, In Graham, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. R. Holt, Mr. JOSIAH McCULLOCH to Miss MARIETTA D. FAUCETT, eldest daughter of John Faucett, Esq., Clerk of the County Court.

DIED, In Sampson county, on the 6th inst., THEOPHILUS S. UNDERWOOD, Esq., a worthy and estimable citizen and consistent member of the Baptist Church, aged about 38 years. At Cedar Falls, Randolph county, on the 25th ult., Col. JOHN WOOD, aged 74 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 13. Brandy, per h, 50 a 55. Lard, 12 a 13. Butter, apple, 50 a 52. Sugar, sole, 20 a 23. Rice, 22 a 25. HAY, 40 a 42. Bacon, 13 1/2 a 14. Molasses, 26 a 27. Bagging, 12 1/2 a 18. Nails, cut, 4 a 4 1/2. Cotton, 7 a 7 1/2. Oats, 45 a 50. Corn, 80 a 90. Oil, Linseed, 90. Coffee, 10 a 11. Powder, 50 a 60. Cheese, 9 a 11. Shot, 1 1/2 a 2. Candles, 21. Sugar, brown, 6 a 9. Caples, F. F. 15 a 16. Ditto, loaf, 11 a 12. Flour, 4 1/2 a 5. 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 2 1/2. Hides, green, 4. Tallow, 8 a 10. Dried, dry, 9 a 11. Wheat, 85 a 90. Iron, Sweden, 5 a 6. Whiskey, 85. Do. English, 3 a 4. Do. No. 1, 2 a 3. Indigo, 1 a 1 1/2. White Lead, 2 a 2 1/2. Lime, 2 50.

4-4 Brown Shingles, 6 1/2 cents. Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

REVIEW OF THE MARKET. Cotton.—Rather heavy. The market by this morning's mail has a tendency to depress the market.

Wool.—The market well supplied, and has a downward tendency. Corn.—Continues firm and in demand. Turpentine.—Sales of Virgin and Yellow dip at \$2. Hard \$1. Spirits 20 to 24.

WILMINGTON MARKET. No change in Bacon; Hams 12 1/2, Sides and Shoulders 11 1/2. Corn 70 to 75. Lard in demand at 12 cts. Flour—Flour, 40 to 42. Do. to 12 50, Wide 7 50, Scantling 9 00. Sales of Mill Timber at 9 25, 9 75, 10 50 and 11 50, for ordinary and prime; market bare. Sales of Turpentine at 2 35 for Soft and 1 45 for Hard. Spirits Turpentine 29 cts. Tar 1 65.

PORT OF WILMINGTON. ARRIVALS. Nov. 9.—Eggs Tangier from Boston, David Duffell from New York, Ann Maria from Providence, R. L. Schrs. Express and Gen. Irvine from Baltimore, J. A. Cook from Boston, Wm. Hart from Philadelphia. 10.—Beigs Hellywell from Kennebec, Me., Torcillo from New York. Schrs. Lamartine from New York. 11.—Brig Homer from Nantucket.

TRUST SALE. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by the late John Stewart, I shall proceed to sell, at the late residence of the Trustor, on Wednesday the 31st December next, (being a Court week,) his Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Cooking Utensils, &c. Also, one Horse, Baggy and Harness, one Cart and Harness, one Cow.