

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1851.

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

These letters were intended for the Observer of the 2d inst., but on account of the great irregularity of the mails, they were not received in time.

The readers of the country newspapers are little aware of the unblushing effrontery of some of the city papers in manufacturing news, to effect any object which the supposed current of popular feeling may make their interest.

The readers of the country newspapers are little aware of the unblushing effrontery of some of the city papers in manufacturing news, to effect any object which the supposed current of popular feeling may make their interest.

The readers of the country newspapers are little aware of the unblushing effrontery of some of the city papers in manufacturing news, to effect any object which the supposed current of popular feeling may make their interest.

The readers of the country newspapers are little aware of the unblushing effrontery of some of the city papers in manufacturing news, to effect any object which the supposed current of popular feeling may make their interest.

The readers of the country newspapers are little aware of the unblushing effrontery of some of the city papers in manufacturing news, to effect any object which the supposed current of popular feeling may make their interest.

The readers of the country newspapers are little aware of the unblushing effrontery of some of the city papers in manufacturing news, to effect any object which the supposed current of popular feeling may make their interest.

The readers of the country newspapers are little aware of the unblushing effrontery of some of the city papers in manufacturing news, to effect any object which the supposed current of popular feeling may make their interest.

The readers of the country newspapers are little aware of the unblushing effrontery of some of the city papers in manufacturing news, to effect any object which the supposed current of popular feeling may make their interest.

The readers of the country newspapers are little aware of the unblushing effrontery of some of the city papers in manufacturing news, to effect any object which the supposed current of popular feeling may make their interest.

The readers of the country newspapers are little aware of the unblushing effrontery of some of the city papers in manufacturing news, to effect any object which the supposed current of popular feeling may make their interest.

The readers of the country newspapers are little aware of the unblushing effrontery of some of the city papers in manufacturing news, to effect any object which the supposed current of popular feeling may make their interest.

The readers of the country newspapers are little aware of the unblushing effrontery of some of the city papers in manufacturing news, to effect any object which the supposed current of popular feeling may make their interest.

The readers of the country newspapers are little aware of the unblushing effrontery of some of the city papers in manufacturing news, to effect any object which the supposed current of popular feeling may make their interest.

logic. [During the reading the speaker was frequently interrupted by groans and execrations for the "Cronica" and the Spanish Government. Gentlemen, continued Mr. Blankman, that quotation was penned by a minion of the Spanish Government in our very midst. I think the office is in Cedar street.

"Voice—87 Cedar street."

After having thus paved the way for a riot, Mr. Blankman disavowed an intention to excite one. Of course.

Another speaker alluded to "taking Canada, whenever we want it," and this was received with tremendous cheering.

Another speaker said,—

"There are papers in this city who defend the Spanish Government for the course pursued, and traduce those brave souls who would avenge the blood of their brothers!"

"Voices—Names! names!"

"Carr—I refer particularly to the Express."

"Voices—Damn the Express," "Booby!" "Booby!" "To hell with the Express!" "Give him a coat of tar and feathers!" &c. &c.

But the crowning speech was that of Captain Isaiah Rynders, from which I send you the following extracts, as specimens:

"He did not like sacking printing offices. He respected the Liberty of the Press, but the Press was bound to respect the people to do nothing, to say nothing against the public opinion which its bread was earned; and when it did, so help him God, if it was a foreign paper especially, he did not care if the office was sacked, and with the body of Clendenning before him, he believed he should help sack it. (Vociferous cheering.) Newspapers owed deference to public opinion. Editors of newspapers had no right to run counter to all the people they lived among."

"The American consul at Havana, he was told, was coming here, that creature called the American consul, for he was no man, (groans for Mr. Owen.)"

"A coat of tar and feathers was too good for him. He would not even tar such a wretch. (A laugh.) [Here somebody in the crowd interposed a word in defence of Mr. Owen, to the effect that nobody as yet knew what he had done; that he was un-defended; his correspondence with his Government was not yet known, &c.] The Captain continued—As a public speaker, I am willing to answer fair questions.—(Cries of "Put him out," "Put him out," "Carr him out," "Snap him up.")

"The Captain, again—If there is any man here bold enough to defend this wretch, let him stand forth, let us see him; but I guess, by this time, he is small enough to drop through a hole a bunble he could not get through. (A great laugh.)

"But, fellow citizens, the Captain continued, there is a Spanish press here as well as in New Orleans, and there is a Spanish consul here as well as in New Orleans. The name of the Spanish paper is 'La Cronica,' which means, I am told, 'The Chronicle,'—but I am no Spanish scholar. Indeed, I can't read Spanish, and therefore don't know what is in that paper, except as I am told; and I am told, too, it is pretty bad; and if it is half as bad as the one in New Orleans, the best thing that can be done with it, I think, is to pitch types, press, editor and all the other side of Governor's Island, on the way to Cuba. (Great cheering.) But mind, fellow citizens, I am no law breaker. (A great laugh.) I never break the law, muttering in the crowd—'That you don't; but you stir up others to break it, and keep yourself out of the way.'") and I don't advise anybody to break it; but if this La Cronica is as bad as they say it is,—I don't know, for I can't read it—it would be better the other side of Governor's Island than here. (Renewed cheering.) I approve the breaking up of the Spanish press in New Orleans. I think I should have had a hand in that, if I had been there. I would not suffer a foreign paper to be insolent in my own country. (Cheers.) But mind ye here, I advise no man to break the law. The press, bad as it is, is protected by the law. The Editor, odious and damnable as he is, lives under the law.—(Cries of "D—n the law.") But I can't help saying the press and the editor would be better the other side of Governor's Island than here. (Cries of "Where is it?") I don't think even our own newspapers have any right to the protection of the law when they run against public opinion; but a foreign paper, a Spanish paper, the organ of a Government that has just butchered fifty of our citizens in cold blood, mangled them, trailed their bleeding limbs in the dust,—such a paper, I am sure, has no right to the protection of any law.—(Renewed yells, now, of "Where is it?") 87 Cedar street, that is the place. (Great cheering of the crowd here.)

"But mind ye, fellow-citizens, I advise no man to break the law. There is a danger in breaking the law (cries of d—n the law)—but humanity speaks, the spirit of a man within you speaks, your own hearts speak—and the number is 87 Cedar street. If I could read this paper, I should have read it the first thing this morning, and what was in it, I should have read to you to-night; but it is lucky, for I rather wish to restrain than influence your zeal against such a paper. When the meeting is adjourned, however, let us all go down there, to 87 Cedar street—go in peace, I mean,—but if any of you do contrary to my advice, choose to look on there, and the press, and the type, and the editor all come out, when you go in, why I shall be there to look on; and there is no knowing but what the force of example might be so strong, that I might be tempted to have a hand in it. (Laughter and cheers.) As for the Spanish Consul, I would not advise anybody to touch him, yet. He lives under our protection. He will be warned by the fate of his colleague in New Orleans. (Cheers.) If the Spanish Consul here, however, should put any of his lies in the Cronica, though I am a law-abiding citizen, still I think, I should be almost inclined in this case to break the law, and hang the Spanish Consul. (Great cheering.) He knows his duty, and I know mine. If he should come and say, these public meetings must be put a stop to,—these speeches, these proceedings,—why, I should just fold up my arms and say, 'Mr. Mayor, I'll be d—d if I don't have as many of them as we d—d please.' (Great cheering.) Public officers are the servants of the People. We are the People. (Great and renewed cheering here.)"

Now is not this a promising specimen of the "liberty" which these "patriots" are endeavoring to procure for Cuba? If a press says any thing that is not agreeable to "the people"—Capt. Isaiah Rynders and his crew of Tom, Dick and Harry, being "the people"—it is forthwith to be pitched into the river, types, press, editor and all; and if a man has the boldness to speak a word in extenuation of the conduct of an absent man, (which conduct is really but little understood as yet,) why is he to be "put out," "tossed over," &c. Such is liberty of the press, and liberty of speech, as understood and expounded by the "patriots" who are bent on giving liberty to Cuba, and thereby securing to themselves the liberty to plunder the rich men of that rich island.

When Rynders concluded his artfully inflammatory language, the meeting resounded with cries of "to Cedar street"—"the Cronica!"—"the Cronica!"—"to Cedar street," and "where's the Spanish Consul?"

Mr. Blankman said, don't break the law. I advise you not to break the law. Run no risks of prison—we want you all for Cuba; but I join with you in d—ing the Consul and the Cronica.

The procession then formed, and started out of the east gate of the Park into Park Row, where it halted and the leaders held a consultation, after which they resumed the line of march. There were between eight and ten thousand in the procession, which proceeded down Nassau street, headed by Eld's band. Passing the Tribune office, that establishment was saluted by one continued groan while the procession was passing. On the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, under the awning of the Sun's establishment, a crowd of a thousand or fifteen hundred was gathered, who exchanged cheers with the procession, and spreading the Sun, and his morning contemporary on the opposite corner. The employees of both establishments quit their work, crowded to the roofs and windows, and returned the cheers of the crowd—waving hats and handkerchiefs, and telling them to "go ahead!" The procession next passed up Broadway, creating the most intense excitement everywhere. It was rumored they were going to tar and feather the Spanish Consul, Senor Stroughton, and afterwards to destroy La Cronica establishment; but the strong force of police stationed at both places by Mr. Mattell, caused them to change their plans, and after marching around town for a couple of hours, screaming, hooting, cheering and groaning by turns, the crowd went home, having succeeded in throwing the whole lower part of the city into a greater hubbub than it has been in for years.

Such is the account of the doings in New York. What is to be the end of it? Are we to have the Constitution, the laws of the land, and the laws of nations, trampled under foot, at home and abroad, by such a set of blackguards and loafers, as Rynders and his crew? or will conservative men, honest men, laboring men, those who have character or property, or expect to have either, unite in putting down, by public opinion or by the strong arm of the law, the rowdies who thus attempt to control the destinies of the country and of the world?

OTTO DEMOCRACY.—"The Democratic party is the National party," say the Loco-focos of Ohio. But they send abolitionists to Congress and adopt such resolutions as this:

"Resolved, That the people of Ohio now, as they have always done, look upon slavery in any part of the Union as an evil, and unfavorable to the full development of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions, and that entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to be their duty, to use all power clearly given by the terms of the national compact, to prevent its increase, mitigate and fully eradicate the evil."

That looks like "marching to victory under the banner of the Compromise."

True, they resolve that they will not interfere with "slavery in the States" but that, nobody advocates just yet, and similar resolutions when adopted by Whigs, we are told, mean nothing. But they passed this resolution also:

"Resolved, That we approve of the administration of our Chief Executive, his sound bearing, prudent counsels, and sound Democratic doctrines, and we commend him to the people, as worthy of the high position he now occupies, and well deserving the trust of our standard in the ensuing campaign."

What are the sound Democratic doctrines of Gov. Wood which entitle him to a re-nomination and to the praises of Southern Loco-foco Disunionists? Why, in his inaugural Address, this same Gov. Wood thus summed them up:

"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."

Is it not queer, that Loco-foco who find so much to abuse in the conduct of Northern Whigs speak of this Convention which nominated Wood, not only without condemnation, but actually with praise? Yet such is the fact!

"Cobb's majority over McDowell will be 10,000. In the opinion of others it will be greater, i. e. from 15 to 17,000. The majority in the Legislature will be equally decisive, from sixty to seventy-five on joint ballot."

"Georgia will have put the capstone on her policy when she declares and sets on that declaration, that in respect to all party ties, past, present, or future, they must conform to her platform. Nothing should be left to mental reservation, such as is excepted in the programmes of New York and Ohio. No National Convention, unless composed of men true to the Constitution and faithful to the Union—the whole Union—in every part, and all parts."

"The friends of the Spanish Government are those who thus counsel, and the new-

HEALTH OF CENTRAL NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh Register extracts from the "Southern Medical Reports" for 1850, a portion of an article on the vital Statistics of North Carolina, written by Dr. W. H. McKee of Raleigh. The following table prepared by the Doctor, will show the total population and the per centage of deaths in the six central counties of this State.

The White population of Wake is 14,236—Slaves 10,673; total 24,915.—Deaths 284; per cent. 1,901.

Franklin is 8,306—Slaves 5,567; total 13,873.—Deaths, 122; per cent. 1,941.

Orange is 11,871—Slaves 5,255; total 17,126.—Deaths 138; per cent. 0,776.

Chatham is 12,475—Slaves 5,902; total 18,381.—Deaths 184; per cent. 1,491.

Cumberland is 13,398—Slaves 7,217; total 20,615.—Deaths 234; per cent. 1,135.

Johnston is 9,053—Slaves 4,720; total 13,773.—Deaths 124; per cent. 0,900.

The total population of these six counties, is 106,518; and the whole number of deaths 1,081; per cent. of deaths 1,015.

From an article in the New Orleans Medical Journal, Dr. McKee learns, that the total population of the six central counties in Georgia is 72,921; whole number of deaths 1,107; per cent. of deaths 1,51.

From this it will be seen that the six North Carolina counties with a population greater than the Georgia counties, by 27,577, have fewer deaths by 26 per cent.

Upon these facts, Dr. McKee remarks:—"This last exhibit of statistical data clearly shows a large per cent. in favor of Middle North Carolina over all other places; and while I have been prompted to submit the above statistical information, it is with no desire to detract from any other section of the country but to aid in contributing to the limited stock of our Southern reports upon this subject, with the hope that it may add some interest to the vital data of the South."

In taking the per cent. of middle Georgia as the most favorable, and comparing it with that of Middle North Carolina, I have not done so with the wish or intention to detract from the healthy character of Georgia, but to show that in Middle North Carolina we have health, if not more, at least equal to any country in the "civilized world." The reports made by Dr. Pennington and myself go to prove conclusively that the long conceived opinion that the South during the summer months in particular, is more unhealthy than other sections of the country, is erroneous. Indeed, so far from being true, this opinion is entirely the reverse of it; and if the census returns are to be relied upon, they hold out the districts comprised in Middle Georgia and Middle North Carolina as among the healthiest regions in the world."

FROM EUROPE.—The Steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on Monday morning, the 1st inst. The Atlantic brought nearly 200 passengers and Liverpool dates to the 20th ult.—three days later than the Asia.

Since the sailing of the Asia, Cotton had been active at full rates. Middling qualities had advanced 1/4. The sales of the three days were 24,000 bales, of which exporters and speculators took 8000.

The favorable weather and promising harvest have very much depressed the Flour market. Wheat dull and declining. Corn in fair demand at previous rates.

No general news of importance. The Great Exhibition will close on the 11th of October. The Royal Commissioner will receive the Reports on the 15th, and the goods will be returned immediately afterward.

The first accounts of the Cuban difficulties were received at Madrid on the 13th ult. and were represented as very trifling and as speedily suppressed. The English papers also consider the difficulties thus far, as trifling, but the London Times anticipates trouble. In that event, it says, that England and France and the other allies of Spain are all interested in preventing any occurrence which may contract the pecuniary resources and lessen the available strength of the Spanish Government. Cuba and the Philippines, says the Times, "are the last remains of her magnificent colonial empire. They are both of them highly productive dependencies—they both deserve an able and more disinterested administration. But the transfer of those Islands to any other maritime Power would only augment the weakness of one State, rendering the aggressions of another more successful. Against any such projects the Government of this country, in conjunction with that of France and of Spain herself, is bound to make an early and effectual stand; and from the wisdom which the Cabinet of Washington has sometimes evinced in avoiding the blind and perilous impulse of a popular feeling for annexation, we hope that it may not be wholly disinclined to concur with other Governments in endeavoring to preserve the permanent union of Cuba into the crown of Spain."

No political news from France, except that a revision of the Constitution is favored by a large majority of the Councils.

GEORGIA.—A letter from a respectable gentleman in Georgia, to a friend in Washington City, says the National Intelligencer, contains the following cheering view of the political prospect in Georgia:

"Cobb's majority over McDowell will be 10,000. In the opinion of others it will be greater, i. e. from 15 to 17,000. The majority in the Legislature will be equally decisive, from sixty to seventy-five on joint ballot."

"Georgia will have put the capstone on her policy when she declares and sets on that declaration, that in respect to all party ties, past, present, or future, they must conform to her platform. Nothing should be left to mental reservation, such as is excepted in the programmes of New York and Ohio. No National Convention, unless composed of men true to the Constitution and faithful to the Union—the whole Union—in every part, and all parts."

"The friends of the Spanish Government are those who thus counsel, and the new-

CUBAN AFFAIRS.—No late arrival from Cuba. The Empire City is expected to arrive at New York to-morrow. Our latest advices from New Orleans are, that the Spanish Consul has closed his office and placed the persons and property of Spanish subjects under the protection of the American Government. From New York, by way of Washington, we have the following telegraphic letter from one of the Editors of the New York Express:

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

"There is deep feeling in all the official circles of the city in reference to the Cuba demonstrations. The Executive Departments have made arrangements, under the directions of the President, to execute the Proclamation, which was itself an embodiment of the laws of Congress, and a fair warning that all who engaged in hostile expeditions put themselves beyond the laws of the country, and could not receive the protection of its flag."

Official information came from New York yesterday that an expedition was fitting out for Cuba from New York.—Instructions were immediately sent back to the Collector and other Government officers to execute the laws against the marauders, by preventing the departure of the vessels and parties. The Government is resolved to employ all the available force it can command to obey the treaty with Spain, and to fulfill all its legal obligations.

"Circulars to that end have been sent to all the revenue cutters, to the revenue collectors, and special instructions to other officers of Government."

"The Spanish Minister has dispatches, which he regards as reliable, of the defeat of the whole party which landed from the Pampero."

Another letter, of the same date in the same paper, says that the official news received at Washington by our own Government and by the Spanish Minister, prove that all the reported Pronunciamientos in Cuba, were forgeries. The same letter says:

"The President has done his whole duty in regard to the Cuba invasion, and will not shrink from it, the hundredth part of a pin, as you will have occasion to see anew. I wish I could feel that all holding office under the General Government,—the Collector of the port of New Orleans, for example, had done as well, but the multitude of New Orleans City, from all accounts, seem to have been struck with a judicial and moral blindness. The Executive Departments here had sent on instructions to New Orleans, which if obeyed, would have prevented the sailing of the Pampero, and saved all the lives which were sacrificed at Havana. The President will not condemn the Collector unheard, but how can he explain his bad faith,—his omission to call others to his counsel and to the aid of the Government. To plead ignorance of the fitting out of such an expedition is to betray both an indifference to, and contempt for, the most accessible means of information. One could wish for the honor of an officer of the Government, that such conduct might be explained,—but in this case, is palpably ignorance or connivance and neglect of duty; and in the judgment of the many here, it is the latter."

BASE DECEPTION.—We find in our exchanges, letters from many of the Cuban invaders, who suffered death. From one of them, from H. T. Vienne, to his Brother and Sister, we extract:

"Before I die, I am permitted to address to you my last words in this world. Deceived by false visions, I embarked in the expedition for Cuba. We arrived, about four hundred in number, last week, and in about an hour from now, we—I mean fifty of us—will be lost. I was taken prisoner after an engagement, and, with fifty others, am to be shot in an hour."

A letter to Messrs. Stanton & Co. of N. Orleans, from G. A. Cook, is as follows:

HAVANA, ON BOARD A MAN-OF-WAR, 8 o'clock A. M., August 16, 1851.

My dear friends: About fifty of us, Col. Crittenden's command, were taken prisoners yesterday; but we received our sentence yet, but no doubt we will all be shot before sunset. Lopez, the scoundrel, has deceived us; there is no doubt but all those reports about the Cubans rising were all trumped up in New Orleans. Lopez took nearly his command and deserted us; we were attacked by some five hundred or seven hundred of the Queen's troops the second day after we landed. Our own gallant Col. Crittenden did all that any man could do—but we saw he had been deceived and retreated to the sea shore with the intention of getting off to our country if possible; got three boats and got off with the intention of crossing until we fell in with an American vessel, and were taken prisoners by the steambot Habano.

Explain to my family that I have done nothing but what was instigated by the highest motives; that I die with a clear conscience, and like a man with a stout heart. I send my watch to you; it is for little Benny, my nephew. Good bye; God bless you all! Truly yours,

GILMAN A. COOK.

These and other letters fully establish the fact, that many of those who joined the expedition were induced to do so by false representations of the state of feeling in the Island. They were told that the people of Cuba were panting for liberty and only waited their assistance to secure it. Such appeals were not without effect upon the people of the South West. They freely gave men and money. The result plainly shows that those who instigated the invasion, were only anxious to obtain the spoils. They cared nothing for the liberties of the people.

Remarking upon the deception heretofore practised, and still sought to be, the New Orleans "True Delta" well says:

"In the name of Heaven, why are deceptions still practised on our people? If the capture of the Island of Cuba be an affair determined on—if the American people consider that its subjugation is demanded as an atonement for the blood that has been spilt, is it wise? is it prudent? is it patriotic? is it practicable to send a few men to do that which it will require thousands to accomplish?"

"The friends of the Spanish Government are those who thus counsel, and the new-

paper counsellors will keep their pale souls far from the scene of conflict.

"The above letters are vouchered for by the honest and patriotic citizens whose names we have given; we are menaced if we publish them; but we believe our fellow-citizens will not shrink from supporting us now for obeying the wishes of such men, or withdraw from us the all-sufficient support provided so far for our protection, in the event of rampant mobs assailing us."

"Owing allegiance to the sovereignty of the people alone, true to that allegiance, and faithful to all the duties it imposes, we rely with a confidence never for a moment impaired in the justice of our fellow-citizens."

MR. WEBSTER.—At a meeting of the Whigs of Boston, for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the State Convention, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that should the question of the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency be brought before the Convention proposed to be held at Springfield, that our delegates be instructed to advocate and insist upon the superior merits and claims of the Hon. Daniel Webster to that distinguished station, above all others; and to assert, fearlessly and boldly, that he is pre-eminently the first choice of the Whigs of Boston, and, as we believe, of a large majority of the people of our State, and, further, that, until it may be ruled by a National Convention, hereafter to be held, that another man is the preferable candidate of the great Whig party of the nation, we, the Whigs of this district, will go for Daniel Webster in preference to all others."

GREAT INVENTION.—The Intelligencer's N. Y. Correspondent says he was recently shown a plan of a capital invention, by Mr. Edwards, of the house of Edwards, Sandford & Co.

"It was for the artificial manufacture of ice, by which, with a simple contrivance, not larger than a small refrigerator, an individual in the tropics, or any other habitable block, can freeze a gallon of water to a solid block of ice in the space of one minute! This will be a great thing for the planters."

FUNNY.—The Washington Union of the 2d inst. publishes two columns of Editorial denunciation of the secession of Democratic South Carolina, and condemnation of the aid and comfort given to that State, by the Democracy elsewhere. Its next two Editorial columns are devoted to proving that the Compromise is a "Democratic measure!"

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

By Redin, C. J.—Attorney General vs. Olen Carter and Jesse R. Hyatt.—Information.—Grant vacated. Isaac Vanhook and others, vs. Alexander Duckworth and wife, in Equity, from Burke. De-murrer sustained; bill dismissed with costs. Wiley C. Baily, vs. E. Carter and N. Wiley, Adm'rs in Equity, from Yancey. Bill dismissed with costs. Lewis Chambers, vs. Lebo Massey, in Equity, from Haywood; decree for defendant, plaintiff pay costs. Jacob Sims, vs. John Killian, from Haywood, judgment affirmed. John Lefford, vs. Geo. W. Voils and Mary Ferrol, Adm'rs, from Haywood; judgment affirmed.

By Nash, J.—Miles Goforth, vs. Littleton Patillo and John Young, in Equity, from Buncombe; bill dismissed with costs. M. A. Baird, (Sen.), vs. W. R. Baird and others, in Equity, from Buncombe; decree for plaintiff, account ordered. Hall and Wife, vs. H. L. Potts, et al, from Haywood; bill dismissed with costs. Joseph Ponder, vs. James Carter's Adm'rs., at law from Yancey; judgment affirmed. Wiley Revel, vs. J. A. Pearson, and S. J. Neall, from McDowell; judgment reversed, venire de novo.

By Pearson, J.—M. Batton, Adm'r of I. Baird, dec'd, vs. W. R. Baird, in Equity, from Buncombe; no error in decree below. Thomas S. Doxey, vs. A. L. Erwin, in Equity, from Buncombe; no error in decree below. Injunction dissolved with costs. Rebecca Lail, vs. Michael Huffmann, in Equity from Burke; decree for plaintiff Robert Chapman, vs. Jacob Mull, in Equity from Burke; bill dismissed with costs, on defendant paying Hill's note. Jas. B. Allen and wife, vs. L. B. Bryan, and Mills, Adm'rs, in Equity, from Rutherford; decree for plaintiff, account ordered. L. D. Childs, vs. H. Hendrickson, in Equity from Cleveland; no error in decree below, plaintiff to pay costs. Jacob Harshaw, vs. E. S. Moore, from Burke; judgment affirmed.—Asheville News.

Census Items in Surry.—Mr. Love, the Census Taker for the county of Surry, in 1850, whom we met at Mocksville, on Tuesday last, gave us an account of several remarkable persons and things with which he met in the performance of his duties. He found two persons, each one hundred and three years old, and another, one hundred and two years. He visited forty-two families in two consecutive days, and found "a right young baby in every family, two excepted." And last, but not least, he found a woman two feet six inches in height, seventy-two years of age, and weighing one hundred and seventy-nine pounds! Mr. Love says this is only a printing to some other things he came up with in Surry.—Salisbury Watchman.

Freshet in the Roanoke.—The recent Rains so swelled the Roanoke, as to cause some of the Low Grounds to overflow, on Tuesday, the 26th ult., that night, the River commenced falling and has been going down gradually ever since. Some damage has been done to the Corn, planted in the lowest places; but to what extent we are unable to say. The injury would have been but slight, had not the rise in the River been preceded by a heavy blow, which blew much of the Corn down level with the Ground; consequently it took but little water to cover it.

We understand that the Crops on the High Lands suffered some from the wind. But with all the disasters that have befallen us the present year, it gives us pleasure to state, that the Farmers in this section of Country, will make a plenty for a support and some to sell to those who have been less fortunate.

Roa-noke Republican.

Honesty is more commended than practiced.

We are requested to state that there will be a Plank Road Meeting at Banks's, in this County, on Saturday, the 13th inst., and at Bardsleyville, in Cumberland, on Saturday, the 20th, when and where all who feel an interest in the success of the proposed Plank Road from Raleigh to Fayetteville are cordially invited to be present. Several speeches must be expected on the occasion.—Raleigh Register.

MARRIED.

Near the Robeson Institute, on Thursday the 25th August, by N. McNeill, Esq., Mr. NELLIE A. McLEAN to Mrs. MARGARET G. McKINNON, second daughter of Archibald McKinnon, dec'd, all of Robeson.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 3.—Steamer Chatham, with full cargo, for sundry persons, especially of the interior.

Sept. 4.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for sundry persons in town and country.

Steamer Iowan, with boats Country and Ready Money in tow, and goods for H & E J Lilly, Ray & Pearce, W. Prior, T. S. Lutterloh, W. S. Pennington, C. W. Steel, and others. 45 o 50

RIVER in good Boating order.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Sept. 2.

Ready m. ych, 50 a 55 Lard, 14 a
Ditto, apple, 42 a 45 Leather, sole, 20 a 22
Beechwa, 20 a 22 Lead, bar, 6 1/2 a 7
Bacon, 14 a Molasses, 25 a 27
Bogging, 15 a 20 Nails, cut, 4 1/2 a 4 3/4
Cotton, 25 a 30 Oats, 8 a 8 1/2
Corn, 90 a 95 Oil, Linned, 90
Coffee, 10 a 11 Powder, 5 00 a 6 00
Cheese, 9 a 11 Shot, 1 1/2 a 2
Coppers, 24 Sugar, brown, 6 a 9
Ditto, F. F. 1 a 16 Ditto, white, 11 a 13
Flour, 4 a 4 1/2 Salt, such, 1 25 a 1 40
Feathers, 30 a 32 Do, alum, bu, 35 a 40
Flaxseed, 1 60 a 1 12 Shingles, 2 a 2 1/2
Hides, green, 4 Tallow, 8 a 10
Ditto, dry, 9 a 11 Whiskey, 8 a 8 1/2
Iron, Swedes, 5 a 6 Whiskey, 42 a 45
Do, English, 3 a 4 Wood, 18 a 20
Indigo, 1 a 1 1/2 White Lead, 2 a 2 1/2
Lime, none
4 Ironn Shingles, 61 cents
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 17 "

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

No change in prices of Produce since Tuesday's paper.

At New York, Cotton very firm, with an upward tendency.

NEW GOODS.