Such excesses, criminal, as they are, are the natural result of a violation of the laws of humanity. It is against all natural law and right, that any Government should extend its dominion beyond its own soil. What justice or reason is there in the English Government holding sway over millions of people in *India?* Is it not a flagrant violation of nature that the Monarchs of another hemisphere should have sway in this?

The *people* of Canada ought to rule Canada, and the people of Cuba ought to have the privilege of making their own laws, and levying their own taxes. Locality and contiguity ought to have some effect, and it is worse than idle to expect the people of New Orleans to have less sympathy with Cuba than Old Spain has, thousands of miles distant.

I am not speaking in favor of any expedition to do for the Cubans what they have not got spunk enough to do for themselves. By the Law of Nations, which is the basis of all our international treaties, no American citizens has any better right than the American President himself, to operate against a Government with which we are at peace, no matter what may be the temptation to do so; and if any of our citizens see fit to violate this conventional duty, they must not expect to be protected by conventional usages. If men will adventure into such scrapes, they must expect to fight at a disadvantage. But what I mean to say is, that the present condition of Cuba is an unnatural one; far more unnatural than that our people should feel some indignation at its oppression.

The tales of Spanish barbarity which led to the violent demonstrations in New Orleans, are undoubtedly untrue. An eye-witness of the execution of the 50 adventurers told me that their dead bodies were *not* insulted, dragged through the gutters &c., but were immediately placed in good looking hearses, and decently buried.

73 men, 81 women, 168 boys, and 119 girls died in this city last week. Cholera Infantum, Consumption and Dysentery carried off the majority of them.

Steamship "Winfield Scott" and "Cherokee" leave to-day with Adams & Co's New Orleans Express freight. The "Cherokee" will go via Havanna, and, it is not unlikely, may meet with some trouble there, especially if any of her passengers go ashore. On one occasion a Captain of an American steamer landed a passenger (who would'nt pay) on a desert beach of Cuba, and was fined $500 for putting him ashore without a passport.

For the Star.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAWS.—The enactment of laws, on the part of the Maine Legislature, excluding rum as a beverage, from the State limits, can no longer be considered as an experiment of doubtful issue. A Portland correspondent of the Newburyport Union says:

The temperance law is operating much more favorably than was anticipated. There is less resistance on the part of the sellers, and a strong determination with the authorities to drive the whole family of rum from the State. Should the law be supported, it will no doubt lead to its adoption throughout New England. They look upon and treat the means of drunkenness here, as you do the means of gambling, which are confiscated. For two months there have been no commitments for intemperance in the city, and I learn from the overseers of the poor, that it is having a visible effect in that department. If the reform continues, an alms house may yet become the retreat of the unfortunate and the invalid, free from all association with vice and crime."

What a great improvement, would there be in the State of North Carolina, if it should so happen that the seller of spirituous liquors would cease to deal out to his fellow man the fiery water that is destined to bring him to an early grave. We hope the time is not far distant when the foundation of the last grogshop shall be torn up; when the glorious banner of temperance shall be raised, and rallied under by the many thousands that now reside within the borders of the Old North State. Peace, plenty and happiness would be our continual enjoyment. There would then be no need of building Poor Houses and Lunatic Asylums, but in their places would be reared up institutions of learning to educate the rising generation in the precepts and principles of fame and honor, and fit them for honorable places in society. A. G. W.

For the Star.

RUTHERFORDTON, Aug. 16th, 1851.

SIR:—In your paper of the 13th, I notice a publication, stating you were authorized by Mr. Nat. Steed to say 1½ bushel of wheat sown by him last autumn yielded thirty-nine bushels and a half. You stated that you would be pleased to hear from any farmer who can beat this.—My name is Steed except the Nat. Now, tell Nat., if he will come to Rutherfordton, and enquire for me three miles East of this place, that I will prove to him that out of 1½ bushel sown last autum, I raised exactly the same amount that he states; and perhaps we can scrape up some relationship. It looks very much like it as we both raise wheat.

Very respectfully,
NEHEMIAH STEED.

Items of News.

LARGE RECEIPTS.—The Receipts on the Erie N. Y. Railroad, on the 16th inst., amounted to $12,000. It is estimated that the entire receipts for the month, will be $400,000.

VELUABLE FARM.—A farm of 41 acres, near Syracuse, N. Y., was sold a few days since, for $17,500—about 428 per acre.

ANOTHER.—A Fugitive Slave has been arrested and delivered to his master, at Buffalo, N. Y. The N. Y. Express speaks in high terms of commendation of the conduct of the Commissioner, who when a number of negros passed around him, with a view to effect a rescue, proclaimed in an emphatic manner: 'I want to say to you colored people, that I have the order to carry off this man, and there will be force to execute it, telegraph or no telegraph, and if any of you resist you will be shot down.'

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM HAYTI.

BOSTON, August 23d.—The Schr. Louisiana, from Aux Cayes, Aug. 1st, arrived here this morning. A letter dated July 20th says, in consequences of the departure of the Emperor for the North with hostile intent, as was supposed, holders of doubloons were shy, and held them at $230.

The English and French Consuls had given public notice that they would blockade every port in the island, in case the Haytien commenced hostilities against the Dominicans. The first parcel of the new coffee crop had lately been delivered, and there is now no doubt of the immensity of the yield. Coffee has, in consequence, fallen from $100 to $85, Haytien currency.

MR. WEBSTER.—Daniel Webster, says a correspondent of the Boston Traveller, is on a visit to the White Mountains. He started on the 20th, on horse-back, with a cavalcade of about twenty ladies and gentlemen, for the summit of Mount Washington; a jaunt of nine miles and an elevation of 6,250 feet. He says he made the ascent twenty years ago, with the famous Crawford for his guide. He has now gone with Oliver Fabyan, than whom a better does not live in the mountains.

The slave case at Buffalo is not yet disposed of. The counsel of the negro Daniel has applied for a habeas corpus from Judge Conkling, of the Northern District of New York, and the Judge has issued an order to show cause why a writ should not be granted. This will, it is supposed, bring up the question of the legality of Mr. Commissioner Smith's decision.

The Bodies of Col. Crittenden and Capt. Kerr.

New Orleans, Aug. 23, 1851.—The bodies of Col. Crittenden and Captain Kerr were not brought here by the steamer Empire City, but by the Schr. Ærial, which arrived the following day.

There was a considerable storm on the coast below Wilmington last week, and some vessels were injured.

HENRY CLAY.—The distinguished Kentucky Statesman, it is stated, on authority hardly to be questioned, does not now design to resume his seat in the United States Senate, unless there should be a revival of the agitation on the compromise question.

The Saranac sailed from Norfolk for Cuba, on the 28th ultimo.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.

WHIG MOVEMENT.—The Whigs met to-night in convention and nominated delegates to the Whig State Convention. Resolutions were passed instructing the delegates to insist on Daniel Webster for President. That he is the choice of the Whigs of Boston and a large majority of the people of Massachusetts, should the subject come before a national convention.

CONCORD, N. H. August 27.—It is reported that the Hon. Luke Woodbury, democratic nominee for Governor, hung himself at his residence at Autrim, this morning. He had been unwell for some weeks.

Judge Levi Woodbury is quite ill at Portsmouth.

DEATH OF GOV. MCDOWELL, OF VIRGINIA.—This distinguished man died on the 24th instant, at his residence at Lexington, Virginia.

CUBA—LATEST NEWS!

We publish below a dispatch from New York, purporting to give the substance of a dispatch received from Captain Lewis, of the steamer Pampero, announcing the landing of a second expedition on the Island of Cuba, under Gonzales, and that Gen. Lopez not only retained possession of the fort near Bahia Honda, but had actually hoisted the Lone Star of Cuba on the frigate Pizarro, which had been captured by him as she lay aground on the coast. Thus the accounts continue as contradictory as ever, nothing positive having yet been received as to the fate of Lopez and the remainder of his forces. So far, however, as that portion of the dispatch alluded to speaks of having landed Gen. Gonzales near Bahia Honda, we have before us positive proof of its incorrectness, in the fact that Gen. Ambrosio Jose Gonzales was on the 25th August in Charleston, a letter from him appearing in the Mercury controverting an editorial assertion that Mr. Calhoun was opposed to the annexation of Cuba. As to the remainder of the dispatch we give it as we receive it, without being able to form any opinion, amid the conflicting rumors.

THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 28th.—An adventurous aequalintance, formerly of the South, recently a resident of Philadelphia, but at present living in the city of New York, gives the Newark Daily Advertiser the following information:

He says Captain Lewis, of the steamer Pampero, who took Lopez to Bahia, has since landed in safety at the same point General Gonzales, from Jacksonville, Florida, with a large party of men and munitions. The troops under Lopez have possession of the fort at St. Mariel, where there is a good landing, and all friends of the expedition can come in safety at any time. They had also taken the Spanish war steamer Pizarro, which is now aground, and to be used as soon as she can be got afloat.

Captain Lewis is now on his way towards New York, and expects to take aboard any parties who will meet him and take them to St. Mariel; and if they there see the Lone Star flag still floating off the fort, Lopez is safe and they land; and if no flag is seen, they turn about and return home.

Captain Lewis was hotly pursued by a Spanish crusier, but had the fastest vessel and escaped.

The above is said to be from a private despatch from Captain Lewis.

REPORTED CAPTURE.

Several Dispatches from New Orleans state that private letters, from authentic sources, received in that City, affirm that Lopez had but one battle, in which he killed five hundred Spaniards, and was used up himself, not one of his band being left to tell the dreadful tale. Another account confirms the slaughter of the Spaniards, and says *Lopez and nearly every one of his party were captured.*

The following is said to be confirmed by letters received in New York:

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.—By letters received here from authentic sources, dated from Havana the 18th, we learn that Lopez had fought only one battle with the Spanish troops. The latter met with a repulse, but shortly receiving large reinforcements, with cannon, &c., they returned to the charge, and succeeded in utterly routing the "patriots," and capturing nearly every one of them, including Lopez.

This battle occurred almost immediately after the landing.

The loss on the Spanish side upon their repulse was between four and five hundred.

Every thing is apparently quiet at present, and no further difficulty is anticipated until more "Filibusters" arrive.

The Boston Advertiser of the 26th contains a letter from Havana, dated 16th and 17th instant giving a clear and intelligible narrative of the landing of Lopez, the subsequent battle, and the final utter route of the invaders. The Spaniards executed their prisoners on the spot. Not a man or Spanish soldier joined Lopez from beginning to end.—The letter adds that the Captain-General expects another invasion and is prepared to meet it.

COMPLAINT AGAINST LOPEZ!

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.—Letters published here from Capt. Kerr, Major Stanford, and others, who were shot by the Spanish authorities at Havana, throw much blame upon General Lopez, for abandoning Colonel Crittenden's company, which was subsequently captured and met so terrible a fate.

Vigorous efforts are being made to raise reinforcements for Lopez, with some prospect of success. Men are plentiful, but funds are limited.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION!

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—The steamers Fanny and Alabama, filled with armed men and munitions of war, sailed last night for Cuba, amidst great enthusiasm and in defiance of the feeble opposition of the Government officers. The Revenue cutter, it is said, intentionally kept out of the way.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT!

The Washington Republic contradicts the rumour that a dispatch had been received at the War Department of the assassination of the Spanish Consul. It is said the Consul has been burnt in effigy and been compelled to surrender the letters, which he had first refused to give up.

The mob were destroying all the Spanish property they could find.

CUBAN MEETINGS!

Another tremendous gathering of the Cuban sympathisers was held in *New York* on the night of the 26th. At least ten thousand persons were present. Such was the excitement that prevailed, an open mob was anticipated, and the military were called out. The Spanish Consul was threatened. The mob finally dispersed, quietly.

Large meetings have also been held in Pittsburg, Louisville, Jersey City and Baltimore. Resolutions adopted similar to those at New York and Philadelphia.

DEATH WARRANT!

The New York Sun, a Filibuster organ, gives the following translation of Gen. Concha's death warrant for the execution of the fifty American prisoners at Havana, August 16th, 1851. It will be seen, that the executions were in consequence of declarations, (by the fifty prisoners,) establishing the identity of their persons as pertaining to Lopez's expedition:

"It having been decreed by the general order of the 20th April last, and subsequently reproduced, what was to be the fate of the pirates who should dare to profane the soil of this Island, and in view of the declarations of the fifty individuals who have been taken by his Excellency the Commander General of this naval station, and placed at my disposal, which declarations establish the identity of their persons as pertaining to the horde commanded by the traitor Lopez, I have resolved, in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Ordinances, General Laws of the Kingdom, and particularly in the Royal Order of the 12th June of the past year, issued for this particular case, that the said individuals whose names and designations are set forth in the following statement, suffer this day by being shot, the execution being committed to the Senor Teniente de Rey, Brigadier of the Plaza.

"JOSE DE LA CONCHA."

Latest Cuban Items.

PAMPERO'S TRIP TO CUBA.

The "Savannah News" states that the Pampero, when 18 miles from Havana, broke some of her machinery, causing her to float two hours along the current of the Gulf stream, approaching Havana all the time. Before the accident was repaired, she was carried in full view of Moro Castle, and in sight of the soldiers of of the water battery.

She finally got up steam and bore away for Bahia Honda, where the inhabitants received Lopez with open arms, and every demonstration of favor, and very soon a large part of his force was mounted on horses, the military offerings of the people.

The Pampero remained at Bahia Honda all night, and then sailed for Key West nearly destitute of coal, which accounts for her long passage. *Wil. Com.*

SAVANNAH EXPEDITION.

A letter from Savannah says a company of 100 men would leave there on Tuesday for Cuba. There was great excitement in consequence—the city was illuminated, banners were flying, fireworks let off, and the Cuba flag floating from the tops of all the public houses.

THE N. Y. REPORT OF LOPEZ'S DEFEAT.

The National Intelligencer has undoubted evidence of the fact that the Spanish Minister at N. York did receive official information by the Cherokee, that Lopez and his entire force were broken up and dispersed at Pozas. It does not say they were captured.

A dispatch from New Orleans, dated Aug. 23, says, place no reliance in the reported capture of Lopez and his party.

THE PAMPERO AGAIN.

It is reported that this vessel has made a second trip to Cuba landing a second expedition, and brings news that Lopez had possession of the fort at St Marriel, and had captured the Pizarro, all which is probably untrue.

NEW ORLEANS, AUG. 26.—The city is comparatively quiet. At least 1,000 Liberators are here waiting conveyance for Cuba. Gen. Felix Houston acts as commander of this force.—The Picayune says they are doing the thing in a legal way.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.

A few minutes before six o'clock last evening, a terrific tornado struck in Watertown, and passed through the villages of West Cambridge, part of Somerville and Medford, to Malden; where it expended itself. Its path, about 5 rods wide, presents a scene of fearful destruction. In West Cambridge, the following are among the sufferers from damage to buildings:—Messrs. Fessenden, Whittemore & Co.'s store, entirely demolished; Gershom's and Henry Whittemore's card factory, unroofed; Edwin R. Prescott's house, partly unroofed and the chimnies blown down; Samuel Buckman's house badly damaged and Stable unroofed; Thomas E. Turope's house unroofed, and chimnies blown down; Loton Gassett's do.; L. Agars house, roof carried off; John Fillebrown's building, badly damaged; Bates' hotel, with all the stables and outbuildings, completely levelled: William Clark's harness shop, unroofed; Samuel Swan's house, unroofed and otherwise damaged; the same also occurred to the houses of David W. Horton, John Frost, John Towle, Russel Procter, Edwin R. Prescott, Mrs Frost, Daniel Burbeck, and others; the livery stable of William Whittemore was unroofed, and sheds and outbuildings belonging to Thomas Cushing were levelled. As the Tornado approached Medford, it narrowed in dimensions, but increased in fury. The elegant mansion of the Rev. John Pierpont was nearly demolished. Two men were blown entirely across the Mystic river. At the Medford gate, 3 large and elegant dwellings were blown down. They belonged to Messrs. Usher, Edwards and Bacon. Mr. Sanford, the station-master, was seriously injured. His son, a boy fifteen years of age, had both his legs broken. A freight car on the track near the station was lifted up and borne over one track, clearing a fence and landing some ten rods off in an adjoining field. Several shops at Medford were blown down, many of the most valuable orchards in Middlesex county prostrated. The following persons were injured and conveyed to the Hospital:—Luke Costello, arm broken and otherwise bruised, James S. Sanford, both his legs broken, (they were amputated last evening;) George Maxwell, head fractured; Mr. Huffmaster, internal injuries. No persons fortunately were killed. The total damage cannot be less that $100,000. *N. Y. Sun.*

THE WHIG PARTY.—"*The Whig Party*, as we have always maintained," says the Boston Atlas, "is the true National party, and this fact grows out of its very construction. It is, in plain words, the *conservative* party. The Union, and the enactment of good laws, are the elements of this conservatism, and are questions which supersede all other questions in the Whig creed. The Whigs do not seek to curb individual opinion, or to repress individual sentiment in improper ways, and in this, thinking men will perceive a wise conservatism."

While it is not a part of the Whig system of principles to seek to curb individual opinion, or to repress individual sentiment in improper ways, neither is it a part of the Whig system of principles to make offensive use of the freedom of speech and of opinion for the gratification of fanatical virulence, or for the attainment of selfish and sectional aims. If my neighbor chooses to wear a coat of rather cut out from mine, it would be a foolish bravado and a most ridiculous assumption for me to claim my right of opinion and of speech to denounce him for not following my fashion. Such absurd arrogance would not be neighborlike nor a gentlemanlike. It might prove the vain egotist to be a fool—but what then? Why, let him pass, unless his folly becomes troublesome and intrusive—and then let him be answered according to his folly.

We in this section of the country and farther South have our own system of domestic institutions, including an organization of labor which is the best we can command just now. Other sections may have a better system—at all events a system which may suit them better than ours would. If they would be satisfied with their better system, as they consider it to be we should not seek to force ours upon them. But for them to assume to sit in judgment upon us and ours, to put on the air of superiority, to indulge in pity or condemnation; and to make it a point to assert abstractly or by practical exercise their right to disturb our domestic system by agitation, or by legislation, or by any other mode of disturbance—this is to infringe the first principles of good behaviour, of neighborhood fellowship, of fraternal harmony, of Christian duty. It is most monstrous and ridiculous to seek to excuse these outrages under the plea of a right to freedom of speech and of opinion. Take your right, but remember that you are responsible for the exercise of it. You may wear pistols or a poinard, but that gives you no right to kill.—*Balt. American.*

THE RAIL ROAD.—We seriously apprehend the entire failure of the efforts to rebuild the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad and that, too, from a want of proper effort on the part of those who are as much or more interested in its reconstruction than any other people on earth. We mean the people of Warren county. I was reasonable to expect the people of this county, in view of the stake they have in the matter, to subscribe 30,000 Dollars, but they fall short of this sum 10,000 dollars.—We can account for his in no other way than by supposing that our citizens are not really aware of the necessity of action, speedy, decided action, on their part, but are vainly looking for other sections to do for them what they cannot do for themselves. It cannot be for a want of conviction of the utility of the road to them, that is too plain to admit of doubt. They know, for they have experienced its benefits.—*War. News.*

IRON FOR RAIL ROADS.—The brig Sophia, capt. Dickson, from Cardiff, brings iron for the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road. We notice this as it is the first cargo of iron brought to this end of the Road.

The brig Gertrude also brought iron, for the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road. *Wil. Com.*

THE FIRING INTO THE FALCON.

The following letter states officially the circumstances respecting the firing into and boarding of the U. S. mail steamer Falcon by a Spanish war steamer:—

U. S. MAIL STEAMER FALCON,
Havana, August 17, 1851.

SIR:—I arrived here with the Falcon yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, from Chagres, which place I left at 7 P. M. of the 11th.

You will no doubt have heard by the Brother Jonathan, of the Ohio's accident.

She left Chagres on the 10th, at 3 P. M., and, as long as she could be seen, appeared to get along almost as fast with one wheel as she has done with two.

In consequence of the crippled state of the Ohio, we judged it best for this ship to receive the mails and specie.

I was in hopes that the passengers of the Sarah Sands would reach Chagres in time to take passage with us; but up to the time we left, there was no news of her arrival at Panama.

The government here is much troubled and alarmed by the landing of a body of invaders from the United States, and the expected arrival of more.

Yesterday, when running for this place, I was chased by a steam frigate, but kept my course, and she failed to catch us; but another steamer, under the command of the General of Marine, came out from under the land and intercepted us. She fired four shots astern and ahead of us, and at length ranging alongside hailed us to stop, which, after many repetitions of his hail, I did. He sent an officer on board to inquire the character of the ship, and wished me to go on board of him, which I refused to do, telling him also that I should, upon my arrival at Havana, make official protest concerning the affair. The laws of nations, and existing circumstances, may justify his course. I thought it better, at the time, not to jeopardize the lives of the passengers, and interests of the owners, by using my force, although it was at a great sacrifice of personal feeling that I refrained. I shall see the Consul to-day, and make protest.—The captain of the Albany and the Consul have already told me that the course pursued by these people was legal and proper, but I think it a question.

Respectfully, &c.,
(Signed) HENRY RODGERS,
Lieut. U. S. N., Com. steamship Falcon.
To M. O. Roberts, Esq.

From Europe.

The Steamer *Asia* has arrived at New York with Liverpool dates to the 16th Aug.

Cotton for the most part is unchanged. The demand has been without animation, and freely met by holders. Good Orleans and the lower qualities of American have advanced a shade.

Breadstuffs had declined.

ITALY.—A conspiracy had been discovered at Venice and Vienna to murder the Emperor and all the Austrian officers. Several of the parties implicated were arrested.

The news from France and England is without interest.

MARRIED.

In Fayetteville, on the 19th ult., Mr. Jesse Parks to Miss Eliza Phillips.

In Sampson county, on the 23rd July, by David A. Bizzell, Esq., Mr. Joseph J. Ellis, of Onslow county, to Miss Susan R., youngest daughter of Moses Cox.

In Wimsborough, S. C., on the 19th ult. by the Rev. Allen McCorquodale, Mr. P. Shemwell, of the firm of Arey, Shemwell & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss Elizabeth J. McLeman.

On the 17th inst. in Oxford, N. C., at the residence of Mr. B. Kingsbury, by the Rev. Joseph J. Ridley, Mr. Thomas Kingsbury, of Little Rock, Ark., to Miss Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. T. Bryant, late of Elizabeth city, N. C.

In Cumberland county, on the 21st ult., by Arthur Horne, Esq., Mr. Dempsey Averitt to Miss Sarah Ann Burdeaux.

In Cumberland county, at the residence of Mr. Wm. R. Bolton, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. C. F. Harris, Mr. Alexander J. Walden to Miss Catharine Limoberry.

In Carthage, on the 17th ult., by Sam'l Bruce, Esq., Dr. A. W. Brewer to Miss Mary F. Hancock, daughter of the late Wm. Hancock.

In Rowan, Mr. Joseph Thompson to Miss Sarah C. Tucker, of Iredell. Also, Mr. John R. Lipe to Miss Easter Deaton.

DIED.

In lower Fayetteville, on the 14th ult. Mr James Mitchell, aged 76 years.

In the vicinity of Raleigh, on the 18th ult. Mrs. Nancy Buffaloe, at the advanced age of 103 years.

In Edgecombe county, on the 22d ult., Mr. Benjamin Dicken, aged about 54 years. We understand by his will he liberated his slaves, ten in number, and appropriated about $15,000 of his estate to their removal and future comfort and subsistence. *Tarboro' Press.*

In Waynesboro, Mr. Willie Sasser.

In Lincoln, Mr. Thos. Daws, aged 71.

In Forsyth, Joseph Spach and Thos. Rothrock.

In Rockford, Mrs. Mary W. Waugh, wife of Col. H. M. Waugh.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Bacon 11 @ 12½. Butter 15 @ 20. Cotton Yarn 19. Corn 80 @ 85. Coffee 13 @ 15. Eggs 8 @ 10. Flour $5½ @ 6. Fodder 90 @ $1. Feathers 25 @ 30. Iron, Swedes 5½ @ 6. Iron, extra sizes 6½ @ 7. Iron, English 4½ @ 5. Leather, sole 20 @ 25. Leather, calf 00 @ 00. Lard 12½ @ 15. Meal 90 @ 95. Molasses, gal. 35 @ 40. Nails 5½ @ 6. Sugar 10 @ 12½. Tobacco 00 a 00. Salt, gr. Alum $2 20 a 2 25, Sals, Liverpool $2 60. Potatoes, sweet 00 a 00.

WILMINGTON MARKAT.

Bacon, hams 12 a 13½ cts. Butter, per pound 18 a 22. Corn per bushel, 68 a 75 cts. Coffee, Rio 10½ a 12. St Domingo 11 a 00, Laguyra 11½ a 12½, Java 14 a 15. Flour $7 a $8. Hay, 68 a 70cts per cwt. Lumber, River, per M. flooring boards $11½ a $12½, wide $7, Scantling $5. Timber-Shipping $10 a $12, prime Mill $8½ a $9½, ordinary $6½a $7½ inferior $2,60 Molasses, gal. Cuba 20cts, Porto Rico 60cts. Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs—Yellow Dip $2.22 a 2,20, Virgin Dip $2,50 a 260 Hard $1,20 Tar $1,40 a $1,45 Spirits per gal. 29. cts, Salt Liv'l sack 80 cts Sugar, per lb., N. Orleans 6 a 7½, Porto Rico 7½ a 9 St. Croix 7 a 8½ Loaf 10½ a 11.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Bacon 11 a 11½ Cotton 5½ a 7. Corn 90 a 93. Flour 4 a 5 45, Molasses 24 a 25. Salt, sack, 100 a 1,40; Alum bush. 50, Wool 18 @ 19½. Wheat 100 @ 125. Whiskey 56 @ 60.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

Cotton, 6½ @ 8. Flour 5½, dull. Corn 62½. Prime White Wheat 80 a 85c; Prime Red 75 a 80c. Common to Middling 58 @ 70c. Tobacco Manufacturing 12 a 14½ Frosted Leaf 1½ a 3½ dollars; Good to Fine Leaf 4½ a 7½ dolls; Shipping Leaf 7½ a 12 dolls; Manufacturing 12½ a 16½ dolls.

NEWBERN MARKET.

Corn, barrel, 3,25 Corn meal 80 @ 90. Cotton 8½ @ 9½. Flour 5 @ 6. Molasses 23 @ 24. Turpentine, new dip, 2,25 @ 2,30; old dip 2,25 @ 2,30; for 280lb: scraps 1,20 a 125. Rosin $1@1,25 Pitch $1,60. Spirits gal. 29@30.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

PARTNERS AND SUCCESSORS TO
R. TUCKER & SON,
No 6 & 8, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh,
Fashionable Hat Emporium.

At this Establishment will be found at all times one of the best assortments of Fine Goods in the City. The Stock is entirely new and is comprised of

FASHIONABLE MOLESKIN & BEAVER HATS, of the Manufacture of W. P. Warburton and W. C. Beebe & Co; FINE FELT, STRAWS, BRUSH, SOMBRES, AYONIS, and SEAL DRAB HATS;

Army, Navy, Ariel, Riding, Traveling, Dress, and Opera Caps.

The utmost efforts will be exerted to maintain for the Merchandise of this Establishment the rank of superiority and relative cheapness which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preference of Gentlemen of taste. 36

Ribbons! Ribbons!

150 Pieces Rich Bonnet, Sash, Neck, Cap and Belt Ribbons. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. 36

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST ARRIVED, AND DAILY ARRIVING.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER respectfully announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the Firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demands for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable dress goods:

Super Brocale & Chameleon Silks,
Blue Black & White Watered do
Blk Gro De Rhine & Italian do
Plaid Solid & Fancy Lutestring do
Brocade Posih De Soie,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Figured Brilliantes,
Lupins French Merinos,
English & Scotch do
Solid Paramattas,
Rich Figured Plaid Paris De Laines,
Plain & Fancy Poplins,
Black Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons & Trimmings,
Scalloped Embroidery Handkerchiefs
Swiss Jackonett & Tarlitan Muslins,
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Patrick Springs, Aug. 10th, 1851.

DEAR SIR: You will please publish that a small party of people came to this place in July last, in search, I suppose, of health and pleasure, and unfortunately I was not exactly prepared at the time to make visitors comfortable, and expressed my deep regret that such was the state of things. But this was not the result of any delay or want of energy on my part, but rather a want of judgment in or oversight of the carpenters engaged in the work; also some disappointments I had to incur in regard to other hands. But, nevertheless, I had a part of the building put in good order at the shortest possible notice to render them as comfortable as was in my power to do; and after remaining some five days in perfect peace and friendship, as I thought, this family connection all at once concluded to leave and travel about the country a little and return home.—Their bill was paid and a deduction made on account of the rough state of things on their arrival; and I thought general satisfaction was expressed, as I knew every exertion on my part was made to close out the work, improve the fare and render all visitors comfortable.

But since they left, I am informed they made great complaints and did not explain the reason why this thing was so. But since they left, we have wound up the work and renewed our exertions in laying in the necessary provisions, and we assert that the different rooms will be found entirely comfortable to the visitors; and we feel a confidence the fare will be as good as at any other place at the same prices. We therefore solicit that all persons in search of health or a pleasant summer retreat, will venture to give us a call, with this consolation that if they should find themselves in any way disappointed or dissatisfied at this place,