A STARTLING STORY—THE OPEN POLAR SEA.

We find the following communication in the National Intelligencer:

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: In the recent discussions and speculations touching the existence of a "North Polar (open) Sea," superinduced by the publication of the work of the late lamented Dr. Kane and others, I have been somewhat surprised never to have met with any allusion to a "tract," entitled, "A Brief Discourse of a Passage by the North Pole to Japan, China, &c., pleaded by three Experiments; and answers to all objections that can be urged against a Passage that way, by Joseph Moxon, Fellow of the Royal Society." From said document I make the following verbatim extract, to wit:

"Being about 22 Years of age, in Amsterdam, I went into a Drinking house, to drink a Cup of Beer for my Thirst, and sitting by a public Fire, among several People, there happened a Seaman to come in, who, seeing a Friend of his there, who he knew went in the Greenland Voyage, wondered to see him, for it was not yet time for the Greenland Fleet to come home, and ask'd what accident had brought him home so soon; his Friend (who was the Steersman aforesaid, in a Greenland Ship that Summer) told him that there ship went not out to fish that summer, but only to take in the Lading of the whole Fleet to bring it to an early Market, &c.

"But, said he, before the Fleet had caught fish enough to lade in, we by order of the Greenland Company, sailed unto the North Pole, and came back again. Whereupon (his relation being Novel to me,) I entered into discourse with him, and seemed to question the Truth of what he said; but he did assure me that it was True, and that the ship was then in Amsterdam, and many of the Seamen, belonging to her, to justify the truth of it; and told me, moreover, that they had sailed two Degrees beyond the Pole. I asked him if they did not meet with a great deal of ice? He told me no, they saw no ice. I asked him what weather they had there? He told me fine, warm weather," &c.

To the "tract" from which the above extract is taken, there is no date, but I infer the period of Mr. Moxon's conversation with the "Steersman" to have been in the year 1643, from a date given in another part of the document.

The "tract" is published in the "1st volume of John Harris' Collection of Voyages and Travels, page 616. London, MDCCV., folio edition," the only copy of which I have ever seen is the one belonging to my library, and from which I quote as above. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, &c.

AN AMERICANIZED JAPANESE.—Among others leaving for the east on the steamer today, is Joseph Heco, who goes on to Washington as private secretary of Senator Gwin. This young man, now about 19 years of age, is one of the party of 17 Japanese picked up at sea by the bark Auckland, and brought to this port in 1850. This party it may be recollected, were found in one of their native junks, having suffered shipwreck, and subsequently been drifted out over a thousand miles to sea. They have all been returned to their native land except three, who are now in this city; one in employ of Wells, Fargo & Co., a second in the service of a party unknown to us, and the third, as we have said, engaged to go with Dr. Gwin to the national capital, where his superior intelligence, good address, and perfect familiarity with our and his own native language, will no doubt secure him employment in the service of the government, either as interpreter or some other public capacity.—This youth, owing to his talents and excellent character, was taken, shortly after his arrival in the country, by Col. Saunders, then collector of the port, and properly protected and educated. He was afterwards inducted into commercial life in the house of Macondray & Co. About this time our government was opening negotiations for establishing an intercourse with Japan, Joseph went on to Washington where he remained some six months, having been introduced to President Pierce and other officials during the time. Since his return to San Francisco he has been residing with families of the first respectability. Hego is probably the only well educated and Americanized native of Japan now residing in the United States; and as such, will without doubt, become a very serviceable agent in our future intercourse with that nation.—*San Francisco Town Talk, Sept. 5.*

A HARD CASE—TOO MUCH SPECIE ON HAND.—A few days ago an honest economical "bachelor," who by long years of toil had saved some $4,000, drew it from the —— bank in this city, not believing his money was safe *there* in these "troublous times." His money was all in gold. He occupied a room in a building in the lower part of the city. On his way to his quarters, with his gold in a bag, he imagined every person he passed knew that he had gold.—Night came and he put the gold between the beds and laid down on it, but not to sleep. His imagination was alive; he deemed every noise made by burglars who were after his gold. During the long night watches he was sleepless, and he rejoiced when daylight came. He changed his quarters; took a room in a more respectable locality; put the gold away, went to his work, was uneasy, went again and again to his room, looked at his bag of "yellow boys," and "night and darkness" came again. His gold was under him, but noises were round about him. He slept not. In the morning he went to a friend on Front street and asked, "What shall I do with my money?" told him his trouble for two days and nights, and asked for advice. "Go and deposite your gold again in the —— bank, and take a certificate." He did so, and was happy, as his money is safe.—*New York Evening Post.*

A MOVING SUGGESTION.—A rather funny incident took place in front of one of our banks, during the run on Friday last. In the crowd of anxious holders of checks, notes, &c., was a plain looking individual, with something under his arm. The people in his immediate neighborhood seemed to think that he had a large bundle of promises to pay, and of course each man was interested in keeping him out until every one had got the shiners. At last the man with the bundle exclaimed in a loud voice "Look here, gentlemen, if you only knew that I have ten thousand dollars in gold under my arm, for your sake, instead of keeping me out, you would push me in." The way he went into the bank after that, was illustrative of the truth that not only "money makes the mare go," but the man also.

Philadelphia Sun

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, October 20, 1857.

Agricultural Fair Postponed.

We are requested to state upon the authority of the executive committee that the approaching Annual Fair of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society is postponed from the 4th and 5th, as heretofore announced, to the 18th and 19th of November, proximo, in order that the Fair Grounds may be more completely prepared for the occasion than they could have been by the 4th and 5th. We hope that our friends will remember this, and come prepared to outstrip all former occasions in manifestations of success and prosperity in all the departments of agricultural improvements and productions.

State Fair.

We have received an invitation from the Executive Committee to be present at the State Fair to be held on the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d instant. We thank them for their kindness, and exceedingly regret that it will be entirely out of our power to be present, although it would afford us a great deal of pleasure to attend.

Bank of Charlotte.

J. J. Blackwood, Esq., formerly Cashier of the Bank of Hamburg, S. C., has been elected President of this Bank in the place of S. P. Alexander, Esq., resigned.

It was reported that this Bank intended to suspend. We learn however that this subject had not even been spoken of by its Board, except, perhaps, as far as the brokers are concerned. It will be governed entirely by the action of the Southern Banks.

Dental Convention.

On the 7th and 8th instant, a Convention of the Dental Association of North Carolina was held in Greensboro'. It appears that much interest was manifested by those in attendance, and we were promised a notice of the proceedings but it has not reached us. Dr. E. H. Andrews, of this place, was elected President; Dr. E. P. Gregg, of Greensboro, Vice President; Dr. D. W. C. Benbow, of Fayetteville, Secretary; and Dr. Hubbard, Treasurer.

Bank Suspension.

As was to be expected nearly every Bank, North and South, have suspended specie payment. When we heard that some of the Northern Banks had suspended, we supposed that every Bank, both North and South, would do the same thing for the purpose of protecting itself; but it seems that some of the New York Banks persisted in paying specie and much damage has been done, therefore, to business men, who could not make their assets available. It is impossible to tell how much distress has been entailed upon the country by the present money pressure. Thousands upon thousands will be thrown out of employment and they will have to subsist as they best can. It is said that many persons in New York are offering to work for their board. We give the following extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated October 2, to let our readers see what is the situation of affairs in Pennsylvania and then the calculation may be attempted of the probable distress in the entire North:

"The most melancholy feature of the times is the number of persons thrown out of employment, with little if any prospect of obtaining work through the approaching winter. Such times as these should teach prudence to all, and impress upon every one the necessity of saving at least a per centage upon their earnings to meet the necessities to which all are liable. Over two thousand workmen have been discharged by the Montour Iron Company at Danville, and a like number have been thrown out of employment at Manayunk. One thousand eighty persons have been discharged from the rolling and cotton mills at Norristown. In addition to these, the manufacturers at Conshocken, Port Kennedy, and neighboring places, having had several hundred hands employed, have also closed their establishments and discharged their workmen. Thus throwing from these establishments alone nearly six thousand persons unemployed upon the community. Bank suspensions are nothing compared with the suspensions of manufacturing.

In money matters the pressure seems to be nearly as severe as before. Within the last few days several of our best houses have gone down, and, indeed, it is understood that there are yet numerous failures which, by many, are considered of an inconsiderable character, taking place every day. The banks are not doing their duty, as understood by their pledge given to Gov. Pollock, that they would at once adopt such measures as are calculated to relieve the people, and especially the mercantile community."

Melancholly Suicide.

The Wilmington Herald of Tuesday says:—"We learn by letters received this morning from Washington in this state, and also from gentlemen from that place, who arrived here this morning, that Mr. T. H. Hardinburgh, Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear at that place, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a pistol, during the night of Saturday the 10th instant. His official business as Cashier had nothing to do with this melancholy event. Rumor says disappointment in some love affair was the exciting cause."

Death of G. W. P. Custis.

The venerable G. W. P. Custis, the last member of the Washington family, died at Arlington, his residence in Alexandria county, Va., on the 10th instant, in the 77th year of his age. In announcing the event the Alexandria *Gazette* says:

The whole country knew him—and his patriotism will long be remembered. Closely allied to the Washington family, fond of calling himself the child of Mount Vernon, he was never so much in his element as when he was talking or writing of the Great Chief, and the men and times of the Revolution. As he said of himself once, "his was the destiny of no common man"—for he had been fondled on the knee of the Father of his Country, and received from him the kindness of a parent. He repaid that care and affection with filial devotion, and to the day of his death, all the recollections of his life centered around or radiated from, the time when he was one of Washington's family. He lived to a good old age, retaining his mental faculties to the last. Though Mr. Custis was never in public life, he was in his younger days an eloquent and effective speaker, and had a fondness for oratory as long as he was able to gratify those who constantly called on him to make public addresses.

His remains were interred with military honors at the Arlington burial ground attended by 1,000 persons, several of the heads of department from Washington City, being present.

American Victory in Baltimore.

An election for members of the First Branch of the City Council was held in Baltimore on Wednesday last. Out of the 20 Councilmen chosen 19 were American and one Democratic. The Americans carried every ward except the Eighth. In that ward a party of rowdies (Democrats) took possession of Jackson Hall, the Democratic Club headquarters, and fired gun and pistol shots at the police, killing one officer, Sergeant Jordan, and wounding several others. The police were engaged in trying to quell the street riots when they were fired upon from Jackson Hall. After the killing of Sergeant Jordan the police charged upon Jackson Hall, and captured a number of Irishmen, together with a quantity of arms and ammunition. A very light vote was polled. The American candidates received 11,878 votes, and the Democratic 2,789.

Georgia Election.

The election which took place in Georgia, on the 4th instant, resulted in the success of the Democratic party, they carrying both branches of the Legislature by large majorities and electing their candidate for Governor by 8 or 10,000 majority. The Congressional delegation stands six Democrats to two Americans—a Democratic gain of one. The delegation is as follows:

1st	district,	James L. Stewart, Democrat.
2d	do	Martin J. Crawford, Dem.
3d	do	Robert P. Trippe, American.
4th	do	Lucius J. Gatrell, Democrat.
5th	do	Augustus R. Wright, Dem.
6th	do	James Jackson, Democrat.
7th	do	Joshua Hill, American.
8th	do	A. H. Stephens, Democrat.

Tennessee Senator.

Ex Gov. Johnston was elected a few days ago by the Legislature of Tennessee U. S. Senator in the place of Ex-Gov. Jones.—Gov. Johnston is a remarkable man. He is well known about Raleigh, and left there in very bad circumstances. It shows, however, what a man may accomplish by dint of perseverance, for it is said that he only learned to read after he was married, his wife teaching him after his day's labor, as journeyman tailor, was done.

New Livery and Sale Stable.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the New Stables just completed in this place. Drovers and others interested, will find it to their advantage to call on Mr. Rabe. Everything is in apple-pie order.

Sudden Death of A Sheriff.

Caleb Klutts, Esq., Sheriff of Rowan County, died suddenly at his residence in Salisbury on the 10th instant. Mr. K. was up attending to his business until a few minutes before his death. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his untimely and unexpected death.

☞ We regret says the Wilmington Herald to hear, just as we are going to press, of the death of Gen. John Gray Bynum, who died in this town this morning, after an illness of several days.

THE NUMBER 7.—The N. Y. Journal of *Commerce* asks, "Is there any magic in the number *seven?* The years 1817, '27, '37, '47 and '57 have been remarkable for their financial revulsions, the alternate decades being the most severe, until superstitious people have come to regard the seven as an unlucky number, and '77 it is supposed will round the history with a most convincing illustration."—*Wilmington Herald.*

LARGE ROBBERY.—The Custom House in Richmond, Va., was forcibly entered last Monday night, and upwards of twenty thousand dollars in specie were abstracted.—The safe, containing the coin says the Enquirer, was blown open with gunpowder.—Some forty thousand dollars, also in the safe at the time, were left untouched—the robbers, perhaps, being either content with the sum they carried off, or too much alarmed at the sight of the large "pile" before them to make a more extensive "removal of the deposites." No clue, as yet, has been obtained to excite suspicion, even, as to who were the robbers.

TERRIBLE DEATH.—A correspondent of the Manchester (England) Guardian, states that an American young lady named Tralaway, one of a party attempting the ascent of Mount Blanc, slipped over an ice precipice, and fell hundreds of feet into a fissure, where it is supposed, she must have been dashed to pieces. Living or dead, however, no assistance could be given, and there her remains must lie, until the last trump shall sound.

From our Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 13, 1857.

The times are sadly out of joint and so are the Banks: The people want money and cant get it, and the monied institutions seem disposed to hold on to the specie, while the public must do the best they can under the circumstances with unredeemable notes, while the gold and silver is locked up in the vaults and the keys in the pocket of the money kings. The Banks, after all are but the creatures of the State—tenants at will, and the sovereign power to control these corporations is lodged with the people, and exercised through the legislative body, and a fearful day of reckoning will come when the people will assert their rights, and call on their bank officers to give an account of their stewardship. And many of them may find themselves weighed in the balance and found wanting.

The storm has been brewing for some time, and the cloud which was to break in a violent storm upon our heads was seen to be larger than a man's hand. The mutterings of the distant thunder was heard, and lightning flash was seen upon the horizons verge. The fearful reality burst upon us last, in the suspension of specie payment by the Bank of the State. The panic with the announcement of this fact caused was immense, and Broad street was [illegible] excited and clamorous multitude throughout the day.

Bill holders became alarmed, and partaking of the sudden and general panic, many of them sold the bills of the suspended Bank at a ruinous discount. One broker firm alone is said to have made two thousand dollars by buying up the depreciated paper. Those who held on till the panic somewhat subsided, came to their sober senses, saw their error, and held on to the bills with a confident assurance that they would be redeemed. The Bank of the State cannot fail, for the State is her security, and she cannot fail until the State repudiates, and that will scarcely take place in the present century.

On Monday the "noise and confusion" was increased by the suspension of two more of our most reliable Banks, namely, the Southwestern Railroad, and the Bank of South Carolina. The rush was immense up to the hour of closing, and then the crowd turned upon the other banks, and a particular run seemed to be made upon the Bank of Charleston, and the People's Bank, both of which, however, stood firm up to the hour of closing. Some fears were entertained of the ability of the People's Bank to hold out against such a demonstration, but she stood up square and paid out dollar for dollar up to five o'clock, p. m., the hour of closing; the regular hour being two o'clock, but several of the Banks extended the time, in order to give the timid and nervous time to bring in their bills and have them redeemed.

Bill holders and those who felt a deep interest in the credit of the State slept badly last night, and the few moments of troubled sleep which they were enabled to snatch were haunted with shin plasters, dishonored drafts and unredeemable paper. Gaunt ruin is staring us in the face, and ghosts and spectres and goblins dire flit like phantoms before our affrighted imaginations. Still those may not be ruined who do not wish to be. We may, by our hot and imprudent haste, commit suicide, but nobody is going to commit homicide upon our pockets with malice aforethought. It is as bad to be frighten to death as to die by any other means, especially by starvation.

But the whole story of our woe is not yet told. This morning about 11 o'clock, the People's Bank closed its vaults and refused to pay out any more specie. This was said to be caused by a run upon its coin by the Bank of Newberry. This caused a revival of the panic which had been somewhat allayed, and caused a renewed movement upon the other Banks, which still stands firm, and promptly pays out dollar for dollar for every bill that is presented. The heaviest run seems to have been made upon the Charleston Bank, but it has met its liabilities thus far, and its friends are sanguine that it will be able to hold out for three weeks to come if the siege should last so long.

There seems to be a difference of opinion among the city press, respecting the propriety of a general temporary suspension. The Mercury of this morning is out in a carefully written editorial in favor of it throughout the South, while the News opposes it, on a question of both principle and policy. It contends that if our Banks are forced to suspend, let the result come and be met and borne, and then let the people make a virtue of necessity. Even then all will not be lost beside honor. But a premeditated, voluntary suspension can be regarded as nothing less than a scheme to benefit a few at the expense of the many, tending directly to parallyze the public credit, and prostrate the property, products and energies of the whole country. If misfortunes come let us meet and battle with them as best we may, but let us not anticipate and invite them, and do evil that good may come.

Let us consider, says the Evening News, of this afternoon, the immediate and ultimate effects of a general suspension of all the Southern banks. The first, but perhaps not the greatest, is an instantaneous and universal depreciation of paper currency and Southern credits. If that depreciation be ten per cent, it is a dead loss to be deducted from the value of the products of the South. The prostration in every respect, and in every department of trade, which springs from a general suspension, has never failed to extend its wasting influence over a series of years, and cotton, as all other property and products, partakes of its disastrous depression.

Every body knows that Europe must and will have our cotton, and if we cannot promptly send it to them, they will promptly and certainly send for it, and pay our prices for it, too. In the course of a month or two this inevitable movement will bring relief, and will continue until our increasing resources will enable the South to take the control of the matter in her own hands, and push forward the enterprise with renewed might and increasing success.

When this scheme is once set in motion, then the future is clear and our interests safe, and the whole South will realize its benefits, and be cheered by the opening prospects of a better day coming. If suspension could be confined in its effects to the immediate moving of cotton forward, it might do very well. But even this small benefit can never compensate for the fall of lands, negroes, stock, produce, credit, and that for a series of years. ASHLEY.

NEW YORK, October 13

MRS CUNNINGHAM FLED.—Mrs. Cunningham failed to appear in court to-day, and her counsel denied all knowledge of her whereabouts.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, October 12.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) Herald, of the 10th inst., says it has the following official returns:

Leavenworth County—Nearly complete. Average Democratic majority 250, insuring the election of three members of the Council and eight of the House.

Doniphan County—30 "Republican" majority, securing five members of the lower and five of the upper House.

Atchison County—Average Democratic majority, insuring three members of the Lower and one of the Upper House.

Jefferson County—"Republican" by 150 majority, giving two members of the House and one of the Council.

Douglas County—"Republican" by 1,500 majority.

Johnson County—Democratic by 1,600 majority.

The District formed by these last two counties, elect 8 members of the House, and 3 of the Council. The Democrats claim the election of the entire ticket by 60 majority.

Shawnee County—Republican by 350 majority. This county elects one member to the House.

Calhoun County—Republican by 84 majority. This County elects one member to the House.

The Democrats charge that a large number of armed men came from Nebraska and voted the "Republican" ticket.

The Democrats claim a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

BENEFIT OF ADVERTISING—A REGULAR CATASTROPHE.—A few days since, a young Frenchman, keeping bachelor's hall in Union street, lost a small black and white cat, which had been sent to him from Paris. A friend advised the Frenchman to offer a reward for it in the Ledger. In accordance with this advice, an advertisement was inserted, offering a reward of five dollars for the return of a small black and white cat which had been lost from a certain house on Union street. The hour named for the appearance of the person having the lost feline was eight o'clock, a. m. At the hour named, the bell was rung violently, and when the young bachelor opened the door, to the astonishment of the Frenchman, there appeared before his vision about fifty boys, each having a black and white cat under his arm, while another party had bags containing cats. The boys made a rush for the door, each clamorous for the examination of their particular feline. The Frenchman closed the door in despair, and during the day refused to answer the bell when it was rung by the boys having cats. This continued for two or three days, and the Frenchman, fearing there would be no cessation in the presentation of black and white cats, removed his lodgings to another street. A letter was also received by the loser of the cat, from a man in Pottsville, stating that he had a very pretty cat, very tame and affectionate, which he would sell for three dollars. The Frenchman did not answer this epistle, as he has come to the determination not to keep any more cats.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

MAGNANIMOUS ACT.—Mr. Lefevre, a wealthy sugar planter, at Lafourche, La., died recently, without issue—his wife having preceded him to the grave. His estate was appraised at about $700,000. A few days since his will was opened when it was found that he had left the whole of his possessions to be divided equally between two gentlemen of New Orleans—one a nephew of his wife, and the other a broker who had transacted his business, a man in no wise related to him, save in the way of business. To the astonishment of his friends, this broker, on finding that he had been made legatee to half the old man's estate, ($350,000 at least,) went before a notary public and renounced the whole legacy, making it over in favor of the relatives of the deceased in France, consisting of nephews and nieces, to the number of twenty or thirty, and all humbly situated in life. The old man had previously made a will in which his French relatives were handsomely remembered; but on returning from a visit to them, not long ago, for some reason known only to himself, he tore the will to pieces and wrote a new one, leaving everything to his wife's nephew and his broker, as above stated.

EX-MINISTER CRAMPTON INSULTING MINISTER DALLAS.—Letters received here confirm the statements in relation to Ex-Minister Crampton's rude treatment of Mr. Dallas, United States Minister at London. It appears that Mr. Crampton repeatedly, and in the most public and marked manner, has avoided Mr. Dallas, notwithstanding the best efforts of the latter to evince the kindest and most cordial feeling on his own part.—On one occasion recently, while Mr. Dallas was walking in the street in company with a British nobleman, Mr. Crampton was observed approaching from the opposite direction, but, upon seeing our Minister, he suddenly passed up an alley-way and again avoided him. Conduct like this, frequently repeated, has attracted attention, and elicited a good deal of severe remark against Mr. C., who would seem to have no excuse for it, except his general hatred to Americans since his forced retirement from the Embassy here.—*Correspondence of the New York Times.*

ARREST OF THE EDITOR OF THE DAY BOOK.—Nathaniel R. Stinson, editor of the New York Day Book, was arrested on Saturday, on complaint of the District Attorney, who charges him with encouraging illegal gambling. It appears that on the 1st instant, an advertisement of a Georgia lottery appeared in the paper, and attention was drawn to it editorially, but strange to say, in the same issue an editorial article appeared, calling upon the District Attorney to use strenuous efforts to suppress gambling, and stating that Police Justices were no better than State Prison birds. The District Attorney took the advice of Mr. Stinson and promptly caused his arrest. The examination of the accused will take place before Justice Wood.

A NOVEL WAY TO PREVENT A RUN.—It was rumored on Monday last that a run would probably be made upon the Salina Bank, whereupon a crowd of Salt Pointers gathered around the doors of the institution, threatening personal chastisement and riding on a rail to all who attempted to embarrass the bank. The run was not made. Bank officers who are anxious to keep their specie, will make a note of the example.

HEAVY DISBURSEMENT.—The Government has disbursed in this city during the present month over $3,000,000 in gold and silver, of which $2,300,000 have been transferred to the New York banks.—*Washington Union.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

NEW YORK, October 15.

The steamship Vanderbilt has arrived at this port from Havre via Southampton, with dates from these ports to the 3d inst.

The telegraphic news from Cawnpore is to the 18th of August. Gen. Havelock had defeated the rebels near that place. Sixteen hundred of his army had died of cholera. All was well at Lucknow on the 18th of August.

The news from China is unfavorable.—The Emperor refuses any arrangement with the English.

The inferior qualities of cotton had slightly declined. The sales of the week were 27,000 bales, of which speculators took 6,500 and exporters 2,500 bales, leaving 18,000 bales of all descriptions to the trade. Orleans fair was quoted at 9⅞d.; Orleans middling at 9 3-16d; Mobile fair at 9⅛d.; Mobile middling at 9⅛d.; upland fair 9⅛d.; upland midling at 8 15-16d. The market closed quiet and steady. The sales on Friday were 2,000 bales. The stock on hand comprised 336,000 bales, of which 198,500 were American.

All qualities of breadstuffs had slightly declined. Wheat was dull, at a decline of from 2d. a 3d. per 70 lbs. Corn was dull at a decline of 6d. per 480 lbs. Manchester advices were favorable.

The money market was animated. Exchequer bills were quoted at a decline of £9 5s. Consols were quoted at 90¼.

RATHER SMALL BUSINESS ALL ROUND.—The New York Times, a Democratic paper, informs us that Senator Douglas wrote a letter to the President on the 4th of September, saying that he should be glad to have his father-in-law, Mr. Cutts, appointed to office, but that any such appointment of persons other than citizens of Illinois—no matter how near and dear to him—"must not be considered as any *compensation* for the omission to appoint such Democrats from that State as he and the rest of the delegation might recommend." To this particularly cool note he received the following gracious and satisfactory reply:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 7, 1857.

My dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the 4th instant, by which you seem to apprehend that should I appoint Mr. Cutts Second Comptroller, this appointment should be charged to Illinois. You need entertain no apprehension on the subject. Should I make the appointment, which is not improbable, it will be my own individual appointment, proceeding entirely from my regard for Mr. Cutts and his family, and not because Senator Douglas has had the good fortune to become his son in-law.

From your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. S. S. DOUGLAS, Chicago, Illinois.

If this correspondence really did take place, we think it *was* "rather small business all round;" and we are not so much surprised at Senator Douglas writing such an impertinent letter to the President, as at the President of the United States stooping from his high position to answer it!

A NERVOUS TRAVELER AND A GRUFF BAGGAGE MASTER.—I recently took a trip West, and while passing over the E. & H. R. R., being fond of the weed, had taken my seat in the baggage car for the purpose of indulging in a Havana, when a nervous individual entered the car and commenced overhauling the baggage. The baggage master, after eyeing him a moment, accosted him rather gruffly with

"What's wanting, sir?"

"I am looking for my trunk," demurely answered the nervous man.

"I will take care of your trunk, sir, that is my business," retorted B. M.

"Oh, I am aware of that, sir, but I would always much rather keep my trunk under my eye!"

"Well then, sir, you should have been born an elephant, and then you could have your trunk under your eye the whole time!"

The nervous man suddenly vamosed.

MARRIED.

Married, in the vicinity of Greensboro, on the 13th instant, by Rev. J. J. Smyth, Rev. JETHRO RUMPLE, of this county, to Miss JENNIE E., daughter of Watkins W. Wharton, Esq., of Guilford county.

Osnaburgs

BY the bale *FOR CASH*, at 12¼ cents per yard.

BREM & STEELE.

Oct. 20, 1857. 137

TATTERSALL.

Livery and Sale Stables.

THE subscriber informs the public generally, that he has purchased the large Stables formerly owned by C. Williamson, one square east of Kerr's Hotel, near the Jail, and has added to and refitted them in a superior manner, for the purpose of opening in Charlotte a Livery and Sale Stable, in complete order for the accommodation of the public.

His object is to make his establishment what it professes to be a real Livery and Sale Stable, and persons having good Horses to dispose of, will find it to their interest perhaps to call.

He intends to keep Horses and Carriages for the accommodation of the citizens generally; and any person desiring any mode of conveyance, either Horses or Carriages, can be suited, and in good trim. Competent Drivers furnished when desired.

☞ DROVERS will find at these Stables fine accommodations having prepared for them good yards, racks and troughs, and an abundant supply of provender ready for their use, as well as a plentiful supply of water.

☞ HORSES kept by the month or otherwise.

His charges will be accommodating, and he hopes by strict attention to the wishes of the community to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

ROBERT RABE, *Proprietor.*
L. J. HAWLEY, *Agent.*

Charlotte, Oct. 20, 1857. 44tf

LaFayette Brown,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

HAVING located at Davidson College, offers his professional services to the citizens and vicinity. Office opposite Emmerson Hall.

Oct. 20, 1857. 34tf

Plantation to Rent.

WILL be rented, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the Saturday of October Court, (being the 31st day of the month) the Land belonging to the heirs of Dr. A. F. Mellon, dec'd.—This Land is a part of the plantation on which Wm. E. Mellon, dec'd, lived. Terms, 12 months' credit, with bond and approved security

D. HENDERSON, *Guardian.*

Oct. 20, 1857. 135

W. P. HUGHES,

Ambrotypist,

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens generally, that he has opened Rooms in Carson's Brick Building, over Boone & Co.'s Shoe Store, 3rd story, where he will be pleased to see all who wish a good Picture of themselves or any of their friends, for less money than was ever taken in the town of Charlotte.

☞ Call soon as my stay is limited.

Oct. 20, 1857. 34tf

5,000 Gold & Silver Watches

To be Sold at WHOLESALE PRICES.

THIS is the cheapest and best lot of Watches ever before offered to the public. A gift in Jewelry worth from $1 to $12 will be given with every watch in proportion to its value. Being desirous of introducing our goods prominently to the public, in order to meet with quick, ready and cash sales, we have adopted this method for their disposal. We sell

Composition Verge, open face, at	$6,00 and	$7,00
Fine Silver Lepine, " "	8,00 "	9,00
" " " Hunt. case,		12,00
" " Lever, Heavy Hunt. case	15,00 "	18,00
" " Eng. Pat. lever hunt. case	20,00 "	30,00
Heavily Gold Plated " "		24,00
Gold Anchor, open face, $21,00	24,00 "	28,00
" Lever, Hunt. case,	30,00 ex	37,00
" " " " beautifully engraved,		45,00
" English Pat. Lever, "	"	50,00
" " " " "	extra	60,00
" " " " "	"	70,00
" " " " and Magic Watches,		80,00
" " " " "	"	90,00
" " " " "	"	90,00
" " " " "	"	100,00

Any of the above Watches, together with a gift, will be sent by mail, free of postage. A catalogue giving full particulars, will be sent, on application to

GEO. DOWNING & CO.,
No. 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Newspapers throughout the country, by giving this advertisement six insertions, will receive in payment a superior double-pointed Gold Pen and case, worth $5, or any other Jewelry of the same value, payable on the receipt of the first copy containing the advertisement.

Oct. 20. 139 G. D. & Co.

☞ The Presbytery of Concord will hold an adjourned meeting in Charlotte, on Wednesday, Oct. 21st, at 4½ o'clock, P. M.

R. H. LAFFERTY, *Stated Clerk.*

To the Teachers of Common Schools in Mecklenburg County.

THOSE who desire Certificates (without which the public money cannot be drawn,) within the next 4 months, will appear in the office of the Charlotte M. Fire Ins. Company, on Tuesday, the 27th October, 1857.

J. P. ROSS, *Sup't.*

M. D. JOHNSTON, } *Com. of Ex-*
E. N. HUTCHISON, } *amination.*

Oct. 13, 1857. 135

Fresh Confectionaries, Fruits, Family Groceries, &c.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he is now in the receipt of a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES, FRUITS AND FAMILY GROCERIES,

consisting of Candies, Oranges, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Nutr of various kinds, Cheese, Sugar, Coffee, &c., at his old stand, one door North east of Springs' corner and opposite J. W. Osborne's office, (Blair & Orr's old stand,) where he would solicit an early call from all of his old customers, and he will by no means refuse any new ones who may find it to their interest to give him a call.

Having purchased *cheap for Cash*, he will consequently be enabled to *sell cheap for Cash.*

M. D. L. MOODY.

Oct. 13, 1857. 33tf
Democrat copy.

FALL GOODS

AT

FISHER & BURROUGH'S.

HAVING opened a large and attractive Stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

we would invite the attention and solicit an examination of our

DRESS GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
CLOAKS & TALMAS,
—ALSO—
Carpetings, Oil Cloths and Mattings
in great variety.

BLANKETS.

FINE RED and NEGRO BLANKETS, also Kerseys, Plains and Linseys for plantation use. A large supply of the above Goods, excellent in quality and moderate in price, will be found at

FISHER & BURROUGHS'.

HARDWARE.

SHELF HARDWARE in all its variety, also Anvils, Bellows and Vices, Axles and Springs, Iron and Steel. A full supply of Paints, Oils and Varnishes constantly on hand and for sale low by

FISHER & BURROUGHS.

Agricultural Implements.

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW Cutters, Corn and Cob Mills, Grist Mills, Plows, Corn Cultivators, &c., &c. We solicit an examination of the above Goods.

FISHER & BURROUGHS.

Snuff Machines.

THE subscribers have on hand a supply of these superior Machines, which they are offering at low prices for *Cash*, and warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.

FISHER & BURROUGHS.

Oct. 13, 1857. 141

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are receiving the largest Stock of Goods we have ever had the pleasure of offering for sale in this market. We have for the Ladies all kinds of

DRESS GOODS,

and at lower prices than they can be bought elsewhere. We have a large stock of embroidered Ladies trimmed

HATS & BONNETS.

We have a fine assortment of

CLOTHING,

made expressly for this market, also

BOOTS & SHOES.

We have a large stock of

HARDWARE

and will sell them lower than they can be bought south of Baltimore. We also have a large stock of

Hardware, Groceries,
Bagging and Rope.

We keep every thing to be found in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store. And we are determined to sell our Goods as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and all we ask is an examination of our Goods and prices. All persons wishing to buy Goods for Cash, this is the place to get a great many Goods for but little money. As we will sell Goods very low for *CASH*, call and see.

BROWN, STITT & CO.

Oct. 13, 1857. 136