OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1857.

STARTLING NEWS FROM NEW YORK.—Yesterday's mail brought us the following item, received by telegraph at Petersburg:—

New York, Nov. 9.—The hunger mob charge Mayor Wood with humbuggery, and threaten to drag him out of his office. Fifty policemen have been sent to protect him. Assistant Treasurer Cisco, in consequence of the threats of the mob telegraphed to Washington for troops to protect the Sub-treasury, Marshal Rynders has also telegraphed for troops.

The condition of things is certainly in the highest degree alarming in New York, Philadelphia, Newark, and perhaps other cities in which thousands of workmen and laborers have been thrown out of employment by the panic. These people are crying out for "*Bread or Blood.*" Incited by the outrageous demagogism of Mayor Wood, in his late electioneering Message to the city councils of New York, they contend, as he said, that they have a right to be fed at the expense of the city, and that if not so fed they would be excusable if they helped themselves to any body's property. He also said that it will be better to feed the vicious who will avail themselves of an opportunity to plunder and pillage, than to pay the citizens for their property after it is stolen or destroyed. Such loose morality as this naturally had its effect upon the "vicious," and they appear to be on the eve of putting it in practice. One of them told his followers, in a speech from the steps of the Custom House in Wall street, that "there were twenty millions of dollars in that street, while they were starving for want of work."

The meetings and processions are composed almost entirely of foreigners.

One of the remedial measures proposed by the General Superintendent of the Police is to arm 200 of the most trusty policemen with revolvers. The telegraph would bring them all to any required point in a few minutes, and it is supposed that the mere exhibition of such formidable instruments will quell almost any disturbance.

The memory of the Astor Place riots, some 12 or 15 years ago, and the use of ball cartridges to such terrible effect, has kept the peace in New York until very lately. It is quite likely that the same scene will soon again be re-enacted to a more fatal extent.

P. S. This morning's mail brings us only the following items on the subject:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10

Defence of the Sub. Treasury at New York.—Lieut. General Winfield Scott informs President Buchanan, that he has taken precautionary measures to defend the Sub-Treasury at New York in case of an attack by the mob.

The N. Y. Express, in stating the fact of the application for troops by Mr. Cisco and Marshal Rynders, adds,—

"The general impression seems to be that these gentlemen are in possession of facts beyond those already known to the public,—fully warranting the application that has been made.

"We are informed that the messages of the Treasurer and Marshal were promptly answered by the Secretary of the Treasury. Copies of this correspondence are withheld from prudential motives,—but it is understood that full authority has been granted to summon the troops and marines, should circumstances render it necessary.

"Uncle Sam's" forces will therefore be ready to meet the crowd whenever they venture upon any violent acts towards Uncle Sam's property."

PROSCRIBING BALTIMORE.—They used to say that the single Whig who rejoiced in a residence at Holley Shelter, New Hanover County, N. C., was never allowed to vote, the Judges at that precinct having failed to discover any clause in the Revised Statutes permitting a Whig to vote. The Democracy of the Union seem disposed to adopt the same rule of action with regard to Baltimore. The people of that City and of the State of Maryland presumed to differ in their views of public policy from the other Southern States at the last Presidential election, and by way of showing them that in this free country they have no right to differ from the majority, the Democratic press commenced a war upon Baltimore to break down its character and destroy its business. Baltimore, however, has continued to prosper, and opposition to Democracy has prospered also. It is now coolly proposed by the Democracy to refuse its Representatives their seats in Congress! and the Washington States, which says that such an act will "worthily commence the session of a Democratic Congress," also says that there is scarcely a doubt that the Baltimore Congressmen will be ejected.

The plea for this high-handed act is that the Baltimore Know Nothings are riotously inclined. There is much more rioting in Baltimore than there should be, it is true. But the Democrats have quite as much to do with it as the Know Nothings; and at the late election, but for the Mayor's activity, would have created great disturbances with the aid of their friends imported from Washington City for the purpose. Both parties are "tarred with the same stick," elsewhere as well as in Baltimore. And we see no reason why Baltimore should be proscribed and New York petted, except that they *will* take who have the power; and that Baltimore with half the violence gives half as large a majority for Know Nothingism as New York does for Democracy.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.—We learn that large additions have been made recently to the Presbyterian Church at Carthage, Moore county. On Sunday last, 49 persons were received into the Church, and much interest is still felt throughout the community.

From what source does the Wilmington Herald get its Fayetteville market news? Under date "Fayetteville, Nov. 9," it quotes cotton here, "Fair to good 11, ordinary to mid. 10." In the Observer of that date, those qualities were quoted at 11¾ and 11 cents. And Super and Fine Flour were quoted 25 cents a bbl. above the Herald's figures. Bacon firm at 18, whilst the Herald says 17 to 18.

CRUEL PARENTS.—We have shown beyond contradiction that almost every Bank in North Carolina is the offspring of the democracy—that that party passed the charters, with just such provisions as suited its views of public policy, with such restrictions against over issues, suspension, oppression of the people, and all other real or imaginary evils, as the party thought necessary. They were not, or at least professed not to be, the friends of the bankers, but of the people, in framing those charters. Well, one might reasonably hope, that these institutions of their own creation were as near perfection, in their eyes, as the wit of man could make them, and that they would receive fair play, to say nothing of kindness, at the hands of their creators. But what do we see? The democrats not only make the banks, and become stockholders in them, but use them as much as they can by borrowing money from them whenever they want it and can get it. But no sooner does a public calamity overtake the country, and make it expedient for the public good for the banks to suspend specie payments, than the whole pack of Locofocos, "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart," are after them in full cry, and after those who, having no hand in creating them, are yet willing to have justice done them, and unwilling to cry them down because Locofocoism when it created them failed to make them perfect. One harps upon their authority to issue two or three dollars in notes for one of capital, as an evil. Well, who put it in the charters? The Locofocos. But that cannot be an evil when the banks really issue less than one dollar for every dollar of capital. If it be wrong to issue less than dollar for dollar, was it ignorance or corruption which induced the Locofocos to allow an issue of three for one? Another complains that if an individual refuses to pay his debts he is broke, while the banks only suspend, and the public tolerates this. Well, if an individual refuses to pay his debts, he can be sued and his property taken to pay principal and 6 *per cent. interest;* whereas if a bank refuses to pay, it also can be sued and its property taken to pay principal and 12 *per cent. interest.* Again: it is complained by these financial quacks that it is the issue of small notes that is the great evil. If so, who put the authority in the charters? But that this is not the cause is manifest from the fact that the banks of Pennsylvania and many of the Virginia banks were the first to suspend, though small notes are neither issued nor circulated in those States; whilst New York was among the last to suspend, though that State is flooded with small notes; and the Bank of Fayetteville, the only Bank in North Carolina which has in circulation the smallest denomination of notes, has not suspended at all!

It is said that "corporations have no souls," but if there is one of them in North Carolina which has so small a soul as one of these Locofoco demagogues, it is to be pitied indeed.

All Gain and No Loss.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. The Bank of Cape Fear is in a state of suspension, and if you present one of its notes, bearing on its face a promise to pay on demand, you are coolly told you can't get the specie—that the promise will not be fulfilled; but if you are a stockholder you can get a dividend. Such is a bank, and such its privileges over those of individuals. The profits are reaped, but the promises broken.

Raleigh Standard.

We don't see where are the so-called "privileges over individuals." A good many individuals, for instance, owe us, (and the Standard too, we doubt not,) both by note and account, who very coolly decline to pay either specie, or bank notes, or produce, or any thing else, yet who do not hesitate to apply hundreds of dollars for food and clothing, and for many less necessary articles for their own use. The bank, under such circumstances, is *privileged* by law to pay 12 per cent. interest, whilst the ill-used individual is let off with 6 per cent. for breaking his promises. Individuals certainly make money and spend money while in a state of suspension, against which the Standard has no complaint to make. It is only the banks which must not do such things.

But it is well known that the banks do pay out considerable specie, notwithstanding the suspension. They do not, we believe, refuse applications for change or indeed for reasonably larger sums, when needed for legitimate business operations. They have suspended more to protect the public than themselves,—to keep Northern brokers from draining the State of specie. The Legislature, by the penalty of 12 per cent. interest, has legalized suspension, well knowing, from experience, that there are periods when suspension becomes a necessity.

But if the banks were to decline paying dividends, and thus cut off the School Fund, and stop the Common Schools throughout the State, should we not hear complaints of *that* from the Standard? We suspect so.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Governor and Council have appointed Rufus W. Page, Esq. to fill the office of Secretary of State, vacant by the death of Wm. Hill. Mr. Page is Mr. Hill's son-in-law, has long been his assistant, and is thus familiar with the business of the office.

CAPE FEAR & DEEP RIVER.—A correspondent of the Raleigh Standard writes that he recently learned at Haywood that Mr. Morrell, of New York, had concluded a contract with the Deep River Navigation and other Companies for opening the river by the 1st October next, and had already begun operations.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Salisbury Banner proposes that the Democratic State Convention be held in February next. The Standard dissents, and says April. Of course April will be the time. Let the faithful be ready for the conflict, which we suppose will be hotter in the Convention than out of it.

NORMAL COLLEGE.—The Raleigh Christian Advocate says that the number of students at this institution in Randolph County, N. C., exceeds that at any Southern Methodist College, and is larger than ever before.

N. C. STOCKS.—Sales at New York on Saturday last at 82½.

MONEY MATTERS.—The Baltimore Patriot is glad to state that confidence is increasing in that city, and financial affairs generally gain ease. The Banks are discounting most of the good paper offered, and capitalists are investing freely. Exchanges have largely declined. On New York exchange is abundant at 3 to 3½ per cent.; on Boston at 2; and on Philadelphia at 1. Gold is selling at 3 per cent. premium. N. C. Bank notes at 4½ to 6 per cent. discount.

The money market at New Orleans is decidedly easier, and confidence is being gradually restored.

At Boston money matters have assumed a very cheering aspect.

Tuesday's Journal of Commerce says:

The week opens with an active money market, at rates in favor of the borrower where the security offered is undoubted, but with a farther general movement towards liquidation in nearly all branches of trade and commerce.

Foreign Exchange fell off toward the close of the day, buyers not taking hold freely, but we cannot expect a return of low rates until we receive Cotton Bills from the South. Some of the leading bankers here are determined to send specie, and we suppose the agent of the Rothschilds will ship to the full extent of his sales, having arranged to this effect, with the House in London and Paris. These shipments will be facilitated by a preconcerted arrangement abroad through which a preference is to be given in discounting, to those bills sold for the purpose of returning the gold to Europe. The Persia will probably take upwards of a million, unless the sales of exchange here should be suddenly checked.

The Stock market is active and buoyant, a farther advance having been realized on the leading railroad securities. State bonds are also firmer.

There has been at last an actual *expansion* of the volume of loans and discounts; the increase is small, but the line is actually crossed. The gain in specie is very large, much larger than was anticipated, but this will now be reduced by return shipments to Liverpool.

The amount of specie in the banks has increased to $16,492,152.

The Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Company in New York has made a bad failure. Its capital was $750,000, which is all supposed to be lost, and the assets insufficient to pay $600,000 of other liabilities.

George A. Clark, Assistant Cashier and Paying Teller of the N. Y. Grocers' Bank, has absconded, after defrauding the bank of $68,000.

The N. Y. Independent says,—

The sales by importers during the week have been limited to those at auction. Of the goods offered only a portion was sold, and prices realised were low, even for choice French goods at a credit of four months. Few or no orders are being sent out for the Spring trade. The "extended" indebtedness to Europe will have to be liquidated before heavy importations are again made. The contrast of business between this last October and that of October 1856, is strikingly shown in the receipts at custom in each of these years:—

In October, 1856, the receipts were	$3,549,737 98
Do 1857, do do only	892,110 43
A difference of	$2,657,627 55

equal to seventy-five per cent.

The domestic commission houses do not appear to be doing any business of moment. The jobbers continue to sell to a moderate extent, but at low prices, mostly for cash. There is no doubt that all staple goods will pay well for keeping another year, as production is so much reduced, and the cost of the raw material is not falling. Large sales can only be effected at prices below cost. When the demand becomes active, some time hence, there will be found few goods, in comparison, to supply the market. No large business is now expected until the farmers have sent their crops to market, which will not be till after next spring. With this prospect of trade, the disposition will be to keep on hand small stocks. It will take another harvest to set all things right.

GRAIN.—Thirty ships are now loading with grain and flour at New York for Europe. Each ship will carry about 20,000 bushels. Such a wholesale exportation of these two staple articles is unprecedented.

Forty-seven vessels, with 600,000 bushels of wheat, are now afloat from the upper lake ports for Oswego.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.—The Philadelphia Press, Col. Forney's paper, (supposed to be the confidential organ of President Buchanan,) publishes an elaborate and able communication in favor of a high protective tariff, as the remedy of all others for the ill condition of financial affairs.

This is a sign worth noting. Have the powers that be found out that they will be driven to the adoption of a higher tariff at the next session of Congress? And are Pennsylvania Coal and Iron so strong in the person of a Pennsylvania President, that it is intended to discriminate in favor of protection to American productions?

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—The total receipts are 290,827 bales, against 536,505 bales last year. Decrease, 245,678 bales.

RECEIPTS OF SPECIE.—During the month of October $7,451,195 in specie was received at New York, New Orleans and St. Louis. $5,166,901 was for New York. $3,000,000 came from California; the remainder from foreign countries. Less than half a million was shipped from this country during the same period.

DUPLIN COUNTY FAIR.—A correspondent of the Wilmington Journal speaks in glowing terms of the success of the Fair at Kenansville last week, and of the admirable address of Wm. W. Holden, Esq. which is to be published.

HARD TO SELL.—The Cincinnati Commercial tells of some bacon which has been seeking a market under difficulties. A large quantity was shipped from that place to Liverpool last Spring, remained there all the Summer without finding a purchaser, was reshipped to New York in hopes of better luck, found the market flat, and is now to be sent back to Liverpool, where the price has gone up in consequence of the heavy shipments to New York. A large quantity will go back on the same steamer which brought it to this country. The Journal of Commerce tells of 1400 pkgs of lard which has had the same luck, and was turned out of store on Monday to make its third voyage across the water.

What with freight, insurance, wharfage, drayage, ratage, postage, and stealage, it is very doubtful whether the owner "saves his bacon," though salt air and water may be good for it.

Newspaper Credits.—It is not only usual, but just, that when one paper publishes an article or item copied from another, it should give credit to that paper in which such articles originally appeared. Sometimes the giving of such credit is omitted, intentionally or otherwise, though not often, and never intentionally in cases of any importance by papers of any character. Accidental omissions will occur however, now and then, and it is amusing to notice how the thing is taken. We remember once, and to do so, no great mental effort is required, since the thing is recent, running our eye over our exchanges and finding ourselves roundly rated for stealing, because, by some inadvertency an article from an exchange had got among our selected matter without due credit. Well, we kept on and found, before we had got through, fully half a dozen extracts from the *Journal* floating around in the same way. So we go on, never bothering ourselves as to the papers that steal from us, any more than we mind those that accuse us of stealing from them.

Wil. Journal.

We are very particular not to convert other newspapers' editorials into our own, though we care very little for the measure of regard to the laws of *meum* and *tuum* as exhibited by others towards us. It is rather a compliment than otherwise to have one's articles appear as the editorials of half a dozen contemporaries, in which capacity we have occasionally had the pleasure of reading our own. But we do *not* like to be credited with things which do not belong to us; sometimes because the article might be owned with pleasure if it were really our property, and sometimes because we should be ashamed of the possession. Of the former we noted an instance some little time ago, in which our friend of the Hillsborough Recorder was robbed to give us credit: of the latter an instance in the Salisbury Watchman this morning, in which we are credited with an article headed "Affairs in Baltimore," which we never had the pleasure of seeing before, and which we are very sure never had a place in the Observer. Very certain we are that we never spoke of Gov. Wise as "Ebo-shin," a witticism which we have never had the acuteness to appreciate, often as it has figured in the Virginia Press; quite as certain that we did not speak of Wise and Ligon, the governors of Virginia and Maryland, as "asses."

A white man named Jos. Underwood, said to be a native of Union County, was arrested in Charlotte on Friday night last, whilst negotiating with a negro man belonging to David Parks, Esq., (in Mr. P.'s Kitchen,) to induce him to runaway. The negro informed his master of Underwood's proposition, and took care that an officer should be so placed as to overhear the conversation and thus have a legal witness of the rascal's guilt. Underwood was committed to jail. He says that others were connected with him in the business.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The Democratic plurality in the late election is between 13 and 14,000. In the State Senate there are 16 Republicans, 13 Democrats, 2 Americans and 1 Independent. In the House of Delegates, 59 Republicans, 62 Democrats and 7 Americans. The Americans boast of holding the balance of power.

Hon. Robert Toombs has been re-elected a Senator from Georgia. At the last session of Congress Mr. T. was a democrat.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The Washington Union gives a complete list of the members of the next Congress, which will meet on the 1st Monday of next month. In the Senate there are 35 Democrats, 25 Opposition (Republicans and Americans,) and 2 vacancies. In the House of Representatives, 128 Democrats, 92 Republicans, and 14 Americans.

NEW YORK SCHOOLS.—The Board of Education of New York City have appropriated for next year $1,216,013. This amount is $150,000 larger than the expenditures this year; and the City papers grumble not a little that such an increase should be made when the times are so hard, the city taxes $8,000,000, and a deficiency of $2,000,000 at that. A considerable portion of the increase is to supply the *male* schools with pianos!

Bank of Wilmington.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Wilmington was held at their banking house yesterday.

The old board of Directors was re-elected, viz: Jno. McRae, Alfred Martin, J. R. Blossom, J. L. Hathaway, L. A. Hart, H. P. Russell, Robert Norfleet.

The question as to whether any dividend would be declared, and if so how much, was submitted for the consideration of the stockholders. The net profits since the last dividend being about six per cent. Some disposition was shown to have the whole divided; others favored 5 per cent., and the general feeling seemed in favor of 3 per cent, until the Bank should resume specie payments. It was resolved to declare a dividend at the usual time of such amount as the Directors deemed best.

At the meeting of the Directors, Jno. McRae was re-elected President; S. Jewett re-elected Cashier; and W. L. Smith re-elected Teller.

Wilmington Herald.

Relic of the Central America.—It is stated that last week a body was picked up on the Atlantic beach, a little North of Cape Hatteras, with a belt around it containing gold dust. No doubt it was the corpse of one of the passengers of the ill-fated Central America. Other dead bodies have been seen floating in the neighborhood.—*Wil. Herald.*

A Favorable Sign.—A large number of unfinished buildings upon which work was suspended a few days ago, are again in progress.

Journal of Commerce.

Resuming.—Many of the mills and factories in New England are now resuming work,—among them the Union Manufacturing Co. of Norwalk, Ct., the Chicopee (Mass.) mills, and the Massasoit Flour mills at Fall River. The American Print Works at Fall River, it is believed, will also soon commence running.

Journal of Commerce.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Oct'r 9, 11 and 12, Strs Fanny, Magnolia and Rowan, with goods for W H Carver, H & E J Lilly, P Taylor, J W Baker, W N Tillinghast, J O Boon & Co, W J McPhail, W Gauder, J L Bryan.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 9.—Brig Wappo fm St. Sebastian, Spain; Schr Ingomar fm Boston. 10.—Schr. Eleanor fm Newport, R. I.

COTTON.—Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, said in a speech the other day: "We are all interested in free labor. The commercial man is interested. *It is that* which freights his ships;" &c., &c.

It is very likely that the labor which Mr. Banks calls free puts the freight on board the ships. But, as we have once or twice had occasion to show from official documents, the slave labor of the South furnishes at least two-thirds of the freight.

To the same effect, the Boston Post publishes comparative tables of Northern and Southern contributions to the exports from this country for some years past. In 1849–50, the total exports were $136,946,912. Very nearly two-thirds of this were furnished by the South in Cotton and Tobacco alone: of the former $71,984,616; of the latter $9,951,023. In 1851, exports $195,489,718: cotton $112,315,317, tobacco $9,219,250. 1852, exports $192,368,984: cotton $87,965,732, tobacco $10,031,283. 1853 exports $193,417,697: Cotton $109,456,404, tobacco $11,319,319. 1854, exports $253,390,870: cotton $93,596,220, tobacco $10,016,046. 1855, exports $246,708,533: cotton $88,143,844, tobacco $14,712,468. 1856, exports $310,586,330: cotton $128,382,251, tobacco $12,221,843.

It seems, therefore, adds the Post, "by the figures, that when Mr. Banks undertakes to enlighten commercial men, he either knows not what he is talking about, or else for low, sectional ends he intentionally misstates the truth. *Cotton alone freights more than two-thirds of our outward bound vessels.*

"The following table will show how large a proportion of our imports, including silks, satins, and embroideries, principally consumed at the North, it has actually *paid for* for six years past:

	Value of Imports, including specie.	Value of Cotton exported
1850,	$178,138,318	$71,984,616
1851,	216,224,932	112,315,317
1852,	212,945,442	87,955,732
1853,	267,978,647	109,456,404
1854,	304,562,381	93,596,220
1855,	261,468,520	88,143,844
1856,	314,639,942	128,382,351

"Under these circumstances, is it worth while for New England business men longer to wage war against the South—*quarrel with their own bread and butter*—simply to gratify the aspirations of such superlative demagogues and political weathercocks as Nathaniel P. Banks?"

A Mormon War.—Each fresh arrival of intelligence from Utah confirms the reports of preparations by the Mormons to resist the entrance of the United States troops into their Territory, and gives consistency to the opinion that we are on the eve of a Mormon war. The news of the approach of an armed force to coerce them into submission has not the awe-inspiring effect upon the Mormons which was at first expected. They are levying armies of their own; raising infantry, equipping cavalry, and organizing for desperate resistance to the approach of the Government troops. They are building forts, planting garrisons, laying in provisions, and putting themselves in a posture of defence. They will not act on the defensive. They will take the field, meet the invading army long before it gets within sight of their chief city, make attacks upon it from fortified strongholds in the mountains, harass its march, cut off its supplies, and perhaps leave it destitute of provision and shelter, to perish of hunger and cold in midwinter on the desert.

The problem of the ability of one hundred thousand people, inspired by a blind religious fanaticism, concentrated in a well-provisioned city in the midst of the mountains, eleven hundred miles from the base of operations of an invading force, the question of the ability of a people so situated to hold out against such a power as the United States is about to be solved. We have our forebodings as to the result. The Mormons, if hard pushed, can rally ten thousand fighting men. By judicious leagues with the surrounding tribes of Indians they can augment this force to twelve thousand. Being chiefly an agricultural people, without any outlet for their products, they can supply themselves with an abundance of provisions. They can fortify the mountain passes, and dispute, step by step, the approach of an invading force; while they can render their savage allies efficient instruments by sending them out to annoy and harass their enemies.

The body of the troops will not be able to reach Salt Lake City, even if the Mormons allow them to march unmolested, before the dead of winter. Arriving at such a time, they will be completely at the mercy of their enemies. We have much confidence in the officers in charge of this expedition, and rely much on the spirit of the troops under them; but the officers and troops will prove themselves worthy of even more confidence than we repose in them if they save themselves from utter ruin in the face of the obstacles in their way.—*St. Louis Evening News.*

Corn.—We see it stated in the papers that in Wisconsin and Illinois corn standing in the field is offered at an average of ten cents a bushel.

MARRIED,

At Lilesville, Oct. 27, by the Rev. Mr. McIbbin, Col. J D. PEMBERTON, of Mangum, to Mrs. LAURA F. INGRAM, only daughter of N. P. Liles, Esq.

N. C. Advocate copy.

In Montgomery County, Oct. 29, at Mr. Matthew Boroughs's, by E. G. L. Barringer, Esq., MONTFORD PARSONS to Miss ELIZABETH GILLIS, daughter of Malcom Gillis.

Near Wadesboro', on the 28th ult., by the Rev. T. R. Walsh, the Rev. H. C. PARSONS, of the S. C. Conference, to Miss CORNELIA F., daughter of W. R. Leak, Esq., of Anson county.

In Chapel Hill, by Rev. D. A. Shipp, on the 27th day of October, Dr. A. M. ROBERTSON to Miss SALLIE NUNN, of Chapel Hill.

In Orange county, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Lynch, Rev. P. T. PENICK, of Concord, to Miss ELIZA J., daughter of Mr. Wm. J. Bingham.

DIED,

In Clinton, yesterday evening, Mrs. MARY JANE WILLIAMS, relict of the late Blaney Williams.

In Wilmington, on Tuesday morning, Mr. WM. B. THOMAS, aged 45 years, 4 months.

At Carthage, on Tuesday last, after a brief illness, Mr. DONALD KELLY, eldest son of the late John B. Kelly, Esq.

In Chapel Hill, on the 5th inst., of pneumonia, SAMUEL WILLIAMS, aged about 43 years.

United States of America.

District Court of the United States, for the District of Cape Fear, in the District of North Carolina.

BY VIRTUE of a Decretal order of the Honorable Henry Potter, Judge of the Court aforesaid, dated Nov'r 9th 1857, I hereby give notice to all parties concerned, that a special term of said Court is appointed to be held at Chambers, in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 23d day of the present month.

Teste, A. A. BROWN, Clerk U. S. D. C.

Nov. 11, 1857. 59-t-23d.

Buckwheat Flour, Extra New Hulled in Qrs. Hfs. and at retail. P. A. WILEY'S.

Nov. 6. 1w

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—November 12.

BACON—	18 a	LARD,—	19 a 00
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	12½ a 00	Cuba	50 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	11 a 0	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	20 a 00	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 00 0
Dundee,	18 a 00	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	6 00 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	5 75 a 0 00	Apple do,	1 00 a 00
Fine,	5 50 a 0 00	Whiskey,	70 a 00
Scratched,	5 25 a 0 00	WOOL—	00 a 00
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	0 70 a 0 80	Yellow dip,	1 90 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 00 a 0 00	Virgin,	1 90 a 0 00
Oats,	50 a 0	Hard,	1 00 a 0 00
Peas,	80 a 0 00	Spirits,	32 a 00

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Wanted.
Cotton—We advance our figures.
Flour—Unsteady.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, yellow 2 50; hard 1 50. Spirits 38. No. 1 rosin $2 to $3.

At New York, Southern flour heavy and dull at 5 10 to 5 30 for mixed to good; 5 35 to 6 75 for fancy. Wheat, red Southern, 1 25 to 1 30; white do. 1 30 to 1 55. White Southern Corn 80 to 83. Cotton firm at 12¼ for middling uplands. Spirits dull and heavy, at 39 to 40.

At Charleston, Cotton 12 to 13.

Office Wil., Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.,
Wilmington, N. C., 7TH NOV'R, 1857.

BY order of the Board of Directors, the undersigned will proceed to let to contract all that portion of the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road remaining unlet, between the Cape Fear River at Walker's Ferry, in Brunswick County, and the town of Lumberton, in Robeson county,—comprising 34 sections, with an aggregate of 640,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment: And to that end they invite Proposals for the Graduation of the whole or any portion thereof, until the 9th of December next—proposals to state conditions of payment, what portion will be received in cash, what portion in bonds of the town of Wilmington, and what portion, if any, in the stock of the Company.

They also invite Proposals, until the same day, for the Timber required for the Trestle Work across the Brown Marsh Swamp, in Bladen county, and the Big Swamp, in Robeson county. There will be required at Brown Marsh, 23,000 lineal feet of Piles, 12 inches square, and in lengths not less than 25 feet; 3,000 lineal feet of Cap Sills, 12 inches square and 40 feet long; and 6,000 lineal feet of String Pieces, 11 by 14 inches, and in lengths of 20, 30 or 40 feet.

At Big Swamp, there will be required 45,000 lineal feet of Piles, 6,000 lineal feet of Cap Sills, and 12,000 lineal feet of String Pieces, of the same dimensions as for Brown Marsh. The whole to be of good, sound heart Pine Timber, free from defects, and to be got from green trees.

Proposals for Timber to be for the whole or any portion thereof, and, as in the case of proposals for graduation, will state conditions of payment, and will also specify the side of the Swamp the timber will be delivered upon.

Profiles and Specifications will be found at the Office in Wilmington, where all persons desirous of bidding are referred for further information.

Proposals will be addressed to the Chief Engineer at Wilmington, and will be endorsed on the back "Proposals."

H. W. GUION,
Pres't W., C. & R. R. Road.
JOHN C. McRAE, Chief Eng'r.

Nov. 10, 1857. 59-tD9

FOR SALE AT COST FOR CASH.

400 BAGS PERUVIAN GUANO;
Also 300 CASKS UNSLAKED LIME, in prime order, low for Cash

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Nov. 12, 1857. 59-3w

ALUM SALT.

500 BUSHELS Rock Alum Salt, for sale low by P. TAYLOR.
Nov. 10. 59 2m
Carolinian two months.

JUST RECEIVED,

NO. 1 MACKEREL in Kits, Qrs and Hfs;
EXTRA GOSHEN BUTTER;
No. 1 LARD;
Choice N. Y. State CHEESE, at
P. A. WILEY'S.
Nov. 6, 1857. 1w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at September Term 1857 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County as Administrator on the Estate of John W. Weisiger, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them.

JESSE W. WEISIGER, Adm'r.
Nov'r 11. 59-3w

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
Brown's Building, Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
Usual advances made on consignments.
Nov. 11, 1857. 59-tf

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Containing the Official Military and Financial Correspondence of all the Officers of the Revolutionary Army

From 1775 to 1795, containing the most interesting military, historical, and financial information during that period. Also, the organization of all the Regiments, showing the names, rank, date of commission, time of enlistment, and service of the officers and privates of each. Also, the general and brigade orders of Gens. Washington, Lee, Greene, Weldon, and others, in 1776, '77, and '78, showing the last trials at Valley Forge, breaking up the encampment, order of march through Philadelphia, and the plan of attack on the British at Monmouth. Also, an account of the capture of Fort Washington, and the horrors of the prisons and prison ships of the British, in New York, with a

List of American Officers Imprisoned,

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