

SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

We do not purpose entering into an elaborate disquisition upon this subject, for two reasons. First, to enumerate all the disadvantages connected with the development of such literary taste and talent as we possess in the south, and the confinement of their exercise to our own section, would of itself consume more time and space than we have at command.

Second, the assignment of all the causes why a more liberal and generous encouragement is not extended to polite literature at home by the Southern people might trench somewhat upon the self pride of some people—and, as that is a dangerous trespass, and our design is rather to accomplish some benefit than to injure the cause, we will confine ourselves to a single point of the latter.

We have reference merely to periodical literature, literary magazines, and newspapers, excluding from consideration the higher and more important branches and elements of the subject.

It is a lamentable fact that the support extended to our periodical literature is so meagre, so insufficient, and withal so grudgingly bestowed, that the occupation and profession of publisher and editor is a thankless, profligate, and, in many instances, ruinous labor. It is also true, and equally to be lamented, that the Southern country is flooded, literally flooded, with Northern publications, the veriest trash and scum that float upon the tide of literature. They are taken into our houses, combed by our friends, and while our children's tastes are vitiated, their worst appetites gratified, and a false estimate of true literature formed in their minds, our dollars are sent away to jingle in the pockets of those who are at best but negative friends of the south, and in many, very many, instances the bitter foes to her institutions. And in the meantime our own journals, whose merits, moral and intellectual, are as prominent as the evils of the others are glaring, are left to eke out a miserable existence with the scanty pittance of a grudging and unwilling patronage.

Thousands of copies of such printed abominations as the New York Ledger are circulated throughout the Southern States. There is scarcely a village or hamlet which it has not penetrated and drawn therefrom the patronage and encouragement which, we contend, do, and of right ought to, belong to our own pure, wholesome, instructive literature.

And that hotch-potch of balderdash, sickly sentiment, puling poetry and pestilential prose, the Saturday Evening Post, we venture to say, more paying patronage in the Southern States than all our literary periodicals put together. These are but isolated instances. There are, we are going to say, hundreds more of the like ilk, an enumeration of which is not necessary to our purpose. We do not pretend to account for this. If you say, give us better periodicals and we will patronize them, we say patronize and encourage them first and they will thrive, and with thrift and a tangible sense of your appreciation will come improvement and increased usefulness. But your literary papers and periodicals are even now, with your stinted patronage and scanty encouragement, better, inestimably better than the miserable libels upon literature to which you give so ungenerous a preference. They are purer in their morals, higher in their sentiment, sounder in their philosophy, and in every literary requisite incomparably superior to all those catch-penny ephemera upon which you are literally throwing away your gold. Will you acknowledge that the tinsel and gingerbread ornament which accompany these publications are better suited to your literary appetite than the wholesome food which your own caterers present to your palate? You are virtually making the acknowledgment! If you contend that your home literature is inferior in quality to the imported wares which you prefer, you grossly and infamously libel Southern literary journals—and even if it be true as you contend, then the shame rests upon yourselves because of your refusal to bestow upon them that patronage and encouragement which render the others superior. Take which horn of the dilemma you please. Still we do not pretend to account for the preference. We wish to cast no reflections upon the taste and literary penchant of the Southern people. "Let him who thinketh the cap fit, wear it, and stick a peacock's feather in it if he please."

But let us look a little on the other side of the picture. May there not be something of a fault on the part of those who ask for this patronage? We will cite a single instance as a veritable illustration. Some time since a Southern monthly was established, and sanguine hopes were and still are entertained of its success as a Southern literary enterprise. We hailed its advent with no little pride and gratification; for we saw that genius was at the helm, and we knew that southern talent could freight the vessel with cargoes of princely value.

With sincere pleasure, and—we may surely say it without self-laudation—with patriotic enthusiasm we wrote to the editor offering him our columns as an advertising medium, together with our paper, for the privilege of exchanging; assuring him furthermore that we would take pleasure as a Southern man, both editorially and otherwise, in enlarging his circulation. We wrote fervidly, heartily, with no more self-interest in the matter than we would exercise in subscribing a dollar to the Washington monument. But that was the last of it. We neither received an answer to our note, nor from that day to this have we seen a copy of the magazine. Our ardent in the cause of Southern literature is not at all diminished thereby; nor do we the less sincerely wish the enterprise abundant success. But we know that, let us say it parenthetically (there are some fifty or more names not upon his subscription books which otherwise would have figured there for twelve months at least.)

How many others of our contemporaries were similarly snubbed we can only judge by not having seen any mention made of the magazine in their columns. We can both, perhaps, get along without each other; but such a spirit is by no means promotive of the advancement and exaltation of our periodical literature. We fear that there is too much of it existing, both on the part of magazine and newspaper publishers. What may be the motive influence in pursuing such a course we may not say. They know best; but we humbly suggest that a slight relaxation from that unbending rigidity might in some instances prove at least profitable. We could not be more laud on this point without calling names in connection therewith; and that we do not purpose doing.

The only strictly literary magazine in the South that has withstood the neglect and indifference of those whose duty it was liberally and generously to sustain and encourage it is the SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER; and we seriously doubt whether, with all its high literary excellencies, its acknowledged superiority, and the talent which has ever presided over its pages;—we say that we doubt whether with all this the Messenger would have retained its robust vitality in any other city but Rich-

mond and in any other state but the glorious old commonwealth of Virginia. For many years it has been the standard of Southern literature, and at one time, when the lamented Poe lent the brilliance of his fevered genius to its pages, the Messenger had no literary superior in the United States. It stands now far, far above the thousand and one namby-pamby literary swindles through which the south is annually fleeced of the golden patronage for which her people get no equivalent.

And if Southern journalists would but do their duty towards the literary interests of the south, the popular eye would not so often be caught by the staring announcement of the reception of "this splendid No of Godey" or Peterson or Graham or some other lumbag, and there would be fewer recommendations of this and that literary catch-penny than now insult both the good sense and patriotism of our people.

Give encouragement to whom you will, and bestow your patronage where you please—but do not do not sacrifice Southern merit to Yankee impudence, and show so decided a preference for Northern brass when your own bright Southern gold is shining at your doors!

The experiment is about to be essayed in this State. Mr. Steedman proposes to establish a strictly literary periodical in Salem, and calls upon all North Carolinians to give him countenance and encouragement in the enterprise. How many Carolinians will give up their trashy yankee papers and extend a friendly hand to this young home journal—There is talent enough among your people, literary ability sufficient, an abundance of intellectual capital to make "Stedman's Magazine" a first-rate periodical. But "material aid" is needed and solicited. A tribe of that sort annually to the literary leeches north of Mason's and Dixon's line will establish it permanently. Will you respond to the call? We shall see.

THE STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS.

The Agricultural Fair will be held in Raleigh, commencing on the 20th inst. Extensive preparations are going on for rendering the occasion interesting and additionally attractive. There will doubtless be a large attendance—and we learn that the quantity of stock &c entered for exhibition is much greater than it has heretofore been. We acknowledge the kindness of an invitation to the Fair, and will endeavor to be present on the occasion.

Our Cumberland Fair comes off here on the 4th, 5th and 6th of November, two weeks after the State Fair, and we beg our friends in the country not to forget it. The citizens of neighboring counties are solicited to attend, and are particularly invited to send contributions to the various departments. The occasion promises to be a very interesting one; and we see no reason why our county fairs should not be made the media of a vast deal of benefit to the mechanic and agricultural portions of the people, that being the main object of the enterprise. If those classes of the community will but heartily respond to the call, and cooperate with all others interested in improvement and advancement, the usefulness of the enterprise will be enhanced an hundred fold.

THE SUB-TREASURY.—In another place will be found an interesting article relative to the original proposition for the establishment of a sub-treasury. The names of "the thirty three" should not be permitted to go down into oblivion, nor will they. Apropos of that institution, we noticed a short time ago in a few of the rabid old line whig American papers the charge very gravely made that the present state of monetary affairs is the natural result of the sub-treasury system, and that all the panic, suspensions, insolvencies &c lately occurring are the legitimate fruits of the sub-treasury. But no body noticed the charge, and they soon dropped it. We were somewhat amused at the inconsistency of one of those "public lights," with whom, however, consistency has never been a marked peculiarity. In one column of his paper was a long and labored article pointing out the commercial causes leading inevitably to a fatal business result such as had just now supervened, and counselling the pursuance of such a course in the future as would prevent a recurrence of the same. In the next column we found a fierce onslaught upon the sub-treasury, attributing all the difficulties in the monetary world to that vigorous and healthy successor of the decayed and dilapidated U. S. Bank. The editor evidently studied himself, and certainly convicted himself of a false statement or a grievous mistake in the one case or the other. However, he has so frequently done that in reference to democratic measures that it excited no remark at the time, and we merely allude to it now because it happened to suggest itself at this time.

Singular Perversity. A severe run having been made time after time upon the Cape Fear river banks, and the banks having, not exactly suspended, but "broke" every time, we still find the Navigation company leaning upon them. Their liabilities already exceed their assets by more than half million, and yet the company has the perversity to insist that the public confidence in those repeatedly broken institutions should remain unimpaired. We warn the public that they are not worth a dam.

AMERICAN SPOILING.—The following rilly yell of the Washington know nothings we clip from the "American," the recently established organ of the Plug Uglies in Washington city. Such appeals have become stale, and the k. n.'s never notice them these days: AMERICANS Who are not ashamed to bear the name of their country; AMERICANS Who are not afraid to be so called; AMERICANS Who seem to be slaves; AMERICANS In whose veins still runs the blood and whose hearts are yet animated by the spirit of "seventy-six"; AMERICANS Who will not be trampled upon by a corrupt, tyrannical and despotic administration; AMERICANS Who will not tamely submit to be shot down by mercenary Marines, foreigners in American uniform, at the bidding of a despot—are requested to meet at the American Office, on Thursday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock.

SUGGESTION.—As the town commissioners have finished the big ditch and therewith ended their labors for the year, we propose, as a measure of exercise to fill up the vacuum of their leisure, that they resolve themselves into a committee on contributions to rig the Junior of the Argus in a new pair of continuations, and to provide him with new "understandings." He needs the latter amazingly.

A member of the Sax Horn Band being asked the other day what a slur was, answered, "the opinion which one performer expresses of another."

Brown, McNamee & Co., silk merchants of New York, well known as among the merchant black republicans, failed last week. We rejoice at no one's misfortunes, but we shall not weep over this. Goo. Bliss & Co., Dry Goods dealers, also failed.

SUICIDE.—Thos. H. Hardsburgh, Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear in Washington, N. C., committed suicide on the 11th by shooting himself through the head. No cause is assigned for the act. His bank books were all right.

DYE'S Wall Street Broker has described counterfeits on the Bank of Camden (S. C.) which are in circulation. The bills are of the denomination of \$100, and poorly executed.

DUNCAN K. McRAE, Esq., will deliver the address before the Agricultural Society at the approaching Cumberland Fair.

SUSPENSIONS.—All the Banks in New York city and state have suspended. In fact New York state is bankrupt to all intents and purposes.

All the banks in Philadelphia have suspended, and nearly all the merchants "dead broke." The Reading, Illinois Central, and N. Y. and Erie rail roads, the largest companies in the U. S., have suspended. Eight cloak-making establishments have suspended in New York city, discharging 1,603 girls from their employ.

Virginia bank bills are thrown out by the brokers, and many of them have suspended. Rumors of suspensions are prevalent all over the country, North, South, East and West. Bank of Wilmington suspended. State and South-Western Rail Road [S. C.] banks ditto.

LATER.—All the Wilmington Banks have suspended. Five Charleston banks ditto. More failures reported in New York, Philadelphia, and some in Boston. Suspensions becoming general all over the country. Bank of Clarendon reported suspended. Not so at this time (Friday morning) Before the close of next week all the banks will suspend. Finis.

LATER STILL.—Saturday Morning.—Suspensions on the increase. No necessity for enumerating "harriet room anyhow for all the "suspensions." Banks of Clarendon and Cape Fear suspended. Specie payments repudiated by everybody.

Business at a dead lock in New York and Philadelphia. So. Carolina papers sneering at our "wild cat banks"—Charleston banks first to suspend. While other banks are suspending, why not suspend N. P. Banks of Massachusetts. Carolinian office suspends specie payments.

The Scott Armistice. We find the following communication in a New York paper.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27, 1857.—The personal recriminations of Gen. Scott, Pillow, and Hitchcock, have cast an unexpected ray of light upon the bribery and corruption episodes of the mysterious armistice before the city of Mexico, but none of these gentlemen exposed the true origin of that costly concession. Scott and Santa Anna made the bargain, and the United States paid for it, but British policy drew all the profits. Senator Foote said at the time, "Let the British Minister who concocted this disgraceful armistice be brought into the foreground, that our people may understand that its main object was to defeat Mr. Buchanan's instructions to Commissioner Trist to obtain a national highway to the Pacific."

The armistice was dictated by Mr. Bankhead, the British Minister. His object was to prevent the United States from getting the right-of-way to the Pacific through Tehuantepec.

This fact was as well understood by many officers of the army in Mexico as by Mr Polk and his Cabinet; but the way it was done is not yet known to the people, and Gen Hitchcock and Gen. Pillow should tell the whole story.

There is another interesting fact which has hitherto been sacredly kept from the knowledge of those outsiders who had no share in the armistice plots.

Santa Anna and his clique of British and American friends did receive their million of dollars. How? By a neat little mercantile arrangement which Her Briton Majesty's Consul, Mackintosh, probably contrived. The disbursements of the army were made in Mexican coin after the armistice, and drafts on the United States government at five to ten per cent. premium; but, in lieu of exchanging them for Mexican coin at that rate, a discount of from five to ten per cent. was made on them to the Mackintosh and Santa Anna clique, who sold them from five to ten per cent. premium. This fifteen to twenty per cent. of special perquisites on the many millions disbursed for the United States army in Mexico, amounted to a fortune all around for the British armistice party. Gen. Worth and other officers opposed the armistice as warmly as the British Minister advocated it. Worth knew that the Cabinet—having had a specimen of this sort of Mexican finess at Monterey—had warned Gen. Scott not to consent to any armistice.

Gen. Hitchcock may possibly remember one occasion, about the close of the Mexican war, in which Gen. Worth, in speaking of the mysterious sacrifice of American interests, made use of pretty strong language—strong enough for any one to remember. In that conversation no one denied that the armistice was the work of the British Minister, Mr Bankhead, or that the object of the delay was to cut out of the proposed treaty with Mexico a clause granting to the U. States the right of way to the Pacific via Tehuantepec, and to remodel and contract the new boundary line marked out by Mr Buchanan, which would have given to the United States a post at the head of Gulf of California, and such a boundary line as would secure a short and practicable road to the Pacific, through our territory. If Gen. Hitchcock will enlighten us by giving his opinion on the part played by the British Minister in making the armistice, and will tell the public who were benefited by the rich speculations in discounts and premiums on the United States Treasury paper, we may then proceed with some other interesting incidents of the secret history of the war with Mexico. If General Hitchcock will not speak, perhaps General Pillow will raise another corner of the curtain.

THE CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.

We find in the Washington States, a letter from Commodore Paulding to the Navy Department, reporting favorably upon the feasibility of the Canal. The letter says: "On the 23rd of August, the writer observed the Isthmus of Darien on a 'reconnaissance' of the Isthmus between Aspinwall and Panama, with reference to the practicability of constructing an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien to this point. The route by which the railroad passes was in every respect the most desirable for this purpose, and the means by which the character of the country could be best known, as far as its topography and the features essential to the object in view could be seen. It was, in fact, the direct means for the accomplishment of the purpose.

It is supposed that the canal will be united with the waters of the Pacific on either side of the city, and that a channel might be dredged to the depth of thirty feet, to meet the navigable waters for ships of large draught. The bay then expands into an ample harbor, where the winds are said never to blow with violence, sufficiently comprehensive for the commerce of the world, and styled with Islands, convenient for the construction of a canal through the Isthmus.

The Isthmus itself seems to present no serious obstacle to science for the construction of a canal. The whole extent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is made up of swamps, hills, and plains; and the highest point of land where the railroad passes is no more than two hundred and eighty-six feet above the level of the sea. On the whole route most if not all the hills through which the canal would pass would be required for embankments over the plains and swamps; and I can perceive no insuperable obstacle to piercing the highest parts, so as conveniently to mix the waters of the Chagres, Obispo and Zip Grande available for the wants of the canal.

The truth is, that in a climate less unfavorable to the white man the question of 'feasibility' would not be raised.

It seems to be conceded, from experience, that the African race alone persistently labor in this climate.

A few thousand of free blacks might be obtained from the West India Islands; but this resource would be inadequate, as was experienced by the operations on the Panama road.

The want of men to labor would seem to be the great obstacle to the successful accomplishment of a work of so much magnitude.

On the Atlantic side the canal would enter the Bay of Aspinwall, the chart of which is herewith submitted.

In approaching this point, it would pass a few miles from the Chagres, and enter the bay near the river Mindi. Here, it will be seen, as in the Bay of Panama, extensive dredging for a channel to meet the deep water would be necessary. The bay expands to a distance of about five miles between two headlands, and is open to the sea. A breakwater would be necessary here.

With such a one as would afford the necessary protection against the ocean swell, the bay of Aspinwall, like the bay of Panama, would afford an ample room for the commerce of Europe as well as America; and in contemplating these two bays with the eye of a seaman, in reference to the great work in question, it did look as though nature had provided them for the especial convenience of man in his laborious undertaking in the extension of commerce, and a place where all nations may meet, in their varied pursuits on the great highway of the ocean.

In a work like that of a canal through the Isthmus of Darien, it is to be supposed that the requirements of commerce and navigation, in its most extended application, would alone be considered; and, taking this for a standard, a canal two hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep would seem to be the appropriate dimensions.

According to Engineer Totten's estimate, the distance from ocean to ocean, along the proposed line of route for the canal is forty-five and three-fourth miles. The distance from five fathoms water in Navy bay to three fathoms depth in the Bay of Aspinwall is forty-eight and three-fourth miles. The river Chagres has ample supplies of water at all seasons of the year.

It is calculated that the cost of the canal, including harbor improvements at both ends, will not exceed eighty million dollars.

DANGER OF CRINOLINE.—Has the question ever occurred to ladies wearing the present amplitude of light drapery, expanded by crinoline, or sort of hoop, what would happen if the quality should chance to take fire? None of the ready expedients for extinguishing fire would be available against such a volume of drapery so disposed to flames. The dress could not be gathered; it is so arranged as to render that impossible, and the expedient of lying down and rolling in a hearthrug, which saved the life of many a woman before the introduction of the present fashion, would not avail against the resistance of the stiffened frame of crinoline or steel, spreading the burning surface to the air. Should ladies for fashion sake, expose themselves to so frightful a risk? Escape seems impossible if the dress takes fire. In former times, when hoops were worn, the substance of the dress was seldom of a nature to ignite. The case is different now, and a spark is enough to set a muslin dress in a blaze.

Money Panics. The Lynchburg Virginian believes, that money panics are confined exclusively to this country. They result from the over issue of bank paper, and the too general extension of credit. Sometimes a stringency occurs in the markets of the old world but there is never anything like a panic.—The Bank of France issues no bill for less than 100 francs—about 18 dollars of our money. The Bank of England issues none for less than £5—which is about twenty-five dollars American currency. The circulating medium, therefore, in the ordinary transactions of trade, consists of gold and silver.—No such thing is known among them as a run upon the Banks, or a panic in the money market.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr Arch'd Bates to Miss Sarah Black, all of Cumberland county.

In Robeson Co., on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Hector McLean, Mr John C. Watson to Miss Catharine A. McNeill, daughter of Mr N. McNeill.

DIED.

In Sampson county, on the 6th inst., at the residence of the late Wm. Faison, Mr J. G. McDugald, formerly of Bladen county. Mr McDugald was a lawyer by profession and served in the Legislature as a representative from Bladen. A bright prospect opened before him in the beginning of his professional career. But his hopes were soon blasted by the certainty that disease was slowly creeping upon him. His lungs were affected, and gradually he declined until death claimed the victory, and his spirit returned to Him who gave it.

D. W. G. BARNOW, D. D. S. May be found at his rooms, during his regular office hours, viz: from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. where he will be pleased to receive calls from all who may be in need of his professional services.

No inducement will be held out by offering to perform operations for a small compensation; a good price will be charged in all cases. And patients favoring Dr B. with their confidence, may rely upon his utmost exertions to perform every operation in as perfect a manner as possible, and at the lowest rate of charges. All operations will be paid for as soon as completed.

P. S. Those who are now indebted will please call and settle.

THE GREAT FEMALE PILL.

Dr. J. P. Crager is the General Agent, wholesale and retail for Dr. J. P. Crager's celebrated Female Pills. These Pills are truly valuable for Ladies, for they will restore the Monthly Courses where they may stop from any cause whatever. They never have failed in any case where the directions around the box containing the Pills have been strictly followed; indeed, there has been no case of failure ever come to our knowledge. Being purely vegetable they are perfectly safe. Mailed to order, post paid, upon receipt of one dollar by J. P. Crager, Baltimore city Md. A Liberal Discount to Druggists. 72-4f

WHY LABOR SO HARD WHEN

Washing.—I have a chemical process, for cleaning clothes by the use of which the clothes can be washed very clean without boiling, and with very little labor. By this method much hard labor can be saved; the washing is done in half the time, and the clothes are very white and clean, and last much longer, for they are not worn out by rubbing as by the old way of washing by machines, &c. The articles used cost but little, and are easy to obtain. I mail the receipt to order, postage paid, upon receipt of 50 cts., three cents postage stamps good as money. Address Dr. J. P. Crager, Baltimore city, Md. 72-4f

HONEY THE BEST OF HONEY.

I have a valuable receipt for making Honey, which I will send to any person upon receipt of 50 cts. We make and use it in our family at half the cost, and consider it as good as the best article of genuine beehive honey, from which it cannot be told. Any persons who will make or sell it can clear from two to three dollars a day, it only requires 4 articles to make it, and they can be had at any store for 50 cts. Every family may have this delightful luxury, for any lady can make it in 15 minutes at any time. 3 cent postage stamps as good as money. Address Dr. J. P. Crager, Baltimore city, Md. 72-4f

DR. CRAGER, BALTIMORE, Md.

is the Sole Agent for Dr. Wixson's celebrated Matrimonial Series, 3 Books, No. 1. "A Book for Young Men designed to prepare them for Female Society." No. 2. "Errors in Courtship." No. 3. "Reproductive Control." Either of which will be mailed to order, post paid, upon receipt of 25 cts. 72-4f

GOOD NEWS FOR LADIES!

ANY Lady that will send her address to Mrs. Crager, Baltimore City, Md., with 3 cent postage stamps enclosed, will receive by return mail information of importance to her. Woman Know Thyself, and be happy. Oct. 17. 72-4f

P. TAYLOR

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS STOCK OF GOODS Suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, and invites those in want to call and examine before buying. Store North east corner of Market Square. Particular attention given to the sale of Produce or the purchase of Goods, Bank business, &c. Oct. 10. 71-3f

Order No. 2.

Head Quarters, 33d Regiment No. Carolina Militia! Fayetteville, Oct. 1st 1857.

The Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers of the 33d Regiment North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House at 10 o'clock on Friday, October 1st 1857, armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill. Also to parade their respective companies at the same time and place, on Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857, for battalion drill. By Order Col. C. E. LEETE, Adj't. Oct. 3 70-3f

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

DANIEL CLARK IS now receiving, direct from New York, a large and well-selected Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING. Consisting of every variety of Coats, Pants, and Vests, of the Latest and most approved Styles. ALSO A general assortment of Shirts, Stocks, &c. &c. He will attend as usual to Trimming, Cutting and all business in his line. September 26. 3m.

LOOK OUT FOR THE LOCOMOTIVE.

J. W. LETT HAS just received a large and general STOCK OF GOODS suited to the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of a choice selection of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Boots and Shoes, with almost everything desirable that line.

PRIME FAMILY GROCERIES always to be had AT LETT'S. Goods sold at the lowest prices for CASH, or exchanged for country produce. Sept. 26, 1857. 1y-1p

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received a large assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, comprising every thing that a Lady or Gentleman may desire to wear. He most respectfully solicits a call from his old friends and acquaintance, and all strangers, before they purchase, as he would like to have the pleasure of showing them through, and if he cannot suit them—all right. J. C. POE. Sep. 26, 1857. 1m

NEW GOODS

For the Fall Trade, 1857. The Subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

To which we would call the attention of the public generally, as he will sell at Wholesale or Retail. C. E. LEETE. Oct. 3. 70-4f

FOR THE FALL & WINTER 1857.

JUST RECEIVED! (Cash on account secure a good bargain and save money.) One of the largest, handsomest and cheapest stocks of BOOTS AND SHOES, GAITERS, satin and colored; Ladies' gents DANCING SHOES,

of a new and beautiful pattern; YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS; INDIA-RUBBER SHOES, and every article in his line.

His stock is choice and carefully selected by himself, and buyers will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere. All who have lost their soles come forward, and they will be renewed for Seventy five cents and upwards. M. F.

SALE OF THE LOTS OF CAROLINA CITY.

At the terminus of the great Central Railroad of North Carolina BEAUFORT HARBOR ON THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1857.

CAROLINA CITY is situated on an elevated plain about 2 1/2 miles above tide water, immediately on the waters of Beaufort Harbor. This location for a great commercial city, was selected by men of commercial experience, after a full examination of all the harbors on the Harbor of Beaufort, in anticipation of the construction of the great Central Railroad, from said Harbor through the State of North Carolina, connecting with the lines of the Rock, Hills, &c. Railroads, coming east from Memphis on the Mississippi; and also, in anticipation of the construction of a Railroad from Carolina City through the counties of Onslow, Duplin, Sampson and the town of Fayetteville to the Coast Fields on Deep River.

The Atlantic and N. C. Railroad from Carolina City to Goldsboro, will be opened on the 1st of January next. The North Carolina Railroad is in operation to the town of Salisbury, from which point the construction of the great Western Railroad through the Mountains to the Tennessee line, is steadily progressing. The Railroad through Fayetteville to the coast fields has for some time occupied the attention of the State, and doubtless will eventually be put in operation, that part between Fayetteville and the coast fields being in rapid course of construction. The completion of these great Railroads, will carry the Agricultural and Mineral products of the State to one of the most harbors on the southern coast, and must in an early day build up on its waters a flourishing city.

All the agricultural regions of the State not penetrated by said Railroads, have easy communication with Beaufort Harbor by navigable rivers and sounds. Of the Harbor at Beaufort, we believe it is unnecessary now to speak, the depth of its waters, its proximity to the Gulf stream, the high way of ships, and its capacity for all commercial purposes, are well known to every North Carolinian, but have attracted the attention of the country generally.

The Carolina City, we believe that the advantages of the location, which they have selected, are many. Their land is high and level plain, looking southward upon the ocean. Its wells and springs afford the purest waters and the salubrity of the climate is so well known that Beaufort is believed to be the most healthy watering place on the southern coast.

At this location, the channel for ships heads is near the shore and runs parallel with it along the whole front of the City, making it convenient, cheap and easy; the Harbor and wharves at Carolina City, being a short distance from the conflux of Borne Sound Newport river, not immediately in front of the City, are unexposed to the force of storms, and yet a ship may set sail from the railroad wharf on Carolina City and in thirty minutes be at sea.

These are some of the advantages, which determined the location of the city, and which we believe will give a great confidence had the company on the superiority of these advantages, that they subscribed, and paid in \$25,000 to the capital stock of the Atlantic and N. C. R. R. Company, which was the first subscription made upon the faith of real estate on the Beaufort Harbor.

Plans of the Harbor of Beaufort, exhibiting the location of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad, and Carolina City, may be seen at all the principal Hotels in the State.

TERMS OF SALE. One fourth cash, and the balance in notes with approved security, at 6, 12 and 18 months. J. W. ROSE, Sec. of C. C. Co. Oct. 3, 1857. 70-4f

SECOND STOCK!

STARR & WILLIAMS ARE now receiving THEIR SECOND STOCK FOR THIS SEASON, embracing—

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, AND MADE-UP CLOTHING, To which they invite the attention of Wholesale buyers generally. J. M. WILLIAMS. Oct. 10. 71-4f

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian. October 17, 1857.

Bacon 1 1/2 14 Lard 19 Coffee 1 1/2 14 Molasses 5 6 Cotton 9 10 10 Salt 1 25 Flour SPIRITS Family 5 25 Peach Brandy 1 25 Sup. Fine 5 00 Apple " 100 Fine 4 75 Whiskey " 70 Cross 4 50 Do. northern 40 GRAIN. Corn \$0 1 00 Yellow dip, 1 80 255 0 0 50 (Virgin), 2 55 0 0 Oats 0 00 (Hard) 1 05 0 0 Flax Seed 1 25 (Spirits) 25

REMARKS.—Cotton we again reduce our figures. Flour reduction of 25 cts. on all grades since Monday. WILMINGTON MARKET, Oct. 15, 1857. Virgin Turpentine \$3, yellow dip 2 15, hard 1 15. Spirits declined to 22. Everything dull.

CAN EPILEPSY BE CURED?

We think the following letter from a respectable citizen of Mississippi will answer the question, remove all doubts from every unbiassed mind: GIBBSDALE, Miss., June 3, 1856. Dr. Seth S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of spasms or fits cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother J. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first; but as he grew older, they seemed to increase likewise. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills he had been very often and quite severe, prostrating him body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously; but now I am happy to say he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months. His mind has also returned to its original brightness. All this I take great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours respectfully, J. J. LIGON.

HELMHOLD'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

as a remedy for Diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Rheumatism, &c. &c. It is a safe and reliable preparation in another column