

STARTLING STATISTICS.
We find in the Richmond Examiner the following startling statistics of the banking capital &c. in the years 1837, 47, 57. Comment is unnecessary:
"The number of banks in the Union in 1837 was 788; in 1847 it was 715; in 1857 it is 1,416.
"The bank notes in circulation in 1837 amounted to \$19,185,896; in 1847 they amounted to \$103,519,766; they amount in 1857 to \$214,778,322.
"The specie held by the banks of the Union in 1837 was \$37,915,540; in 1847 it was \$35,132,516; in 1857 it is \$38,349,838.
"The indebtedness of the people to the banks of the Union in 1837 was \$25,115,702; their indebtedness in 1847 was \$310,282,945; and in 1857 it is \$844,456,887.
"The capital stock of the banks in the Union in 1837 was \$290,772,001; in 1847 it was \$203,970,622; and in 1857 it is \$370,834,274.
"Facts speak louder than words. Compare 1837 with 1847; then compare 1857 with 1847, and tremble at the resemblance between '57 and '47."

A Nut for the South Carolina Banks.
A writer in the Columbia (S. C.) Times has been propounding a few interesting queries to the interior banks of that state, to which we have as yet seen no response. "Wild cats" don't seem to be much more dangerous than the domesticated animal. The writer asks:
"Have any of the Banks of this State, used their funds the present summer, in discounting paper at usurious interest, either in New York, or elsewhere (say three per cent. a month)? If so, what bank?
"Has any bank refused to discount the notes or drafts of any planter or merchant, unless said planter or merchant would bind himself not to give more than _____ for cotton, when the staple was worth greatly more in market? If so, what bank?
"How many agents have the Banks been sending to the limits of this State? What amount of funds in their hands, &c?"

THE PAR OF EXCHANGE.—The principle on which American merchants and bankers calculate exchange on England is thus clearly set forth by a correspondent of the New York Mirror:
"The par of exchange is determined by the relative proportion of pure metal in the coined piece which forms the unit of price in the different commercial countries of the world. The alloy is reckoned of no value.
"To simplify the matter as much as possible, we will take as our standard the different standards of fineness; and state that our American dollar contains 23.22, 100 grains of pure gold, and the British sovereign 113 grains of the same.
"Every reader may not know that the sovereign is the coined piece of which the pound sterling is the money of account. A simple calculation in the rule of three, therefore, determines that the equivalent of the pound sterling is \$4.86, 65-100 of our currency.
"Thus as 23.22, 100 is to 1 as 113 is to \$4.86, 65-100. The variations of the mint laws, here and elsewhere—indeed for ages—have been accustomed to value their pound sterling by the old Spanish carolus pillar dollars, now entirely out of circulation in Europe and America, having all been sent to China, or gone into the melting pot. Of these \$4.44, 4-10 were equivalent to the pound sterling. It will be seen that it requires the addition of 93 per cent. with a scarcely appreciable fraction to make the present value of the pound sterling in our currency.
Thus \$4.44 4-10 100
Add 93 pr ct. prem. of exchange 42 52-100
"It may be well to explain that, when nothing is said to the contrary; the quotations of sterling exchange are, by custom, for bills at 60 days sight, which, at the legal rate of interest here, involves a loss of one per cent. besides the time of transmission. But, on the other hand, at the most favorable rate of shipping specie, one per cent is the cost, including insurance, of laying it down in Liverpool, the time lost in transmission being the same in either case. Thus, as one of these items balances the other, the true par of exchange is generally per cent on England, at which rate it is as well to remit gold sixty day bills as specie."

John Mitchell's Rencontre with the Editor of the Knoxville Register.
We find in some of our Carolina know nothing exchanges a very different account of the affair from the statement appended below. The latter is from a reliable gentleman who was present, and who published it in the Washington Union:
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
F. C. DENNINGTON, Esq.—The Knoxville Register papers here will endeavor, I have no doubt, to produce a false impression upon the public mind with reference to an assault made upon Fleming, the editor of the Register, by John Mitchell. You have seen, I suppose, the articles recently appearing in the Louisville Journal, in which Mitchell is charged with having effected his escape from the hands of the authorities by a breach of parole. One of these articles, during Mitchell's recent absence in New York, was republished in the Register, accompanied by some impertinent comments. Day before yesterday he met with Fleming, and approaching him, (no friend of Mitchell's having the slightest intimation of his intention in the premises,) said to him in the hearing of sundry persons:—"Mr Fleming, sir, in my absence, I have published a number of articles respecting myself in your paper." Here Fleming interrupted him by saying, "scurrilous!" "Yes, sir," said Mitchell, "scurrilous, and it is this way that I shall answer it," and immediately commenced caning him, a dozen or more persons witnessing it.
His cane was broken upon Fleming, the latter making such resistance and parrying the blows as best he could, though inflicting no injury whatever upon Mitchell. They were separated by bystanders, an officer seizing Mitchell. In ten or fifteen minutes afterwards Mitchell stepped into the Lamar House with a friend, and remained there perhaps half an hour. Fleming's friends became quite anxious to know why he did not appear upon the street, that F. might repair the injury he had suffered. Mitchell not being armed in the first instance provided himself with such weapons as he thought necessary to his defence, and appeared upon the street, though told that there were Know Nothings around who intended to mob him. He passed by Fleming, who accosted him, when Mitchell halted and said, "well, sir, what do you want?" At this time Fleming had a half dozen or more of his friends about him, all of whom were armed. Fleming said, "you made a cowardly and cowardly attack upon me when I was not prepared for it, and I now pronounce you a coward." "Well," said Mitchell, "words are nothing now, what will you do?" Fleming thereupon repeated his denunciation. To which Mitchell replied, "you are a white man; what are you going to do?" At the same time inviting those who stood about not to interpose that he and F. might settle as it was a personal difficulty between them. F. made not the slightest demonstration of his intention to make an attack, and when Mitchell pronounced him a "whit man," and that words were nothing then, he (M.) turned and started on when one of F's

Nothing friends spoke out saying, "you sneak off, do you." M. turned, stepped back and inquired "who said sneak?" Whereupon he who spoke thrust his face viciously at M., and said "I did, sir." Instantly M., though surrounded by the whole pack, with their pistols and knives slapped him in the face with such force as came near prostrating him. As he recovered from the blow he drew a pistol and snapped it at Mitchell, the cap exploding only. Mitchell immediately drew his pistol, and was about to fire upon him, when some one told him not to fire, that the fellow was drunk, whereupon Mitchell put up his pistol saying, "I will not shoot a drunken man."
As he stood there casting a glance first at one and then at another of them, neither F. nor any one of them dared further to molest him. Whether any one of them will yet do so remains to be seen. However, yesterday, he was upon the streets, and no further assault was made.

I have endeavored to give you a narrative of the occurrence as it transpired, and I hope you will take such notice of it as will counteract any false impression that I am sure will be attempted to be made, by the Know Nothing press here, there being as you know no other here now. It is deemed a great offence here that Mitchell should dare, in the midst of so large a majority of gold nothings to edit a paper, and I have no doubt but that every thing that can be, will be done to impair the influence of the paper, but it will be to no purpose.

TIMELY HINT.—We clip the following timely remarks from the Wilmington Journal, and recommend them to the careful perusal of our democratic friends. The cloud in the dim, vague distance, as yet no bigger than a man's hand, small as it is yet bears, to our mind's eye, a faint, misty resemblance to a miniature national bank just resting upon the hazy horizon of a high protective tariff. But read the Journal's article:
Men say that out of the existing panic, pressure, or whatever else it may be called, new political issues and associations will arise, and that efforts will be made to modernize some of the "obsolete ideas of the old whig party." We have no doubt but that there are restless politicians enough in the country to venture any sort of nostrum, no matter how often exposed shown up—and, more painful still, we must confess, that experience has shown that quackery can never want dupes, nor imposture fail to secure victims.
In using the strong expressions with which we have closed the preceding paragraph, we have reference to the manufacturing or re-manufacturers of issues for political effect, and for the purpose of attaining power and securing pecuniary advancement; not to those who, in our view, may be strangely, yet honestly mistaken. We suppose there are people who have never yet abandoned their dreams of "Great Regulations," "Protective Tariffs" and "General Bankrupt Laws." From them there is nothing to fear. The simon pure articles, under their own proper names and semblances, have had their day of trial and of condemnation. They are known.
But in the decadence of the interest attached to existing issues, there is a dearth of capital for the class of trading politicians to work upon, and something must be brought forward, to create a temporary excitement, and afford some chance for the restless and disappointed to attain the ends of their patriotism—their own advancement to office and prominence.

In times of difficulty, danger or panic, men are prone to grasp at all sorts of expedients, which their cooler judgments would, at other times reject, as people in certain cases of sickness take up with all manner of nostrums, "yarks," "frogs' toes" and other queer affairs, not to speak of incantations and "pow wows." Such times afford a rich harvest for political quackery and we may look for a full crop of such affairs, within no distant time.
Democracy is now in the ascendant—it always is in the ascendant, except at those times when divisions in its own ranks, or fortuitous circumstances, artfully seized upon, succeed in turning the course of events from their accustomed channels. Such being the case, we may reasonably expect that the efforts of the Know Nothing issue will endeavor to foist them upon the public as Democratic truths.
We think that we faintly discern some slight specks in the political skies—away down on the distant horizon—little clouds no bigger than a hand, yet ready to be blown into portentous size, provided enough wind can be raised to stir up a respectable breeze—a breeze sufficient to waft the would-be thunderbolts into the haven of their hopes—the object of their aspiration, the end of their patriotism—power and office.
We, therefore, deem it proper to refer to this matter with the view of putting our Democratic readers on their guard against new issues which may be attempted to be sprung upon a country agitated by pecuniary embarrassments arising out of extended credits suddenly brought to a full stop by the arrival of the day of settlement, which cannot, as things stand, be much longer postponed or evaded.

Baltimore Elections.
The Plug uglies have again triumphed in the stronghold of intense Americanism. Riot, blood, murder, the pistol and dagger have accomplished once more a victory for the "sons of the sires of '75." The gory banner of nativism still flutters in the breeze in Baltimore, and we give the Southern know nothing joy for the conquest of their democratic fellow citizens, not by the ballot box fairly, honorably and equitably, but by the revolver and bowie knife in the hands of lawless ruffians, desperadoes and unwhig murderers. Has our hundred eyed cotemporary seen any account of the election there? The Baltimore sun says:
"In presenting the returns we make no comparison with former elections. The thing is too ludicrous. It is enough to say that in Baltimore, more than a vote last year for President of 26,771, yesterday only 14,661 were cast, of which the American candidates received 11,878, and the democratic 2,780."
These startlingly significant figures tell their own story. When, on an election day, TEN THOUSAND DEMOCRATS STAY AT HOME rather than expose their persons to the knives and pistols of organized opponents in a worse than fruitless attempt to exercise the highest privilege of an American citizen, the feeblest intellect or the most blinded partisanship cannot fail to discover where the foul wrong lies.

We are requested to state that at the regular practice meetings of the Sax Horn Band none but members of the LaFayette company and those invited by any member of the band are admitted. This arrangement is rendered necessary by circumstances which we need not mention.

OUR GOVERNOR AND TREASURER.—We find in the Washington States, the following complimentary allusion to our leading state officers respecting the course pursued by them in the present financial crisis:
"North Carolina.—We observe a notice in the last Raleigh Standard, authorized by the Treasurer of the State, that the interest on the bonds of the State of North Carolina, due on the first day of January next, would be paid now at par on the presentation of the coupons. In these days of panic and pressure too much praise cannot be bestowed on this course. . . . While the stocks of other States have fallen in the market those of North Carolina are held at and command their original value. As was said by a distinguished banker of this city, 'North Carolina bonds will do to sleep upon.' We learn that the Secretary of the Interior has invested heavy amounts of the Indian trust-funds in these unquestioned and unquestionable bonds. Much credit is due to the patriotic Executive of this noble State, and to none more than Mr Courts, who has so long and so faithfully served as her public Treasurer."

GREENSBORO, Oct. 8, 1857.
The second Annual Convention of the N. Carolina State Dental Society met in this place on the evening of the 7th. The President, Dr. Bason, being absent, Dr. Bessent was called to the chair. Drs. Andrews and J. H. Wayne, of Charlotte, Hubbard of Newbern, and Tate of Statesville, were elected members.
By appointment at last meeting, essays were read from Drs. Bason, Bessent and Gregg, upon subjects connected with the Dental profession.
At a subsequent meeting officers were elected as follows: Drs. Andrews of Charlotte, Pres.; Gregg of Greensboro' Vice-Pres.; Benbow of Fayetteville, Sec'y; Hubbard of Newbern, Treas.; Drs. Scott of Washington, Gregg and Benbow, examining committee, through whom candidates for admission will be offered to the Convention.
Drs. Andrews, Howlett, Scott, Tate and Benbow were requested to prepare essays for the next meeting.
At a third session there was a very interesting discussion upon the subjects of sensitive dentine, filling pulp cavities, abscesses, fractures, deformities, &c., and their best treatment. Among other instances of peculiarity in dentition was a case of considerable interest related by Dr. Andrews—that of a young man for whom he had removed, within the last two months, eleven teeth from the space that nature usually supplies with only one. Also, that the young man stated that not less than eight or ten had from time to time been extracted from that same place prior to the 1st of Aug.—Strange freak of nature, that so soon as one tooth becomes loose and is removed, another supplies its place.
Drs. Andrews, Gregg, Bessent, Scott and Benbow, were appointed to attend the next annual meeting of the National Convention of Dentists, in Cincinnati.

Professional fees were unanimously agreed upon. The Society then adjourned to meet in Charlotte on the last Monday in Sept. '58.
DR. ANDREWS, Pres.
D. W. C. BENBOW, Sec'y
A Significant Contrast.
In consequence of the financial pressure, most of the tobacco factories in this city are prepared to reduce their force, while others are compelled to suspend operations. The result is, that a large number of negroes are "thrown out of employment," if we may borrow the current phraseology of the North. What becomes of these unhappy slaves? Are they reduced to want, or driven to earn a scanty subsistence by excessive labor? Not at all. On the contrary, they are well supplied with all the provisions of a comfortable existence as if they were yielding the largest profit to their employers. They may be seen idling along the streets with an aspect of perfect content and exuberant good nature, for they are secure against destitution, whatever calamity may overtake their masters.
The panic has produced the same effect in the North, only in an infinitely more intense degree. There, too, a great number of operatives are thrown out of employment; but for them this circumstance is fraught with the most terrible consequences. Dependent upon the wages of their daily labor, the shortest payment of their toil involves a loss of subsistence. If they cannot work, they must hope to live only by the earnings of theft, or upon the miserable pittance of public charity. It is computed that the failure of the Harpers deprives about a thousand people at once of employment and of bread. The majority of the factories must necessarily suspend operations. Indeed, labor in the North will be stricken with instantaneous and universal paralysis, and hundreds of thousands of operatives will be thrown upon the world without a penny as winter sets in with all its severities. In want of bread, in want of fuel, in want of clothing—destitute, in short, of all the necessities of life, they are condemned to endure inconceivable suffering.
Physical privation always engenders social and political discontent, and this multitude of hungry and shivering malcontents, and the marble palaces, sumptuous tables and gorgeous raiment of the wealthy class, with any other feeling than quiet submission to the caprices of fortune. Neither will they think any better of institutions which allow, if they do not occasion such unjust inequalities of condition. Their destitution will declare itself in some demonstration against the repose of society and the stability of government. Men at last are awfully and when suffering from hunger and a sense of injustice, they are capable of the fiercest and might shave brute beasts. Famine gave the tragic touch to the first French revolution. Under similar circumstances, the mob of New York will exhibit as little humanity as is recorded of the cannals of St. Antooie.

Herein we have an illustration of the essential superiority of society in the slave States over the social system of the hiring States. In the South the laboring class is content and quiet, because secure against want and suffering. In the North the laboring class is exposed to a sudden privation of the means of subsistence, and is armed with the power to avenge their wrongs and gratify their passions. In one case order and security are never in danger of overthrow; in the other, they are at the mercy of any accidental disturbance in the exchanges of the country.

PROLONGED VITALITY OF SEEDS.—About fifty years ago, some well diggers, while sinking a well forty miles from the sea, in the State of Maine, struck, at the depth of twenty feet, a layer of sand. This strongly excited curiosity and interest from the circumstances that no similar sand was to be found anywhere in the neighborhood, or nearer than sea-beach.
As it was drawn up from the well, it fell placed in a pile by itself; the workmen feeling an unwillingness to mix it with the stone and gravel that were also drawn up. But when the work was about to be finished, and the pile of stone and gravel to be removed, it was found necessary also to remove the sandheap. It was therefore scattered about the spot on which it had been placed and was, for a time, almost forgotten. In a year or two, however, it was perceived that a great number of little trees had sprung up all over the ground where the sand was strown. These trees, in their turn, became objects of great interest, and care was taken that they should not be injured. At length it was ascertained that they were beach-plum trees; and they actually bore the beach-plum, which had never before been seen, except immediately on the seashore.
These seeds must, therefore, have sprung up from seeds which had existed in the stratum of sea-sand pierced by the well diggers; and, until this was dispersed in such a manner as to expose them the air, they remained inactive. By what convulsion of the elements had they been thrown there, and how long had they quietly slept beneath the surface of the earth?

GEN. PILLOW.—Concerning the famous ditch dug by Gen Pillow inside the walls of Camargo, and about which that officer has been mercilessly satirized, until the very ditch itself might be filled with the worn-out wit expended upon it,—a friend of Gen. Pillow declares the satirists have only displayed their ignorance. He asserts that the ditch was dug, not as a defence against the enemy, as they take for granted, but to prevent the "greasers" from running off the horses, for which object a ditch outside was sufficient. Moreover, the ditch was dug under the orders of Gen Anderson, who was Gen. P.'s superior officer. We do not see, if this be true, why the guns of the satirists should not be turned upon themselves.—Journal of Commerce.
HANDSOME PRESENT FROM PRESIDENT BRICHMAN.—The Norfolk Day Book says: A magnificent gold pocket Chronometer and chain, has been forwarded to Samuel T. Sawyer, Esq., collector for this port, by James Buchanan, President of the United States, to be presented to that noble veteran of old ocean, Capt. A. Johnson, of the Norwegian barque Ellen, who so gallantly went to the rescue of the passengers of the Central America.
This magnificent watch and chain is said to be one of the best the world can produce, and coming as a present from such a source as the President of the United States, must make an indelible impression upon the minds of future generations of the heroic behavior of Captain Johnson on that perilous occasion. It is supposed that its cost could not have been less than \$50.
We learn the ceremony of presentation will take place at the Merchants' and Mechanics' Exchange in this city.

A PREGIOUS CHARGE.—Sir John Dean Paul, (Strahan, Bates, Robson, Agat, & Co., Solicitors for this port,) together with the notorious swindler, Redpath, are on board the Nile convict ship, which vessel about noon on Saturday got under way from the Little Nore made sail and proceeded towards the Downs with a strong northwesterly wind.

FORE.
I'm a careless potato, and heed not, a pin
How into existence I came;
If they planted me drill-ways or dribbled me in,
To me 'tis exactly the same.
He peas and beans may move lofty tower,
But why should I bend me to them?
Defiance I nod with my beautiful forehead,
When the earth is hoed up to my stem.

TOO WEAK.—A Frenchman went into Florence's and asked for a dose of brandy and water, "but he made fortnight." "Fortnight!" ejaculated the bar keeper, "don't you wish it now?" "Now, yes, sure, but not fortnight—not too weak."

The Democracy of Clark county, Ind., have nominated Cyrus T. Nixon, Esq., a candidate for the State Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr Leroy Woods. Never remind people of personal deformity or of the relatives who have disgraced them.
A FINANCIAL CRISIS.—"The only financial crisis I ever experienced," said a friend, the other day, "was when I tried to pay for a six penny plate of corned beef with a suspender button." That was indeed a financial crisis.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC.
C. E. LEETE has on HAND at present a
SELECT ASSORTMENT OF LIQUORS,
Consisting in part of
5 Bbls - - - - - OLD NASH BRANDY
5 do - - - - - PURE old Rye Whiskey
3 do - - - - - Scuppernong Wine; Vintage 1855
ALSO
50 Bbls - - - - - Domestic Whiskey
5 do - - - - - N. E. Rum
5 do - - - - - HOLLAND GIN
73-4

J. T. HOUSTON.
(SUCCESSOR TO J. M. BEASLEY IN THE WATCH AND JEWELRY BUSINESS.)
RESPECTFULLY
Gentlemen of Fayetteville, and his friends at a distance, to this fact, and begs an acknowledgment of his acquaintance to the late firm, Beasley & Houston; he will conduct the business in his own name, determined to earn a liberal patronage by correct dealing with all who will favor him with their own custom. He has now for sale a large stock of fine:
Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry, of the latest styles out;
Silver Spoons, Forks, Cups, &c., Fine Cutlery, Gold Pens, Surge's Compasses and Instruments, Walking Canes, Fine Violins, Flutes and Accordions, Fine Pianos, Guitars, Coll's and other Fields, &c., &c., &c.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired: Accordeons correctly tuned; and Engraving handsomely executed by J. T. HOUSTON.
73-4

WE WILL SELL, on Friday the 6th day of November next, at the residence of D. A. Boyd, the following property, viz: 1 Portable Steam saw Mill, now in possession of D. A. Boyd, and in excellent running order; 10 head of Mules; 4 Horses; 10 Wagons; 50 head of Hogs; 10 head of Cattle; a fine Set of Blacksmith's Tools; all of his Plank Road and Farming Tools; 142 Shares in the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road; &c., &c.
In addition to the above we will sell the following Tracts of Land:
1st. A Tract lying in the County of Richmond, on the waters of Drowning Creek, and known as the LeLeed Land, and recently bought of Joseph Thomson.
2d. Two other Tracts in the immediate vicinity of the above McLeod land.
3d. The one-sixth part of a 10,000 acre grant to John McKellar, on the waters of Drowning Creek in Richmond County.
4th. 100 Acres lying in the County of Montgomery, on the waters of Little River, adjoining the lands of F. Martin, Jas. D. Hayward and R. Bert Boyd, deceased.
5th. Two other Tracts in the same vicinity.
6th. A Tract in the County of Montgomery, on the waters of Cedar Creek, adjoining the lands of Benjamin Deberry, Jr., and others.
We will cheerfully show the Land to any person wishing to purchase, and will dispose of any of the property by private sale as well as public sale.
H. H. BOSTWICK, Trustee.

R. E. HEIDE, DEALER IN
Confectionaries, Fruit's, Nuts, Fancy Articles, and a variety of articles in the Groceries Line.
Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 24, 1857. 73-y

WANTED
OR DEBTS Due Subscribers will be cancelled to the extent of all present ad. and the thank of our subscribers returned as usual in all cases.
J. W. LEETE, 1-t

BILLS OF THE BANKS OF THE STATE AND SUPER-GAZETTE
As well those suspended as those not suspended. FOR WHICH CHOICE GOODS WILL BE GIVEN AT FAIR PRICES.
OR DEBTS Due Subscribers will be cancelled to the extent of all present ad. and the thank of our subscribers returned as usual in all cases.
J. W. LEETE, 1-t

WANTED
AN OVERSEER at the Poor House of Cumberland County—the election to take place Tuesday of December court. A sober man with a small family preferred. Persons wishing the place will do well to attend the meeting of the Board.
SAMPSON BOON, Tr. of Board of Wardens. 74-S b c c

POSTPONED SALE.
Will be sold, on the premises, at Public Auction, on Thursday 5th Nov. next the following pieces of land: 245 Acres upon which is a good dwelling and out-houses, this property is known as the Armstrong place and is 12 miles from the Charendon Bridge and one mile from the Plank Road.
318 Acres situated on Black River three miles distant from the first named tract. It is well timbered with iron timber and turpentine.
209 acres in Harrett county on Black River, which is well adapted to farming purposes.
The above property will be sold on liberal terms, which will be made known on day of sale.
Oct. 24, 73-21 JOHN R. TAYLOR.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber now offers for sale, THIRTEEN THOUSAND ACRES OF TURPENTINE LAND, all Round Pine, and sufficient to make seven or eight crops. The said land is within one and a half miles of Cape Fear River on the West side, and about fifty miles above Elizabethtown. Persons wishing to embark in the Turpentine business had better apply to me as I am determined to offer them a bargain.
Payments will be made accommodating to the purchaser.
JOHN C. BARKER, 73-21
Bladen County, Oct. 24, 1857.

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.
A general assortment of
Suits, Stocks, &c., &c.
Cutting and all business in his line.
September 26, 3m.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, a fresh supply of PICKLED NORFOLK OYSTERS, Crackers, Cheese, Butter, Apples and Oranges.
R. E. HEIDE, 73-1f
Foot of Haymount.

FOR THE FALL & WINTER 1857.
JUST RECEIVED!
(Call soon, secure a good bargain and save money.)
One of the largest, handsomest and cheapest stocks of
BOOTS AND SHOES, SLIDES, 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, as he will sell his stock forward, and they will be received for Seventy-five cents and upwards.
M. F.

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, 70-4
Oct. 3.

LOOK OUT FOR THE LOCOMOTIVE.
J. W. LEETE
Has just received a large and general STOCK OF GOODS suited to the Fall and Winter trade, consisting of a choice selection of
Suits and Fancy DRY GOODS, Boots and Shoes, with almost everything desirable in that line.
PICKER FAMILY GROCERIES always to be had AT LEETE'S.
Goods sold at the lowest prices for CASH, or exchanged for country produce.
Sept. 26, 1857. 1y-3d

Proposals for Erecting Marine Barracks at Pensacola, Fla.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,)
SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for building Marine Barracks at Pensacola, Florida," will be received at this department until the 4th day of November, 1857, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the construction of the Marine Barracks authorized to be erected at Pensacola, Florida, according to the plans and specifications prepared by the direction of the Navy Department, copies of which may be seen at the offices of the Commandants of the navy yards at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Pensacola, and at the Navy Department.
The proposals must be for furnishing all the materials and completing the work in a manner satisfactory to the person who may be appointed by the Navy Department to superintend the same; and the department reserves the right to reject or accept any of the proposals herein invited, when it deems the interest of the United States requires it.
Sixty per cent of the amount of work done and the materials delivered will be paid from time to time, as the work progresses, upon estimates made and certified by the superintendent on the part of the U. States, and ten per cent retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by his superior officer, and the balance to be paid in full in the event of the fulfillment of the contract; provided that no bill shall be made for an amount less than five thousand dollars.
Proposals must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by a notary public, post master, district judge, or some other officer of the United States,) in the sum of five thousand dollars, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond with proper and sufficient security for its faithful performance.
Bidders are invited to examine the plans and specifications at the offices herein mentioned.
The proposals must be sealed and addressed to this department, and plainly endorsed "Proposals for building Marine Barracks at Pensacola, Florida."
The bidder only whose offer shall be accepted will be notified, and the contract forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which he will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office named by him.
All the above work is to be completed in all respects according to the plans and specifications within twelve months from and after the date of the contract, which will be published in the U. S. GAZETTE.
Secretary of the Navy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.
Corrected weekly for the North Carolina.
October 17, 1857.

Bacon	18	Lard	19
Coffee	11 1/2	Molasses	52
Cotton	9	Salt	125
Flour	6 3/4	Peach Brandy	1 25
Family Sup.	6 1/2	Apple	100
Fine	5 87	Whiskey	70
Gross	5 62 1/2	Do. northern	45
Cross		TERPENTINE	
Corn	65	85 Yellow dip,	1 65
Orn	50	Virgin,	2 15 00
Peas	85	Hard	1 05 00
Flax Seed	1 25	(Spirits)	20

REMARKS.—Bacon, Cotton, since Monday prices have ranged from 8 1/2 to 10. The latter price was given by persons who probably had not heard of the decline. Quite steady however to day at quotation. Spirits Turpentine, sought for with no animation. Things in general begin to assume a more business like appearance.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Oct. 20, 1857.
Virgin turpentine \$3, yellow 2 25, hard 1 25. No sales of spirits—last quotations at 33. Common Rock 81. Cotton declined and market dull. Sales of wheat 1 17 1/2; sales of 220 bushels at this price.

CAN EMPLOYERS BE RECORDED.
We think the following letter from a respectable citizen of Mississippi will answer the question, and remove all doubts from every unthinking mind.
Gadsden, Miss. June 5, 1855
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 them very often and quite severe, prostrating his body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously; but now, I am happy to say he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed good health for the last five months past. His mind has also returned to its original brightness. All this I take great pleasure in communicating, as it will be the means of directing others to the remedy which will cure them. Yours respectfully, &c.
W. P. LIGON.

No person who is suffering from Fits, or Spasms, should neglect sending to Dr. Hance, after this for a supply of his invaluable medicine. His prices are as follows: one box \$3; two \$5, and \$8—sent by mail. He will send a receipt of a remittance. Address Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore, Md.

HELMHOLD'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT as a remedy for Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, &c., has no equal. The advertisement in another column headed "Helmhold's Genuine Preparation."
READ THIS!
A HOLLANDER'S TESTIMONY.
Jacob Rink, living in the Holland settlement of Shelbyville, Indiana, says: "After suffering for some time the misery attending an utter prostration of mind and body, I have been restored, by using Doan's Holland Bitters, to perfect health."
The fact of this remedy being in such high repute among the Hollanders in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, in every Holland settlement in the United States argues much in its favor.
Try it for Chronic or Nervous Debility, or any Nervous, Rheumatic, or Neuralgic affection.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber now offers for sale, THIRTEEN THOUSAND ACRES OF TURPENTINE LAND, all Round Pine, and sufficient to make seven or eight crops. The said land is within one and a half miles of Cape Fear River on the West side, and about fifty miles above Elizabethtown. Persons wishing to embark in the Turpentine business had better apply to me as I am determined to offer them a bargain.
Payments will be made accommodating to the purchaser.
JOHN C. BARKER, 73-21
Bladen County, Oct. 24, 1857.

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.
A general assortment of
Suits, Stocks, &c., &c.
Cutting and all business in his line.
September 26, 3m.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, a fresh supply of PICKLED NORFOLK OYSTERS, Crackers, Cheese, Butter, Apples and Oranges.
R. E. HEIDE, 73-1f
Foot of Haymount.