

AMERICAN PRECOCITY IN POLITICAL WISDOM.

The retirement of men of ripe years from our National Councils is a fact of which the increasing prevalence can hardly fail to be impressed on the attention of all who were contemporary with the earlier political history of the country.

A Boston contemporary alludes to this species of appeal in the following terms, which seem to us as just in themselves as they are specially appropriate to our own country and times.

It is both a significant fact and a pestilent sign when politicians deliberately attempt to practise upon the generous sympathies of young men.

A modern prophet, unlike the prophets and wise men and law-givers of old, rejoices with an exultant joy that power is about to pass into the hands of the young men of the age.

It is true that youth itself is radiant with hope and promise; it is rich in faith, trust, and confidence; it is fresh and manly in its strength; it is generous and devoted in its views, ardent in attachments, and prompt in executions.

We do not believe in conferring power exclusively upon young men; nor do we deem such pretended spontaneous movements the harbingers of a better age.

Franklin Asking for Work.—When quite a youth Franklin went to London, entered a printing office, and inquired if he could get employment as a printer.

Where are you from? inquired the foreman. America, was the reply.

From America? said the foreman. From America! said Franklin, seeking employment as a printer.

Franklin stepped to one of the cases, and in a very brief space, set up the following passage from the first chapter of the Gospel of John.

Nathaniel said unto him, can any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, come and see?

It was done so quickly, so accurately, and contained a delicate proof, so appropriate and powerful, that it at once gave him character and standing with all in the office.

Rather a Peculiar Style of Compliment to a Wife.—Thomas Raikes, in his Diary, tells the following singular story, which, if true, out-Griseldas of old in its ideas of what a wife's forbearance should lead her to endure.

The Marquis de —, eldest son of the duke, is married to a handsome wife, and both are sincerely attached to each other.

Origin of the Word Louder.—An American whom I met in a Swiss mountain walk, some five years since, claimed the word, and gave this derivation: An old Dutchman settled at New York, and acquired a considerable fortune.

HERR DRIESBACH AND HIS LION.

The Galena (Ill) Courier publishes a letter from a correspondent in Potosi, Wis., who says: "I read of this itinerant and Benedictine life, about three years since, the Herr took to himself one of the most intellectual and amiable of the Buckeye daughters, and removed to this place, where he had purchased himself a beautiful farm, and where he has retired to cultivate the earth and make for himself a pleasant home."

Since then the Lion Tamer has visited Dubuque; and the editor of the Express of that city gives the following interesting recognition:

"Last evening we, with two companions, walked up street with a very worthy farmer from within one mile of Potosi, Wisconsin, who talked about his pigs, geese, and ducks, and with what success he tilled his farm."

"The next place we were desired to remove to was the large cage containing a large lion, two leopards and a lioness. We mention them thus as it is the order they stand in the cage, it being divided into apartments. As Herr approached this cage the lioness caught sight of him, and her eyes beamed with pleasure, while her tail wagged a glad recognition."

"I judged, while he was in her presence, she did not know how to control herself, but would kick his hands while he attempted to pat her, roll over, reach out her paws to him and press her nose between the bars as though she would like to have had a closer presence."

"The lioness, while he was in her presence, she did not know how to control herself, but would kick his hands while he attempted to pat her, roll over, reach out her paws to him and press her nose between the bars as though she would like to have had a closer presence."

Franklin Asking for Work.—When quite a youth Franklin went to London, entered a printing office, and inquired if he could get employment as a printer.

Where are you from? inquired the foreman. America, was the reply.

From America? said the foreman. From America! said Franklin, seeking employment as a printer.

Franklin stepped to one of the cases, and in a very brief space, set up the following passage from the first chapter of the Gospel of John.

Nathaniel said unto him, can any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, come and see?

It was done so quickly, so accurately, and contained a delicate proof, so appropriate and powerful, that it at once gave him character and standing with all in the office.

Rather a Peculiar Style of Compliment to a Wife.—Thomas Raikes, in his Diary, tells the following singular story, which, if true, out-Griseldas of old in its ideas of what a wife's forbearance should lead her to endure.

The Marquis de —, eldest son of the duke, is married to a handsome wife, and both are sincerely attached to each other.

Origin of the Word Louder.—An American whom I met in a Swiss mountain walk, some five years since, claimed the word, and gave this derivation: An old Dutchman settled at New York, and acquired a considerable fortune.

CURIOSITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

The peculiarities of that terrible but mysterious agent, lightning, are made the subject of an interesting paper in a recent number of the British Quarterly Review.

Two clouds are not necessary for the production of lightning, which is frequently discharged from a solitary clump of vapour when in connection with the established with the earth. A French academician, named Marcellin, describes a case where a mere cloudlet, about a foot and a half in diameter, killed a poor woman by dropping a thunderbolt upon her head.

M. Arago has divided the lightning into three sorts. The first includes those where the discharge appears like long luminous lines, bent into angles and zig-zags, and varying in complexion from white to blue, purple, or red.

The second class of lightning differs from the first in the range of surface over which the flash is diffused, and is designated as sheet lightning. Sometimes it simply glides the edges of the cloud whence it leaps; but at others it floods with a lurid radiance, or else suffuses its surface with bluishness of a rosy or violet hue.

The third class of lightnings are remarkable for their eccentricities, and have been made the subject of considerable attention among meteorologists, many of whom have denied their right to be treated as legitimate lightnings, they differ so widely from the ordinary sort of flashes. They exhibit themselves as balls or globular lumps of fire—short momentary apparitions, but meteors which take their own time, and travel at a remarkable rate. It is this peculiarity which gives them their doubtful character, as an electric bolt is supposed to be one of the leading omens of velocity.

"After a loud thunder-clap, the tailor being finishing his meal, saw the chimney board fall down as if beset by a slight gust of wind, and a globe of fire, the size of a child's head, came out quickly into the room, at a small height above the floor. The tailor said it looked like a good-sized kitten, rolled up into a ball, and moving without showing its paws. It was bright and shining, but he felt no sensation of heat. The globe came near his feet, like a young cat that wants to rub itself against its master's legs; but by moving them aside gently he avoided the contact. It appears to have played for several seconds about his feet, he bending his body over it and examining it attentively. After trying some excursions in different directions, it rose vertically to the height of his head, which he threw back to avoid touching his face. The globe, elongating a little, then started towards a hole in the chimney above the wastepipe, which hole received a stove-pipe in winter, but was now pasted over with paper."

"The tailor," he said, "could not see the hole; but nevertheless the ball went straight to the aperture, snuffing the paper without hurting it, and made its way into the chimney. Shortly afterwards, when he supposed it had time to reach the top, it made a dreadful explosion, which destroyed the upper part of the chimney, and threw the fragments on the roof of smaller buildings, which they broke through. The tailor's lodging was on the third story; the lower ones were not visited at all by the thunderbolt."

Lightning when it meets an obstruction in its course frequently shatters the non-conducting object, dispersing and bursting substances asunder in every direction, as if they had been charged with gunpowder. The stone pinnacle of a church in Cornwall was struck by lightning, and one fragment weighing three hundred pounds was hurled sixty yards to the southward, another four hundred yards to the north, and a third to the southwest. In 1828 the topgallant mast of his Majesty's ship Rodney was literally cut into chips by a flash of lightning, the sea being strewn with the fragments as if the carpenter had been sweeping their shavings overboard. Sometimes, in striking a tree or mast, the electric fluid will slice it into long shreds or filaments, so that it will appear like a huge broom or a bundle of laths. Lightning bolts will occasionally dash through resisting objects by tearing great openings, as in a Cornish church, where apertures were made in the solid wall of the belfry fourteen inches deep, and as if cut out by art.

In other instances small holes are drilled which are surprising for their perfect circularity of form. Window panes have been frequently pierced in this fashion without affecting the rest of the glass. In forming these apertures, a burr or projection is left upon the edges.

Juvenile electricians are in the habit of making holes in cards by passing discharges through them, when a burr or projection will be observed on both sides of the orifice. Sometimes a single discharge will produce two holes in a card, each puncture marked by a single burr, one on the upper and the other on the under side of the card. In some instances the results are such as to suggest that a flash may be split into several filaments before it strikes an object. In 1774 a weather-cock of tinned copper was hurled by a thunderbolt from the top of a church in Cremona, and, upon inspection, was found to be pierced with eighteen holes; in nine of them the burr was conspicuous on one side, and in nine it was equally prominent on the other, while the slope of the burr was identical in all.

Among the curiosities of lightning are what is termed "fulgurites," or tubes, which the lightning creates when it falls upon a silicious spot, by fusing the sand. They may be called casts of thunderbolts. In some hillsides of sand in Cumberland (England) these hollow tubes have been found from one-fifth to two inches in diameter, tapering perhaps to a mere point. The entire extent of the tubes may be thirty feet, but they usually separate into numerous branches, and have the appearance of the skeleton of an inverted tree. They are lined with glass, as smooth and perfect as if it had been made in a glasshouse.

The age of a horse is more easily told by his eyes than his teeth, in this way: After the horse is nine years old a wrinkle comes on the eyelid at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one defined wrinkle for each year over nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve; if four, he is thirteen; add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you will always get it. So says a writer, and he is confident it will never fail. As a great many people have horses over nine it is easily tried.

It is suggested that Proverbial Philosophy Tupper's last sonnet on the Atlantic cable was the real cause of the break. Nothing on earth could stand such a strain as that!

ELECTRICIENING IN ENGLAND.

The Quarterly Review—re-published here as the "London" Quarterly Review—for July has a very interesting paper on electricieng practices in England. The reviewer himself seems to have been a candidate for a seat in the present British Parliament at the election last Spring, but whether or a successful one or not does not appear. But he evidently writes *en amuse*; probably with the exciting events of the contest fresh in his memory.

As with us, so in England, electricieng is not only a political and social activity; it is an art, and it is, even a game. There it has produced a class of men, an exact counterpart of whom is unknown to us. They make electricieng a profession, and seem positively to have a genius for it. It is true that they "know the wires," and yet they are not the "wire-pullers" whose secret manoeuvres and machinations have so much to do with our elections. They operate openly, visibly and directly. It is their business to "manage the election," and they are well known as electricieng agents. Formerly no candidate thought of entering upon a solid election contest without such an agent, who was generally a legal gentleman, and the practice, we believe, prevails generally to this day. This agent is first sent down to the constituency to prepare the way for the candidate's personal canvassing of the voters, and he is at the candidate's side during that canvass, on the day of the nomination and during the voting, ready with his counsel and his aid. He will do many things that the candidate himself would not feel at liberty to do.

This custom of personally visiting the voters, and asking the individually for their votes seems to have been introduced into England about a century and a half ago. Formerly it was the custom for one of the aristocracy, desiring for himself or for a party a seat in Parliament, to address a letter to each voter directing or commanding him to vote according to the writer's wishes. A step in advance of this appears to have been first taken by Lord Wharton, famed for his success as an electricieng canvasser. It is said that he generally managed to return from twenty to thirty of his own constituencies to Parliament, "by brilliant activity, the expenditure of thousands of pounds and occasional duels." In the parliamentary election of 1705 he spent upward of sixty thousand dollars, but yet owed his success mainly to his faculty of personally canvassing. The two candidates then nominated by him for the borough of Wincob, were opposed by two set up by the High Church party. He promptly appeared in person at the scene of the contest, "to make his interest with the voters," entered the lowliest dwellings with an irresistible *bonhomme*, shook the hand of the voter, and the voter's wife, crossed the children, inquired after absent members, exclaimed, "Mealy is a brave girl, I warrant by this," and asked, "Is not Jimmy breeched yet?" concluding with inviting himself to "drink a glass" with the delighted *pater familias*, and thus effectually drove his opponents from the contest and carried the borough for his own unopposed without further contest. It will be remembered that the poet Cowper describes very graphic proceedings on the part of Mr. Grenville in 1784.

Gogarth's satirical pictures of English election proceedings have made us familiar with the extraordinary scenes enacted in his day. Bribery seems to have always been an accompaniment of these elections. The rigour of George II. in this and the generally rigorous character of election proceedings, were become so notorious that an act was passed to correct both evils, which, however, like similar legislation before and since, utterly failed to accomplish its design. It is a noticeable fact that some sixty petitions against the returns of members on account of bribery have been before the present British Parliament, and several of them have already been prosecuted to success. Undoubtedly bribery is more disreputable now than formerly, and what was once done openly is now done secretly; but the practice continues, and many amusing devices are employed to detect it. Some years ago, at an election in North Britain, one of the parties strongly suspected a voter of having taken a large bribe, for votes happened to "strut high." A keen opponent resolved to attempt his detection, and as he approached the poll, whispered sharply in his ear, "They're taking a fool of you, Jack, they're all 'bribe'!" The man, taken off his guard, exclaimed, "The seconds!" and dashed a handful of bank bills on the table. They were at once impounded by the authorities, and the voter forfeited his franchise. In other cases fabulous prices have been given for fancy birds, &c.; but the commonest form of evading the law and its penalty was, to address a voter thus, "I'll bet you five guineas, and stake the money in your hands, that you do not vote for Mr.—" "Done," says the voter, who receives the money, votes for the person named, and so secures his bet and his bribe.

The expenses of an English election have always been enormous, and defunct candidates have often immediately afterwards "appeared in the Gazette," having become bankrupt. A large portion of the expense consisted in bringing up "freemen" (i. e. to vote from all parts of the country where they happened to be settled, the right to vote in the borough of which they are free not being destroyed by non-residence. On this account the borough or city of Lincoln could not be carried at a less expenditure than sixty thousand dollars for each candidate. The famed Mr. Wilberforce's first election, at Hull, cost forty-five thousand dollars. At the present day, in some of the counties and in nearly all the large towns and cities the practice, we believe, is for the political friends of the candidate to bear his expenses, which are met by subscription. It is in what are called the county elections that the most astonishing expenditures are incurred by the candidates or their friends. Into these conflicts rival aristocratic families frequently enter with entire abandonment, utterly regardless of expense. Family pride and honor are at stake, and in later days wealthy commoners have entered the field against members of feudal families that from time immemorial have claimed and enjoyed all the honors the county could bestow. Thus in 1807 Mr. Wilberforce fought and won perhaps the costliest election contest ever fought in England or elsewhere, "carrying Yorkshire against the Fitzwilliam and Harwood interests." Two aristocratic houses of great antiquity and almost incredible wealth and influence. The polling continued for fifteen days, long before which time not a vehicle was to be hired in the county. So highly was the popular enthusiasm excited, that hundreds trudged for miles on foot to cast their votes. The other candidates were the sons of Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Harwood and the expenses of each, for transporting voters alone, were five hundred thousand dollars! It is estimated that the total expenses were two millions and a half of dollars, of which Mr. Wilberforce's share was raised by subscription. His was the lightest, as many of his friends bore their own expenses.

The reviewer maintains that the English electricieng proceedings are now quiet and orderly, and he half objects to their tameness and insipidity. Yet it is not many months since Kidderminster was the scene of as disgraceful an election riot as ever the annals of English elections can show, and sixty members of the present House of Commons have been shaken in their seats by petitions on the ground of bribery.—N. Y. Com.

WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP CENTRAL AMERICA.

Immense loss of Life—Five Hundred Passengers on Board—Only Sixty known to be Saved.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 17. The steamship *Thomas Swan*, from New York, arrived to-day. She brings the melancholy tidings of the loss of the splendid *Central America*, on Tuesday, the 15th, the *Swan*, about fifteen miles North of Cape Hatteras, spoke the Norwegian bark *Bliss*, which had on board forty passengers of the fine steamship *Central America*.

The passengers stated that the *Central America* foundered on Saturday, the 12th, with five hundred passengers, only sixty of whom were saved. Nothing was said of the specie.

The *Central America*, was formerly known as the *George Law*, and was one of the most magnificent as well as the staunchest steamers sailing out of New York. She has been running between the Isthmus and New York for some time past on the California line.

She sailed from Havana on Tuesday, the 8th, a few hours in advance of the *Empire City*, which made the port of Norfolk in distress, on Tuesday last. One account represents that the *Central America* had seven hundred passengers, another that she had five hundred—in either event, the loss of life has been terrific, as only sixty of the unfortunate passengers are known to be saved.

The *Central America* had also all the California mails, and one million five hundred thousand dollars in specie, which, of course, must have gone down with the ship when she foundered.

There are some startling details in reserve, resulting from the loss of this vessel with her several hundred souls—more heart-rending, more thrilling, than were produced by the severe memorable wreck of the *Arctic*, and many others, still fresh in the minds of our readers.

The money market of New York, too, already depressed beyond precedent, will be seriously affected by this melancholy disaster.

Peterbury Express.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16. Loss of the Steamer *Norfolk*.—The steamer *Norfolk*, reported sunk in the Chesapeake by the steamer *Wm. Jenkins*, of Boston, belonged to the Richmond line, and left here on Saturday with a valuable freight. She was formerly called the "Penobscot," and sailed between this port and New York. We learn from Cape May this morning that Captain Kiley and crew were landed yesterday at Cape Island by the steamer *Joseph Whitney*, from Baltimore for Boston. The vessel and cargo are fully insured.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17. Fatal Boiler Explosion.—The boiler of the Telegraph Flour Mills, between Falls Avenue and Fawn street, exploded this morning. The boiler house and three small dwellings were demolished, killing four children and severely scalding the engineer and several others.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17. Sugar Liabilities Promptly met.—Liabilities on the part of the sugar trade to the amount of one million dollars, fell due yesterday, and were, in each instance, promptly met.

Kendall, of the New Orleans Plantation, has such a lot of Chinese sugar cane growing on his plantation in Texas that it reminds him of the fellow who won the elephant in a raffle. He says: "Many of my friends in this section are sanguine that this new grain or plant will drive all others out of the ground, or that it will at least effect a perfect revolution in the way of farming in western Texas. They are saving the seed to plant and for bread, they are making sirup and sugar of the juice of the stalk, they are feeding it out as green fodder, and saving it up for dry. No part of it is wasted; cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs eat it clean, from the ground upwards, when the stalk is ripe, and gain strength and grow fat upon it. An immense quantity of it will be planted next year."

An Item of News.—An advertiser in a Philadelphia paper assures people that they will live a hundred years by drinking old wheat whiskey.

FALL STOCK, 1857.

B. F. PEARCE & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and well selected stock consisting in part of:

- Black and Figured Silks; English and French Merinoes; Plain and Fig'd DeLanes; French all wool Plaids; Alpaca of all qualities; Black Bombazine; English, French and American Prints; Chenille Shawls, (beautiful patterns); Ladies' Cloaks of every description; Jacket Edgings and Insertions; Collars and Underclothes; Hosiery, Gloves, Belts; Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.; Cloths and Cassimeres; Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinettes; White and Colored Flannels; Bleached and Brown Shirtings; Allendale 10-4 Sheeting; Bleached and Brown Drillings; Plain Linseys and Kerseys; Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids; Brown and Bleached Table Cloths; Towellings of all kinds; Negro Blankets; Extra quality Bed Blankets; Spiral, Brass and Whalebone Hoops; Good assortment of Hoop Skirts; Yankee Notions of every variety, kind, and quality; Silk, Leshora and Straw Bonnets; Molestin, Cassimere and Wool Hats; Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c.

—ALSO—

A large and fashionable stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on our usual time to punctual customers either at Wholesale or Retail. All persons are respectfully invited to give us a call.

B. F. PEARCE. J. W. PEARCE, Jr.

Sept. 7, 1857. 40ft

PURE LIQUORS, &c.

FOR MEDICAL USE!

10 CASES BYASS LONDON PORTER, (PINTS and Quarts.) direct from Importers and Warranted Genuine.

Also, Golden Sherry, Port, Madeira and Claret Wines; French Brandy, Holland Gin, and Scheidam Sinsapps. For sale by

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist, 40-1ml

Sept. 5.

PORT WINE, MADEIRA WINE, FRENCH BRANDY,

Of best quality, selected for Medical uses. For sale by

Aug. 31. S. J. HINSDALE, 38ft

DYSPEPSIA & DEBILITY CURED.

THEOPHORE FRANK, Esq., of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Rail Road Office, says:

"For years I have been an invalid from Dyspepsia. With a hope of relief, I resorted to many advertised remedies, but failed in deriving the benefit sought for, until I tried your HOLLAND BITTERS, the happy effects of which upon the digestive organs, and in restoring a debilitated system, causes me to recommend it confidently to all suffering from Dyspepsia."

Sept. 17.

The Grave of Cornelius Harriet.—We before stated the fact, that Harriet, the wife of the Episcopal burying ground in the town of New York, is marked by a red sandstone monument, high, on which is inscribed the following:

"Cornelius Harriet. Died April 20, 1851. Aged 58 years."

"Slave to no sect, he took no private road, but looked through Nature up to Nature's God."

Such is the brief and artless biography given by the men of 1781 of "the Samuel Adams North Carolina," the first President of the Provincial Congress of the State, and the first statesman and patriot of the age in which he lived.

We cannot say his resting-place has been neglected, for the "old red sandstone" monument of his repose, and points the pilgrim to a narrow bed. Two angel China trees stand above him, and two stalwart oaks stand remains from the eastern and the western side, while the fox flower in rich luxuriance grows upon his breast.

In the days of the Revolution, it was the motto of the country. In these latter days the Legislature of the State has honored him by assigning his name to the county of Harriet, recently created from the county of Harriet—a county whose four proportions were formerly shorn in making the county of Harriet, which, like the latter, was named after him. New Haven.—Wm. Herald.

The navigation of the Cape Fear River, Wilmington and Fayetteville has been interrupted during the entire season. The boats have not been detained by low water—proceeding has been pushed forward, and goods have experienced no delay.

E. GLOVER

AS received his Fall Goods, consisting of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILK AND PLATED WARE, AND MILITARY GOODS.

To which he invites the attention of his customers and the public in general.

P. S. His personal attention will be given to Watches and Jewelry entrusted to him for repair. Sept. 15.

ALEX. JOHNSON & CO.,

DEALERS IN Silk and Staple Dry Goods

ARE now in receipt in full for nearly 800,000 Fall and Winter Stock for 1857.

Their present Stock is larger than usual, amongst it will be found every variety and goods suited for the trade.

Buyers will please give their stock a glance, as they fail to sell they nevertheless take pleasure in showing it.

ALEX. JOHNSON, JR. PETER COE, Sept. 15.

W. H. CARVER

Is now receiving his

Fall Stock of GOODS

which is large and well selected. A call from the public generally is solicited. My stock is varied to enumerate: every one can find something they want by calling. All kinds of produce for exchange for Goods.

W. H. CARVER, Sept. 17, 1857. Argus copy.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

IS NOW BEING OPENED AT

BALBWIN'S CITY CLOTHING-STORE

38 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GENTLEMEN visiting Wilmington will do well to call, select their Fall and Winter Clothing, and leave their measures at this house.

They will also find the most complete Stock UNDERGARMENTS kept in any Establishment. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, an endless variety. All the new styles Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, Gaiters, Fur, Buck, Cloth, &c., every size; and over 5000 assorted sizes and qualities of Lined Kid Gloves (for men, women, and children). Also, "Capes," SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS—a variety.

SOLE LEATHER AND IRON FARM TRUCKS and VALICES. Also, Ladies Trunks and Hat Cases. New French styles, peculiarly adapted for their use. The celebrated "YORK SEAM" SHIRT is sold at this House, and is acknowledged to be the best garment worn. All the new patterns of Boston at this House, and Collars of every new shape.

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING SHAWLS AND BLANKETS—a most attractive assortment.

YOUTH'S CLOTHING—a great variety, in Coats, Dress Raglans, new style Vests, Pants, Jackets, &c. Parents can save time, trouble and money, by selecting an outfit for their sons.

Fifty Cases of above goods, all best quality, and workmanship, now opening from direct importation, and every article of Ready-made Clothing of our superior workmanship and stylish cut.

We have the largest Establishment in the State, and can offer greater facilities to the purchaser than small houses.

A call is respectfully solicited at Balbwin's CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE, 38 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 15, 1857. Clinton Independent, Salisbury Banner, and North Star copy 3 times, and send one paper and bill above.

NOTICE.

AT SEPTEMBER TERM, 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the last will and testament of James C. DeLoach, deceased, was admitted to Probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the testator are requested to make payment. Those having claims against his Estate must present them in due time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

ANNEX C. HUSKE, Executor. Sept. 15, 1857.

NOTICE.

AT September Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of John McLaure, notifies all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment. All persons having claims against the Estate must present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

D. McLAURE, Adm'r. Sept. 15, 1857.

COTTON BAGGING.

DUNDEE and GUNNY BAGGING in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK, 40ft

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

The Subscriber invites the attention of Country Merchants to his large and select stock of

DRUGS, Medicines, Perfumery, DYE-STUFFS, &c.

Which he offers at the LOWEST PRICES.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist, 38ft

Aug. 29.

MURCHISON & HOWELL

Commission Merchants, No. 104 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

69-11f

F A MON.

TERRI to the tel preceding Ameri, Cape Hat such appr of the Ar ceeds the lost, and the Ce W. L. H. who had i exploring. Accord the crew Ameri' stated: Crew, Passen Saved i

This w it is there dred lives Conject Union, at particular ing events entastroph simple, n sserted the down war although t foreseen, a the officers few of the inconsider forth by th The Nw "The C

four years port was supposed an abundant She was g enero, and n She had t or three h capable of life preser constructi The ves and the sp

THE PR at Pittsbor failures of that office packages stage on Y arrival of t ing, and e borough de miles west ure to do s Office at th on the sup to go up th road again. It is a se on the cro as their pa borough fo certainty a help for it much like p more so im