

For the Standard. Some two years ago there appeared in the Standard a communication over the signature of "Lake Johnson" which I respectfully request you to publish again. Its suggestions are worthy of the most careful consideration of every Southern man. They are neither visionary nor impracticable, and were they carried into effect, indeed, "a change would come over the spirit of our dream."

Our patriarchal institutions are assailed by foreign and domestic foes. France and England have avowed their hostility, and our brethren of the free States are determined to repair the fugitive act. This will destroy the Union. Is it not in the power of the slaveholding States to preserve it? It can be done by exporting and importing for themselves. It will be contended by many that it is not practicable, having neither ships or seamen. A late able writer of New Orleans states that we have now four hundred ships of slaves. Virginia is the largest slave State, and her exports in times of peace—her lead will be followed and vigorously sustained. She sends off annually a large number of slaves to the South to increase the production of cotton, already exceeding the demand. Would it not be wise in her to establish shipyards in all her suitable ports, and set several thousand of her male slaves, from sixteen to eighteen, under able ship carpenters, to building ships? It is likely all the slave States would follow the example. In a short time they would have ships enough to export and import for themselves. Shipping direct to foreign ports, their valuable productions would yield such profits that higher wages might be given to seamen than could be paid by any other power. The water-power of Virginia cannot be surpassed. Why not retain all her female slaves, and establish cotton and woolen factories and manufacturing establishments? The Southern States would follow and profit by the example. A wealthy Pee Dee planter has made the experiment with success. Such an undertaking will be attended with some difficulty. Where owners of slaves decline, they must be purchased at the highest prices, or hired. To induce investments, the State Legislatures should exempt from taxation, both shipyards, factories and manufacturing establishments. They should also use their credit and influence, and loan liberally. Millions are appropriated for the building of Railroads—all useless if the abolitionists are not arrested in their mad career. As an offset to incipient expenses the character of the slaves would be elevated—their feelings secured from outrage by keeping them at home, and the interest of the master promoted by adding to their value at the end of their term. Such a division of labor would increase the value of all our staples, especially cotton, by reducing the quantity. It is the scarcity of an article that enhances its value. Adam Smith illustrates the position by an example. The Dutch East India Company at one time were the exclusive owners of the Nutmeg region. On a crop they burned one-half to realize a greater price, and the other half they sold to Northern contractors, in the absence of competition. Our climate, laborers, and the materials at hand would enable us to compete and more than rival the shipyards at the North. Our sons and brothers instead of emigrating would soon become master-workmen, good seamen, and commanders of ships—leaving the social circle and family ties unbroken, ready to administer to the comforts and happiness of their parents, in their declining years. If, in the course of their manufacturing for ourselves, we would reduce the wasteful trade to reciprocal exchanges, now the most extensive and richest in the world, transferring to the North a concentration of capital which is rapidly converting this into a central government, impoverishing the South and enriching the North. It would also give us a commercial marine greater than the North could maintain, which is indispensable to our safety, as we should become carriers of our immense productions instead of them. The slave States produce at least two-thirds of the exports—the importation is in the same ratio. The revenue arising therefrom, collected and expended in the South, would render her prosperous and powerful—receiving a rich harvest from duties on foreign goods. A tariff for revenue alone is protective—it is a premium to the domestic manufacturer, which is indispensable to our safety, as we should become carriers of our immense productions instead of them. The slave States produce at least two-thirds of the exports—the importation is in the same ratio. The revenue arising therefrom, collected and expended in the South, would render her prosperous and powerful—receiving a rich harvest from duties on foreign goods. A tariff for revenue alone is protective—it is a premium to the domestic manufacturer, which is indispensable to our safety, as we should become carriers of our immense productions instead of them.

What would be the result? The products of slave labor would cease, and produce a vacuum in commerce and manufactures the world could not fill. Extermination and barbarism would ensue in the South, now teeming with the richest productions of the cotton-mills of Great Britain alone, to say nothing of her tobacco monopolies, with her accumulating debt, would reduce her to a fourth-rate power, and put an end forever to her dominion in India. She will find ready to supplant her, her new and favorite ally, and Russia, her most formidable foe. The free States have many things to lose, and nothing to gain. The wealth of the South passes annually through the hands of the Northern merchants, subject to reductions revolting to the feelings and interests of the producers. To stem a current so broad, so deep and rapid as our coast trade, and thereby render powerless abolition agitators, calls aloud for such energetic action, as can only result from imperious necessity and great danger. Something must be done, and that promptly, or the Union will be dissolved. The veto-power cannot protect us. What then is the proper course? A suggestion only is allowable. Let the Legislatures of the slaveholding States confer with each other, call a Convention in which all shall be represented, and resolve that the products of slave labor—cotton, tobacco and naval stores especially—shall be shipped direct to foreign ports, on assignment, until we can build ships of our own. Many of our merchants are opposed to importing. They say they can buy cheaper in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston; unmindful of their thus crippling the planters in the remittance—as it will take probably ten ships loaded with cotton, tobacco and naval stores to pay for the dry goods one ship will bring to our ports. This is equally disastrous to both. The importing merchants, with their once dignified and lofty mien, are no longer to be seen in our towns and cities—they are cut down to shopkeepers. If they have inherited the pride of their ancestors they will be ready to make an effort to regain the dignified station they so profitably occupied. It has given to the North a tonnage which must exceed that of all other nations, and a commercial marine, at our expense, as formidable as it is unfriendly. Take them from the products of slave labor, and except naturally, they are powerless. Let the worst come, and they could pay neither seamen nor soldiers. It is needless to disguise it, the Union can only be preserved, apart from the workings of a superintending Providence, by a Conventional movement on the part of the slaveholding States, called and protected by legislative enactment. Such an alliance violates neither the letter nor the spirit of the Constitution; it is to preserve, not to destroy. It is a patriarchal system they possess a lever of unprecedented power. If properly economized, and wisely directed, they may defy all opposition, either domestic or foreign. "Cotton is King"—it is a treasure more commanding than that which all the bankers of Europe possess. Mr. Turnbull, in his able report to the Chamber of Commerce sitting in Charleston, in April, 1854, states that the transportation of cotton alone employed four hundred ships; and twelve millions of dollars. This statement, from memory. The inference then is irresistible: withdraw from the North the products of slave labor, and a rapid declension will ensue, and the cities of the South will become a great Emporia of Commerce. Such a movement will arrest attention and excite enquiry. New England is utterly unprepared for such an event—interest, and not humanity, is near at her heart. To pay cash for cotton, or stop her mills—to be cut off forever from supplying four millions of slaves, with their increase with nineteen twentieths of their clothing—her tonnage deprived of the transportation, and driven abroad for employment, are imposing considerations. It will cause the fanatic to pause, and business men to act. Boston, New York and Philadelphia, absorbed in commerce, in exporting and importing, the South, and disposing of treasure that has destroyed the equilibrium of the government, and opened the door to an alarming centralism, hath not deigned to dwell for a moment on the weakness and uncertainty of the tenure. The question arises, what are the resources and powers of the South? Her staples are now called on to portray them—to reduce them to order and give them effect.

LAKE JOHNSON. HON. JACOB THOMPSON—SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

MESSRS. EDITORS: At the commencement of the year, we gave to our readers sketches of the President and the members of the Cabinet. In this, without design, Mr. Thompson was omitted. We now endeavor to supply this omission. Mr. Thompson is a native of Caswell county, North-Carolina. He was born in May, 1810. His father, Nicholas Thompson, was a respectable and excellent man, who belonged to that virtuous and society, possessing "neither poverty nor riches," and conscious of the value and importance of education, he bestowed upon his son every advantage the country afforded. The early education of Mr. Thompson was conducted by Mr. Bingham, Sr., at Hillsboro; the fidelity of whose teachings have been proven by the many "rare and ripe scholars" which he sent to the University, and whose success in life has proven how thoroughly and with his instructions. Mr. Thompson entered the University of North-Carolina, and graduated with distinguished honors in 1831. Among his associates in college, and whom he preceded by a year, were Hons. James C. Dobbin, late Secretary of the Navy, and Thomas L. Clingman, at present a member of Congress from North-Carolina, Cadwallader Jones, Esq., late Solicitor General of North-Carolina, and others. On the same day that he graduated, he was elected by the Trustees and Faculty a tutor of the College, and, in fifteen months, he strengthened and deepened the foundations of knowledge already laid. After this service Mr. Thompson entered the law office of the Hon. John M. Dick, at Greensboro, now one of the Superior Court Judges of North-Carolina, and was licensed by the Supreme Court in 1834. The next year he emigrated to Mississippi, and settled at Pontotoc, and at once entered into the most successful and lucrative practice. In 1838 he was married to Miss Jones; in the following fall he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, in which he served continuously until 1851, when he declined a re-election.

It belongs to the statesman and historian to examine and discuss all the great questions of public interest which agitated the public mind during this excited period, and to extract from the many speeches and reports made by Mr. Thompson, the different questions of the day. Suffice for our purpose to say that he proved himself a Democrat of "the strictest sect" on all these occasions—the determined foe of all corruptions or intrigues, the constant advocate of truth and justice, the liberal and patriotic statesman, and the unwavering and fearless advocate of the honest and liberal feelings of the people. He took his seat in the House of Representatives, as a member from Mississippi, on the 2d day of December, 1839, with the Hon. A. G. Brown, now a Senator in Congress, the sole Representatives at that day. This was a period of extreme political excitement, and the first lessons which Mr. Thompson received in the stormy school of politics were well calculated to try his consistency and nerve. The celebrated New Jersey case, where a particular Governor endeavored by the "broad seal" to fix a "broad lie" upon the national records, and to place an office not elected by the people. The independent Sub-Treasury system, the policy of which was so much questioned, and so ferociously assailed by advocates of corporations and banks, was then agitated. The sagacity of Mr. Thompson perceived its advantages, and opinion has proved its importance. But for this system, the government would now be a sad sharer of the financial ruin that spreads through the nation. In a speech made 14th January, 1842, he opposed the temporary expedient of the issuing of Treasury notes, without creating, at the same time, a fund to meet the debt. On the 21st Feb. 1842, he made a noble and eloquent defence of the State of Mississippi, in reply to the assaults of Mr. Adams, (J. Q.) and Granger. In the defence of the Administration of Mr. Polk, on the Mexican war, and other questions, he was the right arm of power in the House, always ready, firm, able and devoted; in the subsequent administration he was "a terror to evil doers," by his fearless denunciations of the "Galphin swindle," and other pecuniations on the public Treasury. He then declined a re-election to Congress to attend to his private affairs, necessarily much neglected by so long service in Congress. We learn that the same ability and sagacity has led to similar success. He is said to be one of the ablest men in the State. The alluring and elevated post of Senator in Congress, vacated by the appointment of Hon. Robt. J. Walker to the Treasury Department, was offered to him in 1845, which he declined. His appointment as Secretary of the Interior by Mr. Buchanan was hailed by the whole country as one peculiarly "fit to have been made." The laborious services of Mr. Thompson on the Committee of Public Lands, and on the Indian Affairs, in the House of Representatives have rendered the responsible duties that devolve on him as Minister of the Interior, "familiar as household words" to him; the zeal, promptness and justice with which the heavy amount of duty devolving on this department is dispatched, is alike to the satisfaction and admiration of all who have business before it. By some he is considered rather stringent, but in "these purry times," this is rather a virtue than a fault. While the government is not discredited, substantial justice is done. The merits of each case is carefully weighed, the points well investigated, and the decision, unequivocal, decided and frank. In his private intercourse, his manners are marked by the same charming simplicity that has characterized his life, and has won for him "the affection of his friends, and the respect of the few men," said an old friend of his boyhood who recently visited Washington, "that high office has not affected. He is the same Jake Thompson I knew at Chapel Hill."

PAY YOUR SMALL DEBTS.—There is a general call in our exchange papers, upon all people, to pay their small debts. And no more sensible or timely appeal could be made at the present juncture. A general compliance would furnish the key to unlock the doors of that abundance which is now hoarded for want of confidence. The evil of the day is too much credit. People have gone in debt too much. It is scarcely incorrect to say that every body is in debt. The exceptions are as one to one thousand. This being so, we may safely say, that every dollar paid, will, on an average, in less than a week pay ten dollars debt, by passing from hand to hand. You, dear reader, pay, (we are supposing) cases, we pay our creditors, he pays a third person, he a fourth, and so on; and perhaps in its current the same dollar may come back to first hands in payment of a debt due himself. Let a man think of the good he can thus do to his neighborhood and his country, to say nothing of his own personal satisfaction and independence, and we think he will act accordingly, if he be a just man, with any feeling of kindness to his fellow-men. The amount of wealth in the South. The prices of its productions have ranged so high that many have become rich. Too often, however, instead of paying debts with their income, men have laid it out in buying more lands and negroes, and have suffered their debts, especially their small debts, to go unpaid. If this was wrong heretofore, when times were easy, it is doubly so now, when every man is struggling to get on, and when his only relief would be many others from trouble. One of the immediate causes of the present troubles which have spread from New York all over the country, is, that country merchants, who bought goods on credit, do not pay for them when their notes are due. And how can they pay, when their goods have been credited out all over the neighborhood, and no amount of dunning will induce the debtors to pay? We put this to the reader's conscience. Who can he excuse himself, or refusing to pay, when his own credit, and the credit of his neighbor, the retailer, and the credit of the country, depend in a measure, great or small, on his conduct? Pay up, pay up, we say to every one who reads this. Pay your mechanic, your merchant, pay every body who needs what you owe them.—Fay, Ob.

WM. GILMORE SIMMS.—Among the many excellent institutions which reflect credit upon the people of Providence, R. I. is the Athenaeum Library. It contains some twenty-two thousand volumes. An attempt has been made to satisfy the curious by analyzing the books, and to do so, a list of the titles, terminating the popularity of the different authors in that community. The books delivered are classified in the report of the Librarian as follows: Whole number of volumes issued, 19,289. Fiction, 9,214. Biography and History, 2,971. Voyages and Travels, 1,825. Poetry and Belles Lettres, 1,774. Art, Science and Law, 1,087. Religion and Philosophy, 873. Periodical and Miscellaneous Literature, 1,505. 19,289. "From an estimate by the delivery of their works, the following (says the Librarian) is the order in which the authors here mentioned are ranked by our reading community: First, Sir Walter Scott, Simms, Cooper and Dickens, with not ten volumes difference between them. Irving stands next, &c. What a glorious result, and as a proof of the fruition of Southern literature desire, than this popular verdict of the most intelligent Northern community in favor of the works of W. Gilmore Simms, of South Carolina.—Norfolk Argus.

SOMETHING FOR ALL.—So various are the appetites of animals that there is scarcely any plant which is not chosen by them, and left untouched by others. The horse gives up the water hemlock to the goat, the cow gives up the long-leaved water hemlock to the sheep, the goat gives up the monkshood to the horse, &c.; for that which certain animals grow fat upon, others abhor as poison; hence no plant is absolutely poisonous, but only relatively.—Thus, the spurge which is noxious to man, is a most wholesome nourishment to the caterpillar. That animals may not destroy themselves from want of knowing this law, each of them is guarded by a delicacy of taste and smell, that they can easily distinguish what is pernicious from what is wholesome; and when it happens that different animals live upon the same plants, still one kind always leave something for the other, as the mouse of the rat, which is equally adapted to the food of the rat, which means there is sufficient food for all. To this may be referred an economical experiment well known to the Dutch—that when eight cows have been in a pasture, and can no longer get nourishment, two horses will do very well for some days; and when nothing is left for the horses, four sheep will live upon it. Don't HOARD THE SPECIE.—There is abundance of specie in the country for all the ordinary transactions of daily life, if it is only kept in circulation. Specie is the life blood of business, and, if it be wanting, stagnation, considerable extent, business will languish, stagnation, and decay, in proportion as its life blood is wanting. The propensity to hoard specie is one of the lowest and meanest vices of the human mind. It is the very essence of selfishness. The propensity is naturally heightened in times of panic like the present, and often seizes upon men who in ordinary seasons would be entirely free from it. Let all who have a spark of liberal feeling, resist the temptation and it will flee from them. There is still sufficient gold and silver in the country to keep the wheels of business in motion, and thereby enable honest industry by daily labor to earn its daily bread. Whatever of want and suffering may prevail this winter among those who would usually be able to find employment, will be largely owing to the hoarding of specie. Those who cause this want to fall upon the poor will receive their pay in the due season, if it be true that "with the measure ye mete withal, the same shall be measured to you again."

EXTRAORDINARY SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT.—The report of the Boston Herald, while on his way to the Scientific Convention at Montreal, witnessed an experiment by one of the learned members of that body, which he describes thus: "We had a large body of 'savans' on the train; learned men, who, though modest, could not cover the scientific habit beneath any cloak of small talk. I saw one red, red-faced, burly gentleman perform an experiment at White River junction. He filled a tumbler half full of water, and by discharging a pocket pistol into the water, caused the color to change to a muddy brown. He then held the tumbler up to the light, and deliberately drank it! I understand the experiment is quite a common one."

COTTON IS KING.—And cotton is quite as much the product of the North as of the South. It is a great national power, and the basis of our industry and capital. The North, the South would have to divert two-thirds of her labor, from agricultural pursuits, in order to produce the ordinary necessities and comforts of life. She would then have no cotton to sell, and cotton would cease to be king. Those who consume cotton, those who manufacture it, those who carry it to market, those who supply the implements of industry to cultivate it—those who furnish the clothing for the negroes, and comforts and luxuries for their owners, are as much the producers of cotton as the soil, the mules, and negroes of the South. The North and South share alike the merit and demerit of cotton growing. The North brought the negroes from Africa, and the South bought them; and now the North sustains slavery by consuming slave products, and furnishing slaveholders with means and facilities to render their business profitable. Europe needs our cotton, and must have it. It has therefore justly been called King. But she equally needs the wheat and corn, and beer and bacon of the North-west. All agricultural products are deficient in Europe, and hence the surplus of America is a element of power—a means of preserving peace, as well as a source of wealth. The free labor of the North and the slave labor of the South have become equally indispensable to Christendom. Should England lose India, or become crippled in her power there, the products of American agricultural labor will become still more necessary to Europe. With the capital, commerce, and manufacturing skill of the North-east, the agricultural labor of the slave labor of the South, acting in harmony and union, and America is the most powerful nation on earth. But divide these sections—let each set up for itself—each carry on independently all industrial pursuits—and we should become as contemptible as China or Japan; for we should produce no surplus to sustain foreign trade or intercourse. Commerce has destroyed both sectional and national independence. It is fast making civilization a common brotherhood, and rendering war among Christian nations almost an impossibility. What binds Christendom together should surely bind our Union together; for here the dependence of the parts is more intimate. Disunion would destroy that happy division of labor which now increases the wealth and productiveness of each section. We apprehend no such event, but think it well to remind our people of the evils of disunion, and the advantages of union, in order to foster and inculcate better feelings between opposing sections, and to beget a proper respect and admiration for our institutions. Any serious change or disturbance in them would be attended with careful consequences, not only to us, but to all Christendom; for trade has, in a great measure made us all mutually dependent. The consequences of the abolition of Southern slavery, of Northern commerce, or of Western agriculture, would be as disastrous to one section of the Union as another, and be felt more severely in Europe than at home. The South is attending, possibly, to little too commerce and manufactures. But no people can do double work. She must cease to be distinguished for her mighty agriculture, if she diverts much of her labor and capital to other pursuits; and agriculture is her natural and proper pursuit. The North-east may neglect agriculture too much; but, by our attention to it, she would forfeit her mercantile wealth and enterprise, and her commercial glory. In the North-west, the fertile and exhaustless soil of her prairies invites to agriculture; and it would be folly in her to quit the healthy and independent life of the farmer, for the close and confined air of the factory or the workshop. Each section is following its appropriate and natural pursuits, carrying them on with profit and success, and thereby depending on the different portions of our country, and strengthening the bonds of union.—The States.

THE FARMER'S BANK.—The Elizabeth City Sentinel says: "In our town and community we have heard of some grumbling, owing to the merchants of our town not giving change for Farmers' Bank money. This is wrong to ask of the merchants. For no one ought to suppose that a merchant should give silver change for a suspended Bank note. This they cannot do, but if you trade out the amount of the bill or bills, they take them as usual. And sometimes even give a little silver change. We saw yesterday a debt of \$144 paid with a \$3 bill on the Farmers' Bank, and \$150 in change given. Bill holders are not frightened about them here. But a good many think as we do, that it will be some time before the Bank resumes." AGATE.—We saw a beautiful specimen of agate, found in this country, which was deposited at Mr. Trotter's Jewelry shop. It has been taken to New York and split open by a Lapidary and polished. It appears from its beautiful coloring to be equal to any we have ever seen here in jewelry. The mineral resources of North Carolina are becoming more and more developed, and we hope to see the time when the old North State will take her stand along side of her most favored sisters in respect to her mineral resources and everything else that is calculated to raise her to an equality with them.—Charlotte Whig.

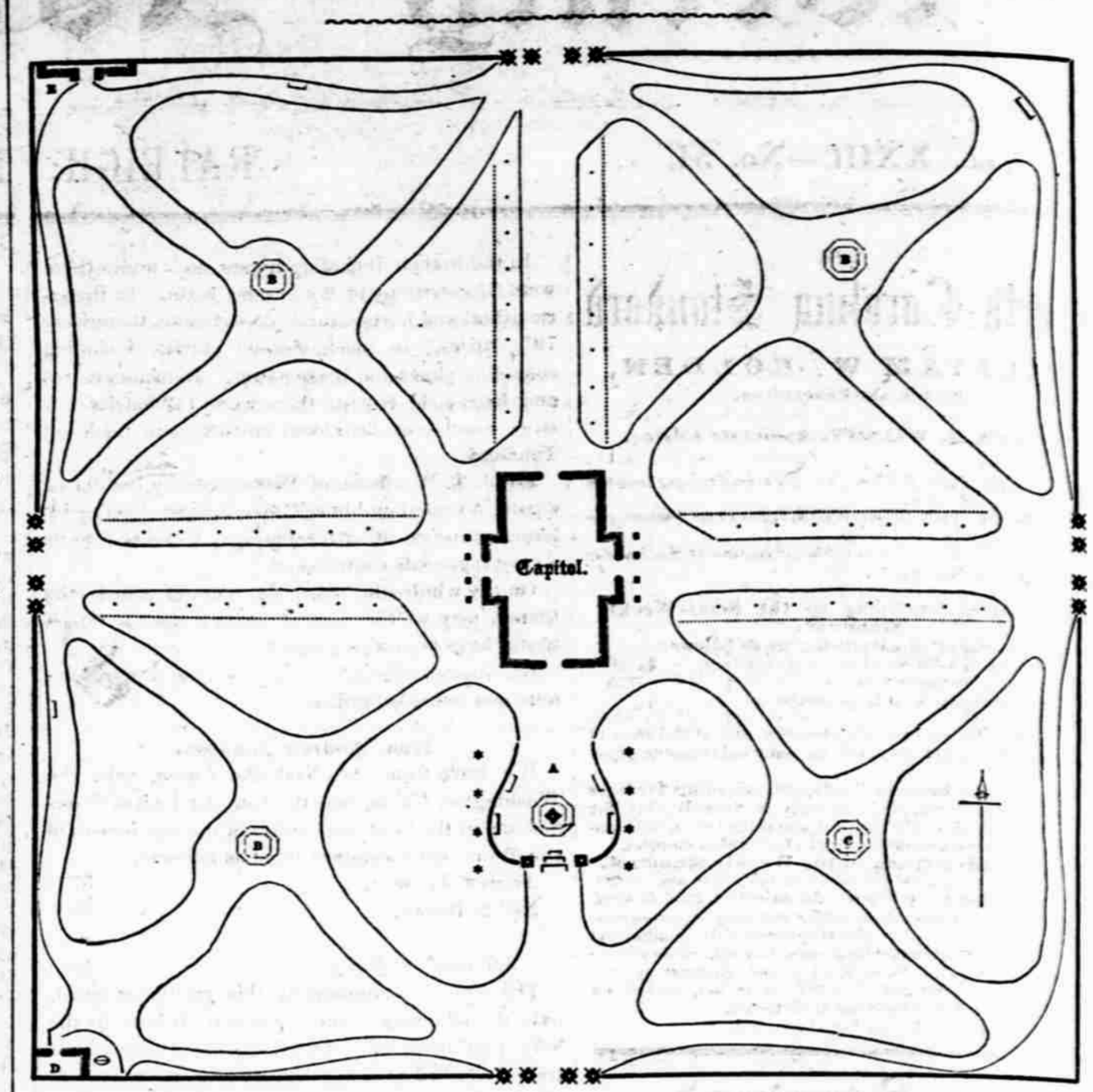
DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY CURED.—Theo. Frank, Esq., of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Rail Road Office, says: "For years I have been an invalid from dyspepsia. With a hope of relief, I resorted to many advertised remedies, but failed in deriving the benefit sought. Finally, I tried your HOLLAND BITTERS, 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." We learn that on Wednesday last, Wm. K. Collins, son of Josiah Collins, Esq., of Lake Phelps, Washington county, was mortally wounded by a fall from a horse. He was thrown against a tree, breaking his thigh and injuring him internally. He died in three hours after receiving the wounds.—Washington Dispatch.

Northern Markets. NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Flour advanced—Southern \$5.50 a 5.75; Ohio \$5.15 a 5.60. Wheat dull—holders demand an advance. Corn advanced—Mixed 73; Yellow 75 cents. Stocks firmer—Virginia's 83. BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—Flour heavy—Howard St. \$5.37; Ohio at the same figure; City Mills, \$5 cash, \$5.25 on time. Wheat little firmer—Red \$1.05 a 1.15; White 1.10 a 1.25. Corn higher—White 64 a 70; Yellow 65 a 66.

Tennessee Legislature, &c. NASHVILLE, Oct. 16.—The Bank of Tennessee has suspended specie payments. The Legislature is considering the legalization of suspension on the part of the Banks. Arrest of Suspected Custom-House Robber. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—An arrest was made here this morning of a person believed to have been connected with the Custom-House robbery in Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—Sales of Howard St. and Ohio flour at \$5.37; City Mills 5.12. Wheat—receipts are light and the market steady. Corn is firmer; sales of white at 72c, yellow 66c.

THE CAPITOL AND CAPITOL GROUNDS OF NORTH-CAROLINA.



EXPLANATION:—(A.) Statue of Washington. (B. B. B.) Circles for Flowers. (C.) Pump. (D.) Arsenal and Battery. (E.) Woodhouse. (—) Seats. (....) Borders for Flowers. (****) Elm Shade Trees.

We present above an outline plan of the improvements on Union Square, ingeniously contrived with type and rule by the foreman of our office. The space represented in the plan is a square of four acres. In the centre stands the Capitol, a fine fire-proof structure, of hewn granite, from a quarry in the vicinity of the city, built in the most massive manner. The cost of the building was about \$500,000. Its length is 160 feet; width, including porticos, 140, and height 100 feet. The columns are of solid stone, more than five feet in diameter, resting upon a basement 16 feet high. The proportions and entablature are copied from the Parthenon. Wheeler says of it in his history, it is an edifice which, for durability of structure, correctness of architecture and perfect adaptation to its intended purposes, has no superior in these United States. The old Capitol was destroyed by fire in June, 1831; the erection of the present one was commenced July 4th, 1833, during the governorship of Hon. David L. Swain, and was completed and in use in 1840. During the present year, under a resolution of the last General Assembly, the grounds around the Capitol have been laid out and improved under the direction of his Excellency, Governor Bragg. The improvements were planned and executed by Mr. William H. Hamilton, landscape gardener, of this city, and are much admired for taste and variety. At the southern entrance stands the celebrated bronze statue of Washington, by Hubard from Haddon, purchased, erected and enclosed at a cost of about \$12,000, by authority of the same General Assembly.

The Washington States pays the following high compliment to North Carolina and to her Governor and Treasurer: "NORTH-CAROLINA.—We observe a notice in the last Raleigh Standard, authorized by the public 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 presentation of the coupons. In these days of panic and pressure, too much praise cannot be bestowed on this course. It contrasts favorably with the conduct of the proud empire State, which under the rule of her present black Republican leaders, has suspended payment for public works already done upon the New York canals. 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 so none faultlessly served as her public treasurer."

Bank Suspensions in Petersburg. PETERSBURG, Oct. 15th.—The branches of the Virginia Bank and the Exchange Bank at this place suspended to-day. From Washington City. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Postmaster General orders that all post masters whose compensation shall not exceed \$124 per cent per quarter, can procure twine, wrapping paper and sealing wax at Government expense, provided the charge does not exceed \$20 per annum. More Suspensions in New York. NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Winslow, Lanier & Co., extensive bankers, have suspended and will go into liquidation. They have a large surplus. Ohio Elections. CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—The Columbus Journal estimates that Chase (Republican) is 65 ahead, with Paulding and Meigs to hear. Paulding gives Chase (Rep.) 169, and Meigs gives him 200 majority. The official vote will change the reported majorities in the aggregate in favor of Chase, who is probably elected. Money Matters in New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—All the run on the Banks is over and confidence is restored. No failures are reported to-day. The suspended free Banks anticipate an early resumption. Affairs are more cheerful.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Flour has advanced; sales of States brands at \$4.49 to 4.90; Ohio 5.15 to 5.75; Southern 5.60 to 5.90. Wheat is unchanged. Corn is firmer; sales of mixed at 73c; yellow 75c. Stocks are lower—Virginia sizes 82c. Later from Europe. NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The steamship Vanderbilt, will Liverpool dates to the 3d instant, arrived here today. INDIA.—The telegraphic news received from Calcutta to 8th August says that Gen. Havelock defeated the rebels near that place. On the 16th 100 of his army died of cholera. At Lucknow on the 18th all were well. Calcutta letters contain nothing new. The China news is unfavorable; The Emperor refuses to agree to any arrangements. The Emperor of Austria and Prussia had met at Wilmor.

LATEST. LIVERPOOL, Saturday noon Oct. 3.—The markets are quiet, but steady. Some circulars say flour has declined 6d. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.—Cotton has slightly declined. Breadstuffs also have slightly declined. Wheat has declined 3d. Corn has declined 6d. Inferior grades of cotton have declined 1d; fair and middling are unchanged. The market closed steady. The stock in port amounts to 386,000 bales, including 198,000 of American. The Manchester advices are favorable. The quotations for flour are barely maintained; sales of Canal at 30 to 31s., Southern 31 to 32, Ohio 32 to 33; Red wheat 7s. 9d. to 8s., white 9s. to 9s. 1/2. Mixed corn 37 1/2s. Provisions are dull. Rooin is buoyant at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d. Spirits Turpentine is steady. Sugars and Coffee are unchanged. The English money market is animated. Exchange bills £9 5s. discount. Later from California. NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Northern Light has arrived, bringing seven hundred passengers and upwards of a million and a half in specie. She brings no list of the passengers by the Central America, but has a list of the specie on board that vessel which amounted to thirteen hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars, in addition to what was in the hands of passengers. The official result of the election in California has been declared in most of the counties. The vote polled is fifteen thousand less than last fall. Wheeler's majority over both his opponents is eleven thousand. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic. The majority in favor of paying the State debt is fifteen thousand, but the proposition to call a convention was lost. Emigrants were pouring in over the inland routes. They were much annoyed by the Indians.