



Play with your fancies; and in them behold, upon the heaving tackle ship, boys climbing: hear the shrill whistle, which doth order give to sounds confused: behold the threaten sails, borne with the invisible and creeping winds, draw the huge bottoms through the furrowed sea, breasting the lofty surge; O do but think, you stand upon the riv-

WASHINGTON, N. C. TUESDAY, NOV. 2, 1869.

Norfolk. The Editor of this Paper left here for Norfolk on the 25th of the last month, on the swift, new Steamer Olive, Captain Slacum commanding. Our previous opinions of the pleasantness of this line were merely theoretical, they were now to be experimental. We do not hesitate to affirm, from actual experience, that it is the most delightful route from this point towards the North. And this seems to be the general sentiment, as passengers on this boat are constantly augmenting in number. The accommodations of the Olive are excellent. Her saloons are substantially and elegantly furnished, her state-rooms are neat and comfortable, and the table is well-supplied with the best that the Norfolk and Washington markets afford. Another admirable feature of this line is the fact, that the Steamer Olive has a skillful and gentlemanly commander, combining in a striking degree the strict discipline of his profession with great politeness to his guests, and a thorough engineer, Mr. Lyons, who understands perfectly the management of steam, and makes the traveller feel secure in his hands.

Owing to the fact, that a heavy fog was in the air, we were delayed on the voyage by finding that the water had been blown out of the narrow streams through which we had to pass. But after a while we arrived safely in Norfolk, where we found many friends glad to welcome us. Although our editorial operations were chiefly in Norfolk, we preferred making our headquarters in Portsmouth, at the Ocean House, because that is a North Carolina establishment. The Ocean House deserves all that has been said of it. With large, well-furnished apartments, excellent lodgings and a table most liberally supplied, it is no wonder that travellers from every section seek entertainment of its attentive proprietors.

As we did not go to Norfolk for purposes of sight-seeing, but for business, and as our stay there was necessarily very short, we can say but very little of the private and public buildings, improvements in architecture, of the shipping and local markets.—We should decide, however, that there has been a very marked advance in these departments, since we were in the city a year and a half ago. There seems to be a great deal of activity on the wharves and in the streets, in the warehouses and on the decks of vessels. But the great question, which we of Eastern North Carolina chiefly interested to us, whether Norfolk can ever be brought to sustain that broad, liberal and intimate connection with this section, which is a consummation most devoutly to be desired. Whether that can ever be brought about, depends upon a variety of agencies, which time, capital and enterprise must set in motion.—We cannot, as yet speak with accuracy.

The Commission merchants of Norfolk are a most intelligent, and enterprising body. They are mostly young men, thoroughly identified with the commercial growth of the city, with quick, out-reaching purposes and plans, fully devoted to business, and determined their native and adopted city shall attain to her proper position among the commercial marts. By the kind attentions of Captain Wright, Lee & Co., we were permitted to obtain a brief but reliable view of the salient points in this direction and we do not believe, that any body of commission merchants, in any city, in proportion to number can surpass those of Nor-

folk. They are cultivated, practical men, perfectly familiar with the resources of those sections naturally tributary to Norfolk, and instead of sitting down quietly, and waiting for spontaneous commercial sympathies to come from abroad, and build up their city, they are striking out to the great producing centres, soliciting and obtaining consignments, and drawing, by the force of argument and personal appeals, attention and patronage to their houses. We publish the cards of quite a number of these gentlemen to-day, and others will make their appearance in due season.

We had not the time, to obtain as full and accurate a view of the other mercantile departments. But it seemed to us, that if the great hardware merchants, grocers and dry-goods men possessed an equal amount of enterprise with the class just alluded to, Norfolk might have its prosperity multiplied very rapidly. They have intelligence, culture and capital, and some of them merical efforts. But as a general thing it did not seem to us, that they were sufficiently alive to the splendid results which would flow from an energetic co-operation among themselves and other sections. If these gentlemen desire the trade of this and other sections, we believe that they can get it. But they must go sagaciously and perseveringly to work. They cannot triumph over Yankee cunning, endurance and industry, by remaining behind their counters in Norfolk. They must come out, visit our people and offer inducements, advertise in our newspapers, and exhibit the advantages of this trade. We earnestly hope to see the day, when the "City by the Sea," shall become all that she is intended to be. With one of the finest populations on the globe, with a magnificent harbor, and unequalled natural advantages, twenty-five years ought to make her the grandest city on the earth.

Father Hyacinthe in N. York.

The arrival of Father Hyacinthe at New York seems to have created quite a sensation in that city. The newspaper "Interviewers" were somewhat troubled by the fact that the reverend father could only converse in the French language. The New York Tribune, however, thus refers to an interview held with him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel: "Father Hyacinthe is entirely frank about his intentions and his present situation. He desires to be understood that he is still a Roman Catholic, he has never been, he says, an Ultramontane; is not now and never will be. But he denies that there is any reason for identifying Ultramontanism with the Catholic Church. He indulges the firm hope that the Council will not, as is commonly anticipated, consolidate the Ultramontane theories and constitute them the creed of the Church; but that, on the contrary, it will leave the door wide open for those who like himself, have been throughout life the devoted champions of more liberal construction of the Catholic doctrine, and who, in particular, have defended the entire harmony between the Christian religion and the great achievements of the civilization of the nineteenth century.

Father Hyacinthe expressly declares his full concurrence in the sentiments of Father Lacordaire, who died according to his own words, "an impatient liberal, and of Count Montalembert, who recently from his sick bed (which he expects to be soon his dying bed) sent a stirring letter to the liberal priests and laymen of Germany," exhorting them to have courage, as without the courageous profession of the liberal Catholics the "Church would soon be lost in the senseless triumph of a fanatical bigotry." Father Hyacinthe expresses his admiration of the wise and moderate words of the German bishops lately assembled at Fulda, which he cannot fail to exert a most salutary influence. To the question what course of action would pursue if, as the common anticipation now is, the majority of the bishops assembled in Rome should expressly sanction ultra-Papal theories of the Roman See, and leave no room in the Church for any who utterly repudiate those theories the Father replies that this question will not come up for consideration until the resolution shall be known. He has no fixed programme as yet as to his movements in the United States. He has come over to see, and to study the country of which he has been so long an admirer. In his addresses he has often in masterly eloquence traced the greatness of this country to its open Bible and its popular and free religion, and he wants to see with his own strong basis of his religious belief, on which he dwells with particular em-

phasis, is the belief in the divinity of Christ, in the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the excellence of the Christian civilization of the nineteenth century.

Father Hyacinthe is now in the eyes whether the actual picture corresponds with his idea. After a few weeks or months he expects to return to France; he may or may not go to the Ecumenical Council; beyond that no programme has been laid out for the future. But the prime of his manhood. He was born in 1827, at Orleans, studied at Pau where his father was rector of the academy. Having at the early age of eighteen, entered the seminary of Saint Sulpice, he was after four years of theological studies, ordained a priest, and soon after was called as professor of philosophy to the seminary of Avignon. Later he became a professor of theology at Nantes.—After that he was connected with the parish of Saint Sulpice in Paris.—He spent two years in the novitiate of the Carmelite convent of Lyons, then joined that order, and it once produced a sensation by his brilliant sermons. He preached the advent sermons at Bordeaux in 1863, the lent sermons at Perigueux in 1864, and in the summer of the same year went to Paris, when, at the Church of Madeleine, and later at Notre Dame, he achieved a great and brilliant success. Every successive year increased this success and his reputation as one of the greatest living pulpits orators, not only of France but of the whole Christian world, was undisputed in any quarter. No great journal of this country or of Europe has failed to tell its readers about the brilliant oratory of Father Hyacinthe, and long before his bold protest filled the world with amazement. Father Hyacinthe's name was known in every part of the Christian world.

Father Hyacinthe, according to his own statements, has always been a liberal, and opponent of Ultramontane theories. Now that his liberalism has become so conspicuously known, the French papers, with what truth we have not yet learned, publish some interesting particulars about his liberal beginnings. We find it stated that in the year 1862 Father Hyacinthe, on the invitation of the Secretary of St. Vincent de Paul, for the first time ascended the pulpit of the Church of St. Nizieu, at Lyons, as a substitute for Father Hermann, but was then attacked by illness.

Father Hyacinthe confined himself at first entirely within the limits of the instructions given him by his superiors; the commencement of his discourse was cold and unimpassioned, and failed to excite any enthusiasm in his audience; suddenly, however, he uttered an eloquent apostrophe on the want of brotherly love in the present assembly and in the Church, and on the universal selfishness which prevailed in its place. This latter portion of his discourse caused no little surprise, and was the subject of much comment. In a second sermon he announced quite plainly a preference for morality over dogma. "I have wandered over the world," he said, "and have everywhere found only germs of intelligence and atoms of understanding. I have entered the cloister and, have there only met with abortive saints." The Archbishop of Lyons, Cardinal Bonald, heard this sermon preached, and was highly offended at it. In the first burst of his indignation he sent for Father Hyacinthe, and forbade him to preach in any church of his diocese. The urgent representations of the highest society in Lyons induced him to withdraw this prohibition. He again sent for Father Hyacinthe, and in a mild and uncommonly forbearing manner, put before him the harm he would do to the Church if he went on in his violent attacks upon it. Father Hyacinthe could not resist this friendly address, and promised to control his feelings in future. It was not until lately that he found himself unable to keep this promise any longer.

Father Hyacinthe has taken a bold step. Still wishing to remain a Roman Catholic, he has defied the orders of his Superior General.

Death of a Free Government.

It is a melancholy spectacle to behold a free government die. The world, it is true, is filled with evidences of decay. All nature speaks the voice of dissolution, and the high way of history and of life is strewn with the wrecks which time, the great despoiler, has made. But the hope of the future, bright visions of reviving glory, are nowhere denied to the heart of man, save as he gazes on the downfall of legal liberty. He listens sorrowfully to the autumn winds as they sigh through dismantled forests, but we know that their breath will be soft and vernal in the spring, and the dead flowers and withered foliage will blossom and bloom again. He sees the sky overcast with the angry frown of the tempest, but he knows that the sun will reappear, and the emblazonry of God cannot perish.—Man himself, this strange connecting link between dust and deity, totters wearily onward under the weight of years, and pain, toward the tomb, but

how briefly his life lingers around the dismal spot. It is filled with tears and grief, and the willow and the cypress gather around it with their lowing and mournful embrace. And is this all? Not so. If a man die shall he not live again? Beyond the grave in the distant Eden hope provides an elysium of the soul where the mortal assumes immortality, and life becomes an endless splendor. But where, sir, in all the dreary regions of the past, filled with convulsions, wars and crimes, can you point your finger to the tomb of a free commonwealth, on which the angels of resurrection have ever descended, or from whose sepulchre the stone of despotism has been rolled away? Where, in what age, and in what clime have the reins of constitutional freedom renewed their youth and regained their lost estate? By whose strong grip has the dead corpse of the republic, once fallen over, been raised? The merciful maker who walked upon the waters and said the winds he will left an ordained apostle with power to wrench apart the jaws of national death and release the victim of despotism. The wail of the heart-broken over the dead is not so sad to me as the realization of this fact. But all history, with a loud, unbroken voice proclaims it, and the evidence of what the past has been, is conclusive to my mind of what the future will be.—Wherever in the domain of human conduct a people once possessed with liberty, have surrendered these great gifts of God at the command of the usurper, they have never afterwards proven themselves worthy to regain their forfeited treasure.—D. W. Voorhees.

ANOTHER STONE THROWER.—A few days ago we chronicled the latest report about the great Shenandoah diamond, which is remarkable as having been picked up originally "to throw at a rabbit," but the picker pocketed it, and his grandchildren discovered that it was a diamond.—And now a son of Mr. Robert Davidson, of Montgomery county, Maryland, has picked up another stone for some purpose. He did so for the purpose of throwing it at some intruding cows; but lo! the pebble was found to be a gold nugget weighing nine ounces, and worth \$150. Of course the cows were allowed to depart in peace. The nugget was carried home and since then an experienced Californian has prospected the entire farm, finding numerous pieces of gold the size of a grain of wheat.—The surrounding farms are to be prospected, and the whole county and State are to be searched. The philosopher's stone is now discovered to be the stone which southern boys pick up to throw at rabbits and cows.—N. Y. Evening Post.

CHILD MURDER BY A WOMAN TEACHER.—A murderous outrage was committed by a woman teacher in St. Louis the other day upon a little boy in her school. The particulars, as given in the St. Louis Republican, are as follows: During school hours the boy violated one of the rules by playing with some of the boys, when the teacher (a woman) caught him by the hair and dragged him across the room, pounded him with a ruler on the head, neck and back, and then threw him against a steam pipe, fracturing his skull. After school the child went home and reported the treatment it had undergone. He complained of a pain in the head, but it was not supposed to be anything serious, until some time in the night, when the brain fever set in and the child became raving crazy. In the insanity of the fever, the little one continually cried out "Don't strike me! Oh! don't strike me!" In this state the child has continued since Thursday last.—There is said to be no hope of recovery. The wretched woman who committed this outrage is said to be only nineteen years old.

LAWLESSNESS IN FLORIDA.—General Kryzanowski, Supervisor of Georgia and Florida, reports under date of October 12, that Jackson and Washington counties in Florida, are under the control of an armed mob, which has risen to prevent the execution of the revenue laws. The leader of this mob is one James P. Coker, who is represented to be a wealthy and influential man. He has threatened Assistant Assessor Lowe, of Marianna, with personal violence, and has challenged him to fight, and that officer writes to the Supervisor that he can only canvass his district at the hazard of his life. Assessor Wilson writes corroborating his assistant's statement. The Collector of Customs Jacksonville Fla., J. A. Dockery, writes to Supervisor Kryzanowski

that the State tax collector and his wife had been brutally murdered in Washington county, adjoining Jackson, and that there had been seven murders in Jackson county since the 3d instant, and that the deputy collectors and assistant assessors of internal revenue are in imminent danger. The Supervisor has called for troops.—Herald.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.—WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Oct. 29. Revenue receipts to-day, \$690,000. The Committee on Foreign Relations will meet next week. It is hoped their action will push Cuban interests.

Boutwell has issued a circular to Revenue officers, directing them to enforce the law regarding safety valves on vessels carrying passengers. It is apprehended that Col. Casey, Collector of Customs of New Orleans, will be removed from office.

Mrs. Agnes Paschal, aged 94 years, one of the last pensioners of the revolution died recently in Georgia.

The following item is furnished from a truthful source: Gen. Clark and other Texans, and some Mississippians, have applied to the President to have the elections in those States indefinitely postponed. They insist that the decision in the Yegre case, and the certainty that Hamilton and Dent will carry the elections, render this necessary. It is not probable that they will succeed.

The agricultural report regarding cotton fertilizers liberally used in the Atlantic States, says: Much money has been invested in improved implements. These agencies have forced the crops to an early maturity. Late picking will be comparatively light. The draught in Carolina and Georgia caused the early bolls to drop on the early bolls to drop on the uplands.—Ravages of the caterpillar and boll worms, though sectionally severe, are by no means general. The picking will be over unusually early, except the plantations short of labor. The report's concluded, detailed and complete estimates of the aggregate yield has not yet been calculated. There is no reason to believe from an examination of the October report that the preliminary and conditional estimates between made of 2,100,000 bales the only one made this season, newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding, can be exceeded. In the next report will be given a detailed summary of the yield, after the final reports are carefully examined.

It is stated that upon the assembling of Congress a movement will be inaugurated modifying the powers of the Supreme Court to the extent of subjecting all decisions affecting reconstruction to a revision of the Special Joint Judiciary Committee of Congress.

The policy of the government in the Yegre case seems to be to postpone the issue.

RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, Oct. 29. The militia excitement continues unabated. Nothing can be definitely ascertained in regard to Governor Holden's intentions. It is stated upon good authority that a body of men numbering three hundred left this city very secretly last night for Chapel Hill, Orange County, where arms for them, it is supposed, have been previously sent. A train was sent to Goldsboro yesterday to bring up a large number from the Eastern portion of the State. The train was expected to arrive at 11 o'clock A. M. to-day but up to the present has not made its appearance though momentarily expected. Their destination is supposed to be in the previously mentioned counties though nothing is certainly known. The Governor's official organ of this morning says: "No troops have been sent off yet." The facts that have leaked out, show that a serious movement is taking place.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29. The steamer Rubicon has arrived from the wreck of the Stonewall bringing but two of the survivors.—One thousand dollars has been subscribed in change for the Committee to visit the wreck and bury the dead. Other subscriptions will be made for the destitute families.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN. MADRID, Oct. 29. Seven battalions of volunteers will soon depart for Cuba.

The dissensions among the Cabinet and people touching a monarch is unabated.

ENGLAND. LONDON, Oct. 29. A bottle has been found containing a memorandum of the fendering of the emigrant vessel Weser, on the 1st of July, 346 persons on board.

NORFOLK.

New Advertisements.

Pea Nut Bags! Full weight 4 bushel Pea Nut Bags for sale at low prices by Commission Merchants, 14 Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va. nov 2-17

Shell Lime. To accommodate persons in the vicinity of Washington, N. C. we propose delivering small cargoes of SHELL LIME at what in Washington, N. C. at the low price of 25c per bushel, as low as cash orders are sent for vessel load, say of 7,000 bushels. PATRICK & HUSTON, General Commission Merchants, Portsmouth, Va. nov 2-17

C. CAPPHART, FORMERLY OF BERTIE, N. C. GENERAL Commission Merchant, Town Point, Norfolk, Va. Liberal advances on consignments. nov 2-17

B. T. Beckover, Commission Merchant and Cotton Factor. AND AGENT FOR STANFORD FERTILIZERS, No. 6 Washington St., Norfolk, Va. Liberal advances upon all who patronize me, of fertilizer, manure and promptness of order, and to Rev. R. O. Dutton, Wells Street, N. C. and to Rev. C. C. Col. E. Cromwell, of Edgecombe; D. D. Lyon, of Enfield, and W. C. Riddick, III, of Kitteridge Springs, N. C. nov 2-17

E. P. TABB & CO., HARDWARE, CUTLERY, & GUNS, PISTOLS, &c. 25 Market Square and 7 Roanoke Avenue, Norfolk, Va. Constantly on hand Rogers' and Wadsworth's Cutlery, Ames' Shovels and Spades, Horse and Mule Shoes, Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Hardware, Grates, Cut and Wrought Iron Goods, &c. &c. &c. W. W. MOORE. [nov 2-17]

Yancey Bros. & Co., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Notions, Hosiery & Gloves, FANCY DRY GOODS, MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA. Invite the attention of Merchants of North Carolina to their large and varied stock of NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS, Prices guaranteed as low as any southern market. nov 2-17

JOHN B. NEAL & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND COTTON FACTORS. Agents for Patapoco Guano Company. Refer to Geo. H. Brown & Co., Wm. A. Blount, Henry Woodard, W. P. Parson, Geo. W. Brimes, Chas. O'Quinn. nov 2-17

Hyman & Dancy, Commission Merchants, 47 W. Water St., Norfolk, Va. DANCY, HYMAN & CO., 24 Exchange Place, New York. Bigging, Iron, Tea and Spice, furnished to those who intend shipping to us at lowest rates. Liberal cash advances made upon produce or bill lading to hand. We will sell Cotton and other produce at owner's option, in Norfolk or New York, clearing only one commission. nov 2-17

JNO. C. GAMAGE, SUCCESSOR TO E. GAMAGE & SON. DEALER IN Shell Lime, Rockland, THO. HASTON and Washington City Limes. CEMENT, PLASTER, BRICKS, HAIR, HAY, TAR, LEATHER, SLATES, &c. NORFOLK, VA. nov 2-17

POWELL, ALLEN & BRAUER, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 35 Commerce St., Norfolk, Va. REFERENCES: First National Bank, Norfolk; J. M. Goddin, Cashier; Planter's National Bank, and R. H. Manly & Co., Richmond, Va.; D. J. Foley Bros. & Co., and L. W. Gunther, Baltimore, Md.; Burke, Herbert & Co., Bankers; A. Chandler; Powell & DeKeyser, Staunton, Va.; C. T. Warner, Arthur H. L. Aycock, Co., Va.; W. W. Gwynneth & Co., New York. [nov 2-17]

Stolen. STOLEN, October 25, from Lower Broad Creek, from the water-pipe, two fine, black and white, Two Mare Ponies. One of them is a very dark, smoky color, thickly built, with a hollow face, and branded with J. L. G. on the Thigh. The other equally as high, more spare built, of light bay color, with a little white in her face, branded a Single Capital J on the Thigh. If delivered at my residence, or where I can get them, I will pay 50 DOLLARS REWARD for both, and my delivery. Zedok Paris. nov 2-17

FOR SALE. SCUPEHORN GRAPE VINES. Two years old, Eight Dollars per hundred. One year old, Five Dollars per hundred. MISH GRAPE VINES. Twenty-Five Dollars per hundred. BEAUFORT GRAPE VINES. Twenty-Five Dollars per hundred. Native Carolina CRANBERRY Plants, Four Dollars per thousand, in any quantity. Liberal deduction to large buyers. nov 2-17 JACOB SWINDELL.

CORNELL'S CURE FOR DEAFNESS AND PAIN! I HAVE a specific which will, by actual and repeated application, cure DEAFNESS and PAINS of all kinds. I have cured one who had been deaf for many years, and who had been very deaf for about thirty years, and who had been very deaf for about thirty years, and who had been very deaf for about thirty years. JOHN CORNELL. nov 2-17

SUGAR SUGAR. Crushed, Granulated, Powdered, Extra c, and Raw, for sale by H. WISWALL, jr. nov 2-17

MARKETS. Washington Market. NOVEMBER 2, 1869. NAVAL STORES. Corrected weekly by Wm. A. Potts. New Dip.....\$2 25@2 50 Old Dip.....\$2 50 Scrap.....\$1 75 Tar.....\$1.60

GROCERIES &c. CORRECTED WEEKLY BY H. WISWALL, JR. Cotton per lb.....22@23 Corn per Bush, 56 lbs.....90S1 60 Meal " " 40 ".....1.25@1.50 Rice " " 43 ".....\$1.10@1.25 Pea-Nuts per Bush, 28 lbs.....14@15 Hides Dry.....14@15 Groceries.....6@7 Bees-Wax per lb.....37

Norfolk Market, Oct. 28. REPORTED BY WRIGHT, LEE & CO. General Commission and Shipping Merchants, No. 14 Roanoke Square. Cotton, Middling.....25 Low Middling.....24 1/2 Good Ordinary.....23 1/2 Ordinary.....22 1/2 Corn, White.....100 Yellow.....1 10 Mixed.....90@95 Tar, Blbs. large.....2 25 " small.....2 60 Shingles, 2 ft No. 1 heart.....12 00 Wheat, White—choice.....1 60 " Red—choice.....1 50

NAVAL STORES. Turpentine, Dip.....\$ 2 60 Scrap.....1 60 Tar, 28 lb. Bbls.....1 70 Pitch.....2 00@2 50 Rosin.....1 60@1 80 Staves, per thousand—Cypress.....\$6@12 MISCELLANEOUS. Salt.....2 00@2 25 Bacon.....19@22 Pork, per barrel.....34 50@35 00 Butter.....35@50 Eggs.....18@20 Corn, by quantity.....1 12@1 20 Oats.....6@7 Wood per cord.....2 00@2 50 Cotton.....1 25@1 50

New York Market, Oct. 29. Cotton, steady 26 1/2c. Pork, \$31 25. Turpentine, 47 to 47 1/2. Rosin, \$2 25@2.00. Gold, 137 1/2.

R. M. Cuyler & Wiggins, COTTON FACTORS, 142 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. Will make liberal advances on Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Produce to their address will be forwarded free of commission by Messrs. JOHN MYERS' SONS, of Washington, North Carolina. oct 29-ly

Coward & Harriss, Cotton Factors. General Commission Merchants, 26 Commerce Street, Norfolk, Va. Will attend promptly to sales of Cotton, Grain, Lumber, Tobacco, Naval Stores, N. C. Fish, &c., and purchase of Supplies. Consignments solicited. [nov 2-17]

H. B. STILLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office—Opposite the Court House WASHINGTON, N. C. Specially—Conveyancing and Collection. oct 19-ly

Z. HABOURN, PRACTICAL BOOT and SHOE MAKER. Continues at his old stand, next to Dr. Gallagher's Drug Store, and is prepared to do all work in his line, and employs none but the most competent workmen, he fatters himself that he can furnish boots and shoes, which for elegance, comfort and durability, cannot be surpassed by any brought into the State. Habourn is determined not to be outdone, and he offers his services so that he hopes will meet the approval of his patrons. Repairing in all its branches, done, and at the shortest notice. oct 19-6m

WM. A. POTTS, Successor to JOSEPH POTTS & SON, DISTILLER OF TURPENTINE, and purchaser of NAVAL STORES. Also keep constantly on hand a large lot of GROCERIES, DRYGOODS, HARDWARE, Boots and Shoes, PLOWS, &c. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, MAIN STREET, Washington, N. C. oct 19-ly

10,000 yards brown and bleached SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, for sale by H. WISWALL, jr. oct 19-ly

3,000 yards Stripes, Shirtings, Brown and Blue Denims, and Bed Tick, for sale by H. WISWALL, jr. oct 19-ly