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THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—THE HAZARD STANDARD AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The Legislature of North Carolina met on Monday last. The Governor's Message was sent in on Tuesday, on which day a State Printer was elected. We think that we but express the opinion of a large majority of our citizens of both parties when we say that the positions assumed and recommendations made by Governor Ellis upon the subject of Federal relations, meet our most hearty approval.

In the Raleigh Standard of Saturday, the 24th inst., we find three remarkable articles, the first being a bitter attack upon the portion of the message referred to. The second, an indictment against the majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature in general, because of the action of that majority in the election of State Printer. Connected with this indictment is an attack upon Governor Ellis, and implicitly upon all who agree with him in opinion. The third remarkable article is a distinct announcement that the Standard will hereafter espouse the side of the ad referendum question, advocated by the Opposition.

We think it about as well that the Standard should thus openly show its hand. In fact we think it better for the Democratic party. Although the mode of doing it may not be the most dignified in the world, it is certainly preferable that it should be done even thus than not done at all. It relieves the Standard from the anomalous position of rowing in one position and looking in the other—of carrying the Democratic flag, yet firing the Opposition guns, and not only doing so, but finding the ammunition for our more open opponents to use against us both in the gubernatorial and Presidential contest. The articles of the Standard were quoted by every Opposition orator from the stump. They met Democratic candidates at every turn. They were, to use the rather forcible language of a Democratic candidate for the Legislature in one of our counties, "thrown in our faces like dead cats." This was the case during the State canvass. The different passages through which the Standard passed on the Presidential question, are too recent and too familiar to require any lengthened reference. The moon was a constant luminary compared with the central organ of the Democratic party.

We will not follow these changes from the first sudden threats of opposition to the final ungracious acquiescence in the support of John C. Breckinridge, and, indeed, we have only cast a slight glance backwards for the purpose of putting the Standard right about a few things. In the first instance, then, the Standard is evidently mistaken when, in its article upon "The Election of State Printer," it says "We (the Standard) were defeated mainly because of our devotion to a Constitutional Union." We don't believe the majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature were operated upon by any such considerations. It is a grave and sweeping charge, and one that ought not to be lightly made. Cannot the Standard look back over its course for some time past, and find reason enough without conjuring up something that has no existence in fact, apparently for the purpose of raising a false issue and claiming the crown of martyrdom?

Will not a similar retrospective glance show the total failure of the attempt of the Standard to cast the blame of having injured the Democratic party, and reduced its majority upon Governor Ellis and those who acted with him? Who does not know that the course pursued by the Standard itself did more injury than all the attacks made by the Opposition orators and newspapers in the State? Wherever the influence and circulation of the Standard were largest, there was the Democratic loss also largest. The biggest split was organized at the Standard's own door, as it were; and the leaders of this split were known to be the Standard's most particular friends. Although the Standard placed the name of Governor Ellis at the head of its editorial column, no one doubted for a moment its real predilections, and no one can now, after its bitter attack upon Gov. Ellis, and the party generally—especially its sycophantic reference to the Charlotte Convention—doubt that the embittered feelings consequent upon defeat there, still lurked rankling in the bosom of the unsuccessful aspirant for the gubernatorial nomination. Having contributed more than any other influence to reduce the Democratic majority, the Standard taunts those who really worked to achieve it, because it is not larger—nay, even understates it at that. Even with the three Democratic counties of Alleghany, Bladen and Madison thrown out, Breckinridge beats Bell 3,549 instead of 3,000, as stated by the Standard. Had these counties been included, Breckinridge would have beat Bell at least four thousand. But for the frightful disorganization at the centre, our majority would have been much larger. In this District, instead of any diminution, there was a decided gain over all former majorities.

We fear the effort to convince the public that the outcry made by the displaced incumbent of a lucrative position is altogether disinterested, will meet with very slight success. It is at the least, a very remarkable coincidence that the outcry should be perfectly simultaneous with the loss of the pap, upon the exclusive enjoyment of which the Standard had been so long waxing fat, until like a character mentioned in Scripture, it kicks. The Standard has served long and faithfully, it says, and very it has had its reward; and it is also not a little remarkable that coincident with the withdrawal of some of its rewards and emoluments should be the great enlightenment of its vision, by which it is enabled to see that the control of a party that no longer gives it pap, has been usurped by ambitious and designing men.

So far as this State printing is concerned we care nothing about it or any other pap. We have never either got or sought any. We suppose that we would be subject to one of the objections of the Standard equally with Mr. Spellman who is charged by the Standard with the crime of being "a naturalized Englishman." Would an un-naturalized one have suited the Standard better?

We have spoken plainly, but without bitterness.—We shall resume this subject, giving the articles of the Standard upon which our remarks are based. We are pressed upon so much by the proceedings of meetings and other matters that we are forced to postpone or divide articles that we would rather give at once and undivided.

Meeting in Sampson.—We learn that on Tuesday last, the largest and most unanimous meeting ever held in Sampson, met at the Court House in Clinton, to take into consideration the present position of public affairs. The meeting was called without distinction of party and was so participated in by the most solid men of Sampson.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by H. L. Holmes, Esq., and resolutions passed urging upon the Legislature the calling of a Convention for the purpose of deciding upon the course to be pursued by this State. The feeling in Sampson is as near a unit as it well can be. Party lines no longer divide the citizens upon this most important question. The people are in advance of the politicians. The people demand a Convention. They will have it.

We expected to receive the official proceedings of the Sampson meeting in time for to-day's Journal, but have failed to do so. The mails are very uncertain.

Bank Suspension.—It will be seen from our telegraph report that the Banks of Virginia and Maryland have suspended specie payments. We presume the banks of North Carolina will also suspend.

It will be seen that the resolutions of the meeting held here on Monday night have been laid before the Senate by Mr. Hall, and before the House by Mr. Shaw.

Neither gentleman entered into any argument upon the merits of the resolutions, it being understood that all such argument would be reserved for the time when the report of the joint committee on Federal Relations would put the matter fairly before the Legislature.—Such reticence suited not the Hon. Bedford Brown, who arose and pitched into them, delivering a somewhat peevish speech, going for submission. Is Mr. Brown serious?

Mr. Clingman has received the caucus nomination for Senator.

The bill taking off the penalties of Bank suspension has passed both houses and is now a law. It is made a condition in the bill that the Banks shall not reduce their line of discounts. The idea we think is, that they shall increase them.

The meeting of minute men, and of citizens favoring the movement, was held last night in the Court House here, pursuant to notice. The building was crowded by an audience thoroughly in earnest. Dr. Wm. A. Berry was called to the Chair.

In response to a call made upon him, H. L. Holmes, Esq., addressed the meeting ably, eloquently, and at considerable length, appealing to all North Carolinians to stand by the honor of their State, and the rights and interests of her citizens. The man that would not do so, especially in this crisis, was unworthy even of a grave in her soil. He had no business here, and should go where he belonged. Mr. Holmes reviewed the issues in a statesmanlike manner, with due spirit, yet without unnecessary heat.

John L. Holmes, Esq., being called upon, made a brief address, alluding among other things to the resolutions passed by a town meeting held in 1835, in response to a communication from the city of Charleston, in reference to the formation of anti-slavery societies at the North. This meeting, held without distinction of party, and presided over by the Magistrate of Police—that office being then filled by Dr. Thomas H. Wright, declared that if the Northern States would not put a stop to such things the South must provide for her own protection. How much more strongly is the South now called upon to do so. How much more imperative is the demand upon each of her sons to stand by her?

We publish a communication signed "Conservatives." It is well written, and its tone respectful to the opinions of others. We think there ought to be a State Convention. We desire to secure unity of action among all who are in favor of that. We wish to avoid any division or party split upon that. We do not desire to drive off any friend of Convention by connecting that issue with any other issues of which we may approve and he may not.

Governor's Message.—This important document is at length before us. It is plain, business-like and to the point. It treats of the public debt and finances; of the public works; of the agricultural and educational systems and progress of the State; of our system of taxation and revenue.

The Message also refers temperately and calmly to the issues of the day arising out of the election of purely sectional candidates for the offices of President and Vice President; expresses the conviction that there exists but little ground to rest a hope: that our rights will be secured to us by the General Government. It is suggested that North Carolina invite a conference with the other Southern States. Also, that a Convention of our own people be called, to assemble immediately after the consultation of the other Southern States shall have terminated. The Message also recommends the re-enrollment and reorganization of the militia, and the formation of a corps of ten thousand volunteers, with an organization separate from the main body of the militia, and that they be suitably armed.

Anxious to preserve the Union in accordance with the Constitution, it is evident that Gov. Ellis is far from sanguine in his hopes that such a thing can be done, and that he admonishes us to be prepared for any emergency.—Daily Journal, 22d inst.

Annually Concerned.—The paternal, fraternal, external and internal interest which the opposition papers seem to take in the affairs of the Raleigh Standard must be highly gratifying to themselves, since they indulge the amiable weakness so freely. Whether it is equally so to Mr. Holden is another question, and one which we do not propose to discuss. Why the benevolent and patriotic persons who control these opposition papers should be so awfully concerned might be a subject for conjecture, were their motives not so transparent as to leave no room for speculation. They wish to stir up some additional dissensions in the Democratic party. They did their biggest at that during the whole of last Summer. They are at their rope's end.

But, again we ask, why should our opposition friends be so concerned about the Standard, or any other Democratic paper. If the State printing is given to one Democrat rather than to another, that surely is a matter altogether within the Democratic party. It is nothing to us. Why should it be to them? What prescriptive right or permanent tenure is there in this more than any other office? None, we presume. We take it that Mr. Holden himself has altogether too much good sense to join in the petty howl raised by some of the enemies of the Democratic party.

The Observer and some such papers have been very persistently twitting Mr. Spellman of the Salisbury Banner because of the crime, in their eyes, of not possessing much property. Now, if there really be so much money in the Office of State printer as there is said to be, then Mr. Spellman is one of the very men to get to, so as to cure him of the crime of impecuniosity. Mr. Holden is not liable to this charge and does not therefore stand so much in need of having this cure administered to him.

As our friends know, we have been totally out of this ring; not picking or desiring this or any other appointment; we put in and requested our friends, or the few whom we saw, to put in no claims on our behalf; in opposition to any one, nor, indeed, under any circumstances. Occupying this wholly outside position, having and taking neither lot nor part in any contest, we can speak the more freely.

Philadelphia, November 22.—The President's position on the secession question is no longer a subject of speculation. A dispatch received here to-day, by a prominent Government official, states that President Buchanan, in his forthcoming Message, will unquestionably take grounds against secession.

Squally Times.—A letter from Philadelphia contains the following gloomy intelligence: "The Stockholders in this Company adjourned yesterday about one o'clock, after having received the several reports. They met again at three o'clock. T. D. Walker, Esq., was re-elected President, without opposition. The former Board of Directors was also chosen, with the change of O. G. Parsley, Esq., of Wilmington, in the place of Col. Smith, of Columbus. A proposition from the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company to surrender to the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, one thousand shares of the stock of the latter held by the former, in exchange for one thousand shares of the stock of the former held by the latter, was not acceded to by the stockholders in the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company.

A resolution was adopted urging upon the Board of Directors to declare a dividend of three per cent. After passing the usual votes of thanks, and appointing the customary committees, the meeting adjourned about eight o'clock last evening.—Daily Jour., 22d inst.

The Effects of the Crisis.—It is stated in the New York papers that an invoice of 1,500 tons railroad iron, intended for a road in North Carolina, and which had been forwarded as far as Hampton Roads, and had been ordered to be returned to New York, the shippers refusing to take the same in Southern funds. What sort of funds were returned is not stated.

THE CAPE FEAR DISTRICT.—The whole vote cast for which Breckinridge received 8,054; Bell 4,482; Douglas 267. Breckinridge's plurality over Bell is 3,572—majority over both Bell and Douglas 3,305. The old district has been worthy of her immemorial reputation as the ever-faithful stronghold of Democracy. The old Cape Fear "never tires," although "Old Virginia" may look very squally.

Military Convention.—We are requested to state that the remark copied by us from the Salisbury Watchman that "A system of military law, which it is proposed should take the place of the present code, was reported by the committee on business, and after a rather hurried and disorderly discussion was adopted," is inaccurate, inasmuch as no discussion was manifested upon any question relating to the business for which the convention assembled. Some resolutions on the subject of secession did at one time create some disorder, their presentation being resisted as wholly irrelevant to the legitimate objects of the convention, which was a military and not political body.

The report of the business committee was adopted almost unanimously.

THEY MEAN NO HARM.—Following upon Lincoln's election we find "Captain" Montgomery, the friend and associate of "Captain" John Brown, engaged in committing acts of felony and other misdeeds in Kansas and upon the borders of Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas. He has murdered Mr. Moore, a grand juror. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Samuel Scott and Mr. Hinds, and forced Judge Williams of the U. S. District Court, and the other Government officials to fly for their lives.—Montgomery had been in Boston and returned to Kansas army provided with arms and money. He has a body of five to eight hundred like himself prepared to steal negroes and murder pro-slavery men. The good people of the New England States might find better use at home for their money, than they do in sending it out to Kansas to be the means of murdering their "Southern brethren." But they mean no harm! Oh! no—none at all.

GOES FOR THE RIGHT.—Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, is out in a letter in the Cincinnati Enquirer, in which he takes strong ground in favor of the right of a State to secede. He says that he will never vote for an appropriation to force a state to remain in the Union against her will. Mr. Vallandigham, although a Douglas man, does not go Mr. Douglas's coercion doctrine.—He will not help Abraham Lincoln to hang Southern men "as high as Haman."

The Cuban Messenger, a most excellent paper published at Havana, Cuba, in the English language, comes draped in mourning for the death of Mr. J. L. Wyman, who died at the office of that paper on the 12th inst., of Consumption. He was 42 years of age. He was connected with the Messenger, and assisted in establishing it.

We learn from the last issue of the Marlborough Citizen, that C. H. Foster, Esq., retires from the proprietorship and editorial conduct of that paper, which will hereafter be conducted by Messrs. S. R. and E. K. Olmstead, of whose ability and devotion to Democratic principle, the retiring editor speaks in the highest terms. Mr. Foster and his successors have our best wishes for their success.

The members of the Legislature who have ordered the Journal to be sent to them at Raleigh, are hereby informed that the paper has been regularly mailed to them, as ordered. Why they do not receive their papers is more than we can say.

The Raleigh Press for Saturday last has not yet reached us. It very often gets here about two days after it is due.

ROSS WINANS' WEALTH.—It is said that Mr. Winans, of Baltimore, the "Cigar-shaped Steamer" man holds property to the value of twelve millions of dollars. He made it nearly all by his Russian Contract.

THE ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.—The Cooper Opera Company which played here with so much acceptance to all the lovers of music, are now in Charleston and receive the plaudits of the press.

WHAT GOV. BROWN WILL DO.—Hon. A. G. Brown of Mississippi, addressed a Breckinridge and Lane meeting in New Orleans a few evenings since. The Crescent sketches the concluding portion of his address as follows: "On the subject of the charge of disunion, the honorable gentleman declared that in his State there was not one person to be found who would disrupt the Union. We want to conserve it by protecting the rights of the people. But whenever the Government shall be in the hands of Abraham Lincoln, the Union will be dissolved. I am not here to tell you what to do, my fellow-citizens, but by banding together you can sustain yourselves. Be ready to jump into each other's bosoms, as it were; and if Lincoln becomes President, it is in that emergency more important to us than if Douglas, or Bell, or Breckinridge gets only one or more votes than the other, that you be united. What is to be done? Some say, Wait, others reply, I won't wait—I will resist. [Cheers.] I have no right to dictate to Louisiana, but I have a right to speak in Mississippi, and what she will do, and when it is to be done. I do not mean to say that I am not as much as have no man committed to my opinions. All I do is to try and enforce these opinions in my own State.

In the event of Lincoln's election, I shall advise the governor of the State of Mississippi to convene the legislature; I shall advise the legislature to call a convention of the people; and that they call home their congressional representatives, and let them stand by the memory of the spirit of their forefathers, in the defence of right and justice. The hour of threats and oppression has grown into fullness in the North, and it would not be surprising to see the Yankee actuated by the same desire to whip us into subjection that animated King George IV. But let them come; never did the British and Yankees have a bloodier job with Gen. Jackson than they would these Yankees here with us. Many a Jackson would spring forth, Minerva-like, to defend the rights of the South. All we now ask is equal rights under the Constitution, and, if we get not these, I advise you to resist."

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SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL. NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, NOV. 24TH, 1860.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Fred'k Fitzgerald of the Episcopal Church. The Journal of yesterday was read and approved after which the following resolutions were adopted: The Chair then announced the following Standing Committee: The committees have not been received.] Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, presented a bill to incorporate the Salem and Thomasville Turnpike Company. Read first time.

Mr. Morehead, a bill for the further relief of the Banks and the people. Passed its first reading. Mr. Humphrey, a bill concerning free persons of color.—Passed its first reading, ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Avery moved that the rules be suspended, and the bill for the further relief of the Banks and the people be taken up, stating that when he offered the bill which had passed both Houses of the General Assembly, he thought it sufficient to have found it otherwise. Mr. Stubbs was opposed to disposing of such important bills so hastily—thought the bill calculated to injure the holders of Bank stock.

Messrs. Avery and Morehead supported the bill. Mr. Turner thought the haste in which the bill was attempted to be carried was unwarrantable, and entirely unbecomingly made remarks at length.

Messrs. Worth and Humphrey were appointed to act on this week on the committee on Education bill, and said that he was surprised that the Senator from Orange should continue to misrepresent him after being corrected by him in his statements.

Mr. Turner again addressed the Senate. He thought that a conservative expression of the Senate would do the people more good, and make North Carolina Bonds and money more valuable than all the Bank bills that could be issued. Mr. Morehead said that the bill did not propose to impair the contracts of the Banks made previous to its passage.

Mr. Morehead said that the brokers had brought about the depreciation of the money North, and that he was in favor of passing this bill in order to still further curtail the operations of these gentlemen.

Mr. Dockery opposed the bill—did not think it calculated certainly to increase the circulation of money. It merely put it in the power of the Banks to lend out more money.—Was not in favor of protecting a portion of the people—stockholders in Banks—while a majority of the people had to suffer the consequences of the depreciation of the money. He thought, however, as the other Banks had been protected, that this Bank (the Bank of Commerce) should be put on an equal footing with them, and he should vote accordingly.

Mr. Worth entertained the same opinions. Mr. Turner again addressed the Senate. He thought that a conservative expression of the Senate would do the people more good, and make North Carolina Bonds and money more valuable than all the Bank bills that could be issued. Mr. Morehead said that the bill did not propose to impair the contracts of the Banks made previous to its passage.

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BY TELEGRAPH. BASK SUSPENSIONS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22d 1860.

The Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and Petersburg Banks have all suspended specie payment. The New York Bank is equal to that of 1857. All Southern Bank notes are 20 to 25; Illinois and Wisconsin 15; and other Western Banks from 3 to 5 per cent discount.

The New York Banks are discussing the policy of issuing 7 per cent scrip, based on good collateral security.

BLOODY WORK IN KANSAS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22d, 1860. Advice received from Leavenworth state that the outlaw Montgomery had commenced hanging and killing the pro-slaveryites in Kansas. It is stated that he has five hundred men well-armed and equipped, and will make a raid on Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. There is a great excitement in consequence.

SECOND DISPATCH. WASHINGTON CITY, NOV. 22, 1860—1 o'clock P. M. Official dispatches, telegraphic, just received, state that Montgomery has commenced war on the Federal officers of Kansas Territory.

General Harney has been ordered to proceed thither to suppress the disturbances.

THIRD DISPATCH. NEW YORK, NOV. 22d, 1860—1 1/2 P. M. The City Banks have resolved to make common stock of their specie as long as it lasts, and if insufficient to meet the demand, they will all suspend together. The balances between the Banks will be settled by certificates based on National and State securities.

THE DISTURBANCES IN KANSAS. Gen. Harney has been telegraphed to use every endeavor to suppress the Outlaw, Montgomery, in Kansas. OFFERS HIS SERVICES CONDITIONALLY. NORFOLK, VA., NOV. 24th, 1860. Gov. Wise conditionally offers his services to South Carolina.

FROM NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 26th, 1860. There has been an immense Mass Meeting at this place, irrespective of party, at which a Southern rights association was formed, and it was resolved to organize minute men throughout the State.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ. Vera Cruz dates to the 21st inst. have been received here. The British Embassy at the capital had been sacked and robbed of one million dollars. There was great excitement in consequence thereof.

TROOPS FOR KANSAS. ST. LOUIS, NOV. 26, 1860. Gen. Frost's brigade of 600 strong left for the frontier of this State on Saturday last.

LATER FROM OREGON. ST. JOSEPH'S, MO., NOV. 26, 1860. Dates from San Francisco to the 14th inst. have been received here. In Oregon, Lincoln was 250 ahead, and three counties to hear from.

LATER FROM EUROPE. PORTLAND, ME., NOV. 23d, 1860. The steamship Palestine has arrived at this port from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 9th inst. The Prince of Wales had arrived home.

There has been a dissolution of the Pope's army, with the exception of a guard of three thousand troops. Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi were at Naples. LIVERPOOL, NOV. 9th, 1860.

Cotton.—The sales for the week reach 95,000 bales—the market closing at an advance of 1/4 and 1/2 for the week. The middling qualities had improved most. Stock in port 686,000 bales, of which 477,000 are American.

For Flour and Wheat there is but little enquiry and prices are weak. Corn—all qualities have slightly declined. Consols 93 1/4 a 93 3/4.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA. NEW YORK, NOV. 24, 1860. The steamship Africa arrived here yesterday with Liverpool dates to the 10th inst.

IMPORTANT FROM ITALY. Victor Emanuel has formally accepted the sovereignty of Naples. Garibaldi has resigned the Dictatorship and gone to his Island home.

COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION. The projected Cotton Company is assuming definite shape. The capital is to be one hundred thousand pounds, it is invested in land to promote the growth of Cotton there.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Cotton was steady and an average business has been done without quotable change. Breadstuffs were quiet and prices steady. Rice firm with a large speculative inquiry at an advance of 3d. Rosin dull at 5s. a 5s. 2d., to arrive. Spirits Turpentine closed heavy.

Floor has declined 6d. Wheat 2d a 4d. Corn 6d to 1s. Consols closed at 93 1/4 a 93 3/4.

LATER FROM EUROPE. ST. JOHNS, N. F., NOV. 26, 1860. The steamship Arago from Southampton on the 14th inst. for New York, has arrived at Cape Race. The Allied army was marching on Pekin at latest accounts.

LIVERPOOL MARKET. LIVERPOOL, NOV. 14th, 1860. Cotton closed dull and quotations nominal. Flour has declined 6d. and Corn 1s. Wheat—prices are easier but quotations unchanged. Provisions closed quiet. Rice firm. Naval Stores dull. Consols 93 1/4 a 93 3/4. Bank rates have advanced to 5 per cent.

Business at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, NOV. 21.—All kinds of produce greatly depressed, and our markets are very much unsettled. There is very little demand and prices are generally—Flour is offered at \$4 25. Wheat has declined 5 cents—red 85 cents, white 95 cents. Corn is dull at a decline of 2 cents. Hogs are dull, with more disposition to sell by owners. Buyers are expecting a further decline, and there was nothing done to-day.

Produce is in no demand, and prices are nominal. The money market is stringent, but the demand is not pressing. Rates quoted at 12 to 15 per cent, for first-class paper. The currency market is more unsettled. The notes of the Bank of Virginia and its branches were thrown out of bank to-day, and are held at 10 per cent discount.

AN OLD HOUSE SUSPENDED.—Baltimore, Nov. 23.—The old established house of Samuel Harris & Sons suspended specie payment to-day. The house has for many years sustained a good character, and had strong hold upon the public confidence. We learn, however, that the suspension will be only temporary.—Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—Douglas is ahead of Bell 599, with five counties to hear from which in August last gave the following vote: C. F. Jackson 409, Or 525, H. Jackson 346.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM are constantly manufacturing the BEST FAMILY FLOUR, at the CAPE FEAR FLOUR MILLS, Wilmington, N. C. For sale at the Mills, and at their Store, No. 5 South Water Street.