HONORABLE ASA BIGGS.

[From the Standard.] MESSES. EDITORS : The name of the above gentleman, so familiar to the people of North Carolina, from the prominent and important positions he has so long and cred-

itably filled at Raleigh and Washington, deserves the praise and honor which irreproachable fidelity to public trusts should command. It is not difficult in these times of "wild hunt after office," to find legions of aspirants, whose ruling and controlling passion is, to fill public places; but it is extremely seldom that the purest men succeed above the wiles of mere politicians.

Happily for North Carolina, her people live isolated from each other on their farms -free from the baleful influences of cities, and acknowledge no leaders but themselves. in the expression of their views and sentiments. It is not strange then, that such a people, looking to substantial and honest worth, added to intelligence and undeviating devotion to republican principles, should bestow upon Col. Biggs, their confidence and highest honors. He was known to them, by heavy years of trial in the severest ordeals; by a loftiness of character that spurned political corruption; by all those chief qualities that constitute the man and the patriot, and they felt that in clothing him with the distinguished prerogatives of a national senator, they only rewarded merit according to its demands.

Col. Biggs first appeared in public life i 1835, four years after his admission to the bar, as a member of the Constitutional Convention. He was then a young man, just starting out on the ocean of political adventure. Surrounded by the master spirits of the commonwealth, he had every incentive to encourage him in his efforts for knowledge, and in an honest and laudable ambition to attain positions of honor and responsibility. The seasel will demonstrate how well he profitted by the examples of his associate statesmen, and how much he improved the rapid hours as they were away.

In 1840, a period of great and overwhelming adversity to his party, Col. Biggs was elected to the House of Commons. It was then that he evinced that prudence and sagacity so necessary to constitute a safe legislator. Then it was that he proposed the wise measure of constructing a Railroad from the mountains to Beaufort Harbor, at the expense of the State, requiring all branches to be built by individual enterprize and capital. Had that statesman-like project been consummated, North Carolina would to day be free from debt, with an abundant surplus in her treasury. In 1842, Col. Biggs was re-elected to the same body, and represented Martin county with credit and distinction. At the election of 1844, he was sent to the State Senate, where he sustained the high character he had won for his habits of industry and his steadfast devotion to the interests of the "Old North

During the Congressional campaign of 1845, Col. Biggs was presented by the Democracy to the people of the Ninth District, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States .-The District was then largely hostile to his party. With but slim prospects of success, he nevertheless led his gallant little band through the conflict, to the goal of victory. The campaign was conducted fairly and honorably-truth and error battled, and the scale as it went down, showed that "truth was mighty and must prevail." While in the councils of the nation, war was declared between this country and Mexico, and Col. Biggs true to the impulses of patriotism, was found sustaining his country against enemies, both at home and abroad. Dobbin and Reid were with him, and together they stood in hearty co operation and conjunction, in maintaining the sacred rights of our republic, in the struggle with an insolent and aggressive foe. His Congressional career was satisfactory to his friends, and gave him additional prominence before the people of the State.

In 1851, a board was appointed to revise the laws of the State. Distinguished legal talent was called into requisition. The first intellects were selected for the laborious trust-Judge Saunders, Col. Biggs, and B. F. Moore, Esq. These names were as familiar to the people of the State as household words, and it was only necessary to name the board to prove that the work would be faithfully and ably performed. In 1853 its lubors were resumed, but without the aid of Judge Saunders, who was then on the Superior Court bench. The board proceeded with caution and close application. to discharge its irksome duty, and when it completed its task, it received the encomium of "well done," Col. Biggs possesses to a rare degree, that legal acumen so requisite to make a successful practitioner, and is regarded by those capable of judging, as a learned and sound jurist. For the second time, Col. Biggs was re-

turned to the State Senate in 1854. He participated frequently in the discussions of that body, ever evincing the deepest solicitude for the adoption of those measures of public utility, demanded by the wants of our citizens. Extravagance and utopian projects, found in him a stubborn and unconquerable opponent. The session was an important one. Two United States Senindex of the future, he was deemed eminently worthy by the Legislature, of the Senatorial robes. The General Assembly but acted in obedience to the wishes of the people, in making him one of the States' representatives at Washington.

Since 1856, Col. Biggs has occupied the distinguished position of a Senator of the United States. In a deliberative body so widely famed for talent, dignity, decorum, and everything that can exalt a nation's pride, he has so wisely shaped his conduct, as to gain an influence which but few can just deserts under the government. Ever down" without an effort.

post of duty. As but a newly-elected Senator, he has done much to increase his eputation as a ready and expert debater. His speech on the Naval Reform Bill was an able argument-clear and convincing in its positions, and was highly commended by the press. It showed that its author possessed a vigorous mind, and that he was governed by the sole motive of promoting the public good. In a running debate on the Minnesota Bill, Senator Biggs shivered lance with Judge Douglas and others, with an ability that extorted praise from his opponents. The evils flowing from iresponsible alien suffrage, were described in the sober and unvarnished language of truth, and time not remote will attest the correctness of his views. Constant and firm in his "line of conduct," he embodies in his character the true and solid elements of enlightened statesmanship.

It can be said without fear of contradiction, that Senator Biggs has rendered the Democratic party of North Carolina as much service as any man in its ranks. At the conventiors of the party-on the stump as its defender-everywhere and at all times, he has been ready to buckle on his shield and brighten his spear, to contest the victory with the foeman. Such has been the career of Senator Biggs.

Commencing life under adverse and inauspicious circumstances, Senator Biggs has been emphatically the "architect of his own fortune." By hard, diligent, and unremitting labor and self exertion, he has attained an eminence which but few of the favored ever reach. To the young men of the State. his example offers a lesson of profound instruction. Steadfast adherence to principle, combined with unflagging and unwaverng energy, have been the criteria of his uccess. Reputation cannot be made in a at the War Office of my secret disburseday-long and patient industry, toilsome; ments. Gen. Pillow, however-"most igtudy and calm meditation, can only purchase it. Above all, the pure private character of Senator Biggs stands out in happy relief to challenge our admiration. The letting the world know that he had the hon- is that the Europeans entertain a project sternest integrity, yet the most pleasing demeanor and urbane manners, are the noble characteristics of the man. Viewing him as a Christian-a devout member of the much reviled, but sincere and devoted Primitive Baptists, all else "seems dross in the comparison." The world may roll on in the idle whirl of gavety and pleasure, but he who feels an inward assurance-a hope in his breast that "springs exultant on | stand alone in our recent annals. (and, of triumphant wings," is indeed above all the course nothing so base could have occurred steady. Cotton has slightly declined. honors which nations can give. Pure in in our earlier history.) for, January 30, spirit and considerate in judgment, the Christian statesman must be regarded in peace and in war, as-"His country's pride, his country's stay."

W. V. G. Washington City, Oct. 23, 1857.

----LATER FROM HAVANA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 .- The " Quaker City" from Havana, with dates to the 29th of October, has arrived. The Star of the West had reached Havana, and expected to leave that port on the thirtieth for New

She has \$1,600,000 in gold, besides a half million for England. Senator Broderick is a passenger. Col. Fremont came a passenger in the Quaker City. The news s unimportant.

It is said to be the intention of the Mornons to remove to the Russian Possessions should matters assume a serious aspect. The Mormons in Carson Valley expected

o leave for Utah about the last of October. They were forming a Cavalry company under orders from Brigham Young.

----REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF HEROISM .-The Rev. Mr Scudder, of India, in a letter to the Christian Intelligencer, gives the following instance of heroism, called forth by the Indian mutinies:

Let Americans never be ashamed that Englishmen were their forefathers. England is a noble country. Her sons are heroes and her daughters are heroines. This rebellion has brought out deeds that deserve to be associated with those valorous actions which we, with throbbing pulses read in history. In one place a lady and her husband fled in a carriage. He stood upright .- She took the reins. She lashed the horses through a band of mutineers, while he, with cool aim, shot dead one who seized the horses' heads, and another who climbed up behind the carriage to cut bim down. On they fled, till again they found themselves among foes, and a rope stretched across the road, made further progress appear impossible. True to herself, she dashed the horses at full speed against the rope, and as they, bearing it down, stumbled, she, by rein and whip, raised them, while her husband's weapons again freed them from those who succeeded in leaping upon them. He was wounded, but both escaped with their lives. In another place young lady, the daughter of an officer, shot seven mutineers before they killed her. A captain, pressed by his sepoys, with his good sword slew twenty-six of largely in Gen Pillow's recent publications. them before he fell!

MARINE LOSSES FOR OCTOBER .- The New York Courier publishes a list of marine losses for the past month, showing an aggregate of forty-two vessels, of which six ators were to be elected. In examining the were ships, nine were barks, five were brigs antecedents of our public men, no one and twenty-two were schooners. The total could present a more consistent record than value of property lost was sir hundred and Col. Biggs. Looking at his past life as an sixty-three thousand and three hundred dollars. This is the value of property totally lost, exclusive of damages to vessels not amounting to a total loss and of partial losses of cargo. The losses by marine disasters since the 1st of January foot up a total of \$15,421,600, and the number of vessels lost is 487.

FEMALE LABOR IN CALIFORNIA.-The San Francisco (Cal.) papers say that there are hundreds of servant girls in that city worth from one to ten thousand dollars each. their ordinary wages being now twenty-five exert. With him as one of the chosen guar- dollars a month. In the splendor of their dians of our interests at the Capitol, we dresses they far eclipse their mistresses, and feel that North Carolina will receive her as the saying is, they "can take Broadway

vigilant and active, he never wearies at the | ANOTHER CARD FROM GEN. SCOTT | ry may be perverted to dishonorable purposes, and may be considered as engines New YORK, Oct. 30, 1857. of destruction to military merit in the hands In a recent political address, General Pillow charged that Mr Trist, with my asof weak and envious commandants, they are hereby prohibited, unless directed by the sistance, had, in Mexico, administered a President of the United States or demandbribe to President or General Santa Anna, ed by the accused." Little did the law &c. By a card in the National Intelligenmakers imagine that even a President might cer, I promptly replied that I was morally certain Mr T. had not paid a cent, in the prove himself one of that class of commanway of a bribe, to anybody whatever in ders! Mexico, and I solemnly added that I was

"evasive," "a mere quibble," and he affects

to support his first assertion by extracts

from "the sworn statements of Generals

Quitman and Shields," which, he says, he

has "procured from the record of the War

S.) high admiration and respect, I was in

haste-not that there was anything material

in the extracts-to learn from the War De-

shall, presently receive a passing notice .-

neither of the statements produced by Gen.

me in the least on the only point in ques-

norant of what he's most assur'd"-first

assumes that he has had confided to him a

great secret, and next betrays it by way of

papers, I learn, have recently been filled

with notices of Gen. Pillow's denunciation

of Gen. Santa Anna, mixed up with the in-

quiry, "Who is the more infamous? He

who, in violation of his own and his coun-

try's honor, discloses the name of the trai-

tor?" But this case, bad as it is, does not

1857, a pliant Executive was made, by the

plastic hand of a malignant Secretary, to

communicate to the Senate, for publication

-without any conceivable purpose but, at

had confidentially rendered to the War

Department of my secret disbursements in

the Mexican war. It is true that names

had been suppressed, by me, in the written

now stand so published in this manner:

"Paid messenger of the - Consul, \$50;

paid an Englishman to report violations of

the armistice, \$200; paid a member of the

municipality \$162 50," &c. Already, in

consequence of this publication, five highly

respectable residents of Mexico-utterly

guiltless of bribery, but liable to suspicion

under those designations-have, through a

distinguished channel, made application to

Gen. Pillow speaks feelingly of "the

great and patriotic statesman who was in

1846 the Chief Magistrate of the nation,

who, before I had reached Mexico, endeav-

ored, first, to appoint a lieutenant-general

to supersede me, and, failing in that, next

thought of placing me under the same par-

ty, appointed a major-general, (and of

course) my junior; the same who, it turns

out, appointed Gen. Pillow a spy on the

conduct of Mr Trist and myself; and the

same "great and patriotic statesman" who

having failed in nearly every promise be

racy against me; restored them, with hon-

conspirators and myself equally before

Gen. Pillow's conduct was directly investi-

against me supported.

me for exoneration.

Department."

A word more. Two members of that famous court were breveted-one a majorpersonally ignorant of any bribe of any sort general, without other connection with the whatever, great or small, being paid to that Mexican war; and the other a brigadier, high functionary, (Santa Anna,) or to any professedly for some slight service at Buena other, directly or indirectly, for his use or Vista; and both after their attempts to benefit, by or on account of pny American whitewash Gen. Pillow and browbeat me as officer or agent, civil or military. My dethe persecutor in that case. nial General Pillow calls (in a rejoinder)

WINFIELD SCOTT.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Canada, from Liverpool, with dates to the 24th October, has arrived. The Canada brings \$1,000,000 in specie. Entertaining for those Generals (Q. and There is nothing later from India. It is reported that the French Government intends removing the restrictive duties upon

the export of cotton and flour. Europeans in different parts of India partment the character of the (to me) unhave set all discipline at defiance, and comknown "record" quoted by Gen. Pillow. I mitted great atrocities. At Dinapore a have but now received a copy of the document, and in some of its other aspects it party of the Queen's 10th broke out at night and bayoneted in their beds eleven Saffice it to say, in this connection, that Sepoys-a portion of those who had remained faithful to their salt-and two women : there is no doubt they would have Pillow, with so much gravity, contradicts murdered the whole of them, but the shricks tion, viz: the ten thousand dollar bribe; for and groans of their victims raised an alarm, and the butchery was stopped. An inquiry neither of those generals pretend to know into the matter has been very unsatisfactoto whom the bribe was paid, nor did any other American ever hear me whisper the ry. In a general order, Gen. Outram has declared it certain that the murderers were name or names of the receivers, until conof the 10th; but the evidence as to the fidentially disclosed on the final settlement actual parties was so unsatisfactory that no one has been convicted.

It is confirmed from Madagascar that the Queen has expelled all the English and French residents. The reason assigned or of being trusted! The Mexican news- for dethroning the Queen and placing her son on the throne.

Monetary affairs in London are more satisfactory. The pressure has considerably abated. The Turkish Ministry has who receives a bribe, or the functionary been overthrown. Redschid Pacha has been appointed Grand Vizier.

LIVERPOOL. Oct. 24.-Flour is slow of sale, and prices are unchanged. Wheat is dull at a decline of three pence. Corn is

Within the last week two other steamers have arrived, bringing from three to hundred thousand dollars in specie.

THE TIME FOR HEROISM.

Fortunes that have stood the shock of the expense of national faith and honor, to give me annoyance-the entire account I many decades are now failing with a crash like trees, when the forest bows before the hurricane. Men who supposed themselves safe from the changes and revulsions that visit the monetary world find themselves penniless and helpless. Women who items; but many entries were rendered, and have been bred to luxury, and have never known a want which money could gratify, are thrown into circumstances where they must work with their own hands, dismiss their servants, and submit to the closest retrenchment and economy In emergencies like these, what shall be done? Shall there be weeping and whining and dodging? Or shall there be a true heroism, rising above all these difficulties, trampling them under foot, and setting the

face toward a new success ? It is adversity that reveals the good and the great in human character. A man who can see the accumulation of many years his some time law partner, who had made stripped from him, and, without sinking him a major general; the same who, early before the disheartening vision, can gird in the war, sent for me, and in the kindest up his lions and roll up the sleeves upon and most beseeching manner, solicited my his arms for another struggle with fortune personal sympathy as well as professional is a hero-a true man-one who deserves aid in conquering a peace, promising me well of his kind. his entire confidence and support; the same

And a woman who receives adversity with fortitude, and straightway bends to her circumstances, relinquishing comforts, with a cheerful heart, that her husband's hands cannot provide for her, at the same time sustaining him, encouraging him and helping him, is a heroine-one of the genuine stamp-a heroine to love, to be proud of to bless with the homage of intellect and

These times will prove that there is somehad made me, finally, when the war had thing better than wealth in the world, and been ended, released from arrest three ofthough the lesson be costly it is one which ficers who had been engaged in a conspitoo many of us need to learn. Honor is better than wealth; let us keep it unstainor, to duty; superseded me in the command ed, and sooner part with every cent than of the army in Mexico; and ordered the 3 with self-respect and a good name. A firm brave heart is better than wealth, for court of inquiry! It so happened that only it can win a fortune when wealth has flown. Love is better than wealth, love gated by that court; but the same three that laughs at disaster and poverty, that members were confidentially instructed clings to and comforts those whom gold from Washington-no doubt at the instance has forsaken, and grows brighter as the of the spy-to organize themselves into a object of its devotion is stripped of other new court of inquiry to investigate secretly good. Religion is better than wealth, rethat part of my conduct relating to the ligion that lifts the sufferer into a sober and council of war held July 17, 1857, at Puesublime recognition of a providential hand bla, for the purpose as alleged of purchasin the world's disturbed affairs, put a finger ing a peace, and which council figures so to the lip of complaint, and elevates the eyes in a firm and unwavering trust.

This court had every characteristic of a Heroism is better than wealth-heroism secret inquisition. It met under confidenthat sublimates and ennobles the heart that tial instructions; it was re-organized in my wealth has made timid and mean, and stimuabsence and without my knowledge! wherelates to deeds and sacrifice, endurance as, in Gen. Pillow's case, (as always,) he and achievement that glorify our humanity, was not only present, but had the privilege and redeem the character of a money-servof objecting to members, and I should have ing race. We can have and keep all these challenged the entire pannel; and the court if we have not another "red."-Springfield proceeded to take evidence, beginning with Republican.

that of Gen. Pillow! also in my absence, whereas the law (91st article of war) ex-FRENCH BROAD ROAD .- Maj. Turner pressly declares that the accused shall "be has organized a corps of Engineers, and permitted to cross-examine and interrogate sent them to locate the French Broad Rail the witnesses." Finally, when called be-Road, beginning at the Tennessee line and fore the bastard tribunal, I made my proworking this way. It is the intention of test and had nothing more to do with it: the Company, we learn, to let out the work and had supposed, until Gen. Pillow recentto contractors as soon as located. It will ly published the statements of two honorbe pushed forward vigorously, and no doubt able generals, (Quitman and Shields,) that is entertained that the entire line will be all the parties connected with this investigraded to this point by the meeting of the gation had become ashamed of their connext Legislature; when, if that body does duct and had made no report, as there was not take hold of the work and help complete no publication of their proceedings. Nevit, we shall advocate the secession of Wesertheless the inquest found no allegation tern North Carolina, and the establishment of an independent sovereignty-owing al The next article of war (the 92d of the legiance, and paying tribute to no earthly same statute) declares, "as courts of inqui- power .- Asheville News.

FATAL RENCOUNTER.

We are informed that on Saturday the 31st ult., T. J. Bell, Esq., one of the mem-31st alt., T. J. Bell, Esq., one of the mem- an anecting restriction of the "Central as I have been able to learn, was his last bers of the Bar of Yerkville (S. C.,) shot the subject of the loss of the "Central as I have been able to learn, was his last bers of the Bar of Yorkville (S. C.,) shot the subject of the conduct of Lieutenant order. Forgetful of self, mindful of others Mr. James Allen, Senr., in the hip or thigh America," and the conduct of Lieutenant bis life was beautiful a subject to the subject of the subject to the subject t Mr. James Allen, Senr., in the hip or thigh America, and the object in writing this letter his life was beautiful to the last; and in the last is a last be last; and in the last; and the la stances: Mr. James Allen, Jr., a son of deceased, is a merchant of good standing | dicates : in Yorkville, who having been missepresented and discredited by the reporter for the mercantile associations of New York and Charleston, published a circular containing the certificates of the Clerk and Sheriff of Yorkville, stating that there were no writs or Executions in either of their offices against Mr. Allen; also containing some scathing allusions to the reporter, whoever he might be-the supposition [and we suppose the fact] is Mr. Bell was judged to be the reporter. Mr. James Allen. Senr., also issued a circular, or handbill in which perhaps Mr Bell was named as the reporter. This we have not seen. The circulars having found their way to the office of the Mercantile Association of Charleston, a certificate was sent to the Clerk of the Court by them stating that they had received no information from Mr. B., or any other source of the existence of Judgments or Executions vs. Mr. Allen, Jr., and he. Mr A., had been misinformed. This was published in the York papers, in one of which, the Chronicle, Mr. Allen Jr., accompanied it with a short communication accusing the Association with dodging the question by not stating any thing about writs or (Mr. A.) being heavily sued at the North; also threatening to carry the par- an inheritance of rare value to his counties to law so as to bring about an investigation of the facts.

Mr. Allen, Senr., deemed it proper to have some new, perhaps explanatory, circulars issued and was proceeding along the streets of Yorkville with them, fresh from the press, when Mr. Bell encountered him and forbid him to post them or perhaps distribute them; Mr. A. replied that he had the right to post them and he intended to exercise it, and also told Mr. B. to shoot him if he thought it would be brave to kill an unarmed man. Mr. Bell, after repeating his warning three times, that if deceased did not desist he would shoot him and deceased continuing to persist in the assertion of his rights, fired. Mr. Allen Jr., it is said then essayed to shoot Mr. Bell and came very near succeeding. The greatest possible amount of excitement seemed to prevail, during which Mr. Bell was carried to Jail. But at first the physicians seemed to think deceased might not die and Mr. Bell was released. He how ever, unexpectedly soon began to sink, and died in a few hours. A special passenger train of cars from Yorkville, on Sabbath afternoon November 1st, carried the remains of Mr. Allen Senr., to this place on their way to a family burying ground in the lower part of this State. The weapon used by Mr. Bell was a double barrelled shot gun only one barrel of which was fired. It is said that after being shot deceased did not fall but turned the other side to Mr. B. and told him to shoot again .- Chester (S. C.) Standard.

ONE OF THE "CURIOSITIES" AT THE STATE FAIR .- The Editor of the Fredericksburg (Va.) News attended the State Fair at Richmond week before last, and has written some very spicy letters, telling of all the strange sights he witnessed. He I was more amused with the "Young

Ebony Saxe-Horn Band," which came with me on the cars, than with anything else. There are seven little nogro boys, between 5 and 10 years of age, natives of South Carolina, and real white-eved, thick-lipped, genuine darkies, but excellent musicians. The son of the gentleman who owns them is "leader." He is 8 years old. When asked to play, he punched the small darkies to wake them up, shouted "No. 2," and the whole set struck up "Lilly Dale." and played it beautifully. It was enough to make a horse laugh to see their white eyes almost starting from their heads, and ill blowing away for life. Every now and then they would relapse into a nap, and was a devout man and true Christian. seemed as happy as possible. The owner In that moment, brief as it was, h kept them for his own amusement, and seemed as fond of the blacks as of the white boy. I regarded them as seven of the most remarkable people in the State | been of friends at home; its desolation; not excepting Gov. Wise. The Fair has fatigued me more than

usual, because I nearly broke my leg by stepping into a coal vault, left open on the sidewalk. I thought of suing the city, and Honor and duty required him to stick to asked a lawyer here if I could recover. his ship, and he saw she must go down. He said my leg might recover, but he did'nt think I would. If I did, he advised me to take shin-plasters, which were as good as suspended bank notes for a bruised eg. I asked the same friend what would induce him to join one of those benevolent societies, the Fire Companies, which are always fighting, and wear red flannel shirts in the street. He said he might join if he had the rheumatism, as red flannel was believed to be good for it.

PREMIUM **PHOTOGRAPHS** AMBROTYPES.

W. P. HUGHES.

Photographist. HAS taken Rooms in Carson's Brick Building over Boone & Co's shoe store, third story where he will be found at all times ready to take Pictures of all who may favor him with a call, in a truly lifelike and artistic manner. My abundant facilities, with all the improvements of the present day, and long experience (being produce in cloudy as well as clear weather, the most strikingly correct and splendidly finished Likenesses, singly or in groups, colored in style belonging only to my productions, and warranted never to fade, for less money than any other Gallery in the State. Call soon as my stay is positively limited.

HOUSE & LOT

For Sale.

ONE of the most desirable residences in Charlotte, situated on Trade street, directly opposite the residence of Gen. J. A. Young and in the most pleasant and healthy part of the town. Buildings all in complete order, and will be sold very cheap, as the owner is going West. For particulars, enquire of J. TOWNLY, at FULLINGS & CO.'S

Clothing Emporium. Sept. 29, 1857.

LETTER FROM LIEUT. MAURY.

an affecting letter from this gentleman, on She did so, and was saved. This, so far

The Department has already been officially informed of this wreck and disaster, and how nobly Herndon stood to his post lost but noble friend: and gloriously perished; how the women and gloriously perished, and how he He was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia did all that man could do or officer should on the 25th day of October, 1813. He was to save his ship and the crew also. But the son of the late Dabney Herndon, of to save his ship and the been given to the that place, and was the fifth of seven chil Department only in a perishable form of dren, five sons and two daughters, of whom newspaper records.

for history, as an heirloom of the Navy, who was lost at sea on board the United and a legacy of his country, I desire to States brig Epervier. Lewis Herndon was place on record in the Department this left early an orphan; and entered the navsimple writing and memorial of him.

We were intimates; I have known him position, soft and gentle in his manners, he from boyhood; he was my kinsman. The was beloved of his own; he also won the ties of consanguinity, as well as our pro- love and esteem of his associates wherever fessional avocations, brought us frequently he went, and he became a favorite through and much together; we were close friends. out the service.

Under these circumstances. I ask your leave to file a report of that gale and his loss. I aim to embody in it a simple narrative of incidents, derived from statements to the character of American seamen. which the survivors from the wreck have will ever be regarded as one of the most made either public, through the prints of the day, or privately to his family and friends. These incidents, in the silent in- Fall and Winter fluence of the lessons they teach, constitute trymen; they are the heirloom of which l spoke, and will, I am persuaded, be productive of much good to the service.

He then goes on to give those particulars about the loss of the "Central America" already made known to the public-showing how Herndon "went down with his ship. leaving a glowing example of devotion to of the great advantage to obtain by buying duty, Christian conduct, and heroism." He mentions the following incident:

The steamer's boats were ordered to b lowered; the Marine had none that could live in such a sea.

Now came another trying time. The boat scenes of the steamer "Arctic" had made a deep impression upon Herndon's mind; they now crowded into remembrance. Who of this crew should be selected to man his boats? Would they desert him when they got off from the ship? There were some who he knew would not.

It was not an occasion when the wor might be passed for volunteers; for it wa the post of safety, not of danger, but nevertheless of great trust, that was to be filled. The captain wanted trusly men, that he knew well from long association, and the crew of such vessels is not very permanent as to its personnel. Therefore he felt at a loss, for there was still a man wanting for the boatswain's boat. A sailor, perceiving the captain's dilemma, stepped up and modestly offered to go. He had not, it may be supposed, been long in the ship, for Herndon evidently did not know him well, and replied in his mild and gentle way, "I wonder if I can trust you?" The Wil. Charlotte and Rutherford sailor instinctly understood this call for a shibboleth, and simply said, "I have hands that are hard to row and a heart that's soft to feel." This was enough; he went and was true. Not a boat deserted that ship.

All the women and children were first sent to the brig and every one arrived there in safety. Each boat made two loads to

the brig, carrying in all one hundred per-With regard to the last sad, closing scene, Lieut. M. writes, and few are the hearts that will not be touched by the story:

As one of the last boats was about to leave the ship, her commander gave his watch to a passenger, with a request that it might be delivered to his wife. He wished to charge him with a message for her also, but his utterance was choked. "Tell down his head and buried his face in his hands for a moment, as if in prayer, for he In that moment, brief as it was, he en-

dured the great agony. But it was over now. His crowding thought no doubt had beloved wife and lovely daughter dependent alone for support upon him. God and his country would care for them now;

Calm and collected, he rose up from that short but mighty struggle with renewed vigor, and went with encouraging looks about the duties of the ship as before. He ordered the hurricane deck to be cut away and rafts to be made. The life-preservers were also brought up and distributed to all who would wear them. Night was setting in, and he directed Frazer, the 2d officer. to take charge of the arm-chest and send up a rocket every half hour.

Van Renssalaer, his 1st officer, was also by him. Herndon has spoken of him to me in terms of esteem and admiration, and Van Renssalaer proved himself worthy to the last of such commendations. Side by side these two stood at their post, and perished together with their barness on.

After the boat which bore Mr. Payne, to whom Herndon had trusted his watch, had shoved off, the captain went to his state room and put on his uniform. The gold band around his cap was concealed by th oil silk covering which he usually wore over it. He took the covering off and threw it on his cabin floor; then walking out he took his stand on the wheel house, holding on to the iron railing with his left hand. A rocket was set off; the ship fetched her last lurch, and as she went Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Bread Trays, Brooms, down he uncovered.

Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Bread Trays, Brooms, Brushes, Feather-dusters, Knife Boxes, &c. &c. A cry arose from the sea, but not from

his lips. The waves had closed about him, and the curtain of the night was drawn over one of the most sublime moral spectacles that the sea ever saw.

rowboat was heard approaching. Herndon hailed her. It was the boatswain's boat, rowed by "hard hands and gentle heart," returning on board from the brig to report can be had of the agent here, see advertise can be had of the agent here, see advertise.

side, she would be engulfed with the sink We find in the Washington Intelligencer ing ship. Herndon ordered her to keep of Herndon. His object in writing the his death he has added a new glory to the annals of the sea.

In conclusion, Lieut. Maury thus speaks of the birth, parentage and character of his

Herndon was in the 44th year of his age Mrs. Maury is the elder. He was named As a tribute to his memory, as material after Captain William Lewis, of the Nave at the age of fifteen. Affectionate in die

The whole is a touching story. It will surround the name and memory of Hen don with imperishable glory. It will add affecting "tales of the sea."

GOODS. New STOCK

THE severest financial pressure ever known in New York, has prevailed there during the last few weeks, within which time

have been purchasing FALL AND WIN. TER GOODS, and have availed themselves for Cash, at a time of extreme want of me ey, and consequent low prices of Goods All wanting good as well as cheap goods, will find their stock not only the cheapest but as good as any in this country. Their stock consists of the following: Staple and

DRY GOODS. Ladies' Dress Goods, Bonnets, Ribbon Gloves, Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps of every

Description. Ready-Made CLOTHING. HARDWARE,

GROCERIES, &c. All of which will be sold cheaper for Cash, than hey can be obtained at any other Store in the kinds of produce To Call one and all, and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. KOOPMANN & PHELPS.

Cash Wanted.

KOOPMAN & PHELPS will sell cheaper roods for ready-money than any other store in Charlotte. They will take the notes of any sus pended Bank in North or South Carolina in parment for Goods. Call soon, as bargains may now be obtained at the old stand of KOOPMANN & PHELPS. Nov. 3, 1857.

RAILROAD COMPANY.

It is ordered by the Board of Directors of thir Company, that for the ensuing year the following installments be called for, viz: Third installment of TWENTY per cent to

e due and payable on the 1st of December Fourth installment of TEN per cent. to be due nd pavable on the 1st day of February, 1858. Fitth installment of TEN per cent, to be due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1858

Sixth installment of TEN per cent. to be due and payable on the 2d day of August, 1858. This Call is applicable only to those Counties East of the Pee Dee, and to those West of Chu-H. W. GUION, Pres't

OSNABURGS By the Bale, FOR CASH, at 124 cents per BREM & STEELE

Fresh Confectioneries, Fruits, Family Groceries, &c. The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he is now in the receipt of a

FRESH SUPPLY OF CONFECTIONERIES, Fruits and Family Groceries, Consisting of

Candies, Oranges, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Nuts of all kinds, Cheese, Sugar, Coffee, &c. at his old stand, one door north-east of Spring corner, and opposite J. W. Osborne's office, where he solicits a call from all his old custom rs, and he will by no means refuse any new ones who may find it to their interest to give him a call. Having purchased cheap for cash, he will con-

equently be enabled to sell cheap for cash. M. D. L. MOODY. October 20, 1857.

ATTENTION! HOUSEKEEPERS

If you wish to supply yourselves with China, Glass or Crockery-ware of any kind, go to CHINA HALL

where you will find the BEST ASSORT MENT IN THE STATE. Also, a variety of housekeeping articles, consisting of Knives and Forks, Spoons, Soup Ladles, Castors, Chafing Dishes, Oyster Dishes. Buckwheat Cake Dishes, Egg Beat-

ers, Oyster knives, Pickle torks, Mustard spoons, Salad spoons and Forks, Butter knives, Teakettles, Andirons, Waffle-Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bellows, Gridirons, Coffee Mills, Candlesucks, LOOKING GLASSES in every variety of frame.

Also, LOOKING-GLASS PLATE. A splendid assortment of eight day Alarm and thirty hour CLOCKS. Also, a good assortment of

Wood and Willow Ware, JAMES HARTY & CO. Oct. 12, 1857. tf

"Electric Oil."-The operation of the Oil in removing rheumatic pain and other ills, is indeed astonishing Like every good article, it has a base counterfeit, entirely Just before the steamer went down, a useless; but the preparation of Prof. De Grath, of Philadelphia, has received testimo nials from Congressmen, Mayors of Cities, Merchants, Hotel Proprietors, all of the Ligh est character, attesting its beneficial effect in cases under their own observation. her disabled condition. If she came along- ment in another column. [Sept. 15,-2m]