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North Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

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The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1857.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS,
AND
AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Register.—Mr. Stanley.—Gov. Walker.
The Register, we are glad to observe, deals additional and still heavier blows upon the traitor Stanley. That paper is now in advance in this respect of several of its K. N. coadjutors of the press in this State; and though our neighbor did not maintain his original position in the Scott campaign, but succumbed, and went at last with the Scott-Seward party, yet we have seen nothing since the formation of the black Republican party to cause us to doubt his fixed and lasting opposition to it, or to incline us to believe that he is not "true to the land of his birth." Certainly we do not, as the Register intimates, "rank ourselves among those who take upon themselves the exclusive guardianship of Southern rights;" yet the fact is plain, that so far as parties are concerned, the only reliable and effectual guardianship which Southern rights now have, or can have in the future, is to be found in the national Democratic party. That the Register feels and sees this to be so, we do not doubt, however he may be restrained by prudential party considerations from admitting the fact.

But the Register is in advance in this respect, as we have said, of several of its K. N. coadjutors of the press in this State. But few then denounce Edward Stanley's treason as he and the *Milton Chronicle* have done; while the majority of them are either silent or looking for a soft place to receive the traitor in his fall. The *Kinston Advocate*, for example, is a little troubled, a little sorry, a little indignant, and greatly mortified at Mr. Stanley's course; while the *Wilmington Herald*, more outspoken than the *Advocate*, expresses itself as follows: "We admire his (Stanley's) moral courage. He has the nerve to express boldly the sentiments entertained by many Southern men whose lips are sealed by policy."

The meaning of which is, that many Southern men who are ready to unite with Mr. Stanley and the black Republican party against the Democratic party, but that their "lips are sealed by policy," and they lack the moral courage to announce their position. And Mr. Stanley seems to understand this, for in one of his letters which he is reported to have written since his nomination, he says:

"Most unexpectedly, after I had declined by word and by letter, I was nominated for the office of Governor. I take no new principles—stand on no platform but that of a North-Carolinian on his past life and expressed opinions. Of course, I do not think I can be elected—the hope of success is low, but I shall get a very respectable vote, but I hope will not be elected. My wish is not to remain here, and, if elected, I would be kept two years any how.

"My heart is in North Carolina. I run not to be elected, but to oppose Democracy."

Though the nominee and the candidate by his own consent of the black Republican party, Mr. Stanley nevertheless declares that he has taken "no new principles"—that he stands as a "North-Carolinian on his past life and expressed opinions."—That is, he still claims fellowship with the *Know Nothing's* of his native State, and expects them in due time to co-operate with him in the prime object of his existence, opposition to Democracy. He hopes he will not be elected—who believes it?—For his "heart," he says, "is in North Carolina." This is all gammon and blarney. Edward Stanley knows that he has deserted the best interests of his native State, and that the triumph of the party to which he now belongs, would degrade and disgrace, and in the end destroy North Carolina; yet his "heart" is with us, and he wishes to escape political honors, so as to return and remain among his old constituents and friends! He is paving the way for 1860, and he is looking to the South for such aid as will make a show for his party of nationality in the campaign, in which he hopes to play a conspicuous part.—"Opposition to Democracy" is his watchword, and in this he is seconded by the *Know Nothing's* of the South and the black Republicans of the North. Disagreeing in some things, they certainly agree in this. Here, at least, they are a band of brothers; and the next campaign for the Presidency will more clearly reveal the fact. The national Democratic party will not only have to settle finally the Kansas question, and to compose the difficulties in its own ranks growing out of disappointments in office-seeking, and out of an unequal, and it may be an unavoidable dispensation of honors and patronage, and out of ultrasims in both sections in relation to Gov. Walker and Kansas; but it will have to gather itself up, and meet, and again put down the combined forces of the opposition North and South, by whatever name called; and it will be called upon to do this, not as an ordinary or common-place political achievement, but as affording the only means for administering the Constitution in its true spirit, of preventing a geographical triumph, and of thereby saving the Union. That great old party now has

control in all the departments of the government, with the Supreme Court sustaining its position on the slavery question, and it is stronger than it was in 1856, when it elected its candidate, Mr. Buchanan, by so small a majority over the black Republican candidate; but we must bear in mind that in the next campaign it will be met by a united opposition, with one candidate, sustained and urged by men who would sink every thing to defeat and destroy it, and to clutch once more the spoils of office.

But the Register endeavors to offset Edward Stanley's treason by imputing to President Buchanan a disposition and a consequent use of the means to make Kansas a free State. That paper says:

"In its haste to impute to us a too moderate course in his course, the Standard seems entirely to have forgotten how very amenable it is to a similar, yet, a much heavier rebuke, for its own course in the matter of Buchanan, Walker, and Kansas. The Standard belongs to the Order of *Chambers par excellence* of Southern Rights. This time one year ago, the Standard proclaimed from the housetops that the salvation of the South depended upon Kansas coming into the Union as a slave State, and that the election of Mr. Buchanan was indispensable to that result. Mr. Buchanan was elected, and so far from accomplishing the main object of his Southern supporters, has set deliberately to work, through his agent, Walker, to frustrate it, by bringing in Kansas as a free State. This is notoriously true, and where, we ask, have slept the thunders of the *Raleigh Standard*?"

Nothing could be more unfounded than the above. We have never said that the "salvation of the South depended upon Kansas coming into the Union as a slave State." We have maintained, and still maintain, that the Missouri restriction was unconstitutional, and ought to have been repealed, leaving slavery to spread itself out under the laws of nature, that is, of climate and soil, unbarred by arbitrary lines; that the people of Kansas, in Convention assembled, alone have the right to determine whether they will have slavery or not; and that their decision, when fairly arrived at and made known, ought to settle the question, not only in Congress and in Kansas itself, but in all sections of the Union.

The election of Mr. Buchanan was indispensable to secure to the people of Kansas this great right of self-government; but Mr. Buchanan was elected neither as a pro-slavery nor as an anti-slavery man. The national Democratic party have undertaken neither to propagate nor to restrict slavery, but to protect it where the Constitution protects it, and to leave it to its own course, alike unaided and unfavored by Congressional intervention, in the common territories. Mr. Buchanan was elected to continue the work commenced by Mr. Douglas, Mr. Cass, Mr. Badger, and the national Democratic party, of keeping the question of slavery out of the halls of Congress, and of referring it for solution and decision to the people of the territories; and most faithfully thus far has Mr. Buchanan met the expectations of the great body of those who elected him. The Register will convince no one in North Carolina that Mr. Buchanan is a freesoiler, or that he has gone "deliberately to work, through his agent, Walker," to make Kansas a free State. True, it has asserted the fact, just as the black Republicans of California and of the North are charging that Mr. Buchanan is seeking to make Kansas a slave State. And herein we see exemplified the tactics of the common opposition to the national Democracy just referred to. The Register and other Southern K. N. journals affirm that the administration, and that Gov. Walker as its agent, are doing all they can to put down slavery in Kansas; whereas, the *New York Tribune*, the *New York Post*, and the other freesoil journals of the North, with Lane and Robinson and their followers in Kansas, are quite as severe in their denunciations of President Buchanan and Gov. Walker for their efforts, as they say, to make Kansas a slaveholding State. We might fill column after column with these denunciations—Wilnot, for example, of Pennsylvania, who is supported for Governor by the "Americans" and black Republicans combined, in a recent speech in Greensburg, in that State, "attacked the Supreme Court for their decision in the Dred Scott case"—"assailed Mr. Buchanan as the tool of the South, and raved about the wrongs of Kansas." The very sectionalism which is now a prominent feature of the opposition to the national Democracy, is so used as to inflict more injury upon the country and upon Democracy than if that opposition occupied a national platform and agreed in all its views. At the North it is ultra Northern, and at the South it is ultra Southern; one section accusing the Democrats with a purpose to spread slavery over all the territories and even into the Northern States themselves, and the other section holding the President up as a freesoiler and as bent upon limiting and destroying slavery. "Opposition to Democracy" is the watchword, uttered by the traitor Stanley in California, and taken up and echoed in all the Atlantic States,—"opposition to Democracy" whatever the result may be, now or hereafter.

The Register says the "acquisition of Kansas as a free State would be an abolition triumph, and an eternal bar against the extension of slavery." We do not admit this; but admitting it to be true, for argument's sake, how does it affect the Editor of the Register and those who act with him? He thinks the country ought to have adhered to the Missouri restriction, by which Kansas would have been bound hand and foot to the abolitionists. He would have given the South no chance in Kansas, but would have barred them out forever by Congressional intervention. Nay, more than this,—the old Whig party with which he acted until "Sam" seduced him from his party fealty, and the K. N. party with which he now acts, with Mr. Fillmore at its head, would not only have maintained this odious restriction, but by the Wilnot proviso would have placed an "eternal bar against the extension of slavery" into any and all the territories of the Union. Does our neighbor deny this? Can he have the assurance to insist that he had any agency, or that the K. N. party had any agency in opening Kansas to Southern men?

In conclusion we invite the attention of our cotemporary and of all who think with him on this subject, to the following article from a late number of the *Washington Union*:
"GOV. WALKER AND THE DEMOCRACY OF KANSAS. Among the arrivals in this city yesterday was E. O. Perrin, Esq., of Kansas, who left Leecompton on the 15th inst. Mr. P. was at the land sales which have just closed at Osawkee, where were congregated in large numbers people of all shades of political opinion, and from every section of the Territory. He states that there was a large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting held at Osawkee on the 12th. The meeting was addressed at considerable length, and with great power and effect, by Gen. Whitfield and

other distinguished pro-slavery men of the South. Each speaker warmly and unqualifiedly endorsed Gov. Walker's course, and the endorsement met with the unanimous and enthusiastic approval of the meeting.

Judge Gilmore, of Alabama, presided, and it may not be out of place here to state that the Judge has in his service the largest number of slaves of any person in the Territory. A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the meeting, which was composed principally of Southern men, and among the number were two or three members of the constitutional convention, whose views on the slavery question are not only of a decided, but are said to be of an ultra character. The committee unanimously reported resolutions strongly approving the policy and course of Gov. Walker in every particular; and the resolutions were not only adopted by the meeting without a dissenting voice, but with every outward manifestation of hearty approbation."

Free Suffrage.
All the Counties have been officially heard from but Gates. We withhold our vote until the vote of that County shall have been received, when we will publish it, together with the vote for members of Congress again, so that our readers may have the entire vote of the State for Congress and Free Suffrage in the same table.

The vote of the First (Dr. Shaw's) Congressional District on Free Suffrage, Gates omitted, is for it, 4,811—against it, 1,955. Majority for it 2,856.

The vote of the Second (Col. Ruffin's) District is, for it, 4,986—against it, 1,719. Majority for it 3,267.

The vote of the Third (Mr. Winslow's) District is, for it, 5,592—against it, 2,160. Majority for it 3,432.

The vote of the Fourth (Mr. Branch's) District is, for it, 5,497—against it, 2,711. Majority for it 2,786.

The vote of the Fifth (Mr. Gilmer's) District is, for it, 4,353—against it, 4,899. Majority against it 456. The only K. N. District in the State voted against Free Suffrage, or against the right of free white men who pay taxes to elect men to make laws for them.

The vote of the Sixth (Mr. Scales's) District is, for it, 8,847—against it, 2,642. Majority for it 6,205.

The vote of the Seventh (Mr. Craig's) District is, for it, 6,095—against it, 1,734. Majority for it 4,361.

The vote of the Eighth (Mr. Clingman's) District is, for it, 9,448—against it, 1,441. Majority for it 8,007.

The aggregate vote of the State, Gates County omitted, is as follows: For the measure, 49,629—against it, 19,201. Majority in favor of it, 30,428.

Shocco.—See an interesting letter in another column, from the Petersburg Express, dated Shocco Springs. The tournament, to take place on the 15th, with the balls and parties to succeed it, will attract a large crowd. By the way, we see that our friend of the *Warrenton News* has been to Shocco. He returned to his sanctuary delighted with his trip. Our neighbor of the Register, it will be remembered, challenged us to meet him at Jones and Shocco, and we accepted the challenge. Our little "affair of honor" was unusually interesting. We went, we saw each other at Jones, and we mutually conquered. Our neighbor was deliberate and firm. He bore himself just as he should have done on such an occasion, except that once he was somewhat startled and lost his equilibrium by the premature popping of a champagne bottle. We excused him, however, and our second, Col. T., overlooked the circumstance, seeing that our neighbor and antagonist was not used to such reports.

And now, but for the advanced age of our neighbor, we would challenge him to a tilt in the tournament on the 15th at Shocco. That is a consideration, however, which puts it out of our power, according to the code, to call him to the field. But he would go, if challenged, we make no doubt; but then, while we would appear as the Knight of the Handsome, he would be there as the Knight of the Venerable and Ruseful Countenance. We have no doubt that in a tilt—the best horses of course being provided—our neighbor and ourself would miss the ring five times out of five. We should thus be even again, leaving him, however, the advantage which must always be accorded to a Knight who at his age enters the lists against an ardent and enthusiastic youth, like—ourselves!

THE SARATOGA WATERS.—The Senior Editor of the *Fayetteville Observer* writes as follows from Saratoga:
"It used to be the jocular wish of a former citizen of Fayetteville, in his convivial moments, when extending a generous hospitality to his friends, that he could have upon his plantation a spring that flowed champagne unceasingly. Every body knew that his wish was as much for his friends as for himself. We have here a better than a champagne spring—one that exhilarates without intoxicating, that rejuvenates mind and body, not temporarily and to be followed by languor, as in the case of the wine, but permanently, giving health and strength—one that cannot be adulterated, but that gushes unceasingly, *pro se*, from the hand of the great Maker of all good and perfect things. I am thankful that it exists, and that of it I have been so often permitted to drink and be healed. I wish that we had such a fountain in North Carolina. Possibly we have, in some unexplored wild, its delightful water running to waste, as too much else that is good is permitted to run to waste in North Carolina."

We learn that there is a spring in Western North Carolina—Wilson's spring, near Shelby, in Cleveland—which is said to be nearly if not quite equal in virtue to the Saratoga waters. The proprietor, however, has not improved the premises to any considerable extent, and declines to sell, having been offered, we learn, as much as \$75,000 by a company for the spring and a portion of the grounds. He annually realizes a considerable sum from visitors.

The Register heads one of its leaders as follows: "False accusations against the American party." We beg that paper to explain. What does it mean? Is there such a party as "the American party"? If so, we trust our neighbor will point it out. Let us have its platform, its appearances, its dimensions. Let us hear something of its hopes. Really, our neighbor must be joking. But perhaps he refers to the Fifth—Mr. Gilmer's District—which voted against Free Suffrage. Is that the "American party"? Where else shall we look for it? In Stanley, Randolph, Montgomery, and Fredell, which also voted against Free Suffrage? Let us hear from you, neighbor.

"YE ANIMAL" IN CLOVER.—In our Hymeneal department will be found a notice of the marriage of Mr. John N. Bunting, editor of the *Giraffe*. We congratulate friend Bunting. He is ahead of his late opponent. On the list of bachelors, ladies, there is yet one Moore. We presume the menagerie is to be enlarged. May the provender never give out.

SURPLUS IN THE TREASURY.—The Fayetteville Observer, assuming that there are now \$30,000,000 in the federal treasury, and that the tariff will produce the present year \$30,000,000, estimates that there will be on hand at the end of the fiscal year, \$50,000,000. Without intending to endorse what the Observer says, or to reply to any part of it just now, or to explain some mistakes into which he has fallen on the subject, we give his article as follows: "All parties, we believe, are agreed that the money must not stay in the Treasury. It must be gotten rid of in some way, and the only question is as to the way. This question has passed from the hands of the people into those of their Representatives. And these latter have been instructed all through the South—if indeed the results of popular elections are indications of popular sentiment—not to distribute the proceeds of the public lands, by which in great part the surplus has been secured.—The same results have quite as strongly endorsed the votes of nearly all our Southern Congressmen in favor of depositing that same surplus with the States. It is to be hoped that our Representatives will heed the popular voice, so strongly expressed, and that they will again vote for deposit, and early enough in the session to have the bill put through the Senate.

It is true, as the *Wilmington Journal* once wisely remarked, that there is not a particle of difference between distribution and deposit. But that is so much the better. All parties will be pleased. The Democrats, (all except the *Journal*, which has been disposed to draw too fine a point), are in favor of deposit. The Americans are all in favor of distribution. Either plan will give us the money. We are for the money. Therefore we are for distribution and deposit, either or both, and will not quarrel with the title of the act. Distribute the money if you can. But if the majority insist upon depositing it, and the only difference is in the name, why in all conscience deposit it. Like the rose, the public money will smell as sweet to Mr. Treasurer Courts, (don't he wish he may get it?) whether distributed or deposited in his hands. But we are aware that the Treasurer thinks there is a vast difference between distribution and deposit. We think that he thinks very curiously in thinking so. Yet as both of us want the funds, as the funds cannot reach us except through his hands, and as he is opposed to having them distributed into his hands, though quite willing to have them deposited there, why, like reasonable men, we say "throw distribution to the dogs. Deposit is the word."

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.—The *Washington* correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says: "Gov. Walker's manifest complicity with the ultra slavery faction in Kansas, has already crushed Southern rebellion." Again: "Gov. Walker has been much frightened by the threats of rejection by the Senate. He is now heart and hand with the extreme pro-slavery faction. He has eaten all his past fair promises, and sent most humble dispatches from Kansas for the Southern market. Whitfield, who is now here, reports Walker as at present the pet of the border ruffians. Since Walker's conversion, nobody doubts the perfect success of the intended border ruffian invasion from Missouri of the polls of Kansas."

The *Tribune*, referring to the probability of the constitution of Kansas being silent on the subject of slavery, says: "The constitution has of course been already concocted in some pro-slavery conclave, and the concoction will merely go through the form of adopting it. They doubtless know a good deal more about its features in Washington than in Kansas."

"A constitution silent as to slavery," framed by a convention elected under border-ruffian authority, will be a pro-slavery constitution; slavery is already in Kansas, so far as usurpation bogus law can plan it there, and a Convention springing from the bogus authority does not need to legalize slavery there—to say nothing is to leave slavery legalized and established. No intelligent person can honestly dispute this."

And yet we are told by the Southern K. N. press that Mr. Buchanan is a freesoiler, and that Gov. Walker is playing into the hands of the abolitionists. Who believes it?

COUNTY FAIRS.—The fourth annual Fair of the Orange County Agricultural Society will be held near Hillsborough on the last Thursday and Friday in October; and the annual Fair of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will be held in Charlotte on the 4th and 5th of November.

The *Washington Star* is greatly pleased at Beverly Tucker's appointment as Consul to Liverpool. The *Star* feared at one time that Mr. Tucker would not accept, but adds in a postscript to its article that "we have just justified ourselves that Mr. Tucker this morning formally accepted the Liverpool Consulate."

EDWARD STANLEY.—The base treason of this base traitor to the land of his birth, can only be accounted for by his desire to be made President of the United States. We confess that this man has deceived us—and a crisis has arrived when we hardly know who to trust. We do not mean to publish this article, however, to apologize to the *Raleigh Standard* for denying the truth of its assertions years ago, when it "charged Stanley" with Freesoil proclivities. For once, it seems, the *Standard* was right—but what does it think of Old Buck?

Milton Chronicle.

We think "old Buck" is right, as he always was.

MISSOURI.—The official report in Missouri is as follows: For Governor, Stewart, Democrat, 47,975; Rollins, Emancipationist, 47,641—majority for Stewart, 334. The *Wilmington Herald* does not state the fact that Rollins was supported by the united Know Nothing and black Republican vote. Every where the Democratic is the conservative party, and the surest stay of domestic slavery. That party is breasting the abolition current in Missouri, just as it did in Kentucky some eight or nine years ago.

TIME IS MONEY.—We have seen Watson's Twelve Dollar Sewing Machine, and take pleasure in calling the attention of the heads of families to it. The machine is exceedingly simple and can be worked by a mere child. The rapidity and neatness with which it dashes off its work are truly marvelous.—It will take any length of stitch required, at the rate of three hundred per minute; but with the addition of a little power, which is supplied by a treadle, its speed is increased to nine hundred stitches per minute. The machine is quite complete for twelve dollars, and will ornament any lady's work-table; but a neat iron stand, with treadle, gearing and a complete outfit, will add some ten dollars to the cost. It is well worth a visit. Those having large families and numerous servants would do well to call and examine it, at Copeland's Gallery, over the Post Office.

The Whigs of Vermont, it appears, are still alive. Yes, and they are all abolitionists.

We invite the attention of our citizens to the following from the *Charlotte Democrat*, which, we are sure, is well intended, and uttered in a unkind spirit:

STATE FAIR.—The Annual Exhibition of the North Carolina Agricultural Society will commence in Raleigh on the 20th of October, and continue for four days. We hope our Raleigh friends will make better provisions for accommodating strangers who can't get shelter in the Hotels, than they did last year. We had some experience last year in the way of finding Hotels crowded, and not able to procure a place to sleep."

James B. McDade, Esq., of Chapel Hill, has been appointed a Route Agent on the North-Carolina Railroad from Charlotte to Goldsboro.

Divinity Doctors, Professors and President Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The letter spoken of by the press from several Professors and Doctors of Divinity in Connecticut, will be published to-morrow with the President's reply.

The former is couched in language, and abounds in expressions, highly insulting. It intimates that the President has violated his oath. They say:—"They see with grief, Walker openly represents the President, and is employing through him the presence of an army in Kansas to force people to obey laws not their own, nor those of the country. That by the foregoing assertion, the President is proclaimed as violating in its most essential particular, the solemn oath he has taken to support the Constitution."

They also say: "He is held up to rank as a leaver against the Union." They conclude by saying, "they have also taken an oath to support the Constitution, and will pray God to make his administration an example of justice, beneficence, etc."

Mr. Buchanan replies in effect, that those are heavy charges, and if well founded ought to consign his name to infamy; but he adds, that common justice and christian charity, required before making them, that these charges should have been ascertained to be well founded. If not, they will redound with withering condemnation on the authors. He asks if they have performed that duty. If so, he or they, have been laboring under a strange delusion.

Should this be the case, it presents a memorable example of the truth, that political prejudice is blind to the existence of the plainest historical facts. He then reviews the history of the territory. Says he found the government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory, and it is his duty to sustain this government—to protect it from the violence of lawless men—to prevent it being overturned by force. It was this which caused him to order troops to Kansas, and as a *pro se* committee to aid the civil magistrate in enforcing the laws. He administers a withering rebuke to their assumed piety, and says they can greatly assist him in arriving at the blessed consummation of making the administration an example of justice, by their influence in allaying sectional excitement on the subject of slavery.

He places his trust in God, and hopes to be instrumental in restoring harmony and peace. He has entire confidence in Gov. Walker, and knows that the troops will not be employed, except to resist actual aggression in the execution of the laws.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt!—Free Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The steamship Vanderbilt, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 22nd, has arrived. She brings 350 passengers, and \$100,000 in specie.

The news from India is important. Gen. Barnard and Sir Henry Lawrence, are both dead. Cawnpore (?) had been recaptured. There was a great massacre of the Europeans there. The Rebels had been defeated in three engagements.

A sanguinary attack had been made on the Jews at Tunis. The English representative demands an immediate evacuation of the Jews.

From Persia it is ascertained that Schamil had defeated the Russians, capturing several posts.

COMMERCIAL.—Liverpool, August 22.—Cotton for the week is from an eighth to three-sixteenths higher. Weather favorable to crops.

Richardson, Spence & Co., say breadstuffs are quiet and steady at Tuesday's prices.—Bigland, Aitchison & Co., say flour has declined 6d.; wheat 2s. 6d.; corn 5d. all dull.

Sugar declined a shilling. Tea firm. Rosin firm. Sprits of turpentine heavy.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE COLLEGE.—We are pleased to learn that the Trustees have secured the services of Rev. Mr. Barwell, of Hillsboro, to take charge of the Female College in this place. He contemplates opening the College for the reception of pupils about the middle of October. Mr. Barwell has conducted a female school at Hillsboro for 20 years past, and has earned a high reputation as a competent instructor. From what we know of the gentleman by reputation, we congratulate the friends of the institution at the prospect of having so able a Principal.

Facilities for educating young ladies in Charlotte will soon be offered of a superior kind, and we hope the citizens of this section will take advantage by governing themselves accordingly.

Charlotte Democrat.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31.—Mass was celebrated yesterday in memory of Lopez, and minute guns were fired.

The deaths last week amounted to one hundred and two.

The total receipts of cotton here last year amounted to 1,530,000 bales. The exports amounted to 1,517,000 bales. The receipts of the new crop so far have been 120 bales against 1,500 bales to same time last year.

THE CROPS.—In the adjoining counties of Forsyth, Stokes and Rockingham the fields are burdened with the abundance of the crops. Corn especially near Hillsboro, is in great abundance, and the result of the gentle rain now descending, many farmers will be compelled to build new barns for storage.—From the severe winter, tobacco plants were late, and consequently this crop is not quite so forward, but with an accommodating Fall the markets will be well supplied. The above is what we have seen and corroborates with reports from all parts of the country.—*Greensboro Times.*

NEW BALE AT CHARLESTON.—The first bale of new Cotton which reached Charleston this season was received Thursday, 27th inst., from Lewisville, on the Columbia Branch of the South-Carolina Rail Road. It was forwarded by J. Butler, of St. Matthews, Orangeburg District, and was consigned by C. A. Frazer, Factor and Commission Merchant, on Central wharf.

Charleston Courier, Aug. 29.

Hon. Bedford Brown.—Last week we had the pleasure of seeing and renewing the acquaintance of the Hon. Bedford Brown of Caswell county. He is one of the "old time" democrats, and a conversation with him was both pleasant and instructive to us.—Mr. Brown was first elected to the Senate of the U. States from North Carolina in 1829, and was re-elected for another term, when he declined to be re-elected, with Hon. Robt. Strange of Fayetteville, as his colleague, until instructed out by a whig Legislature with K. Rayner at its head. As a sound, reliable, consistent democrat, Bedford Brown has no superiors—as a courteous, affable and unassuming gentleman, but few equals. While in the Senate he distinguished himself by speeches in opposition to what was known as the "Force Bill" for subjugating South Carolina, and in favor of the "Extrajudicial Resolutions." He discharged his duty to his constituents and party faithfully, satisfactorily and fearlessly.

After leaving the Senate he removed to Missouri, but a few years ago he returned to North Carolina to spend the remainder of his days among his old friends and acquaintances, which we hope will be as pleasant and agreeable to him as it will be to his numerous party admirers.

Char. Dem.

MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday evening last, the 3d inst., by Rev. Thos. A. Whittaker, Mr. Meacon P. Popson, of the *Lise Griffe*, to Miss Lois S., only daughter of Thos. A. Crowder, Esq., all of Wake county.

Hillsborough Recorder please copy.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

DYE STUFFS,
OILS, PAINTS AND PAINTERS' ARTICLES,
VARNISHES,

WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY, GLASSWARE,
Campden and Burning Fluid,

PERFUMERY, FIRE SOAPS,
Hair, TOOTH AND PAINT BRUSHES.

TRUSSES AND SUPPORTERS OF ALL KINDS,
SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, PATENT MEDI-
CINES, SUPERIOR INKES,

Pure Wines and Brandy, Scotch Ale and
London Porter, and the most select of the
Swiss, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c.

ARE NOW RECEIVING LARGE ADDITIONS TO
their Stock for the Fall and Winter Trade, which
has been carefully selected from the Importers and Manufactu-
rers in the Northern Cities, and to which they invite the
attention of the public.

Physicians, Country Merchants, Builders, and others
throughout the State, wishing bills filled, for cash or short
time, will save money by calling on us before purchasing
elsewhere.

Sept. 4, 1857.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DISPOSE OF, AT private sale, the Farm on which he at present resides. It lies on both sides of the road leading from Smith to Mitchell's Depot, on the N. C. Railroad, about one mile and a half from each place, and contains some four hundred acres, fifty of which is most excellent Swamp Land. Persons desiring a Farm convenient to the Railroad, of that extent, will do well to examine it, as it is decidedly one of the most desirable places in Johnston county.

BY SANFORD SMITH,
82—4.

Sept. 4, 1857.

GRAND TOURNAMENT AT SHOCCO SPRINGS.—GRAND TOURNA-
ment will take place at Shocco Springs, Warren County, on the 15th of this month, September—to be followed the same night by a coronation Ball. There will be a Fancy Ball and Party on the evenings of the 15th and 17th September.

The Springs are but nine miles from Warrenton, and are rendered easy of access by the Raleigh and Gaston Road, which is always in readiness at Warrenton to convey visitors to the Springs.

August 4, 1857.