

Weekly North Carolina Standard

Vol. XXIII.—No. 50.

RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER 1206.

THE North-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK I. WILSON, Associate Editor.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—Two Dollars per annum
in advance. TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—Four Dollars per
annum, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for
which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Standard.
Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - \$1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25

Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, at the above
regular rates, for six or twelve months, and at the close of
the contract 33 1/2 per cent. will be deducted from the gross
amount.

Professional or business cards, not exceeding five lines
will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly; for
\$5 for six months, or \$10 for twelve months; or in both pa-
pers for \$10 for six months, or \$15 for twelve months.
Terms of Advertising in the Weekly Standard.
One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cts.
for each subsequent insertion. No deduction will be made
in weekly advertisements, no matter how long they may run.
Only a limited number of advertisements will be admitted
into the Weekly. All advertisements, not otherwise direct-
ed, are inserted in the Semi-Weekly, and charged accord-
ingly. When the number of insertions is not marked on the
advertisement it is inserted until forbid.
* * * Money sent by mail is at our risk.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1857.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS,
133 N. HARRISBURG ST.

AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

A meeting of the directors of this Road was held
in this City on Tuesday last—present, Dr. W. J.
Hawkins, President, and Messrs. Alfred Jones, Geo.
W. Mordecai, G. H. Wilder, John G. King, Thomas
Miller, and Allen C. Perry.
We learn that a dividend of six per cent. was de-
clared for the past year, amounting to about \$58,
000, of which the State will receive about \$30,000.
The sum of \$6,000 was also carried to the sinking
fund of the Road, which is now about \$28,000. This
fund is accumulating for the purpose of discharging
the debt of the Company of \$100,000. The debt of
the Company at this time is, therefore, really only
\$72,000.

We learn that the current expenses of the Road
for the past year were \$98,000, and the extraordi-
nary expenses, on account of repairs between Gas-
ton and Weldon and the Gaston bridge, \$66,000.
The income of the Road the past year was \$204,000,
being an increase of about \$21,000 over the pre-
ceding year.

But for the extraordinary expenses referred to, a
dividend of six per cent. would no doubt have been
declared for the fiscal year preceding the one which
has just expired.

The Road is now in excellent order—the freights
and travel are increasing; and its marked prosper-
ity furnishes the best evidence of the able and energetic
manner in which its affairs have been conducted.

We learn that the Gaston bridge has been so far
completed that the cars are passing over it, meeting
the Petersburg cars. The understanding was that
the old Greenville Road was to be repaired and laid
with heavy iron as soon as the Gaston bridge was
finished, or as soon thereafter as practicable; but
there are no indications yet, we learn, of the com-
pleted and much needed improvement in the
Greenville Road.

The \$30,000 above referred to as the State's por-
tion of the Raleigh and Gaston dividend, will be the
first item of income of the Sinking Fund authorized
by the last Legislature. If the North-Carolina Road
should declare a dividend, during the ensuing winter
or spring, of six per cent. on the State's million of
preferred stock in that Road—and the general im-
pression seems to be that it will do this, and prob-
ably more—the Sinking Fund will amount, by the
meeting of the next Legislature, to between one
hundred and twenty and one hundred and fifty
thousand dollars.

SLAVERY IN OREGON.—A Convention to organize
a State government for Oregon was in session on the
20th of August. It is stated that the President of
the body is a pro-slavery man, elected upon that
test by a large majority. It was thought that a
slavery clause would be introduced into the new con-
stitution. The arguments used in favor of slavery
are that the farmers and families want "helps"—
the Yankee term for servants—and that it is impos-
sible to secure "helps" without slavery. It is also
argued that Oregon is peculiarly adapted to the cul-
ture of hemp, and that by slave labor this staple can
be produced in great abundance, and they can com-
pete in the hemp markets with other portions of the
world.

We give these statements for what they are worth,
but we do not think it probable that slavery will be
established in Oregon. By the repeal of the Mis-
souri restriction, however, which was the work of
the national Democratic party, Oregon has been
opened to Southern men, and slavery may go there,
provided the soil and climate should be found adapted
to it.

The October Elections.

The elections in Kansas, Georgia and Florida took
place on Monday last.

In Kansas, members of the Territorial Legislature,
county officers, and a delegate to Congress were to
be elected. We have no intelligence from Kansas.
Georgia was to elect a Governor and eight mem-
bers of Congress. The candidates for Governor
were Hon. Joseph C. Brown, Democrat, and Ben-
jamin H. Hill, Esq., K. N. The returns thus far
received indicate the election of the Democratic candi-
date by from ten to twelve thousand majority; and
the Democrats, it is supposed, have carried all the
Congressional Districts.

The election of complete State tickets in Pennsylv-
ania and Ohio, will take place on the 13th instant,
and on the same day Minnesota will vote upon the
adoption of the new State Constitution, recently
framed by Convention, and also for State officers,
three members to Congress, and a delegate to Con-
gress to serve until such time as she shall be ad-
mitted into the Union as a sovereign State.

A general State election in Iowa, (formerly held
in August,) and local elections in Indiana take place
on the same day.

The Democrats of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Iowa
are working manfully, and entertain strong hopes of
victory.

California Election—Defeat of Stanny.

The returns from twenty-three Counties in Cali-
fornia foot up as follows: Weller, Democrat, 25,503,
Stanny, Black Republican, 18,688, Bowie, K. N.,
9,616. Stanny carried San Francisco by 2,700 ma-
jority, the K. N.'s of that City having united on him
in the hope of defeating the Democratic party.
The San Francisco Globe thus announces the re-
sult to the Atlantic Democracy:

"We send greetings to the Democracy of the East,
and congratulate them upon the fact that we have
once more met the enemies of the Constitution in
this State, and that they have succumbed. The
majority of Col. Weller over Mr. Stanny, the nomi-
nee of the Black "Republicans," will not come short
of twenty to thirty thousand. His majority over
both Stanny and Maj. Bowie, the "American"
candidate, will also be considerable. The "Repub-
lican" candidate rallied to his support all the isms
of the day, and under the specious guise of Reform
endeavored to array a powerful opposition for the
defeat of the Democratic candidate. His friends
waged a bitter warfare during the campaign, and
brought the most calumnious charges against all
the Democratic nominees. But all was in vain; the
people were not to be deceived, and the result is be-
fore us in a noble triumph of the Democracy.

The Democratic party displayed on its flag the
mottos of popular sovereignty in the Territories,
the justice of the decision in the Dred Scott case,
the non-agitation of the subject of slavery, the im-
portance of the Union and the integrity of the Con-
stitution. They also declared for a reform in the
State government and for the early payment of the
State debt. Col. Weller, as the champion of the
Administration of James Buchanan and of the De-
mocratic party here, took the field on these issues and
traversed the greater part of the State, meeting the
advocate of sectionalism at every point, and main-
taining the cause of the people with a force of argu-
ment and fullness of illustration which have never
been surpassed. He left the decision with the masses,
and they have responded in thunder tones through-
out the length and breadth of the State. Whatever
other States may do, whatever temporary triumphs
may be achieved by the Black "Republicans" in
other localities, California is bound to stand by the
Union and the Constitution."

The New York Daily News says:
"A most gratifying feature in this election is the
overwhelming—crushing—defeat of that treacherous
son of the South, Ed. Stanny of North-Carolina,
who was set up as the Fremont candidate for Gov-
ernor. Having betrayed his native principles and
his native State, the result of the election is a
most fitting rebuke to the vain, ambitious, and now
defunct politician.

The election in California will give a quietus to
the hopes of the Black "Republicans" in this State,
now ready to drop assunder through their own in-
ternal dissensions. It is the handwriting on the wall
that will make the West and several political black
legs and the Altijah Man and Dudley Field political
puritans quake for the result in November next in
the Empire State."

The Panic—Prospects Brightening.

At New York on Monday Virginia sizes advanced
3, and are quoted at \$60. At the close of the
stock sales prices were firm and the tendency to fur-
ther advance. The Express of Monday afternoon,
says:

"The drafts upon the Sub-Treasury, as advised
to the Assistant Treasurer, are \$750,000, but what
amount will be presented to-day cannot be stated.
All the drafts from California by the Central
America and the Star of the West, have been promp-
tly met, so far as we can learn.

In currency there is more doing. Eastern Bank
notes sold at 5 per cent., and Southern, including
Ohio, at 10 per cent. For Illinois and Missouri 15 to
20 per cent. is asked.

At the Stock Exchange there was a much more
cheerful feeling, and higher prices were paid on the
list generally. On Saturday the paper of the Long
Dock Co. and of the Cumberland Coal Co. went to
protect.

The Banks, with scarcely an exception, report fa-
vorably upon Saturday's business. A good deal of
paper went to protest, but it was the notice of sus-
pended houses and collection paper which took that
course. Discounted paper was met with great
promptness, and the general tone was decidedly
more encouraging. The Bank reports to-day will
show no increase of coin nor of loans."

The Bank of Tennessee.

The Hon. Cave Johnson, President of the bank of
Tennessee, has written the following sensible letter
to a committee of merchants of Nashville who ad-
vised a suspension of specie payments. This letter
has the ring of the old Jackson metal, and is just
what might have been expected from Cave Johnson:
"BANK OF TENNESSEE, Sept. 29, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: The officers of the Bank of Tennessee
received at 10 o'clock yesterday, at the Pro-
tection and Insurance office, urging a temporary sus-
pension of specie payments by the three old banks
of Nashville, and "timely aid to their customers and
debtors," and thought it their duty to submit them
to a called meeting of the board of directors, which
was held this morning in the Bank.

The board were unanimously of opinion that there
existed no necessity or propriety in the adoption of
the policy indicated in your memorial by this bank.
The Bank of Tennessee is able and ready to meet
all demands against it whenever and however made,
and would not, therefore, be justified or excused for
refusing payment of its notes when demanded.

With such abundant crops, soon to be ready for
market, and commanding such high prices, the pres-
sure in the money market cannot fail to be of short
duration. The shipment of the products of the
State, so much in demand in every section of our
country, will furnish ample means to our merchants
and citizens to meet the demands against them with-
out resort to such a doubtful remedy as suggested.

The Bank of Tennessee has at all times given such
aid to its customers and debtors by maintaining its
circulation and keeping up its line of discounts, as
the condition of the bank justified. The same course
will be pursued in future.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,
C. JOHNSON, President.
To R. H. GARDNER, and others of the Committee."

Revenue of North-Carolina.

We give below a statement of the gross aggregate
amounts of public taxes paid by the several Coun-
ties of the State for the years 1856 and 1857:

1856.	1857.
Alamance, 4,163 57	5,658 18
Alexander, 1,152 37	1,677 70
Anson, 5,255 57	6,963 76
Ashe, 2,437 60	3,100 30
Beaufort, 7,167 24	9,480 54
Bertie, 6,446 12	8,200 40
Bladen, 4,866 78	5,446 12
Brunswick, 2,944 96	3,156 01
Camden, 3,781 48	5,106 46
Carroll, 2,625 73	3,623 01
Catawba, 5,136 76	6,684 57
Caldwell, 1,809 43	2,182 91
Carteret, 2,818 32	3,714 71
Caswell, 1,641 97	2,698 15
Catawba, 7,073 97	9,430 00
Chatham, 2,713 14	3,604 91
Cherokee, 6,250 42	7,724 18
Chowan, 1,378 50	1,770 09
Cleveland, 4,018 90	4,997 84
Columbus, 2,761 74	3,942 56
Cumberland, 2,586 84	3,177 81
Currituck, 10,062 81	13,007 90
Dartmouth, 10,800 43	13,440 48
Davis, 2,390 19	2,838 38
Davidson, 2,900 99	3,648 51
Davie, 2,745 68	3,526 29
DeWitt, 5,308 88	6,171 76
Durham, 9,980 45	13,549 10
Edgecombe, 4,429 82	5,897 12
Forsyth, 5,628 89	8,099 48
Franklin, 2,845 65	3,795 22
Gaston, 3,317 81	4,337 28
Gates, 10,567 88	13,446 66
Greene, 2,860 85	3,466 44
Guilford, 7,693 00	9,845 87
Halifax, 9,186 66	12,098 82
Harnett, 1,582 02	1,532 70
Haywood, 985 14	1,510 97
Henderson, 2,774 77	3,508 54
Holden, 4,075 21	5,738 41
Hyde, 3,708 51	4,680 56
Iredell, 4,413 98	6,508 05
Jackson, 925 80	932 82
Johnston, 2,044 22	2,691 03
Jones, 5,256 81	6,963 76
Lenoir, 4,004 02	5,968 13
Lenoir, 2,984 18	4,104 77
Madison, 1,666 98	2,491 69
Macon, 988 66	1,185 24
Madison, 958 81	1,185 21
Martin, 5,304 90	6,554 91
Mecklenburg, 9,687 35	12,654 82
Montgomery, 1,912 22	2,308 90
Moore, 2,972 01	3,714 24
Nash, 4,228 60	6,636 56
New Hanover, 21,055 16	24,891 69
Northampton, 2,623 56	3,604 69
Onslow, 8,029 34	9,609 31
Orange, 2,244 78	3,187 13
Pasquotank, 3,809 88	4,642 63
Perquimans, 4,358 94	5,728 27
Pitt, 6,830 27	8,285 77
Polk, 780 24	1,032 93
Randolph, 4,663 28	5,583 33
Richmond, 4,056 65	5,583 33
Robeson, 3,712 30	5,122 50
Rockingham, 6,345 83	8,279 13
Rowan, 7,384 17	11,169 26
Rutherford, 3,210 24	4,269 81
Sampson, 5,210 10	6,371 55
Stanly, 2,392 46	3,091 45
Starr, 1,887 65	2,526 45
Swain, 1,905 85	2,708 20
Tyrrel, 1,562 98	1,612 04
Union, 3,415 97	4,104 54
Wake, 13,783 44	20,402 34
Warren, 7,842 63	10,670 24
Washington, 3,424 20	3,978 21
Watauga, 819 76	1,173 65
Wayne, 1,470 76	1,922 25
Wilkes, 2,305 89	3,087 82
Wilson, 4,348 18	4,923 43
Yadkin, 2,363 49	3,178 38
Yancy, 854 14	1,074 89

\$380,437 40 490,168 34

The gross amount of taxes for 1856, was \$380,
437 40, and for 1857 \$490,168 34. To this is to be
added the tax on bank stock, which in 1856 was
\$14,182 38, and in 1857 \$38,988 75. The total
gross income from taxes was, therefore, for 1856
\$394,619 82, and for 1857 \$524,157 09; showing
a difference in favor of 1857 of 129,537 27. The
net public tax for 1856 was \$341,833 84, exclusive
of the bank tax; and the net public tax for 1857,
exclusive of the bank tax, is \$477,422 46. The dif-
ference between the gross and net amounts given,
is accounted for by the commissions allowed the
sheriffs. The total net income, therefore, from pub-
lic taxes for the year 1857, is \$441,411 21; or
\$135,895 04 more than in 1856. We have not in-
cluded, however, in the net tax for 1857, several
items which go to the Literary Fund—\$8,570, for
example, on retailers of spirituous liquors, and
smaller sums, making in all \$8,938 08. Add these
to the above amount of \$441,411 21, and the total
amount of net public tax for 1857, will be \$500,
344 29.

THE SOUTH-CAROLINA BANKS.

We learn from one
of the Charleston papers that the banks of South-
Carolina cannot suspend without forfeiting their
charters. They must pay through any run or pres-
sure to the last dollar in their vaults. "Before this
result could be reached, with all its disasters," says
the Charleston News, "the people of South-Carolina,
who were never freer from embarrassment, could
and would sustain them with such a large supply
of agricultural products equal to specie, and convertible
at once into sustaining credits or specie, that the
resources of the banks could be realized to any
needed extent."

PAYMENT OF N. CAROLINA COUPONS IN ADVANCE.

We are requested by the Public Treasurer, Mr.
Courts, to say that he will take up now, or at any
time hereafter, at par, the coupons on the bonds of
the State that fall due the 1st of January next.

He requests those who cannot present them in
person, to endorse them to C. H. Brodgen, Esq.,
Comptroller, and forward them to Mr. B., and he,
the Treasurer, will give checks for them on the Bank
of the State, or the Bank of Cape Fear.

GOOD PRICE FOR WAKE COUNTY COTTON.

We learn from the Petersburg Express that a por-
tion of the cotton crop of Wilson W. Whitaker, Esq.,
of this County, was sold in that City a few days since
for 7 cents per pound. We presume this was the
earliest cotton in market from this County. It was
of excellent quality. Mr. Whitaker is one of our
most intelligent and enterprising farmers.

We learn from the Times that the second
in the course of public temperance addresses being
had monthly by the citizens of Greensborough, will
be delivered next Monday night by A. M. Gorman,
Esq., of Raleigh. Mr. Gorman is quite an interesting
speaker, and has spent the last eight years of his life
exclusively in the temperance cause.

Meeting of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 6.—The Legislature met here
to-day, in pursuance of Gov. Pollock's proclamation
calling an extra session.
The Governor's Message states that the Bank sus-
pensions was a matter of imperative necessity. He
suggests that relief be extended by removing the
paralytic restriction, provided the resumption of
of specie payments take place at as early a day as
practicable.

A joint resolution was debated in the House,
requiring the Banks to furnish information of their
condition before legislative action should be had.

The Democrats of Philadelphia held a meeting on
Monday evening last, which was very largely at-
tended, with reference to the suspension of the banks
and the policy recommended by Gov. Pollock. A
number of speeches were made, and the following
resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That the present financial embar-
rassments, occurring at a period when wealth from
all true sources flows in abundance, are a conse-
quence of overtrading, imprudent investments, and
extravagance in public and private expenditures,
which, in the opinion of this meeting, have been
stimulated by improvident expansions incidental to
banking upon an insecure foundation.

2. Resolved, That our country has reason to be
thankful that through the permanent establishment
of the national Democratic policy of using a metal-
lic currency alone in receipts and payments, the fi-
scal affairs of the Government of the United States are
in a condition of perfect soundness, and not liable,
at the present crisis, as on former similar occasions,
to suffer from the calamities which affect interest-
less prudently guarded.

3. Resolved, That the fiscal affairs of our State
and city should be administered on the same secure
principles, and the treasury of each disconnected from
banks as the treasury of the United States has been
detached from such associations.

4. Resolved, That a legalization of the present
suspension by the banks of the payment of their
debts in lawful coin, would violate fundamental prin-
ciples of public and private morality, long estab-
lished in the code of the Democratic party.

5. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting,
the Legislature, about to convene in extra session,
should leave the banks to the operation of existing
laws, tempered by such forbearance as the good
sense of their creditors may suggest.

6. Resolved, That the true interests of our city
and State will be best promoted and protected by
maintaining a sound currency in specie, or in such
bank notes only as represent, and are immediately
redeemable in coin; and that the issue of no other
currency should now or hereafter be permitted or
sanctioned.

7. Resolved, That no circulation, under any con-
dition whatever, of banks notes or other paper cur-
rency for smaller amounts than may now be lawfully
issued, can receive the sanction of the Democrat-
ic party.

The Pennsylvania in its money article of the 5th
says:
"We believe that we have more to fear than to
hope from the action of the Legislature at its extra
session. We deemed the action of the Governor in
suspending the banks unwise and unwarranted, and
we are rather inclined to the belief that before this
time, with the example of New York and Boston
before their eyes, and the penalty for continued sus-
pension hanging over them, the solvent banks would
have resumed payment of specie upon their cir-
culation.

We look now to the sound and honest members
of the Legislature for a strong and determined effort
to save us from the evil consequences which may be
too speedily result from the calling of this special
session. Their first act should be directed to pre-
pare an immediate adjournment, leaving the ques-
tion as to whether the banks should be relieved from
the consequences of their suspension, to a Legisla-
ture chosen in view of the exigencies of the times,
and instructed by their constituents upon the course
they should pursue. Failing in this, let them watch
with argus eyes every attempt to increase the powers
and privileges of these mischievous corporations, and
omit no labor to defeat corrupt legislation of
every kind.

We want more safeguards thrown around our
banking. The community are suffering grievously
from a state of things which is but the sheer result
of the working of the banking system. We have
everything we could name to make us prosperous
and wealthy, but unsafe and unrelief banking has
brought us into the very depths of distress.

The sales of stocks have little interest at present.
The market having ceased entirely to perform any of
its meretricious functions, nothing is attributed to it.
It stands at the lowest point, and money is so hard to
procure, that as little as possible, waiting for the action
of the Legislature in their behalf. On the street, money
is worth 24 per cent. for good names, but the trans-
actions are very small, and mostly between the buy-
er and seller directly. The brokers have hard work
for small profits. Exchange on New York is bought
at 34 1/2, according to the quality and quantity of
offer, and sold at 5 per cent."

Some of the more unscrupulous of the South-
ern K. N. journals are still denouncing the adminis-
tration on account of its Kansas policy, and alleging
that Kansas is about to become a free State
through the "machinations" of Gov. Walker. On
the other hand, the free-soil journals North allege
that slavery has already been legalized in Kansas by
the Kansas-Nebraska act, and that President Bu-
chanan, as the head of the "slave-drivers," is de-
termined that Kansas shall be a slave State. Differ-
ing widely as the two "brigades" of the opposition
do, they yet concur in assailing and misrepresent-
ing the President and the Democratic party.

We observe that the Salisbury Herald is just now
exercised about Kansas. That paper is distressed
because Kansas has not been "saved" to the South.
If Mr. Fillmore and those who supported him had
their way, the South would have made no showing
whatever in Kansas, for they opposed the repeal
of the Missouri restriction, by which slavery was let
in to that Territory. What does the Herald say to
that? A strange consistency truly, to denounce the
Democratic party for an act by which slavery was
let in to Kansas, and then to charge the same party
with a determination to make Kansas a free State.

NORTH-CAROLINA CREDIT.—The Norfolk Herald
passes a high and well-deserved eulogium on the
credit of the Old North State. We append the para-
graph: "The high position which North-Carolina
State bonds have maintained during the present fi-
nancial crisis, must be a source of intense gratifica-
tion to every son of the Old North State. At a
time when nearly every stock succumbed to the storm,
and even that of the proud "Old Dominion"
touched 70, the bonds of North-Carolina have main-
tained their position at par, or so nearly so that the
difference in exchange would have brought them up
to that exalted standard! We congratulate our
friends of that State of the high bearing maintained
by the credit of their commonwealth, under one
of the severest tests which our public securities have
been called upon to bear during the last twenty
years. It is one of which they may well be proud."

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

POCKET HANDKERCHIEF PREACHERS.—A writer in
the Christian Reflector says: "I notice in some cases
a handkerchief habit in the pulpit, which has
less to do with the theological training, I notice
some ministers take it out of their pockets, as they
do their sermons, and lay it on the pulpit. Some
spread it out lengthwise through the middle of the
Bible; some roll it up, and tuck it under the Bible;
some shake it every few moments over their heads;
some clench it in their hand, as if they were going
to throw it at the audience; and some keep crowd-
ing it into their pockets, and pulling it out again,
with a nervous movement, as if they did not know
what other use to make of their hands. I went once
to hear a popular young preacher, and as much as
half of his sermon was made up of pocket handker-
chief; and the most of the other half was gold watch
and scraps of poetry.

OLD NORTH CAROLINA.—The Messrs. Dillard have
shown us a specimen of Tweeds from the Rock Is-
land Factory, Mecklenburg county, N. C., which
makes our North Carolina blood boil with ecstacy.
Hurra for old "Tar River!" By the by, the people
of this old State are beginning to be "sure enough"
men—the State begins to rank with the foremost.—
The foxes have been killed out, the brandy drunk
up, all ugly "gals" have married, and the State has
become as innocent as a "wood-sawyer."—*Aurora
(Ala.) Gazette.*

GEN. WM. T. HASKELL.—We have already men-
tioned the fact that this distinguished and eloquent
Tennessean had become hopelessly insane. He
passed through Louisville on Friday last, in charge
of friends on his way to the lunatic asylum at Lex-
ington Ky. It is stated that while in the cars he
arose and in the most eloquent and pathetic terms