RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WED NESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1858.

WHOLE NUMBER 1228.

Morth-Carolina Standard WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY-Two Dollars per annum nvariably 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 331/4 per cent. will be deducted from the gross

a mount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for \$6 for six months, or \$10 for twelve months; or in both papers 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 on 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 accordingly. When the number of insertions is not marked on the advertisement it is inserted until forbid.

*** Money sent us by mail is at our risk.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, OCT. 2, 1858.

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

AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD:

JAS. H. BIGGS, of Raleigh,

R. R. HUDNALL, of " All postmasters will please act as agents for us. All former agencies are hereby revoked. August 18, 1858.

Hon. Henry S. Foote.

This old political fossil has been exhumed, and has recently been making a speech at Memphis Tenn. It will be recollected that in 1850 he suddenly changed from a strong southern rights man to one of the most abject submissionists. Repudiated by his State, he emigrated to California; and disowned by the Democratic party, he turned Know-Nothing. Neither his new State nor his new party honored him with office, and now he returns to the old States, a restless victim of the devil of ambition, filled with impotent rage, and writhing in the grasp of the fiend. The Washington Union thus alludes

"The Hon. Henry S. Foote, whose star has been in eclipse so many years, has suddenly reappeared in Meniphis, Tennessee. The political wanderer and outcast, after passing through as many vicissitudes as the flying Dutchman, has ended his adventurous cruise at the port aforesaid. He has spent a fretful exile in California, where the exhilarating influences of the gold fever were expected to assuage his political remorses; he has passed a seven years' apprenticeship in the Botany Bay of political convicts atoning for peccadilloes committed against the laws of the Democracy at home; and he has now come back to embark de nevo upon a new political career.

His behavior in the interim has not, however, been propitious of an improved life. He became implicated during his exile with the order of Know-Nothings, and his period of regeneration was thus converted into one of deeper political crime and degradation. His sins, so far from becoming whiter than snow, have grown darker and more grim than at first, from the soot of the Lantern and the dank sweat of the culvert. Accordingly his reapparance at Memphis has not been creditable.

Imagine one of the queens of Billingsgate carried to the solitudes of Van Dieman's Land for seven years, and then restored to her old, congenial precinct. Yet, her tongue, let loose after so long a durance, would scarcely rival in the rapidity and fury of its envenomed utterances the unruly member to which Mr. Foote gave so loose a rein at Memphis. There is a legend of a ship which went on a cruise in the Arctic regions, and reached a point of intense cold, where the words of her officers and crew became frozen and inaudible as they fell from the lips; but as soon as the vessel reached a latitude of thaw, on her return, she became a little Babel with the din and clamor of the melting words. In the speech of Mr. Foote at Memphis seems to have been discharged all the pent-up verbosity which had been struggling seven years for utterance in that querulous old man. To read it, one would think that all the furies had been let loose at once to tear and rend the devoted carcase of our good old De-

The speech has all the characteristics which invariably belong to the effusions of bankrupt, tabooed, and desperate Democratic politicians. Its eulogies on renegade Democratic leaders are in the highest strain of superlative extravagance; and its denunciations of the Democratic organization and of its | tempt? accredited leaders are more bitter and abusive than speakers of the regular opposition ever had the hardihood to utter in their diatribes."

Tournament at our State Fair.

We are pleased to announce that the young gentlemen of Raleigh have determined to get up a first class tournament for our ensuing State Fair. Such arrangements have been already made as to render the tournament certain. Full particulars will hereafter be made known.

We are glad to be able to make this announcement, as it evinces an increasing interest in the State Fair. From all quarters, we learn, the most encouraging assurances are being received of a hearty co-operation by the people in the efforts of the Executive Committee.

posed tournament, will be held at the Hall of the Raleigh Debating Society, on Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

SHERIFFS AND TAXES .- Last Thursday, (Sept. 30th) was the last day allowed by law to the various sheriffs for settling their tax accounts with the Comptroller of State, that being the last day of the fiscal year of our State government. We believe that four or five sheriffs have failed to make their returns .-We learn that there is a slight increase of revenue as compared with that of last year.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH continues dumb. The operators say it makes some signs, but they are unintelligible.

WILSON INVENTION. - We are pleased to learn that Mr. Charles Kenyon, of this place, has secured a Patent Right for a Self-Cupler to the Railroad Car.— We understand it is simple in its construction and will be of much benefit to Railroad companies generally. We hope the invention will prove success-

NEW YORK EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—This body of educators and friends of education held their annual meeting at Elmira last week, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. H. H. Van Dyck, in the chair. Only fifty of the one hundred and thirty-two in the State of district commissioners and city superintendents appeared in the Convention .-We make the following extracts, based on the reports of these officers, showing the condition of the schools in New York:

"The statements were generally much alike, and the state of the schools, although improving under the present system, was shown to be far from what it should be. In every district there are some good school-houses and teachers, but, with the exception of the cities and villages, most of the school houses were pronounced to be bad, very bad, and worthless; some of them mere miserable shells. The lack of qualification among teachers was universally complained of, and the Commissioners, almost without exception, stated that they should be obliged to close many of their schools if they rejected even third-rate teachers. School trustees were generally remiss in the discharge of their duties, and exceedingly illiberal-being satisfied with teachers at 10 shillings a week, and seldom visiting the schools.-This charge was shown to apply to more than twothirds of the entire number of trustees throughout the State. To these evils was added the general supineness and indifference of parents and people in regard to their schools, not one in ten sending children to them, ever entering the school-house, or in any way aiding or encouraging the teacher by personal attendance or counsel. Every effort was made in some districts to keep the schools open six months of the year on the public money, the people seeming to have an unaccountable horror of being taxed to support schools. It was broadly hinted that many parents in the Empire State devote much more personal attention and money to the training and development of their horses, cattle, pigs and puppies, than 'o their schools and the education of

This is by no means a cheering picture, and we present it to encourage the friends of education in this State. If this account be correct, our system of Common Schools is clearly superior to that of New York, and is effecting more good in proportion to the children to be taught.

We extract further from the report of the proceedings, as follows:

"Mr. Randall offered a series of resolutions in favor first of opening schools by reading a portion of Scripture. Second, recommending the Legislature to provide for the establishment of central high schools, in all cases where practicable. Third, recommending a like consolidation of the library money for the institution of libraries, suited to the character of such central high schools.

The following gentlemen were now elected officers of the Association, the State Superintendent, by virtue of his office, being President : For Vice President-Hon. S. S. Randall, of New York. For Seretary-Daniel Beach, of Schuyler. For Treasurer-L. W. Moody, of Broome.

Mr. Randall here called up his first resolution, in relation to reading the Bible in schools, which, after some spicy discussion, in which Messrs. Bulkley, of Kings; Smith, of Tioga; Farley, of Livingston; Pattingill, of Steuben: Todd, of Wayne, Mr. Randall and the State Superintendent participated, was

unanimously adopted amid applause. The other resolutions were laid over, and Mr. Van Dyck delivered an address occupying half an hour, containing suggestions and setting forth his views in regard to the best methods of procedure on the part of Commissioners. According to his showing, the Commissioners are almost powerless to do more than examine teachers and give good advice to School Trustees. They have no power to appoint teachers, or to insist on any improvements however necessary, in regard to Schools and school-houses. The address was eloquent, and was received with extreme favor."

FORNEY'S ACCUSATION AGAINST THE PRESIDENT .-In a late speech at Tarrytown, New York, Col. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, and one of the most industrious of the allies of Douglas and R. J. Walker, pretended to retail various private conversations which he had with the President, in one which he makes Mr. Buchanan say he had changed his Kan sas policy and had asked him (Forney) to do the

The Washington Union, referring to the accusations

"Now, let it be remembered that this is given as a private and confidential conversation between Forney and his "old friend," the President, and Forney himself is the man who repeats it on the stump amid the "cheers" of the President's enemies. Forney knew that the Abolitionists there present would swallow it greedily as a thing calculated to bring the character of the President into disgrace and contempt. Is any man who will publish a conversation uuder such circumstances entitled to belief? In another part of the speech he says: "For myself if I could descend to the business of publishing private letters, I could" &c. In what school of morality did he learn that there was a difference between the baseness of publishing private letters and the baseness of repeating private conversation? Did Mr. Forney ever hear of a man who descended to either without becoming an object of public con-

Our purpose, however, was not to censure this statement for the want of honor implied in making it, but to denounce it, as we now do most emphatically, for its unmitigated and total destitution of all honesty and truth. No such conversation took place, nor any conversation at all between those parties on that subject. Mr. Forney never had the courage to address Mr. Buchanan in that strain, and he certainly had not the impudence to offer his advice to the man of whose personal character he had been the habitual traducer for months before Lecompton or anti-Lecompton was thought of."

GOOD ARRANGEMENT.-We understand that the Executive Committee of the North-Carolina Agricultural Society are erecting an auctioneer's stand and ring on the show grounds near this City, for the accommodation of the Members of the Society. This is a practical feature, and will contribute much to the We are requested to announce to those interested, permanency of the Society. There will be an aucbition, such stock and articles as the members may wish to dispose of. The hours of sale will be hereafter determined and published, but no removal of property will be allowed until after the close of the Exhibition.

> New Plough.-Mr. Alex. Dickson, of Orange county, N. C., has received a patent right for a plough invented by him, to do the work of a turning and subsoil plough at one operation. The N. C. Planter in noticing this plough, says:

> "The subsoil attachment can be taken away, and by a simple stock used as a subsoil or colter, and the plough as a turning plough alone. It is so constructed as to answer all the purposes of a plough and colter. The plough may now be seen at Mr. Burns' shop, and will be on exhibition at the next

> NORTH-CAROLINA PLANTER.-The October numher of this valuable agricultural Journal is received. Every farmer in the state should subscribe for it .-Address A. M. Gorman, Raleigh, N. C. inclosing \$1, and the Planter will be sent for one year.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

The Steamer Austria Burnt at Sea. HALIFAX, Sept. 27.—The steamer reported to have been seen on fire in the Atlantic, by the Arabian, proves to be the "Austria" of the Hamburg line, Capt. Heidtmann. She left Hamburg on 1st September, and Southampton on 4th, and took fire on

the night of the 13th inst. Twelve passengers saved from the steamer Austria have arrived at this port (Halifax) and they state that only six or seven were saved out of nearly six hundred souls.

The Austria had on board about two hundred and fifty persons, including many Germans resident in America, who had been spending the summer in the old country.

The Austria had a large number of steerage passengers. Her freight was very valuable, consisting in great part of velvet, and silk winter dry goods.

[SECOND DISPATCH]
HALIFAX, Sept. 27.—The barque Lotus arrived here yesterday with 12 of the 67 passengers who were saved from the steamer Austria, which was burnt at sea on the 13th inst. The passengers report, that a little after 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th a dense volume of smoke burst from the after entrance of the steerage. The speed of the steamer was instantly slackened one half, at which speed she continued until the magazine exploded, when the engineers, it is supposed, were instantly suffocated. The fire next burst through the lights amidships-and then traveled aft with fearful rapidity. A boat let down on the port side was instantly

crushed; another on the starboard side was swamped by the number who rushed into it. All of the first cabin passengers were on the poop, excepting a few gentlemen, who must have been smothered in the smoking room. Many persons from the second cabin were also on the poop, but a number were shut up in the cabin by the fire. Some were pulled up through ventilators, but a greater number perished. The last woman who was drawn up said that six were already suffocated. Several men and women on the poop jumped into

the sea by twos and threes. The clothes on some of the women were already in flames; others hesitated till they were driven into the sea at the last moment by the advancing flames. In half an hour

not a soul was left on the poop.

The French bark Maurice, Captain Earnest Renaud, came alongside at 5 o'clock, and rescued forty passengers. They were chiefly taken off the bowsprit, but some were struggling in the water.

At 8 o'clock the metalic boats came up with twenty-two persons, including the first and second officers. Subsequently, four men were picked up from floating pieces of the broken boat. The second offihe and the third officer are severely burnt. Many of the male passengers are frightfully burnt. Six women only were saved, three of whom are shock-

A Norwegian bark went alongside the steamer next morning and sent her boat. She may have picked up a few persons. The Maurice had no con munication with her.

We have not yet heard the names of any of those

Later accounts, by the rescued possengers, state that the fire was the result of gross negligence in fumigating the steerage with burning tar. One of

"The fire now came on too fiercely to attempt to get up any more from the swamped boat. All the first cabin passengers were only on the poop, with the exception of a few gentlemen who must have been smothered in the smoking room. Many of the second cabin passengers were also on the poop, but a number of them got shut into their cabin by the fire; some of them were pulled up through the ventilator, but the greater number could not be extricated. The last woman who was drawn up said there were six already suffocated. We now perceived that the ship had got her head to the wind again, so that the flames came over the quarter deck. In consequence of the crowd, I could not get to the wheel-house to ascertain the reason, but I was informed that the helmsman had deserted his post, and that the vessel, being left to herself, headed to the wind of her own accord. At this time the scene on the quarter deck was indescribable and truly heartrending. Passengers were rushing frantically to and fro-husbands seeking their wives-wives in search of their husbands-relatives looking after relatives-mothers lamenting the loss of their children-some wholly paralyzed by fear, others madly crying to be saved; but a few perfectly calm and collected. The flames pressed so closely upon them that many jumped into the sea-relatives clasped in each other's arms leaped over and met a watery grave. Two girls, supposed to be sisters, jumped over and sunk kissing each other. A missionary and wife leaped into the sea together, and the Stewardess and the Assistant Stward, arm in arm, followed. One Hungarian gentleman, with seven fine children, four of them girls, made his wife jump in, then blessed his six eldest children, made them jump in, one after the other, and followed them with an infant in his own arms. I, about this time, was standing outside the bulwarks, holding on by the davits and leaning out to avoid the flames, which were leaping towards me. I saw a swamped boat under me, spinning by a rope still attached to the ship, and, as the oars were tied in her, I thought if I could get to her I would be enabled to save myself and some others.

I let myself down by a rope passing over a man who was clinging to it, but who refused to come with me. I took out a penknife to cut the tackle; the large blade broke, and I then severed it with the small blade. The ship passed ahead. As the screw approached, I found the boat drawn towards it. I tried to keep the boat off, but the screw caught and capsized her over me. I dived away from the ship, and came to the surface near a boat which was keel upwards. I got upon her, and by pressing on one side, with the assistance of a wave, she righted, but was still awamped. The oars had been knocked out by the screw. The only thing I could find in her to paddle with was some laths nailed together as a sheathing for the sides. When I looked around the ship was a quarter of a mile away from me. I could see the ladies and gentlemen jumping off the poop into the water in twos and threes, some of the ladies in flames. Several hesitated to leap from the burning ship until the last moment, as the height was 22 feet, and were only at length compelled to throw themselves off to avoid a more painful death. In half an hour not a soul was to be seen on the poop. I pulled after the ship and picked up a German, who was swimming strongly. I got him beside me on the boat, and we paddled after the ship, with the laths. I now saw a vessel under sail approaching. She reached the steamer at about 5 P. M. We continued pulling towards them, and about half past seven o'clock, after being five hours in the water, got within hail of the sailing vessel, which put off a boat and took us on board. She proved to be the French bark Maurice, Captain Ernest Renaud, of Nantes, bound from Newfoundland to the Isle of Bourbon, with fish. She had, up to that time, rescued forty passengers of the burning steamer, chiefly taken off the bowsprit, though a few were picked

up floating around. At about 8 o'clock one of the metallic boats came up with about twenty-three persons, including the first and third officers; afterwards three or four men were picked up floating on a piece of the broken boat. The second officer was taken up, having been swimming, with nothing to float him, for six hours. The second and third officers were severely burt, one male passenger was burnt frightfully, and some other male passengers slightly. There were but six women saved, three

of whom were burnt, one in a shocking manner. Capt. Renaud acted with the utmost kindness. He gave clothes, as far as he could furnish them, to the suffering passengers, and acted as nurse, doctor and surgeon to the burnt people, dressing the wounds of the females with a delicacy and tenderness that evinced a benevolent and amiable disposi-

tion. I did not see an officer of the ship during the fire, and am certain there was not one of them or the crew on the poop, except a man at the wheel for a short time. I understand that when the captain heard of the fire, he rushed on deck without a cap, and when he saw the flames, exclaimed, "We are all lost." He tried to get out a boat, which, when let down, was swamped, and he, whether accidently or not I do not know, fell into the sea, and was soon left far behind. The fourth officer was in this boat. He cut her loose from the davits; she was curried under the screw and smashed, and sev-

eral in her drowned. Three or four men escaped on a fragment of the wrecked steamer, and were picked up by the Maurice, as before stated. About the same time one metalic life boat was let down from the port bow and swamped, but afterwards got clear with about 33 persons in her, including the first and third offi-cers and seven women. The men in the boat capsised her two or three times in trying to clear her of water. Ten persons were thus drowned, including some women. They afterwards bailed her out with life preservers cut in two, and pulled for the Maurice, having picked up two or three passengers before reaching the barque. Altogether there were 67 souls taken into the Maurice during the night."

Additional Details.

New York, Sept. 29 .- The steamer Prince Albert, from Liverpool, has arrived. The list of saved passengers from the steamer Austria is correct with the addition of S. Peterson and F. Thompson.

Several passengers by the Prince Albert, including Mr. Rosen, of Richmond, and Mr. Berry, of Hackensack, N. J., give statements of the disaster on board the Austria, differing, though not substan-

tiall, from the previous account. Mr. Rosen says his father was in the boat when it was cut from the davits, but fell out afterwards and supported himself with an oar. After the boat righted his father caught hold of the stern, but became exhausted, fell over and was drowned. The son wished to jump over to save his father, but was

prevented by those in the boat. Mr. Peterson, a Swede, says the captain was the first to jump overboard. No engineer or officer was to be found, and, consequently all discipline was at an

EXECUTION OF AN EX-MINISTER-AFFECTING SCENE AT THE GALLOWS. - It has been briefly stated that Preston S. Turley, formerly a minister of the Gospel, was executed at Charleston, Kanawha county Va., on the 17th instant, for the murder of his wife. There were about 5,000 persons present at the execution. The Star gives the following account of the

The prisoner was very strenuous in the wish that his aged father and mother, and his own three little girls who had come to town the evening before, should go to the gallows and witness his execution, although it was their intention to return early in the morning. This was so far overruled by friends, that his two oldest girls, who were old enough to have the scene impressed upon them through life, remained at Mr. Kelley's. Having bid his fellow prisoners farewell, precisely at 10 o'clock, he was led out of his cell, when he kissed his children, and took an affectionate farewell of them, exclaiming, "it is hard to bear, that I cannot have my last wish gratified," alluding to his wish to have his children

go to the gallows. At five minutes past ten he entered the omnibus, surrounded by a volunteer guard, Charleston being without any regularly organized military company. The prisoner, in passing from the jail to the Ferry, bowed to many of his former friends, and appeared to be the calmest individual in the company.

At 35 minutes past 10, the prisoner ascended the gallows with a firm step, and took his seat, accompanied by the sheriff and the clergy. He addressed the crowd in a short speech, in which he charged his misfortunes to the use of liquor, and said many who were there present had heard him preach, and he hoped they would take heed to this, his last sermon. He said he freely forgave all who had offended him, and he hoped the same clemency would be extended to him. He said he had made a confession, in which he had told all of his sins he could recollect; some he could not recollect, as so many had been committed under the influence of liquor. We do not pretend to give his precise words, but only a brief synopsis. He spoke about three fourths of an hour.

After speaking, he requested that " Jerusalem my happy home," might be sung; he said that many present had sung it with him on more happy occasions. He started the tune himself. While singing, he called his aged father on the platform, threw himself upon his neck, interrupted his singing only long enough to say "Farewell," and then continued to take the lead. His mother, with his little daughter came forward at his request, and he shook hands with her, and he took his little one in his arms, kissed it, and all without seeming to be interrupted .-So, also, with a brother. They all left the ground before he fell. He also, while singing, shook hands with some twenty others. Among them, two of the brothers of his murdered wife. He had a smile on his face most of the time. There were but few dry

eyes on the ground during this scene. When they ceased singing, he turned about and said "Sheriff I am ready to die." He then took his station upon the platform, and when the fatal rope was fixed about his neck, the fortitude of his spirit did not seem to falter, although his body quailed. A slight shudder ran through his frame. He continued to make appeals to the Almighty, in a fervent and excited manner. Just as the Sheriff descended the steps, he exclaimed, "Cut the rope quick, so that I may go to Jesus." He then said "Lord Jesus receive my spirit!" and repeated it as far as "Lord Je-" when precisely at 12 o'clock Sheriff Slack touched the spring, he dropped, and the spirit of Preston S. Turley passed to the tribunal of an offended but forgiving Deity. He died with scarcely a

The body was allowed to hang forty minutes when it was taken down, put in a neat coffin, and conveyed to his father's residence. He was buried on Saturday. We understand there were about 300 persons present at the funeral, and that it was a very affecting scene. Turley was 36 years of age.

For the Standard. MESSRS. EDITORS: I desire through your columns to present to the consideration of the members elected to the popular branch of the next Legislature of the State, the claims, for the honorable post of Speaker, of Thomas Settle, Esq., of Rockingham county.

I am aware that many members elect are wel qualified for this office; and, in alluding to the merits of Mr. Settle, I do not mean in the least to disparage those of any others.

I do not know that Mr. Settle's friends have ever alluded to the matter in his presence, and I am sure that he will not be looking for this communication. His name, however, has been freely used among many friends in connection with the post of Speaker, and I have yet to hear the remotest intimation of an opinion of the least unfitness, in any respect, on the part of this rising champion of Democracy. It is well known that he presided part of the time over the deliberations of the last House of Commons with great acceptance, and in fact his qualificatious for this distinguished position are marked and peculiar. Dignified, courteous and manly in his manners, patient, laborious and impartial, well versed by experience and careful study in parliamentary rules, apt, quick, inflexibly honest but of untiring good nature, Mr. Settle could not fail to make a useful and popular presiding officer in any deliberative Assembly. He has done good service in the cause of Democracy, and while he has been modest and backward in preferring his own claims, he has many warm friends who would rejoice at his elevation for the sake of the State, as well as on his own account.

with All recomplement by Stanfill brough

A MEMBER.

RICHMOND HILLL, Sept. 21st, 1858. To the Editors of the Standard:

James R. Dodge, Clerk of the Supreme Court of North-Carolina at Morganton, requests the Editors of the Standard to inform their readers, some of whom may be otherwise misled by a communication of C. & M. in E. of Watauga county—that the case of Dugger v. Dunn, Bard & Co. was decided in the Supreme Court at Morganton—that the reason no order was issued from that Court for the collection of the costs of the Court below, was, that money supposed sufficient to pay all the costs was deposited in my office by the plaintiff; and upon the final disposition of the case, after retaining the costs of the Supreme Court, the whole of the balance of the money deposited was paid over to W. W. Avery, Esq., plaintiff's Attorney, his receipt specifying that he will pay the costs in the Court below. All of which has been repeatedly explained to the parties, and I believe to the Clerk and Master. I have repeatedly shown applicants Mr. Avery's receipt, which is on my Docket, and E. J. Erwin, Esq., will exhibit it for me.

I have no doubt Mr. Avery has omitted to attend to it from forgetfulness, and will put it right at once. Yours truly,

JAS. R. DODGE, CI'k. S. C., M.

It is not by books alone, or chiefly, that one be-comes in all points a man. Study, to do faithfully every duty that comes in your way. Stand to your post; silently devour the chargrins of life; love justice; control self; swerve not from the truth or right; be a man of rectitude, decision, concientiousness; one that fears and obeys God, and exercises benevolence to all; and in all this you shall posses true manliness.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Cotton advanced-Breadstuff's heavy-The Cable being hauled on shore, &c.

HALIFAX, Sept. 27 .- The steamship Prince Albert, of the Galway line, has arrived. She left Galway at midnight on the 14th inst. On 17th September the Prince Albert broke two of the flanges of her propeller and had to make the rest of her voyage by help of canvass. This she did very successfully. She brings three days later news than the Niagara.

COMMERCIAL.-Liverpool cotton sales during two days previous to sailing amounted to 30,000 bales. The Arabia's arrival with news from America at Liverpool caused an advance of & in the cotton market. Breadstuffs and provisions were steady. The weather was favorable for the crops. Flour firm for choice qualities, but inferior grades were dull .iet and nominally unchanged. Yellov corn 344s. Rice firm. Consols at 978, on account,

GENERAL NEWS .- The non-working of the telegraph cable has caused the company to ship it ashore on the coast of Ireland in order to find out the flaw. The cable would probably be all shipped by the 16th of September. Shares were steady at £500.

The French and English treaties with China had been received in England. It was rumored that Canada would be visited, next summer, by some prominent members of the Royal Family, if not by the Queen and her consort. The Neapolitan Government had received notice

that a quantity of fulminating grenades, in the form of fruit, had been sent to Malta, to be introduced into the Neapolitan States.

France and England have notified Naples of the exact conditions on which they would renew diplomatic relations. France proposes to maintain a stronger naval force in the China seas than ever. A division of gunboats will remain permanently, and a body of marine infantry will be left there until the conditions of the treaty have been performed.

The details of India news are unimportant. The Lyons silk market continued to advance ow-

ing the arrival of American orders. The object of the late conspiracy at Constantinople was to get rid of the present Sultan, and replace him by his brother Abdulagiz. The conspiracy had gone so far that a leading ambassador in Constantihople thought proper to inform certain leaders that if Abdu agiz came to the throne by violent means he would not be recognized by other European powers. It is said that Turkey and Persia have been on

Further by the City of Washington.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 .- The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool, with dates to the 15th

There is nothing further relative to the cable. The secretary of the company is about to reply to Mr. Whitehouse's letter. The shares are firm at The Morning Post says that the policy of the Uni-

ted States towards Mexico is believed to be against present interference, so the latter may fall an easy prey when debilitated by anarchy. The Times is apprehensive that the ten millions of

Mexican indebtedness to European creditors is in serious jeopardy. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15 .- The sales of cotton the last three days amount to 42,000 bales, of which specu-

lators took 8,000 bales and exporters 6,000 bales. The market closed with an advancing tendency. The flour market is firm. There has been no change since the departure of the Niagara. Wheat is dull; sales of Southern red at 6s 3da6s 5d, white 7sa7s 4d. Corn is firm, with a large speculative enquiry, at 35s for white and 34s for yellow. Groceries are firm. Rosin is steady at 4sa4s3d. Spirits of Turpentine 39s. Provisions are quiet. Consols for money 971a973, and for account 973a971. At Manchester prices are slightly higher, and

was favorable.

Later by the Arabia. SANDY HOOK, Sept. 29. - The steamship Arabia. from Liverpool, with dates to the 18th has arrived. The Alps, the Ariel and the Canada had arrived

holders demand a further advance. The weather

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased £600,000. Consols were 971a971.

The cable accounts from Valentia are discouraging, and shares have declined to £326. The magazine of the steamer Hammonia exploded soon after leaving Hamburg, when she put back .-Five of her passengers were injured by the explo-

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18 .- The sales of cotton for the week amount to 82,000 bales, of which speculators took 17,000 bales and exporters 9,000 bales. The market closed firm and steady. The brokers say there has been an advance on the week of one eighth pence. Richardson & Spence say the advance is one eighth to one quarter pence, but the latter is scarcely maintained. Sales of Orleans fair at 74d, middling 7 5 16d, Uplands fair 71d, middling 7 3 16d. Flour is dull and nominally unchanged. Bigland says flour has declined 6d.—Wheat has a declining tendeney; sales of red Western at 5s 4d to 6s 5d .-Bigland says wheat has declined 1s during the week. Corn is dull. Beef has declined 21 to 5s. Pork is slightly lower, with a good demand.

DIED,

At his residence in Caswell county, on Saturday morning the 11th ult., Rev. John H. Pickard, in the seventy-sixth

year of his age.

Mr. Pickard came to this county in the year 1816, and commenced preaching at Bethesda church as a licentiate. In November, 1817, he was ordained to the full work of the gospel ministry by the Presbytery of Orange. He continued his labors at Bethesda for upwards of thirty years. As the infirmities of age came upon him, especially in the partial loss of his sight, he ceased to labor regularly at that church, but frequently preached there and at destitute places in the surrounding country. He was an earnest preacher of the gospel, and a man noted for his piety. He was looked upon by all denominations throughout this whole region of country as a standard for humble and persevering devotion to the service of his Master. Even the world itself bore witness that he was a man of God.

LOOK BEFORE YOU BUY,

Be Sure you find the Right Place.

(One door above R. Smith's Corner.) NO BABY RATTLES, nor Telegraph Dispatch from the Queen—but a large and well selected Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., of the newest and best styles, and at prices to compete with any house in the market, (the President's not excepted.) Call and examine—the Goods will speak for them-

H. L. EVANS. Raleigh, Sept. 28, 1858.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

H. L. EVANS.

LARGE VARIETY of the latest importations

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!! A GREAT VARIETY of qualities and prices: Ingrain, Brussels, Two-ply-all Wool-Wool and Cotton, and Hemp-at very low prices.

H. L. EVANS. September 28, 1858. NORTH-CAROLINA CASIMERES.

VERY GRADE, COLOR AND PRICE-call and pat-H. L. EVANS.

September 28, 1858. BOOTS AND SHOES,

OF EVERY KIND—some Extra heavy for Servants Call before you buy. September 28, 1858.

Spirit of the Age and Advocate copy.

SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS-Just received.

(Warranted by the Shakers not to shrink.)

At W. H. WILLIAMS & CO.'S.

Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1858.

SHAKER FLANNEL DRAWERS-Just received, At WILLIAMS & CO.'S.

HEAVY 18 THREAD SILK SHIRTS At WILLIAMS & CO.'S.

HEAVY LAMB'S WOOL AND MERINO WILLIAMS & CO.'S.

October 1, 1858. Register and Age copy three times. NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

McGEE & WILLIAMS,

TAKE PLEASURE in informing their customers and purchasers throughout the country, that they now have in store the LARGEST and MOST ATTRACTIVE Stock of Fall and Winter Goods they ever exhibited stock of Fall and Winter Goods they ever exhibited in this market, embracing all the newest and best styles of

DRESS GOODS Rich Fancy Silks and Paris Mousling-In Robes A'Les, Robes A'Quille and La Byaderes; Poult De Chevres, Imperial Foulards, Byadere V. La, e'as. Mohair Mixtures, DeRages and Poplins.

MOURNING GOODS. In Wrep Silks, Satin Faced Merinoes, and Worsted Fabrica. FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, And Real Laces of the Latest shape.

Pique' Setts, Marseilles Collars. HOOPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Hooped Skirts at all prices from 871/4 cents to the best Steel Spring Double Extensions for \$3. FALL AND WINTER WRAPPINGS.

In Cloaks, Ragians, Circles, Long and Round Cornered Gentlemen's Travelling Blankets and Shawls. A full line of Hosiery and Gloves. Hats and Caps in great variety.

A full assortment of Fine and Heavy Shoes.

A large supply of Heavy Goods for Servants, consisting of Kerseys, Blankets, Homespuns and Linseys. As we spared neither time nor labor in making our se-lections, and our purchases having been made upon the most favorable terms, all who wish to buy Goods at a moderate profit will find it greatly to their advantage to give our Stock a thorough examination before making their Fall and

Winter purchases. MeGEE & WILLIAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1858.

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE FAIR. BY AN ARRANGEMENT with the Railroad Compa-nies of the State, the Live Stock, Implements and other articles for exhibition at said Fair, will be transport-

ed to and from Raleigh free of charge.

Passengers will be charged full price in coming to the Fair, but will be furnished with return tickets, without Mr. JOHN R. HARRISON, Agent of the Society, will attend at the Raleigh Depot, and have all articles marked for the N. C. State Fair, taken thence to the show grounds

at the expense of the Society. WILSON W. WHITAKER, Sect'y.
79-14. September 27, 1858. THE HEIRS OF WILLIAM RHODES, who N. C., are notified that I have in hand a small sum belong-

ing to them; and upon application, and proving the relaim as Heirs, the fund will be paid. KENNETH HYMAN, Adm'r. of Wm. Rhode

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA-CHATHAM COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1858.—John W. Gunter vs. Robert E. Rives.— It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Robert E. Rives, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North-Carolina Standard, commanding the said defendant to make his personal appearance at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittshoro', on the second Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer, demor or replevy, or judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, R. C. Cotten, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at office in Pittsborough, the second Monday in August, A.

R. C. COTTEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA-MARTIN COUNTY.-In Equity.-A. H. Mitchell and others against Samuel Mitchell and William Mitchell.-Petition to

D., 1858.

sell land, filed Fall Term, 1858.

To Samuel Mitchell and William Mitchell: Sims:—You are hereby notified to attend at the next Term of this Court, to be held in Williamston, on the last Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition of petitioners in this cause, or the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment entered accordingly.

Witness, C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said

Court, at office, this the 27th day of September, A. D., 1858. C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E. [Pr. Adv. \$5,62] ...] 40-w6t.*

NEW WORK ON NORTH-CAROLINA, CHRONOLOGY OF NO TH-CAROLINA.

SHOWING when the most reportable events connected with her History took place, from the year 1589 to the By D. K. BENNETT.—Price \$1 00. For sale by
H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1858. THOS CALLAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C., PAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.,

ESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC, that he has just returned from the Northern Cities with a varied assortment of Ready Made Clothing, and also Gentlemen's furnishing Goods, all carefully selected by himself, and purchashed for Gush; which will enable him to sell on unusually favorable terms.

Having been, for a number of years, Foreman in the best establishment in Baltimore, and subsequently with Mr. Procter of this City, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with

able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with heir orders.

A trial is respectfully solicited.

Cutting and Repairing done with dispatch.

The latest styles of fashions always on hand. October 2, 1858.

FIFTH YEAR OF COSMOPOLITAN ART ANSOCIATION. HOSE WISHING TO SUBSCRIBE, or renew their subscriptions to the above Association, can do so by sending their subscriptions to Hamilton & Carter's Nur-

THOMAS CARTER, Hon. Sec. 88- 921-Raleigh, Sept. 11, 1858.

ing liquit by the barry.