## The Standard.

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THE GREAT OVERLAND MAIL-LETTER O. SENATOR GWIN TO THE PRESIDENT.

We give place to-day to an interesting and ab' letter from Mr. Senator Gwinn on the subject of the great overland mail and the necessity of protection that and other routes to the Pacific ocean. W have expressed our views in detail upon this impor tant matter, and have distinctly urged that the gov ernment should decide by its policy that they will not any more recognise Indian supremacy in the great interior. But we need not add nothing to the nervous and most admirable expose of Senator Owinn, whose letter will command a universal read-

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 12, 1858. To his Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States:

Sir: Immediately after your inauguration it be came my duty as a senator from California to call your attention to the condition of the overland communication between that State and her sister States. Separated by two long ranges of lofty mountains, and by vast plains roamed over only by hostile Indian tribes, no land mail or other regular communications existed. Congress, a few days previously, had authorized the establishment of a regular line of letter mail by four-horse stage coaches between San Francisco and the Mississippi river; thus placing it in the discretionary power of the Executive to inaugurate this important policy. After an elaborate examination of the subject, you informed me that you had resolved to meet the views of the people of California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, New Mexico, Western Texas, and Utah, and open regular mail-stage lines by all practicable routes across the plains and mountains, and, by thus affording an easy means of regular communication, extend the settlements from the Mississippi valley westward continuously to the Pacific ocean. The prime necessity was a certain, quick, punctual, and safe means of traveling from settlement to settlement. The execution of your resolve would accomplish that object, and thus largely aid in insuring an early settlement of the valleys and other fertile land scattered at no distant intervals between Cal fornia and the States bordering on the Mississippi

The plan recommended by the Postmaster General, and adopted by you as being on the whole preferable to any other, was to locate the great overland mail authorized by the act of the 3d of March, 1857, from San Francisco along such route to the Mississippi river as could be readily travelled by passengers and emigrants at all seasons of the year. That route you finally concluded, after careful examination of the surveys of the engineers, was the one which led southeast from San Francisco to the mouth of the Gila river, and thence along the 32nd parallel, by El Paso, to Fort Belknap, in Texas .-Then commenced the delicate duty of locating the remainder of the route to the Mississippi river .-Every town upon that river from St. Paul to New Or'eans desired to be the eastern terminus of so important a thoroughfare, and the difficulties were increased by the fact that any one of these points could be readily approached from Fort Belknap .-Your final decision was to extend the route to Fort Smith, on the Arkansas, and thence diverge to St. Louis and Memphis. At St. Louis the overland mail from California would connect with all mail and railroad lines of the western and northwestern, central and eastern States. At Memphis this great mail would connect not only with all the river routes, but also with the great railroad lines to New Orleans, to Mobile, to Savannah, to Charleston, to Norfolk, Richmond, and Washington city, and thus

all the States of the Union would be accommodated. The conveyance of the mail twice a week each way was intrusted to the leading expressmen of the country-Mr. John Butterfield and his associates, nearly all of whom had great experience. The contract was executed in the month of September after your inauguration. The contractors were allowed by law one year to locate the route and commence the enterprise. Precisely twelve months thereafter, to wit, on the 16th of September last-the stages started from San Francisco, St. Louis, and Memphis. The great experiment of running four-horse postcoaches between these points in twenty-five days, over a route 2,651 miles long, was commenced on the very day named in the contract, and has been successfully accomplished. The first stage-load of passengers ever driven between San Francisco and St. Louis made the journey in twenty-three days and four hours, thus exceeding not only your own hopes, but those of my most sanguine constituents. It is a great achievement, and fraught with the most important consequences. This will no doubt call to your memory the origin of mail communication, and regular travel by coaches over the mountains of your native State, first by pack mules and horses, then by stages, over the rough mountain routes, requiring a week from Philadelphia to Pitts burg; subsequently by turnpikes, and now by railroad in a few hours. The blue mountains, the sidling hill, the Allegbaney, the Chestnut and Laurel ridges, constituted more serious obstacles at that day than those that have heretofore separated California from the Mississippi river. Upon this auspicious commencement of an enterprise whose object is to connect the eastern settlements of California with those of the Mississippi valley, and thus render our diverse interests homegeneous, allow me to tender you my hearty congratulations. Permit me to thank you, in behalf of my constituents, for the courage with which you marched up to our wants and supplied them to the extent of your power .-The success already accommplished on this route, as well as on that from St. Joseph, via Salt Lake, to Placerville, San Antonio, via El Passo, to San Diego, soon to be followed by that from Indenpendence, via Albuquerque, to Stockton, indicates the certain triumph of your whole policy.

It is obvious now, as throughout our national career, that emigration and settlements will follow the stage coach. Where mail stages and travellers are regularly carried, there will the pioneer-settlers make their farms and secure their pre emptions .-From this time forth forever regular overland communications will exist between California and the Mississippi States. Neither hostile Indians nor subsequent government neglect can undo what has been so wisely accomplished. The path is revealed to the settler, and every fertile spot along these long lines, enterprising citizens will immediately occupy, to furnish the requisite supplies for horses and travellers. Shall these fearless pioneers be protected from the Indians? or shall they be left exposed to the tomahawk and scalping knife, as was so often the case in the earlier history of our country, when the government was destitute of troops and money?

You have now some 18,000 troops under your command. Shall a sufficient number be detailed to insure safety and confidence to the traveller on these routes? If so, then the early extension of our western settlements to the Pacific, the development of California, of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, of | gregate of \$180,050. Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Oregon, and Washington, so long closed by serious obstacles and by the domination of savage tribes, will be assured. As an illustration of the effect on all the routes, a line of temporary posts from Fort Smith, via Fort Belknap and El Paso, to the mouth of the Gila river, thus excluding all hostile Indians, would double the value of the lands, the population, and travel on all that route; and, whilst occasioning no additional expense, would guard against future Indian hostilities. It would arrest the incursions of the Camanches into Texas and Mexico, as well as those of the Apaches into Arizona and Mexico, and lead to the rapid derelopment of the mineral and agricultural resources of these great regions.

It is believed that three thousand troops, one-sixth of our army, will protect the entire settlements for more than fifteen hundred miles from Fort Smith to Fort Yuma, save hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of lives, and prevent devastating and expensive Indian wars. As the army is now chiefly maintained for the defence of our frontier and territories occupied by Indian tribes, my constituents wish it so disposed as to relieve border settlements and new Territories from the presence of danger.

When the Indians are thus forbidden to cross into Texas, and that State, relieved of their presence, is settled up to its frontiers, two-thirds of these troops can be detailed to other points of danger, and the same policy will accomplish similar results gradually on all the routes. In this way, and in this way only, Indian hostilities will soon cease throughout our whole country, by extending our settlements westward across the continent. The Union itself, so dear

to every patriotic American, will be strengthened and perpetuated by encouraging these continuous settlements and the intermingling of interests from

the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific. This great policy, fraught with such incalculable advantages to our whole country, having been commenced by you, may I not urge you to consummate its certain and speedy success by the establishment of military posts to protect all of these routes, together with the mails and passengers, from Indian depredations and massacres? This was the policy of your first great predecessor, Washington; when succeeding Jay's treaty, he established military posts for the protection of our western settlements from hostile Indians, and under the lead of the patriot of your own great State, Gen. Anthony Wayne, drove back the savages from the fertile valleys of the Ohio and carried our pssts to the borders of our northwestern Lakes and the Mississippi. What Washington then did for the great valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi you can now accomplish by similar means for the great country between the Mississippi and Pacific ocean.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. M. GWIN. A REMINISCENCE.—The editor of the Savannah News, noticing the confession of Strong, a lunatic recently arrested in Washington, that he at one time ntended to kill the President, relates the attempt to assassinate Gen. Jackson. The writer was recent, and says:

The above calls to our mind a thrilling scene which we witnessed on the eastern portico of the capitol in the winter of 1834, when an attempt was made by an insane man, by the name of Lawrence, to assassinate General Jackson. It was on the occasion of the funeral of Hon. Warren R. Davis, of South-Carolina. The funeral procession, in which were the President and heads of departments, foreign minis ters, Senators and Representatives, was passing from the Hall of Representatives to the eastern portico .-Gen. Jackson, leaning on the arm of Hon. Levi Woodbury, then Secretary of State, was near the head of the procession, immediately in the rear of the mourners, among whom were several ladies of Mr. Davis' family. When the mourners had reached the portico, and just as the President passed out of the green door leading to it, Lawrence stepped from behind one of the columns of the portico, where he had concealed himself, and instantly, without a word, presented a large horse pistol within three feet of the President's breast, and exploded the cap. Quick as thought, Gen. Jackson raised his hickory cane and aimed a blow at the assassin's head, but, raissing him, Lawrence snapped the second pistol before he was seized and borne down to the ground by those near him. Gen. Jackson, without retreating an inch, had raised his cane for a second blow, when it was seized by those immediately round him, who, protecting him from further assault with their persons, urged him to retire into the rotunda, which he vehemently refused to do. On being informed that it was probably a conspiracy, and that there might be more than one assassin, he still refused to be led from the portico, and expressed his determination to maintain his position where he stood.

The scene presented was most exciting. Ladies fainting and screaming-the crowd, composed of the distinguished men of the country, hurriedly gathering around the President, surprise depicted in every countenance-the rush of the would be assassin, and the exertions of those who had taken him in custody to prevent him from being torn to pieces by the excited multitude-the babel of voices-altogether a most novel and impressive spectacle. The sergeantat arms having removed the prisoner, order was soon restored, and the funeral obsequies were concluded.

On investigation it was found that Lawrence was an insane man, who had been seen lurking about the capitol for several days. According to his own story, he was laboring under the strange hallucination that he was the rightful heir to the crown of Great Britain, and that his object in killing Gen. Jackson was that he might obtain command of the United States army and navy, with which he intended to enforce his right to the British throne. It is singular that Lawrence, like Strong, was a carpenter by trade.

The pistols used on the occasion were large horse pistols, which were found to be heavily loaded. The weather at the time was foggy and damp, and the pistols having been loaded for several days and kept in his carpenter's chest, while he was awaiting a favorable opportunity for the accomplishment of his purpose, the powder in the tubes had absorbed sufficient moisture to prevent ignition from the caps .-To that circumstance alone, under Providence, the country owed the preservation of the life of President Jackson.

A very disgraceful affair grew out of the event which we have just described, implicating a distinguished Senator of that day, who was, however, honorably acquitted by the Senate committee, appointed at his instance to investigate the charges against

The Stockholders in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, who met yesterday forenoon in the Court House, adjourned until 21 o, clock. The report of the President and Directors was refer red to a Committee, who reported, concurring in some of the suggestions and dissenting from others. Some of the recommendations in the President's report were adopted and some were not. In the rogress of the meeting, some pretty sharp discussion arose, in the progress of which Mr. Guion, the President, took occasion to reflect rather more severely upon the town of Wilmington than suited our notions.

All the old officers of the company were re-elected with the exception of T. T. Slade, Esq., a director from Lincoln County, who, we believe, desired to be excused. David S. Cowan, Esq., of Wilmington, and Varory McBee, of Lincolnton, were elected new members of the board. The ways and means to raise the requisite amount of money to finish and equip the first 25 miles, is the immediate matter now

From the report of the Chief Engineer, we learn that of the division from Lumberton to the Cape Fear River the greater portion of the grading has been contracted for, generally to be completed by the first January 1859, though few contracts can be completed by that time.

About one half of the grading from Lumberton to the Pee Dee has been placed under contract to be finished at the same time with the contracts on the first division, or that between Lumberton and the Cape Fear River. No means have yet been provided for the construction of either the bridges or trestlework, with some trifling exceptions. If the means are provided, there is no reason why track-laying may not be commenced on the 1st of April next, and continued uninterruptedly to Rockingham. On the western divisior -: hat is west of Char-

lotte, about two-fifths of the grading has been contracted for, and several important bridges have also been placed under contract. The value of the work done on the Eastern division amounts to \$91,894; on the Western division to \$88,156, making an ag-

We learn that a committee was appointed to prepare the proceedings for publication in pamphlet form, and also to arrange a report for the papers .-We have not heard from it .- Wil. Journal.

THE STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.—We find some mistakes in our report yesterday of the proceedings of the Stockholders, in the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co.

All the members of the old Board of Directors were re-elected. The only change in the officers, consists in the election of two officers instead of one David S. Cowan Esq., being elected Secretary and Treasurer for the Eastern division, from Wilmington to Charlotte, and Vardry McBee Esq., Secretary and Treasurer for the Western division, from Char-

lotte to Lincolnton. All the recommendations contained in the report of the President and Directors, were concurred in by the committee and the meeting. Certain resolutions introduced, proposing a particular plan for carrying into effect these recommendations were not adopted, and this led us to the conclusion that the recommendations were not concurred in. Other plans are in progress by which it is hoped to effect the desired ends .- Wil. Journal.

One reason why the world is not reformed is because every man is bent on reforming others, and never thinks of reforming himself.

Leave your grievances, as Napoleon did his letters unopened for three weeks, and it is astonishing how few of them at that time will require answering.

From the Wilson Ledger. THE KAHUKEE ASSOCIATION.

MR. LEDGER: Having just returned from the Association of the "Old School Baptist's," just held at Lawrence's meeting house, in Edgecombe County, I drop you a line. I need not say that the occasion was one of interest, and I trust of good to all present. I was present on Saturday and Sunday only. The Exercises, however, commenced on Friday and were to close on the Monday following .-We observed in attendance Rev. Mr. Purrington of Washington City, a native of Maine, and we are free to say, one of the most remarkable men we ever heard in the pulpit. His whole soul is in his business, and judging from two of his sermons which we heard, one on Saturday and one on Sunday, religious truths must have been his earnest and untiring research and love for many years, and that with the humble docile spirit of a truly converted man. We were informed that he is naturally one of the most diffident of men, but this only shows that when a man has a genuine call from Heaven to preach the Gospel, the voice of God speaking within must be heard in the face of what seem to man insuperable obstacles, whether they consist of a stammering tongue, and deficient early education, or poverty and from persecution omitted one's household .-Truly, as one of his brother ministers remarked afterwards, he "could say more in one hour than other men in three"-literally so in words and incomparably so in matter. He has a like celebrated brother in Georgia, who is also a minister. He preached Rocky Mount last year's Association. We also saw present the following ministers, namely: Mr Stadler of Caswell, Mr. Hart of Granville, Mr. Moore of Martin, who preached the introductory sermon, and that in a plain and most able manner. Also, Messrs. Hassell, Whitaker, Purvies, Perry and Cox from the same County. This we thought was quite a strong delegation for Martin. There were also, Mr. Davis of Onslow, Mr. Ward from Tennessee, Mr. Canady of Johnston, Mr. Daniel and Mr. Bell from Edgecombe, and Mr. Ross and Mr. House from The preaching was out doors, in the manner of

old times, when philosophers preferred as a temple for their instruction the green carpet of nature's manufacture and the canopy of Heaven to any marble floors and gilded domes, which man can invent. The number of persons present was immense, consisting of several thousands, with any quantity of horses and carriages, dust and sunshine, muddy water and luxuriant dinners and hospitable people, whose invitations were free as air and honest like the hearts of al! Edgecombe farmers. I am happy to say that I have seldom seen a more sedate crowd. Among others I had the pleasure of seeing our quoudam Senator but present Judge, Mr. Biggs, from Hamilton, Martin County, and also the honor of an introduction to him at the residence of Mr. Turner Bass-and Mr. Ledger, I actually slept with him! You know what a little man I am and what a big man Judge Biggs is. Well, sir, I am a Bigger man already than I was before-personally, (toward him) physically, and I trust mentally-at least to a slight premonitory degree of germination. There is not a sounder, safer man in the State than the Judge. While he was in Congress you will remember there were certain young Americas of N. C., prophetic ravens -such as mistake thunder for lightning and vociferous verbiage for statesmen's deeds, who creaked about the silence of the Honorable member, and hence inferred his inability, but it requires no great penetration to discover in a hour's conversation with him, a mind and a heart-comprehensive and practical-patriotic and pious, such we are sorry to say as are seldom found among our public officers. An Athenian who lacked eloquence, but was a brave and capable man, once listened to his rival's cloquent speech, and then said. "Men of Athens-all that he said, I will do." Such an Athenian, we imagine, is Judge Biggs. He is a through-going Old School Baptist and evidently a sincere Christian. Would that our Governments, national and State, could be made up of such men in their integrity could profligacy find a check, and the gravitation of our nation to ruin a counterpoising weight. Judge Biggs is a self-made man, excepting a primary education received at Hamilton, another bright example of the truth, that all education is self-education, while schools, teachers and books are only helps.

But I am over extending my remarks. In my conclusion, I would say, that if our country possesses a Denomination of time honored conservative principles-politically and religious-it is the Old School Baptists, or the "Shells," as they are called, of the Kahukee Association. This Association is the second oldest body in the United States, and hence its very age inspires us with reverence. honor them as a stable, debt paying, judicious old fashioned society-a noble, plain, honest, economical relic of Revolutionary times-a people who believe in Education notwithstanding reports to the contrary, but an education of body as well as of mind-an ecucation which shall learn a child the spelling book as well as the ancient language, and the spinning wheel as well as the piano-an education which shall instil into the child's mind the elements of present and future success and show their practicability, necessity and importance in the habits of work and self-reliance, adopted by the child in school and out of it, whether it be the Common School or the College. And then, as well as they love their Church and its doctrines, they have no faith in Sectarian Schools, hence they have none of their own, supported by regular and irregular drumming agents-private and public. The religious connection existing between a favorite tenet of the church and the multiplication table, they never could perceive and have not consequently used such motives in establishing a School. We confess we like this doctrine much. If Education has not inherent virtues enough as motives to approbation and support, then let it perish. We have always understood its voice as crying to all, attractive and amiable, and yet affronted with unnatural and unnecessary stimuli. --- True Education fosters no prejudices-no dogmatisms-no tyranny-no narrow, but all enlarged views of thinking, and is anything else than the Pharisee, with a "stand by-I am holier than thou" in his mouth. But I intrude on your columns. I would say much more. Of one thing I feel certain, that this denomination, like all others, is belied. Of course they are not infallible, and there may be among them few, who are like the Quixotic old man, who would not look at the new moon out of respect to that ancient luminary, the old moon, yet as a class, they are progressive, but cautious, and adopt their opinions as they do their dress, from home-made looms, an independent Americanism, as rare as it is noble. This revolutionary simplicity and nationalism we like. Let your people study the times of our Fathers, and return to their habits-even to dress would we imitate them and adopt the style of Mr. and Mrs. George Washington, of long ago, rather than ape a French debauchee and hybridized dandy. But I am done. Please insert, if you think proper, and

Yours, &c.,

CHARITY. THE COTTON CROP.—The beautiful weather in September (which month has been freer from storms of wind and rain than any similar period at the South for man; years) has not only matured the crop rapidly but has enabled the planters to make rapid progress in picking; The rust has injured the growth in many districts, and the overflow propably wiped out 200,000 bales, but the remaining yield is now almost independent of the question of frost, and is set down, generally, at about 3,300,000 bales. The picking is several weeks (some say one month) earlier than usual, and this will bring an increased quantity into market at an early date. If any of our readers have not calculated for themselves the value of this crop, a few figures in that connection will both iuterest and surprise them. Is we take 3,300,000 bales as the probable crop, and 550 lbs. as the average to the bale, and (considering that the quantity is said to be better than usual) if we assume 121 cents as the average price, we shall have as the total value of the new crop, in round numbers, two hundred and twenty-seven millions dollars! This to all in tents and purposes, over and above the consumption of the cotton growing States, and is only that which they have to sell or to exchange for other produce and manafactures. If the price named be reckoned too much, we shall find that even at ten cents per pound the total value would be \$181,500,000, and this in an aritcle which will be certainly wanted, and which commands a ready sale in nearly all the principal markets of the world .- N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Oct 12th.

believe me.

THE ELECTIONS.

We have encountered heavy reverses in Pennsylvania, which would discourage any but the democratic party. Excuses are not remedies, and we shall not, therefore, invoke them. We have been sadly beaten by extended defection in our own ranks-beaten, we regret to say, precisely at the time that the evil policy of the opposition was most deeply felt all over the country. Our friends have struggled with intestine difficulties and with the open enemy, who were encouraged to renewed efforts in consequence of the quarrels in our own party. It is undoubtedly true, too, that the question of a revision of the tariff on the basis of direct protection to special interests had much to do in procuring votes for the opposition. They professed to be the peculiar friends of protection, and to have it in their power, if elected, to aid the people of Pennsylvania. We shall be able hereafter to test the soundness of the judgment that would thus strike down the men of Pennsylvania who can best subserve the true interests of that State, in order to give place to a handful of political speculators who really have no power to benefit honest industry. It is not our purpose to comment upon the re-

turns reported to us of the elections. We have carefully compiled and arranged them so that the reader may have all the information which has reached the Union office. Our duty does not end with recording these defeats of the democracy. The causes which have led to them must be the subject of thought and discussion, as furnishing lessons of experience for our future guidance. With the open enemy of our principles we have no terms of compromise or conciliation. In the hour of their temporary triumph we bid defiance to their organization and spurn their treasonable doctrines. We have met and conquered them in the past, and will do it again in the future. Black republicanism has no firm hold upon the honest masses of our countrymen. When fully aroused and warned of the dangers which flow from the triumphs of these sectional enemies of the constitution and the Union, the voice of a patriotic people will soon consign them to merited defeat. If at this time they had been thrown upon their own unaided resources, their present victory would have been a hopeless and disastrous overthrow. With them we shall have a future reckoning, of which they may have a foretaste by recurring to the past triumphs and victories of the democracy which have heretofore suffered similar defeats to the present. Unlike all other political organizations in this country, the democratic party survives disasters and gathers new power and strength from each recurrence of them. Our principles have an abiding place in the hearts and affections of the American people, and we cling to them with a deeper feeling and a stronger faith in the hour of danger and disaster than in the day of victory. The triumphant republican-the exultant know-nothingthe traitorous democrat-none of them, nor all of them combined, feel half so proud and defiant in their victory as the true and noble democrat who retires from the lost battle with a consciousness of the honesty of his motives, the purity of his principles,

and the ultimate invincibility of his party. With those democrats who have leagued with the enemy and given them the victory, we can have no faith or alliance. In looking over the field, Douglas and his Forneys may find cause for rejoicing and selflaudations. They may glory alike in their own shame and the defeat of the poble old party which they have betrayed and abandoned. It is their work, and they may claim from their new allies full compensation for the service they have rendered They and the black republicans have been faithful coworkers-beginning with Judge Douglas's attack on President Buchanan's administration at the commencement of the last session of Congress, and ending in their present joint and inglorious victory. They have fought well and successfully together. Let them together rejoice, and in common prepare for the final doom that awaits alike the original enemies and the recent deserters of the democratic

We have no fears of the masses. They may for a time be deceived and deluded by those in whom they have been accustomed to confide. It is not strange that men like Judge Douglas, who had been trusted and honored by the democracy of the whole Union, should be able to lead astray many good and true men; but it would be strange indeed if he could induce them to remain with him in the embraces of black republicanism. Douglas and such instruments as Forney may, and no doubt will take permanent quarters in the ranks of the opposition, but they will find themselves left without a democratic sympathizer to participate in their shame and dishonor. The democratic party must submit to these periodical purgations. It purifies the orgaization by striking from the rolls men who in the past were unworthy of our confidence, and in the future will be incapable of doing us an injury Encouraged by the noble efforts of our friends in every quarter, and strengthened in our Democratic faith, we look hopefully to the future, not doubting that it has in store for us other and more glorious triumphs than even those bright victories in the past, which have rendered our principals immortal and our organization invincible. - Washington Union.

ATLANTIC AND N. C. RAILRGAD MACHINE SHOPS .-We do not know where an hour could be passed more pleasantly and profitably than at this establishment, by those who feel at all interested in mechanics. The Machinery is now nearly or quite all up and running, and it is astonishing to one not familiar with such tools to see with what exactness they do the most difficult work.

The Stationary Engine, is a beautiful specimen of the handiwork and ingenuity of man, and being highly finished and most substantially constructed it works with the regularity of a "patent lever," and with but little more noise. The Steam Pump, which is disconnected entirely from the Engine, but which is run with the exhaust steam, is intended not only to pump all the water used on the Depot ground but also to saw all the wood for the locomotives of the Newbern station. It moves like a charm, will do the work of a dozen hands at least, notwithstand ing it cost, we learn only \$250.

The shops, although not over extensive, are splendidly arranged and sufficiently roomy to carry on, to advantage, all the repairs of the Company .--They are entirely fire proof and constructed from a plan that can be enlarged without interferring with the original buildings, if it should ever be required by the business of the Road.

Mr. Hudson has charge of these shops, and we had the pleasure, on Tuesday, of examing the first job turned out since his appointment, and if anything was wanting before, this would give the new management a substantial endorsement for practical talent, and through m chanical capacity. We allude to the locomotive, "Charles F. Fisher," which after three or four years rough and tumble servicee with construction freight and passenger trains, has beeen so thoroughly overhauled, altered and improved that it has come out of the shops looking better and working better than it did, three years ago when it came from the hands of the builder. The locomotive is handsomely ornamented, and is painted by our townsman, Mr. Wm. Hav, in a manner that would do credit to the skill and taste of any artist. Some of his work on the tender is really beautiful, and we would advise any of our citizens that desire to see a comparison of Newbern work with that of yankee land, to examine it for themselves, and if they do not agree with ns they can get a "beaver" out of our box without charge. The "Fisher" is now the crack engine on the road, and is certainly one of the handsomest, as well as the best constructed .- Newbern Daily Progress.

RAILROAD TAX.—The State of Virginia reserves to herself the right to tax the Railroads of the Commonwealth, one mill per mile on every passenger carried over her roads. In acordance with this provision we learn that the amount paid by the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, into the Treasury of the State, on account of passengers transported over the road during the six months, ending the 30th of September, was \$4,070 86.

SEVERE COURTING. - Last Saturday night a week, a spruce young fellow from some where about Quincy, Pa., went to Port Providence to pay his devoirs to his dulcines. It appears in their long and tedious courting they fell asleep. The mahogany table, on which the candle was left burning, took fire, and was considerably injured before they awoke .-Young folks, take advice, and do not prolong your sitting to an unreasonable hour. Let your courtships be short and sweet.

OPENING OF THE TEHAUNTEHEC ROUTE. - The steamship Quaker City Captain Shufeldt, left New York on Saturday for New Orleans, from whence she will hearafter run regularly, making semi-monthly trips to Minatitlan, with the California mail. Thus we have evidnee that the important enterprise of opening a new highway between the two oceans is ap-

proaching a completion. The are now employed on the road between Suchil and Ventosa about 400 men; and 30 first class coaches are already on the ground or en route, to be employed in carrying passengers to the opposite ocean. There are also three steamers which will be available for navigating the Coatzacoalcos river between Minatitlan and Suchil, a distance of 70 miles. Still, before all the contemplated improvements shall have been made, a large expenditure will be necessary .-This will be especially true so far as relates to the proposed railroad, 100 miles in length, designed to supersede the carraige road the estimated cost of this structure being \$500,000.

It is anticipated that passengers will go from New York to New Orleans in four days; from the latter port to Suchil, the head of navigation, in an equal length of time; while two days will be required for the cariage road. On reaching the Pacific terminus, the steamer Oregon will be in readiness to go up the coast, occupying ten days in the passage to San Francisco. The time occupied between New Orleans and San Francisco, it is said, will not exceed fifteen or sixteen days at farthest.

This route is opened by the Lousiana Tehauntepec Company, of which Emile Sere of New Orleans is President, and Mr. Slidel Chief Engineer. Every additional facility which is afforded for rapid communication between remote parts of the country contributes to the prosperity of the whole, and is a fit subject for congratulation.

VIRGINIA RACES TO COME OFF, &c .- On the 19th of October the Fair meeting commences at the Fair field Race Course near Richmond. On 22d October the Jockey Club fall meeting opens for sport at Broad Rock and continue during five days. On the 26th October the Ashland Track meeting begins with a promise of considerable entertainment for four days. The Petersburg fall races at the New Market course will commence on the 2nd November, whearat great

feats are expected in the turf history. Besides the above races in Virginia it may as well be stated that the Memphis, Tennessee, races open on the 19th October, the Warrenton, N. C., races on the 9th of November, Henderson, N. C., races on 16th November, Montgomery, Alabama, on 19th November, and Columbus, Georgia, races 30th November. Any "Richard" who may feel "himself again" will by attending all of the above tracks and betting freely, find at the end that he has given his wisdom for a horse!

TIME OF HOLDING FAIRS IN VIRGINIA, NORTH-CAR-OLINA AND MARYLAND. - Maryland State Fair, at Ba'timore, Oct. 19, 20, 21 and 22. North-Carolina State Fair, at Raleigh, Oct. 19, 20, 21 and 22. Virginia State Fair, at Petersburg, Nov. 2, 3, 4 and 5. United States Fair, at Richmond, Oct. 25, 26, 27, 28 27, 28 and 29. Granville county Fair, at Henderson, N. C., Oct. 13, 14 and 15. Gates county Fair, Sunsbury, N. C., Nov. 1 and 2. Martin county Fair, at Hamilton, N. C., Nov. 4, 5 and 6.

ADVERTISING.-I have always considered advertising, liberally and long, to be the great medium of success in business, and the prelude to wealth .-And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest times, a long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost-Stephen Girard.

## OAK-CITY HOUSE,

OPPOSITE CITY HALL, RALEIGH, N. C. THIS POPULAR RESTAURANT, well supplied with imported and domestic Liquors, Wines, Ale, and Segars, Oysters, Fish Birds, &c. will be open during the winter. Meals served at all hours. Private Rooms for Persons attending the State Fair will find good eating quarters here. October 8, 1858.

CHICKERING & SONS PIANOS. THE SUBSCRIBER, agent for the sale of the above celebrated Pianos, will be in Raleigh during the State Fair, where he will have two Piacos. Persons wishing to buy either dearer or cheaper Pianos will be shown 14 dif-ferent styles, varying, at Boston prices, from \$225 up to

Pianos Tuned and Repaired. \* \* Mr. B. is now at the "Yarborough House" in this T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT. Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 11, 1858. The following testimonials to the merits of the above PIANOS bave been unhesitatingly given by Mr. Thalberg:

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 14, 1858. My DEAR SIR: I have tried Messrs. Chickering & Son's Square Piano Fortes, and I have much pleasure in certifying that there are no superior instruments in this country or Europe.

Yours very truly,
S. THALBERG,
Exchange Hotel. To MR. N. CARUSI.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Messrs. J. Siegling & Son : GENTLEMEN: - I can only repeat that which has been said so often by others, (as well as myself,) that I consider the CHICKERING & Sons' Pianos, far beyond comparison, the best I have ever seen in America; and I am also happy to add, that they are quite fortunate in being s ably represented in the South, by so respectable a house as that of J. Sieg-LING & SON.

Yours, respectfully, S. THALBERG.

s. H. YOUNG WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, now in Store. Call and exumine as to prices and quality—as we have ONE OF THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENTS we have ever offered to our customers-and will sell them rigt. We have-

Ladies' Dress Goods—great variety; Plain and Figured Black Silks; Cloaks, Shawls, &c.; Prints-great variety; Goods for Men and Boys; N. C. Jeans; Sup'r. Cloths and Cassimeres; Hats, Caps, Shoes, &c.; Ingrain Carpeting; Blankets—Bed and Negro—good supply;

A good article of Syrup.

With many other Goods not named, which we will take pleusure in showing to those wanting Goods in our line. Raleigh, Oct. 12, 1858.

NEW BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY, AT THE OLD STAR OFFICE, (Opposite the Presbyterian Church,) RALEIGH, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Raleigh and the vicinity generally, that he will promptly and punctually attend to the binding of Newspapers, Magazines and Periodicals of all kinds and in any style, plain or ornamental, on moderate terms. Also Blank Books manufactured to order, and ruled to any pattern for the public offices. A share of patronage respectfully solicited.

JNO. J. CHAPLIN. Raleigh, April 6, 1858.

WANTED,

BY A TEACHER who has had two years' experience in teaching school, a situation in a private or prepar-Address D. B., Chapel Hill, Box 308. Occtober 7, 1858.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!! THE ROUND STELLA, THE MANTELLET, THE Reversed Border, and Super Plaid Long Shawls-a new supply just opened. McGEE & WILLIAMS.

RICHARDSON'S FAMILY LINENS-WAR soft finished Long CLOTHS—best quality CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, & DRUGGETS.

88wasw41.

Oct. 16.

Call and see what inducements we offer to purchasers.

McGEE & WILLIAMS. 300 NEGRO BLANKETS—MEDIUM AND large size;
75 Pieces heavy Osnaburgs and Shirtings;
50 Pieces plaid Homespuns and Linseys;
40 Pieces Cable Warp Kerseys.
Bought from first hands at a low fours which we offer

Bought from first hands at a low figure, which we offe at a "small advance." McGEE & WILLIAMS. Oct. 16, 88-w&sw4t.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. ONE OF THE FIRM HAS JUST RETURNED FROM the North, having purchased a SECOND SUPPLY of rich and desirable DRESS GOODS, which will be sold at

rich and desirable DRESS GOODS, which will be sold at reduced prices, being determined to sell GOOD GOODS at CHEAP as the cheapest. Purchasers may rely upon this We particularly invite attention to this our SECOND SUP. PLY THIS FALL as our Stock is now FULL AND COM. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1858.

STATE FAIR, 1858. TISITORS TO OUR FAIR are respectfully invited by W. H. & R. S. Tucker to call and examine the most desirable stock of Goods that has ever been purchased h them. One cannot fail in being suited with a nice DRESS CLOAK, SHAWL, HAT, GAITERS, GLOVES—or with a rich LACE SETT, or any other desirable article of Ladies or Gents' WEAR. Be sure and call at the Store of WHAR.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER Oct. 13, 1858. NOVELTIES IN FANCY HAIR PINS, COMES AND CACHEPEIGNES, SHAWL-PINS, BELT. BUCKLES AND CLASPS, BRACELETS, DRESS BUT. TONS, &c., together with many other new Goods. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

BAJOU'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, equal, if not superior to any other glove in the market. Gents' and Ladies', all colors and sizes. Also a full stock of Buck and Ladies', all colors and Size.

and Kid Gauntletts. For sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. Oct. 13, 1858:

NEW STYLE MANTILLA SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS, Cashmere, Broche, Plaid-Wool and Fall Shawis, in every variety, much below usual prices.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SERVANT'S GOODS.—A LARGE LOT OF NE. GRO KERSEYS AND WOOL HATS. Also a full stock of Linsays - Marlboro' stripes - Union Plaids, Ging. ham, Homespuns, Osnaburgs, &c., very cheap.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. Oct. 13, 1858.

CARPETINGS.—VELVET. TAPESTRY, BRUS-sels and low priced CARPETINGS. Also, Damasks, W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.-A MOST SUperb assortment of Winter Wrappings in Velvet and W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Ort. 13, 1858. BLACK SILKS-24 inch 50c., worth 75 cents;

24 inch 50c., worth \$1 00. 26 " 65c., worth \$1 00. W. H. & R. S. TTCKER. Oct. 13, 1858.

## 10th MONTH, 1858. WARD & HUGHES.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes. Brushes, Wndow-Glass, Etc. ARD & HUGHES TENDER THEIR KINDEST acknowledgments to those who have so liberally sustained them since their debut as APOTHECARIES, DRUGGISTS AND DISPENSI G CHEMISTS, and they hope by close attention and energy in business to merit their continued confidence and support. They beg leave to announce to their friends and the public that they have just

ever offered in this market. We invite the attention of Physicians, Planters, Manufacturers, and the public generally, to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident of our ability to supply them upon as reasonable terms as any similar establishment in the State. All we ask is an examination

of our stock. WARD & HUGHES. Successors to Dr. E. Burke Haywood Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1858.

QUININE. - A LARGE SUPPLY JU. T RECEIVED from the Manufacturers, For sale cheap, by
WARD & HUGHES Oct. 13, 1858.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH MUSTARD-For sale by WARD & HUGHES.

OW'S ENG. HAIR BRUSHES-Low's Eng. Tooth Brushes, For sale by WARD & HUGHES. ·Oct. 13, 1858.

3 Gross of the genuine
For sale by
WARD & HUGHES.
83-4f DARINA COLOGNE-

TO PLANTERS-A large supply of BLUE STONE.

For sale by WARD & HUGHES Oct. 13, 1858. GELATINE—
Cooper's, Coxe's, and Mennett's French Gelatine,

Just to hand at WARD & HUGHES' TRESH COD-LIVER OIL, OF THE FOLLOW-

ing celebrated Manufacturers:-Rushton, Simmes & Dallam, Baker & Co, At the Drug Store of WARD & HUGHES. Oct. 13, 1858.

CIGARS. -THE BEST CIGAR THE MARKET AF-fords will always be found At the Drug Store of WARD & HUGHES. Oct. 13, 1858.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF DRY GOOODS!!

LANDECKER & KLINE, RE DAILY RECEIVING LARGE ADDITIONS TO A RE DAILY RECEIVING LAND their already extensive stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods! And have now for exhibition a complete a varied assortment of Goods, comprising everything usually kept in first class Fancy and Dry Goods houses.

They particularly call the attention of Ladies to their Fancy Dress Goods! Robes a Quille and Robes de Lamara; Black and Fancy Silks; Poul: de Chevers and Imperial Foulards; French and English Merinos—in plain and plaid;
Bombazines, Alpaccas and Muslin De Lanes
With a varied assortment of French, English and Ameri-

Needle-Works. The best assortment ever offered in Raleigh before. Their stock of FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, SHOES and GAITERRS, is now complete. They have also everything else necessary for Ladies wearing apparel in great variety, all of which they offer at a small advance upon

New York wholesale prices.

As our business has fully equalled our most sanguine expectations, we shall endeavor hereafter to merit a continuance of the patronage which the citizens of Raleigh have so liberally bestowed upon us, by keeping a full and desira-ble assortment of goods, and by selling upon the lowest possible terms. Being connected with a first class importation house it

New York, we are enabled to keep our stock replenished with new supplies of goods weekly throughout the season. LANDECKER & KLINE, Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1858.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!-WE HAVE A COMplete assortment of Mantilla Shawls; Long and S Chinele and Broche Shawls Cassimere and Stella Shawls;

which we offer at reduced prices.

LANDECKER & KLINE.

88-tf.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.—WE HAVE IN Store a large and elegant assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, AND FURNISHING GOODS of every description, which we will sell at a small profit.

LANDECKER & KLINE. ATCHES AND JEWELRY.-WE KEEP ery, Lockets, Gold Guard, Chattel, Vest and Fob Chains,

Necklaces, Bracelets, &c., for saie cheap by LANDECKER & KLINE. CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!-WE ARE JUST IN RE-DIES' CLOAKS of the latest styles—from \$3 up to \$50. LANDECKER & KLINE.

88-tf.

Oct. 16. LATEST ARRIVALS.

NEW STYLES IN LADIES' DRESS GOODS. (BY EXPRESS THIS MORNING-ANOTHER INVOICE.) DICH ROBE A. "LES" SILKS-In Black and Fancy

ROBE A. "LES" MOUSELINES—of the most fashionable styles, including (the new colored) Grozelle "Des Alps." Particular attention paid to the "Trimming of our Dresses," as we have made arrangements to procure by Mail any style or color desired.

McGEE & WILLIAMS. Raleigh, Oct. 16th, 1858. 85 w&sw4t.