(c) by the sword

nugh lao

And new, brethren and soldiers, I bid you all farewell. Many of us will fall in the battle to-morrow. God rest the souls of the fallen! Many of us may live to tell the story of the fight to morrow and in the memory of all will ever rest and linger the quiet scene of this autumnal eve.

Soleum twilight advances over the valley; the woods on the opposite heights fling their long standows over the green of the meddow; around us are the tents of the continental host, the suppressed bustle of the camp, the hurried tramp of the soldiers to and fro among the tents, the stillness and awe that mark the eve of battle.

When we meet again may the shadow of twilight be flung over the peaceful land! God in Heaven grant it! Let us pray.

A SAD WEDDING.

After publishing the marriage of Mr. Adam Tate, of Chicago, to Miss Jennette Pettigrew, late of Scotland, the Chicago Tribuhe adds :

There is a bit of romance, and enough in its character, connected with this anpouncement, which the parties will forgive us for reiterating: Six young Scotomen of this city, worthy men all, who had left their plighted faith and lasses behind them when they sought contentment and fortune on our shores, united for the purpose of sending for those to whom their troth was plighted. They were to and did come out together. For mutual protection and society they took passage in the same vessel -The perilous ocean voyage was made without accident, and the party-a merry and happy party-arrived safely at Quebec, where they took passege on the Montreal. Our readers know and have lamented the fate that overtook that ill-fated steamer and her hundreds of passengers. When she borned, of the six trusting and generous girls, Miss Pettigrew was the only one saved. Her five comprisions found either fiery or watery graves. Miss P. was rescued, she knows not how or by whom Taken up for drowned, the struggle between life and death was long and boubtful; but at last decided in favor of the former. Tat kind-hearted at Montreal learned her history and admired her modest worth. By them, for she had lost everything but herself, her immediate necessities were supplied, and in a few days, with their blessings and prayers, she continued her journey hither. A few of the five young men, who, besides the now happy husband, had precicious freight on that steamer, attended the wedding on Tuesday last, and that festive gathering was-how the shadow of the fearful dimmed the brightness of the present, who, that has not felt the destroyer's "of getting a little influence or a few votes here touch, can tell ?"

STOP NOW.

Young man, if you are just commencing or practising any vice or bad habit, the time to's'on is now. You have arrived at a stopping place, and you may stop now, if you please, but if you suffer yourself to be whirled on by appetites and passions, you may be so far, that when you desire to stop, it may be out of your power to do so.

If you swear, or drink or break the Sab-



We join curselves to no party that does not earry the flag an keep step to the music of Lis Unive."

C. C. McCrummen, Esq., is the sutherfired agentior the Argus, and will attend to the settlement of sub ription and advertising accounts.

[The following article was prepared by the Senior Editor of this paper three weeks ago, while on a visit to Richmond County, in reply to leigh Standard. It should have been transmit. carrying on the government and satisfying the ted by mail; but business engagements preventing the writer from placing it in the post office jumble of democratic ignorance, and as evincing now offered for what it is worth. The subject is me of too much importance to be neglected, chough the election is over. We intend to keep

sign of shams for evil deeds[deliberately done. various items of taxation" operate heavily might But Quare de hoe.]

TAXES AND DISTRIBUTION. "The Fayetteville stroug does us injustice ssorting that we are endeavoring to " prepare the hearts of the people for taxation." We agree with that paper that " taxes collected morely to be squandered, are a burden and a great curse"but we uttarly deay that this is the case in North Carolina 7

We clip the above paragraph from the Raleigh Standard for the purpose of assuring our contemporary that if we have done it injustice, we stand ready to make it such honorable amends as the magnitude of the wrong committed may demand at the hands of the Argus. And in acting thus, we think we should be arrogating nothing to ourselves, were we to boast of a magnanimity decidedly superior to that of the Standard in cases of like kind ; for we could specify one instance at least in which that paper, either anwi.1 ng'y or designedly, misconceived the meating of a paragraph which appeared in the Argus, and not only refused to put us right before its renders after we had called its attention to the isconstruction, and asked for justice in the eremises, but actually persisted in the wrong by gate and again publishing our paragraph with its unfair comments " in the hope," no doubt, and there." But this by the by ! We have no

disposition to carp at the course of others, or imitate the example of those who take delight in sounding the souorous metal of their own comnendation upon every occasion that offers .-If we did the Standard injustice, it was in the simplicity of our hearts that we perpetrated the wrong, for that paper had published an article on taxation," 'rolled the subject like a sweet morsel under its tongue, rhetoricated with delightful unction on at a deboma and daily

not satisfied with the present revenue law, whether it yield enough to nect all the liabilities

is not only burdensome but likewise unjust and disorder. unequal in its provisions; and those whose binone which had then recently appeared in the Ra- siness it will be to provide the future means for liabilities of the State, will regard it as a crude the dominant faction by which it was enaoted. What we complain of however, is, not that the taxes are high, but that they are high and the it before the people, and see if we cannot make party to which the Standard belongs and is, is fact the Democracy yet blush for their course in rela-tion to the public lands—if they have virtue enough in them to tinge their cheeks with a be entirely relieved of his burdens, and various other works of internal improvement be constructed for the development of our resources, without the imposition of a single cent of taxation on our people, rich or poor. This is the matter that we want the Standard to meet-not by slangwhapging the "Know Nothings" and denouncing distribution as a humbug-but by solid ubstantial argument. Let it tell us how the people of North Carolina would be injured by being relieved of the burdens of taxation ? Let t explain wherein it would be better for our people to have Congress give the whole national domain to the States and Territories in which it lies than it would be to receive their just proportion of the proceeds arising from a sale of the common property wherewith to defray the payment of the debt, provided for, receive the expenses of the State government, educate their children, build their milroads, and improve their harbors and rivers. Let this organ give us reason and not abuse for the faith that is in it ; and we may at least give it credit for honcety of heart if not sanity of head;

But the Standard proceedeth as follows with its ant-iele :

"The Argus calls on its readers to note the fact that the Standard . is in favor of high taxes and against distribution.' What does that paper call ' high taxes ;'----- the present rev. enue law? Is it opposed to raising money by taxation to pay the State debt? If so, it is in favor of reputiation, for the debt must be paid as it falls due, or repudiation is the result." In responce to the Standard's interrogatories we say, we do regard some of the exactions made by the present revenue law as "high taxes;" and before the present and future liabilities of the State Tressury shall have been dis charged, the people of North Chrolina will realize a feeling comprehension of what is meant by those two words, " high taxes," unless they inanonrate a better financial system than that dietated by the presnet insane policy of the s Democratic party. And farther answering the respondents say : We are neither in favor of mising money by taxation to pay the State debt, as it falls due, nor of repudiation on account of that debt. We are for demanding and receiv ing our proper share of the proceeds arising from the sales of the public lands carefully husbanded and honestly disposed of, insterd of suffering the democratic party to lavish those lands upon the new States of the North and West, as they are now doing, to build up abolition interest and imperril the institutions of the South : and can pay off the debt of the State, so it falls due, and have a constantly increasing syrplus left to meet other exigencies as they may arise in the progress of the future.

or have to be increased?" And suppose the ture that will render it necessary to double the svowed their devotion to it-they stood by it and present revenue law does "yield enough to meet duties on imports for a period probably much lon-all the liabilities of the State for some years to ger than any grown man upon the face of the guarded it-when secessionists and dismionists,

quisition upon the abstruse doctrine of truststhough we much doubt whether it will in future be an easy matter to get any one to take on himthe Standard is circulated. The public lands conveyed by the States to the general government, were coded for the pary ose of paying the debterented by the war of the Revolution, and then in trust for the benefit of all the States; and] we had been simple enough to suppose that when principle into a bad one. property was conveyed to any one in trast for a certain purpose-say until the rates and profits

discharged a specified debt, and then for the use and benefit of a certain family of children, those children, the Cestui que crusts, might, after the remaining property, or the proceeds, without killing the trustee. But, it seems, we were mistaken. The learned jurist of the Standard has otherwise expounded the law ; and as he rules the Democracy and the Domocracy rule the State, trustees will hereafter have to be hanged. or have their brains knocked out, before the trust fund can be disposed of !

The Standard, however-although it might have lain is and kept its bed for a fortnight or three weeks after its mighty parturition of the logal prodigy aforesaid-opens its oracular jaws and still farther gives out that :

" Distribution is a humbug, and the Editor of the Argus ought to have the good sense to know the fact. But there is one feature in this distribution clamor which has always been to us matter for surprise, and that is, the view taken its advocates of the federal government. They seem to regard that government as a rapacions, close-fisted alien enemy, unjustly holding on to their money; and not as a common govern-ment, supported and administered for the good of all. Thus it is that distribution rests from the very beginding on false premises,-the principle is erroneous, and no amount of argument of the masses. an convert a bad principle into a good one."

come," how will it be when the State has to pay earth has to live ? Let the land money remain supported by the voice and encouraged by the principal of these bonds on which it is now where it is, indeed ! " to defray the federal sympathies of the Standard, met in conclave providing nothing but the interest? Will not charge and expenditures !" Is the Standard so plot treasun against it, and devise the means of the taxes then have to be increased ? And will demented as not to be able to see that the lands accomplishing its dismemberment. Let the truth not the various items fall with accumulated are daily gliding from the grasp of their proper of history be spoken out-let the conduct of parweight on the poor man who has so large a share owners ?- that in a faw years not a single cent tics be explored with a lighted torch - and it will in the sympathies of the Standard? But menne of their proceeds will come into the Treasury? he seen who have supported the government, If such be its situation, it is unnecessary to ar. and who have regarded it as an alico enemy .gue with it. A Strait jacket, water-gruel and But the Staudard is vastly mistaken when it supof the State for some years to come or not. Is depletion would be the proper remedies for its poses that Mr Buchanan and the gang of impirice

. . .

and charistans who surrounded him are the But the learned Poffendorf of the Standard "general government." True it is-unfortusagely informs as that if the land money "he nately for the people of this country, it cannot be common property, it is not divisable by the com- denied-the government is in the hands of these mon agent until the affairs of the concern are creatures. But they are not the government itwound up and the concern disaylved." In other solf : They are the vermin that infest its high at the proper time, it was laid soide, and it is a pelpable want of statesmanship on the part of words, if the lands are the common property of places-the vampyers that suck the life-blood the States, the States cannot get the proceeds of the body politic, and pervert the administraarising from the sale of those lands, until the tion of affairs to their own selfish ends. Nor do government is dissolved. That is to say, prop. we recollect that we have ever charged these erty held in trust for special purposes, cannot be democratic dignitaries with close-fintedness. On applied to the purposes "nominated in the bond" the contrary, we have regarded them as entirely until the trustee is killed. The Judges of the too liberal with what is not their own-too liberal Supreme Court, now sitting in Raleigh, will with the people's money, which they use to pen-doubtless feel duly grateful to the gifted lumina-sion unprincipled premes that have a faculty for ry of the Standard for the profundity of his dis. scurrility and find it advantageous to exchange calumny for bread-and too liberal with the people's land, which they barter to the new States of the Northeast for democratic votes, thereby self the responsibilities of a trusteeship where giving aid and comfort to Abalition and consequent strength and boldness to the enemies of the Southern section of the Union.

> beginning on true premises-the principle is cor rect, and no amount of twaddle can convert a good

THE ELECTION.

The Election on Thursday passed of quietly in this place. As the party to which we belong had no candidates in the field, we were more lookers on in Venice, and, consequently had ing address: nothing to do but to cast our votes for those whom we thought best calculated to serve the whom we thought best calculated to serve the people. The Hon. WARREN WINSLOW had no opposition-though a number of our friends JAMES C DOMEN'S sud for the purpose of adoptthought proper to east their votes for O. P. Meares, Esq., of Wilmington, as a testimonial of their regard for a centleman who had ably sustained their principles in previous campaigns others, on the contrary, considered that inar-much as Mr. Meares was not a candidate, it would ed in other communities than this, throughout not be doing justice to him nor their cause to vote for him without concert or organization. Had he been a candidate, his vote would have been much larger than it was.

The Democratic wire-puller# about town had aucused apon the County Clerkships, and, with a view of securing the loaves and fishes to thema view of securing the loaves and fishes to them-selves-had nominated Thomas J. Mims for the titles a man to the regards of his fellow-citizeus office of Superior Court Clerk, and Philamon Taylor for that of the County Court. The matter was submitted to the people, and the result will be seen below. As we had no lot nor part in the matter, we cheerfully submit to the will his early childbood, the field of his man's labors ;

DEATH OF HON. J. C. DOBBIN

It becomes our melancholy duty to announce the death of our distinguished townsman, the Hon. J. C. DOBBIN, which occurred at his residence near this place on Tuesday morning last. Mr. DOBRIN had been in a feeble state of

boalth for several months, and his rapid decline for the last few weeks, rendered it apparent that his end was near.

Thus has passed away, in the prime of life, a useful and respected eitizen --- a leading and fearless Statesman, and one of the first spirits of the country.

His loss is a national bereavement. Mr. Don-HIN was born on the 17th of January, 1814; graduated at our State University in 1882, read Law under the late Judge Stronge, and war carly ranked among the leading Lowvers of the State. He commanced his public career in 1845, during which year he was elected to Congress, which position he tilled with marked ability, in 1848 e was elected to the Legislature, and was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 1950. He entered President Pierce's Cabinet in 1855, and during his entire Administration filled the post tion of Secretary of the Navy. In all the relations of life Mr. D. was distin

gaished alike for laftiness of purpose and genuin purity and goodness of heart-it is even suppose od that his self-sectificing efforts for the public good, contributed materially, to shorten his useful career.

At a meeting of the aitizons of this town, hold on the evening of Tuesday last, for the purpose Thus it is that distribution rests from the very of taking suitable measures to express their, respeet for the memory of their late beloved feliow citizen, the Hou. J. C. DOBRIN 2018 AND

> On motion of the Hon. Warren Winslow, R P. Buxton, Esq., Mayor of the Town, was appointed Chairman, and A. McLean Esq. appointed. Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the mosting in the following very appropriate and affect-

Fellow Cirizens :- This meeting has been called at brief notice, for the purpose of publicly treatify ing such measures as may be deemed suitable and appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Donnas died this morning at 8

This and event, while it casts a gloom over this community, where he was best known and loved, and beyond the limits of the State. If to have filed one of the highest official positious under the Government, with universal acceptance, and distinguished usefulness to his Country, endesrs a man to the hearts of his countrymen-then will the Nation mourn over the death of JAMES C. DOMMAN ! If to have been the feremost in the Legislative Halls of his native State, foremost of the State-then will North Carolina mearn over the death of JAMES C. DORBIN [But. follow citizens, it is not the statesman, it is not the legislator, that we lamont-we lament th man ! Here was his home, here is the scene of hither was turned his longing gaze, when remov-ed by distance, and engroseed with public cares

for around this stot his affections elustered

thoughts, or tell things not quite true, or sometimes tell more than truth, 'stop now. If you are going to a dince, or a play, or any place where you may meet bad com-pany, 'stop now.' If you are in the habit of jesting about religion, or ministers, or preaching 'stop now.'- If you think there is time enough to become religious by-andby, that you will pursue the way you are going awhile longer, 'stop now; for the pourse you are going leads to death. Puritan Recorder.

A SOFT PLACE.

"" I was down to see the widow vesterday. said Tim's uncle, " and she gave me backbones for dinner. I went down rather ear ly in the moraing, we talked and laughed, and chatted and run on, she going out and in occasionally to see to tilings till dinner was ready, when she helped me graciously to back-bones. Now I took it as a symp tom of personal approbation, because every hady knows I love back-bones, and I flat tered muself she had cooked them on purnose for me. So I grew particular cheerful, and I thought i could see it in her too. So-after dinner, while sitting close beside anfficient. It believes that " taxes collected merely the widow. I fancied we both felt sorter to be squandered are a burden and a great curse : comfortable like - I know I did. I felt that and we believe that before the people have footed I had fallen over head and ears and heart all the bills made under the suspices of the prein love with her, and I jungined, from the way she looked she had fallen teeth and sent democratic dynasty, they will come to the toe-pails in love with me. She appeared same reasonable conclusion. just for all the world like she thought it. was a coming, that I-was a-going to court her. Presently, I coulde's here o, I tall my hand softly on her beautiful shoulder, and I remarked, when I had placed it there, in my blandest time, Tim, for I tried to throw my whole soul into the expression, I remarked then with my eyes pouring leve, truth, and fidelity right into her, 'Widow, this is the nicest, sofiest-place, I ever had my hands in all my life.

Looking benevolently at me, and at the same time flushing up a little, she said, in 'inefting and winning tones: ".Doctor, give me your hand and I'll put it on a much softer place"

"In a moment of rapture, I consented. and taking my found she gently, very gently, Tim, and quietly fald it on my bead-and burst into a faugh that's ringing in my cars Vet.

" Now, Tim, I havn't told this to a liv ing soul but you, and by jinks! you mgsu't; but I couldn't hold it any longer, so I tell you , but mind, it musn't go may further.' N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

A MODEL CITY -- Chicago is indeed a singular place. In murders, robberjes, violence of all kind, gambling, drunkenness, Republicanism, and the various other prominent vices, it goes a triffe ahead of any city in the country. Its Mayor is she tallest, and said to be the meat est man in its borders ; and its police are the terror of all honest, peaceable citizens who happen to be out af-

FATAL APPRAY .--- Wellearn from the Ashewille News that there was a dreadful offray at Burnswillo last work, resulting in the death of Andrew Banks, and the severe sajary of one or two other persons. Banks was stabled by a man named Routing Edwards, late on Monday evening, and died early don't moroing. Edwards was carried an Ashavilla, and Indged in juil on Thursday last.

On this subject of distribution, however, the Standard puts forth what we suppose it intends to pass off as argument in the following wise :

But says the Argus, distribution is the remedy-that will relieve us. How? Such distribution as we had in 1841-a few thousand dollars, and then the stream cut off to gratify and to He knows, for instance, that the Standard is a enrich Northern manufactures ? The land monev is ours says the Argus, and we ought to have it,-it is common property and we want our share. Very well, if it be ours let it remain where it is to defray the federal charge and expenditure, if it be common property it is not divisiable by the common agent until the affairs of the concern are wound up and the concern dissolved. . Is the Argus in favor of dissolving the government merely to net possession of our Esters in their clamors about the right of secen share' of the land money

We ask the reader in all capdor if he knew any paper to utter a more crude jumble of facturers." True, it was feeding at the crib-door words as a substitude for argument? The Standard knows very well what sort of distribution we want. It knows that we advocate a full. fair and complete distribution of all the proceeds arising from the sales of the public lands-undi- right of a State, whenever it thought proper to minished he orants to particular States and Ter- do so, to bundle up its rage and withdraw from

the Argus" has not the sense, good or bad, to know that distribution is a humbug He knows that under the distribution law of 1856 North Carolina got some eighteen hundred thousand dollars, to relieve her exhausted treasury and ed. ucate her poor children and that was no humbug He knows that under that same distribution law New York received something over four taillions of dollare-with which she has creeted seven stately colleges and one thousand scademics, and is now educating nine hundred thousand chil with our just proportion of those proceeds we dren-and that was no humbag. He knows that Illinois has had enough of the public domain distributed to her by a democratic Congress to build a rail road seven hundred miles long; and he knows that the new States of the Northwest have large slices of the public lands carved off to them by every democratic Congres that meets -and the recipients of these favors are not in the habit of regarding them as humbugs. "The Editor of the Argus", however, has the good sense

to know some humbugs when he encounters them. humbug, and that Democracy is another miserable humbug.

We cannot refrain from expressing our admiration of the zeal which the Standard has all at once manifested in behalf of the general government-well knowing as we do that it has been the wont of that priot to chime is with the Firesion and the necessity for "a united South" to resist the eneronchments of the " Northern manuof the general government, and it had been so doing until it became as slick and fat as a porker of Epicurus'; nevertheless, it is equally true that it was prominent and noisy in its advocacy of the what it is now pleased to regard as a pretty cleyer sort of "a common government, supported and administered for the good of all " Hinta and not a compact, as the Standard and its friends have so often erroncously asserted, from which any or all of the States may withdraw at pleasure. Pretty good for the Standard. It has a glim mering of common sense, after all. But we think we comprehend the cause of this new wrinkle on its horn : It has been studying law of late. While looking into the learning on trusts, it took a turn into the postures of international and constitutional law; and hence its discovery of a distinction that we have been trying to drive into its dundernate for the last seven years.

But when did the Standard ever bear the advocates of distribution, Whigs or Americans, railing at the General Government, or denounce ing it as "a rapacious, close fisted alien enemy ?" We appeal to the history of the Whig partythat party which first embraced and advocated the policy of distribution after it had been anggested and recommended by President JACK son -for a confirmation of the assertion which we caster District, S. C., now make, that no make devoted and loyal party interesting production. to the General Government ever existed than that somposed of the friends of distribution. They

Now, strange as it may seem, "the Editor of OFFICIAL VOTE OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

uppar M. 53281238238 E.L. Man 800-20000 Sallak 3 5852555 Ballet 822222222222 SUIN 800040000 mailino. 1888512884888 Woleni W 8 219 10 88 50 - 184 T Monres-595235165183 pasouddy 3 157

Sady to Kess - It's paddy to K A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

We feel it due to our subscribers to make an apology for the late hour at which we are compress of circumstances that we had no power to

control. Our hands have been so much afflicted with sickness, that we have not been able to make our appeorance a minute earlier: nor could we show our shapes even now if it were not for the kindness of our neighbor of the Carolinian. who has generously sent us substantial aid in this our time of sorest need-a courtesey, by the way, mitted skill and bonest administration, he secured which has before been exchanged between the and maintained the confidence and esteem of government" then after all that has been said, Caroliulan and Argus offices, notwithstanding their inability to agree in all things touching the propriety of certain political measures mooted before "the masses" of our free and happy land.

> eighth Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, held at Edenton, N. C., April 1857.

We are also indebted to the same for a conof the Annual Address delivered before the Medical Society, April 1857, by S. S. Satchell, M. D. Both these pamphlets are gotten up in the usually next style of the publishers.

Bor Our thanks are due to Gen. S. H. Walkup, for a copy of his Address on the "Bible its influence, and she duty of the Christian World to Waxhaw Bible Society at Shiloh Church, Lancaster District, S. C., May 2d, 1857." It is an

We have had several heavy rains during the present week.

We have known him in all the relations of life -we are intimately sequented with his many excellent qualities of head and heart, his exemp-lary character, his noble disposition, his winning affability.

It is meet, it is right, it is due to him and to yourselves, that you, citizens of Fayetteville, who first discorned his merit, and delighted to honor him in life-who gave him to his Country, to roceive him back, alas, to die !- should be the first to gather about his bier, and shed tears to his memory.

The Hon Warren Wisslow, previous to the introduction of the r solutions, made the following appropriate remarks.

Ma. MAYOR :--- Is rising to propose resolutions giving form and effect to your suggestion, it might be expected, that, following the custom on like occasions, I should indulge in eulogy of the departed friend whose memory we have met to honor : and were I inclined to do so, there is no lack of abundant materials upon which to siraw. But, Sir, here, in the place of Mr. DOBBIN'S DBtivity, among those who have known him from childhood, and have watched with delight his unpletracted passage towards distinction, among those who loved him well, because they knew him intimately, praise would be a work of supererogation ; nor, were I disposed to the attempt, could I add any thing to what you, Sir, have se beautifully expressed.

This afflicting event had been anticipated for months. The joy with which his family and friends welcomed him back, at the end of his official labors at Washingtan, was tempered by the convietion forced upon all who looked upon him, that his earthly career was soon to close. A kind Providence mercifully sustained him to the full performance of all his duties; and pelled to go to press the present week-under a benignantly spared him, to reach the loved haunts of his youth, and the dear spot of his nativity, to breathe among us the last sigh of his departing spirit.

Endowed by nature with that rare quality of mind and temperament which lifts its possessor above all bias, and superior to all prejudice, while in the various employments and positions to which the partial favor of the people, and his party called him, he fulfilled all his duties with adthose, even, who differed from him.

Knowing him intimately from childhood to manhood, and the rivalries of the school-days, which are but types of the serious collisions of the great world, with opportunities to observe him glosely in that higher career he was destined We are under obligations to the publish-ers, Mesars. Fulton & Price, Wilmington, N. C., for a pamphlet copy of the "Transactions of the ness of heart.

Nature had indeed endowed him, with prodigal liberality, with all those qualities which com-mand respect and win esteem. - The road to fame and honor too often leads to unplement collisions and painful disruptions of friendship. It must ever be so, to some extent at least, in our imperfect natures. It was his singular good fortune, however, so to walk as scarcely to crush, in the path of his progression, a single flower of friend-ship or affection,-or hardly to excite or kindle onmity.

You know, Sir, how he was esteened in his official relations : the light in which he was viewextand its influence." delivered before that od by those with whom his late office brought him into intimate association, I have had extensive means of judging. In the course of a confidential communication with the distingu Chief of the late Administration, personal to Mr. BORNEN, I was struck with the tendernoss of feeling and attachment evinced towards him, and

. of any design to prepare the jects of repudiation, distribution, and such other

opies as, perhaps, it thought best calculated still other to stultify those deluded disciples who at its bidding shout hosennabs to the idols of Democracy under the green trees and upon the hill tops, from the mountains to the seaboard. We welcome it to Carthage ; and though Hannibal is not at home, we are perfectly willing to commit the defences to the hands of Asdrubal.

If the Standard had rested its case upon its

With a whine of sympathy " for the poor man, on whom the various items of taxation, County and State, may operate heavily," the Standard deelargs itself "as much opposed to high taxes as any one in North Condina;" but adds " the State Government must be supported and the State debt paid, and the pledges already made for internal improvements honestly redeemed, whether the taxes remain as they are or have to be increased." It professes, however, to be satisfied " with the present revenue law," and has " no doubt it will yield enough to meet all

the liabilities of the State for some cause to come. -Now to any one but a Democrat this must be the veriest twaddle a mere heating about the bush without coming in bowshot of the motter at issue. Does not every one know and acknowledge the "State government must be supported and the State debt paid, and the pledges already made for the internal improvements honestly redeemed, whether the tates runnin an they are