RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1853.

North-Carolina Standard

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—Two Dollars per annum, advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fift cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three pollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

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the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1853.

THEN AND NOW.

The following extract from a speech delivered by Col. Benton, in 1843, before the Democracy of Missouri, at Manchester, will afford some idea of the difficulties and trials encountered by Gen. Jackson laring his Administration. Col. Benton said:

"But another and a harder trial was still to be encountered. Gen. Jackson was re-elected; and a ombination of politicians, aided by the Bank of the United States, and by nearly a thousand subordinate banks, and by a vast body of merchants (for whom he had procured rich indemnities) confederated to make good their prophecies-to scourge the country. and to charge the distress which themselves created upon the President whom the people preferred, and thus accomplish in the second term of his administration what had failed in the first. The panic of 1833-'34, and the execrable sentence of condemnation which the bank demanded, which the Senate pronounced, and which the people expunged, was the fruit of that confederacy. Then, indeed, we had war, in which many stout hearts quailed, in which many timid friends fell off, and in which many weak counsels were offered. The whole earth seemed to be in commotion against one man. Revolution was proclaimed. The Senate chamber resounded with denunciation; the bank columns marched in succession upon the Capitol; distress meetings were universally held: distress memorials pourod in daily; the public press groaned; all business was broken up; terror and calamity were spread in every quarter; and all was charged upon the wickedness of the man whom the folly of the people had elected President. He (Mr. B.) had a near and clear view of all that tremendous scene; and witnessed the calm courage, the composed reliance, the perfect confidence of the patriot chief-the hero President-in all that dreadful commotion. Often, at a late hour of the night, when the battle of the day was over, (only to be renewed with more fury the next morning,) he had visited the presidential mansion, and found its former thronged alls silent and deserted, the venerable President alone in his chamber; and never beheld a more impressive or instructive spectacle. While friends and foes believed all was lost, and that his administration was completely overthrown, he himself had no such fear. He trusted in God and his country! He relied upon Providence and the people! He confided in the Power above which protects, and in the intelligence which sustains! He never faltered for an instant-never accepted counsel from the timid or treacherousnever dreamed of capitulating to the bank or its confederates. His confidence was complete, perfect, unwavering, that the American people could and would, sustain him! and sustain him they did. The expung-

Thus, the second great trial was over; and the people were a second time found equal to their high vocation, and capable of sustaining the form of government which their ancestors had founded. The termination of the second term of General Jackson's administration was still more glorious than the first, and a still higher proof of the capacity of the people to govern themselves. It terminated in peace and prosperity; with the respect of all nations, with a universally improved condition, of the country; the public debt entirely paid; half our imports free from taxes; the currency of the Constitution restored; and ademnities in gold brought home to the merchants from France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Naples, for poliations committed on their commerce forty years efore, and in the time of his early predecessor. The hero President retired from his station, as great in peace as in war, and justifying by the events of his administration, the choice of the people."

ing resolution, and the election of a successor to car-

he confidence he had reposed in them.

out his policy, was the response of the people to

The "hero President" did outride the storm, and conduct the ship of State into a secure haven, with the sunshine of hope and prosperity playing upon the stars and stripes flying from the masthead. He went before and blazed the way for those who were to come after him; his genius always rose as dangers increased—hesitation, doubt, despair had no place in his counsels—no lodgment in his heart. He uas a man !-glorious old Jackson !-a man to whom the masses rallied and clung as to the very embodiment of confidence and power-a man who, if not faultless, was never faithless to his pledges, to the people, or to the Constitution and liberties which he had bled and suffered to establish—a man who, as he said in his farewell address, thanked God that He had given him "a heart to love his country with the affection of a son"-and a man who walked right on, in the performance of his duties, over faction, over the treachery of pretended friends, over demagogues and traitors to the party, and over all combinations of whatsoever character with a will like iron and a purpose as unalterable as the decrees of fate.

The present besetments and difficulties of the national Administration bear no comparison with those of Jackson's day. Disappointed aspirants, miserable place-hunters, and bad men may, however, contribute to increase these difficulties; but they can neither move Gen. Pierce from the policy he has adopted nor detach from him the masses of the Democratic party. They are just where they were. They are the same men on whom the arm of Jackson leaned for support, and who are looking now, as aforetime, not to see whether the President will fail, needed—to cheer him by the interest they take in his President and his Cabinet.

Administration, and by their unbought voices, in the great work of retrenchment, reform, and of allaying sectional agitation which has been committed to his hands. Gen. Pierce stands pledged to scourge Abolitionism out of public place—to discountenance Freesoilism and faction, and to unite, as far as he may, the Democratic party as the GREAT UNION PAR-TY OF THE COUNTRY; and these pledges will be faithfully redeemed. They have been, thus far; and no Southern Whig who has due regard for truth in politics will assert the contrary.

MR. DOBBIN.

The Washington Union copies from this paper the remarks of Mr. Dobbin delivered in the last Legislature of this State, and adds:

" The present Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina, is known, appreciated, and esteemed for his shining talents, emi nent virtues, and attainments in statesmanship. No member of the cabinet is more diligent and prompt than he in the enlightened and praiseworthy discharge of the duties of his high and responsible position. Besides the high mental endowments of the Secretary in his intercourse with the gallant officers of our navy and all others having business in his department, he is distinguished for his refined courtesy. urbanity, and politeness. No head of the Navy Department, in so short a time, has ever more effectually won the admiration and esteem of those brave spirits over whose heads proudly float, in distant seas, the "stars and stripes" emblematical of the glory of their country.

But our object now is to transfer to our columns an extract from a speech of Mr. Dobbin, delivered in the North Carolina House of Commons on the 27th of November, 1852, on the subject of the distribution of the money received by the federal government from the sale of public lands. This extract establishes what we have never doubted, that Mr. Dobbin is a consistent, unfaltering, and orthodox democrat. The speech was made under peculiar circumstances. The orator had been named for the United States senatorial dignity, and it was known that a number of the members of the legislature had expressed themselves favorably to the distribution measure as proposed in regard to the lands them-

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The intelligence from these Islands is important. Dr. Judd, who has been at Honlula for many years, and who has shown himself a friend alike of the King and the people, has been removed from his office as minister of finance and E. W. Allen, late United State's Consul, appointed in his place. A decided step has been taken by the government, it is stated, towards the annexation of the Islands to the United States. The French and British Consuls had

The truth is, these Islands have been for several years practically under the protection of the United States. Two years since the French endeavored to force brandies into the Islands free of duties, and otherwise to oppress the native government; but they were met by stern policy on the part of our government, and compelled to withdraw their demands. The United State's ship Vandalia was stationed for months in the harbor of Honolula, with instructions to fire into the French vessel in case these French pretensions should be attempted to be carried out.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

We learn that the election in New York on Tuesday last resulted in the success of the entire Whig State ticket, with the exception of a Judge of the Court of Appeals. The Legislature is Whig. The Soft or Barnburner vote, so called, was much larger than the Hard or Hunker.

Rodman Price, Democrat, has been elected Governor of New Jersey. The Legislature is Demo-

The returns thus far from Louisiana indicate that the Democrats have carried the State. The Whigs have elected only two members of the Legislature from New Orleans.

T. W. Ligon, Democrat, has been elected Governor of Maryland by about 4,000 majority. The Legislature is as follows: House-39 Whigs, 35 Democrats; Senate, 14 Whigs, 8 Democrats--Whig majority on joint ballot 10.

"THE WHITE SLAVES OF ENGLAND," by John C. Cobden, is the title of a work which has been politely placed in our hands by the Rev. Mr. Adams, of of the Methodist Church, Agent for this and other books, and among them "Goodrich's History of all Nations." This work by Mr. Cobden presents, upon the authority of documents either official in their nature or which no one can dispute, a most graphic and harrowing picture of the degradation and suffering of the laboring classes of Great Britain-of Great Britain, whose people of the better class, as they are termed, are sadly afflicted in their consciences on account of the alleged evils of African slavery! We have heretofore read many of the details presented in this work, but they are here given more at length, accompanied by explanations and comments; and judging from admitted facts, we have no hesitation in saying that there is more suffering, more deprivation, more woe in one year year among the white laboring classes of England than has been experienced by the negroes in this country from the period of the landing of the first one on our shores to the

We regret we have no room to-day for extracts from this work. It may be had at the Bookstore of Mr. Pomeroy, in this City.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

The stockholders in this Road assembled in this City on Thursday last, that being the day appointed for their annual meeting. John D. Hawkins, Esq., was called to preside, and W. W. Vass and W. A.

Eaton, Esq's., were appointed Secretaries. We observed, in attendance, Dr. Collins, President of the Seaboard Road, and Mr. Bird, President of the

Petersburg Road. We learn that about 3,000 shares of stock are represented in person or by proxy. Proceedings in our

METHODIST CONFERENCE. The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in session in this City, Bishop Paine presiding. We learn that there are about 120 Ministers in attendance. The Conference will probably adjourn on Monday or Tuesday next.

The Raleigh Register has been engaged for several weeks past in doing manifest injustice to the Administration on the subject of the New York difficulties. We do not propose to go at any length into New York politics, but we shall take occasion in our next to pay our respects to the Register and exbut to co-operate with him where co-operation is pose the groundlessness of his charges against the

THE NEXT CANVASS IN THIS STATE.

We take it for granted, that the usual custom of holding a State Convention at Raleigh, for the nomination of Governor, and for other purposes, will be adhered to by both political parties, during the coming Spring or Summer; and of course preliminary meetings will be held at an earlier day in the several counties, for the election of delegates to the State Convention, or for the more local purposes of county organization. We do not, therefore, deem it premature for us to offer a few suggestions for the consideration of our brother Democrats, in view of approaching events, since it is only right and proper that the various pros and cons. should be discussed before the meeting of the Convention, so as to allow

delegates to act understandingly.

It is not to be disguised, that the exercise of the utmost prudence will be called for in the choice of a candidate for Governor. Of course, the first and indispensible condition must be a character and standing above reproach, as a man and a politician. He must be a Democrat without kinks or clan transmust be a Democrat without kinks or clap-trapsnot a demagogue-not a disappointed aspirant-not a mere talking machine,—this of course first. Again, his geographical position, if we may use the expression, must be such as to find no antagonism in the various sectional interests or feelings which, unfortunately, have but too much power in the State. He must be sufficiently comprehensive in his views. to embrace the whole State, and all her various requirements. We think the nomination should be conceded to the West, if only as an evidence of the kind and liberal feeling entertained fowards their brethren of that section by the people of the East, for, believe us, the time has gone by, when any narrow or sec-tional policy will do for North Carolina, or for her sea ports, or for her political parties. And when we speak of "the West," we mean not simply West of Raleigh; but West of the Yadkin River. We can safely say for the people of the Cape Fear section, that from their aspirations on behalf of favorite sons, no difficulty need be apprehended. They concede the nomination in any way that may be for the genral good. All they require, is that the nomince ahall be a sound Democrat in his politics; true North Carolinian in his feelings, and with antecedents which prove him to be trust-worthy, and a gentleman. As a type of such a man, an esteemed correspondent, in a communication through our columns recently,

brought forward the name of Dr. Columbus Mills, of Rutherford county; and certainly, from "all the lights before us," we know of no better man, nor one coming more fully up to the requirements of the occasion. Popular at home, an able and pleasing speaker, well versed in politics; while in the Legislature of North Carolina, always voting for every bill demanded by the necessities of our public works, although in the East, and he a Western man; a zealous friend of equal suffrage, we see no earthly reason why he should not be elected triumphantly. At any rate, without feeling ourselves necessarily committed, but rather for the purpose of eliciting an expression of opinion, we beg leave to place before tue Democratic people and press of North Carolina, the name of Dr. Columbus Mills, of Rutherford county, as a proper

person to be nominated as the next Democratic can-

didate for Governor. It cannot be denied that more important results, politically and otherwise, are dependent upon the election of members of the next Legislature than upon that of Governor, but nevertheless, it is more directly in connection with the nomination and canvass for the latter office than the general issues between parties are made up and defined, and it thus acquires an importance, perhaps greater than would otherwise attach to it. And, speaking of the Legislature, it should not be forgotten that, upon the next General Assembly will devolve the choice of two members of the United States Senate; neither should we permit such a state of things to disgrace the State as that presented at the last session. The remedy is plain. It is in the hands of the people. It is only necessary for Democrats, in bringing out candidates, to see that they are straight-out democrats, and not shackling, half-and-half, knock-kneed politicians; and if they can't elect such, better to fail with them than nominally succeed with such as some of those whose factious conduct paralyzed the Democratic party in the last Legislature, at the same time that, by so doing, they delayed public business,

them sink or swim; give them a united support. There will, no doubt, be an effort made to get up a sort of mongrel organization, of what will, we suppose, be called "Distribution Democrats," a contradiction in terms-a Distribution Democrat being as Weldon N. Edwards says, "an impossibility." If this organization can rally half a corporal's guard in the next Legislature, it will give much trouble to the Legislature. Too weak to effect anything on its own account, its position must be somewhat similar to that of the Abolitionists in Congress-open for proposals-speculating on chances-hoping to hold the balance of power-and bargain on its own terms. Against all such third party fragments-and we have watched them attentively-we think it the duty of every honorable politician to set his face-they produce only evil, and that continually-they lower the standard of political honesty, and destroy confidence between man and man. Beware of them. Good men may be deceived and led into their support; but for all that, their influence and tendency are such as Wilmington Journal.

and finally left the State with but half her just rep-

resentation on the floor of the Senate. Bring out

and support Democrats, and good men-and with

We have copied the foregoing from the Journal as a matter of general interest to our readers, and with no purpose of forestalling public opinion or of expressing a preference for any one for Governor. Nor would we be understood as intimating that the Journal has sought to forestall the opinion of the party on the contrary, we were gratified to hear from that paper on the subject, and take occasion to say that we entirely concur with it in its high compliment to Dr. Mills. We also cordially agree with the Journal in its remarks in relation to the next Legislature

But we have heard other gentlemen spoken of for Governor, and we trust we shall be pardoned for in Europe, that France is the best governed country, mentioning their names Judge Ellis, Asa Biggs, Robert Strange, Thomas Bragg, W. W. Avery, John F. Hoke, William H. Thomas, Abram Rencher, George Bower, Cad. Jones, Jr. Either of these gentlemen could be triumphantly elected; and we have the fullest confidence that the Convention will select that one who will be most acceptable to the masses of the party. We know there is not a man among those spoken of for this high post, who would not instantly sacrifice every aspiration-if indeed any aspirations are indulged-for the good of the common

No tidings of the steamer from England, expected on the 9th at New York. Her arrival is looked for with unusual interest, and she will probably bring intelligence of a conflict between the Turks and Russians.

The New York market was quiet on Wednesday. Very little doing in breadstuffs, and prices drooping. No change in the Baltimore Market.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN VERNONT. The new Democratic Governor of Vermont, in his inaugural address, takes strong ground against the Liquor (Maine) Law, intimating that the Legislature transcended its powers in enacting it, and that it is tyranical and inoperative, as well as in some respects unconstitutional.

The Right Rev. Thomas Atkinson, Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, is in the City. He is now prepared, we presume, to enter upon his high and important duties.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

We learn that the iron has been laid down upon this Road for twelve miles this side of Goldsborough, and that the grading from that place to this is expected to be completed by Christmas. The distance from Goldsborough to the Neuse is twenty-two miles, and an engine, it is expected, will be put on when the iron is laid to the river. The distance from the river to this point is about twenty-six miles. The Company will take charge of the Road to the Neuse,

or will be entitled to do so, after the 1st January. We learn that the iron for this, the 1st Division, which extends from Goldsborough to about six miles above Raleigh, is of the heavy T pattern, and looks as if it would do excellent service.

Goy. Morehead, the President of the Company, passed through this place on Wednesday last, on his way to Beaufort. We understand he has recently purchased the iron for the 2d Division, which extends from the point mentioned, above Raleigh, to the Guilford line. We do not know the price he is to pay for the iron.

It is confidently expected that the Road will be completed from Goldsborough to this place by May or June next: whereupon there will be such a celebration as was never witnessed in North Carolina. Every body about here will then talk of Wilmington; and Norfolk, Portsmouth and Petersburg will scarcely be alluded to for at least a week. So we go. We are speaking of things as they are. But seriously, Wilmington will have the advantage of Norfolk by about forty-five miles-the distance from this point to the former being about 130, and to the latter about 175 miles. We can breakfast in Raleigh and dine in Wilmington, whereas we now breakfast here and sup in Norfolk. And when the Road shall have been constructed to Beaufort, we shall be nearer to that by railway than to Norfolk, by some 35 miles.

We learn that the grading of the North Carolina Road is expected to be completed to Hillsborough by the 1st of January next. We should be obliged to the Hillsborough, Greensborough, Salisbury and Charlotte papers for information as to the condition of the work in their respective sections.

THE TRAGEDY AT LOUISVILLE. Professor Butler, principal of the High School Louisville, Kv., was shot by Mat. F. Ward, oldest son of R. J. Ward, on Wednesday morning the 2d instant, and died that night. The Louisville Courier gives the following account of it:

"He went to the High School accompanied by two of his brothers, Robert Ward, a youth of sixteen, and William Ward, a smaller boy, and called for Mr. Wm. H. G. Butler, one of the teachers. A few words passed between them, when Mr. Ward pulled out a pistol and shot Mr. Butler down. The ball penetrated his left breast, over the heart, and he fell to the floor, exclaiming in his agony, "I am killed-oh, my poor wife and child!" Ward then dropped his pistol, and accompanied by his brother, retreated from the school room.

"Mr. Butler was able to rise from the floor, and left the room, assisted by some boys, and was carried home. The ball could not be extracted, and he bled inwardly. Mr. Butler had corrected Wm. Ward, one of his pupils, the day previous, for telling a falsehood, which led to the tragic affair.

Robert Ward, who accompanied his brother, drew a bowe-knife, and when Prof. Sturgus, the other teacher in the school, advanced to the assistance of Mr. Butler, he made such demonstrations that the Professor retreated and made his escape out of a window. The scholars in the school-room were also scattered in all directions by the display of such warlike instruments in their midst,

Mr. M. F. Ward and Robt. J. Ward, Jr., were promptly arrested and lodged in jail, and the affair will undergo a judicial investigation, we forcear narrating the particulars.

Mr. Butler was one of the best and most inoffensive men in the world, and who can appreciate the anguish of his friends at his being so untimely cut off, and in such a manner. The affair is generally regarded as of a most atrocious and unprovoked character, and when it became known, the deepest indignation prevailed throughout the city.

The Ward family is one of the wealthiest and most prominent in Kentucky.'

If the facts be as above stated, we trust the murat the same time, is to advocate the distribution of derer will be duly hanged. A desperate effort will of course be made to save him, for he is wealthy; but Kentucky juries are alike honest and fearless, and unless bail is granted under a large forfeiture, justice will most probably be done.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.

This distinguished gentleman has recently returned from his European tour in fine health and spirits. The Paris Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette thus speaks of the movements of the "little giant" while in foreign parts:

"Mr. Douglas has just returned from an extensive tour, which embraced Italy, Greece, Syria, Turkey, Russia, Prassia, Belgium and France. He leaves here Thursday, and after travelling through Scotland and Ireland, will take the steamer at Liverpool. on the 19th of this month, for the United States. He looks well, has enjoyed his trip, and is "chock full" of good stories, startling adventures, and intervention arguments, with which to astonish the natives, at the next sitting of Congress. He has had a long conference with Reschid Pasha, at Constantinople, with Count Nesselrode, at St. Petersburg, and with many other great men; and he has come to the conclusion that Louis Napoleon is the greatest man and her people the most enlightened.

Mr. Douglas traveled over the principal parts of Russia in a long carriage, which travelled night and day at the rate of eight and ten miles an hour. It contained a sleeping room and kitchen, so that he seldom left it. He penetrated to the confines of Tartary, where a grand annual fair was going on, at which

Austrians, Tartars, Circassians, Turks and Persians. The Judge arrived at Smyrna the day after the Koszta affair, and he describes the excitement as beyond anything he had ever seen. The enthusiasm for our government, all over that country, amounts to a mania. He has obtained the entire particulars concerning the affair, and will be able to throw much light on the settlement of the question,"

APPROACHING ELECTIONS. New York, New Jersey, and Wisconsin elect State officers and members of the legislature on the 8th.

Louisiana elects congressmen, State treasurer, auditor, superintendent of instruction, members of the legislature, and county offices, on the 7th.

Massachusetts elects State officers and members of the legislature, and decides upon the adoption of the new constitution, on the 14th.

Mississippi elects a governor, members of Congress, and members of both branches of the legislature, on the 7th and 8th instant. We invite attention to the Card of Mr. Cope-

land, a native Artist of superior merit, who has tak-

en rooms in Mr. Roulhac's building, in this City. UNIQUE ORTHOGRAEHY. The following, is the su-perscription on a letter sent through the Boston Post

office, a day or two since:
"Mr. Gosiph evins, pittch Burg pansil venia."

VOICE OF THE DEMOCRACIA

New Paper in Raleigh. We have received the Prospectus of the new paper to be published in Ral-, eigh by Messrs, Cantwell & Whitaker. Mr. Whitaker is known as the Editor of the "Giraffe," a spirited sheet published at the Capital. Mr. Cantwell was lately the Editor of the Democratic Free Press, thorough examination of the Books, and compared published at Wilmington. The Free Press, during the last canvass, warmly advocated the election of Messrs. Leak and Venable and the policy of distributing the public lands. The "North Carolina Statesman," we take it, is to be established to advocate the same doctrine. Mr. Cantwell is a writer of considerable research and ability, and will continue in the columns of the "Statesman" to lend his talents to

the propagation of the views held by the faction to which he belongs. Fayettecille Carolinian.

Fayettecille Carolinian. N. C. STATESMAN. We have received a prospectus of a paper bearing the above name, to be published Weekly and Semi-weekly in Raleigh, from and after the 1st of January next, by Edward Cantwell & W. Whitaker. This is the new "distribution organ," that has been so much talked about. When the paper appears we can judge it by its face; but we must be permitted to say that we fear it will not be calculated to promote the harmony or advance the interests of the Democratic party. For the gen-tlemen at the head of it we have the highest personal regard, and shall exceedingly regret to see them take any position circulated to distract the party to which they profess their attachment. Any departure from the old and well established principles of the party cannot be productive of harmony or organization, no matter what may be the professions of the editors. Salisbury Banner.

"NORTH CAROLINA STATESMAN." We have received the prospectus of a new paper, to be published in Raleigh, under the above title, by Edward Cantwell and W. Whitaker, Esq.,—the first to be issued on the first day of January next. The editors informs us that the principles which the "Statesman" will advocate, are "purely Democratic, according to the straitest requirements of that party;" that they believe "the platform adopted by the late Baltimore Convention contains the Democratic creed," &c.; and yet, strangely enough, avow themselves advocates of the Distribution of the Public Lands! Indeed, it is generally understood, that the "Statesman" is started for the purpose of advocating the Distriaution policy as its main object. How such a policy can be deduced from the Baltimore platform, we are unable to divine, and it is equally difficult to conceive how a Democratic paper of the "straitest" sect can advocate that policy. ourself, we eschew all such Democracy. Distribution is not a Democratic measure-but the contrary. We have ever held that the policy of Distribution was corrupting-in fact that the Distribution fund would constitute a corruption fund to buy up State

payment of the national debts and defraying the current expenses of the Government. We have a limited acquaintance with Mr. Cantwell; and we admire the frankness of his manners and the energy of his mind. But we cannot subscribe to the Distribution article which he seeks to interpolate in the Democratic creed. We are pretty well acquainted with the Democracy of this District at least, and we are proud to say that we do not know a single Distributionist among them.

politicians with. Hence, we desire to keep aloof

from it-to let it pursue the ordinary channel of

Elizabeth City Pioneer.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATESMAN. Edward Cantwell and W. Whitaker, Esq'rs, hare issued a Prospectus for a paper by the above title, to be commonced, in the City of Raleigh, on the first day of January, 1854. It is to be issued weekly at \$2 per annum, and semi-weekly at \$4.

Messrs. Cantwell and Whitaker have as much right to publish a paper as any one; but we see necessity for the publication of the above. If we understand its political complexion correctly, though it professes Democracy, it is to advocate Whiggery. Then it is to pull down Democracy and not put it up. We advise our Democratic friends

not to have any thing to do with this paper, as its aim will be to disturb the harmony of the party. We view it as a Whig concern. We have had confidence in Mr. Venable's Democ racy, but we have none now. He has departed from the true faith; and we regret it. We give him up. He has partially injured our cause in the Wake Dis trict; and is now, we are informed, aiding in the establishment of a Printing Press, in the City of Raleigh, to injure it throughout the State. This paper, like Mr. Venable, is to profess to be Democratic, but

the public lands-a Whig measure. With such Democracy we do not care to have any fellowship, and we would advise all good meaning Democrats not to countenance Mr. Venable or his paper, as they are to be the supporters of Whig meas-Roanoke Republican.

SOUTHERN INGRATITUDE. In connection with the fight now going on in New York, we hear much said Southern Ingratitude. Because Southern Democratic presses do not choose to join Messrs. Bronson, Dickinson & Co., in their war upon the administration; because the Democratic politicians and voters of the South refuse to espouse the quarrel of the disappointed office seekers in the North-the South is accused of ingratitude towards her best friends.

Now one thing we would ask, is Greene C. Bronson a better national Democrat—a better friend of the Constitution, a better friend of the South than Franklin Pierce? Could Nranklin Pierce have received the vote of any Southern State with such evidence of his freesoilism as is contained in Bronson's letter of 1848? We understand Pierce's whole life to have been a war upon abolition. We see Bronson in the eventful crisis of 1848 addressing words of encouragement-full of aid and comfort-to the Free Soilers! Is there then any reason why, when Bronson makes war upon Pierce, Southern Democrats should take part with him against the President? Is there any portion of the Democracy of New York,

hard or soft, who, going back through long years, can show a fairer record than the granite Democracy of New Hampshire? If, then, we find a Democratic faction in New York, on one side, and the oft weighed and never-found-wanting Democracy of Concord on the other, are we not at liberty to say which par-

ty shall have our sympathics?
But we have something further to add. Pierce's enemies are not alone the New York Hards. They are the whole body of Southern and Northern Whigs: the Tribune, the organ of Seward, and the Express, the organ of Fillmore, are just as bitter in their hostility to the President as the National Democrat, the organ of Bronson.

Be it known, once for all, that the Southern Democracy will at no man's bidding join in a war which, if successful, must issue in the overthrow of a Democratic, and the instalment of a Whig, probably a Seward, administratior. Should the Democracy of the South unite with Dickinson, the result might indeed be a disruption of the Democratic party, its permanent division into two parties-but it could not be the election of Dickinson to the Presidency. The Whigs would be brought into power with W. H. Seward at their head, a consummation that we are neither prepared to wish nor work for. Savannah Georgian.

GEBARD STITH, a printer in the New Orleans Picaayune office, has been put forward by a Whig District Convention, of Louisiana, as a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. S. is a native of Virginia, and was formerly employed in Washington by Messrs. Blair and Rives, on the Congressional Globe.

ALABAMA U. S. SENATORS. The Legislature of Alabama will corvene on the 12th instant, when it will have to elect two United States Senators, to fill the places occupied by Col. Clemens and the late Vice-President King. WILMINGTON RAIL

REPORT OF THE AUDITING CONNITTEE. The signed committee, appointed for the purpose of iting the accounts of the Wilmington and Raleigh all the entries with vouchers and find them correct, withe the exception of a few trifling errors and omis-

sions, amounting to \$16 32, which have been recti-fied, as will appear in the coming year's account.

The result of the Company's business for the past year is as follows:

Amount received from Through Travel. \$214,135 02 138,148 40 Freight on Ra'l Road. 112,582 23 Freight, Meals, &c., on Steam Boats, Transportation of Mails, Rents, &c., 17,609 67 86,424 85

\$568,899 67

Cost of transportation, including purchase of Locomotives, Coaches and Cars, \$155,938 73 Rail Road repairs,
Expenses of Steam Boats,
Office Expenses,
Interest and Exchange, 147,652 84

57,976 30 406,288 31 Nett Profits. \$162,616 36 We find the liabilities of the Company on the 1st of October, 1853, were \$1,156,261 12, consisting of

the following items: Old Bonds payable in England at 5 per cent., Bonds endorsed by the State of North Carolina, at 6 per cent., 250,000 00 Bonds to Literary Fund of N. C., at 6 per cent., New Bonds, payable in England, Bonds to U. S., payable in Mail service, 444,444 45 32,918 64 Bills payable, Due on Pay Rolls, 72,080 02

8,488 17 " Negro Bonds, 1844 to 1853, inclusive, 88,506 79 " " Dividends Nos. 1, 2, and 3, " to sundry individuals, 4,839 00 2,058 85

\$1,156,261 12 The following was the condition of on the 1st October, 1853: Debt of the Company, \$1,156,261 19 1,840,218 21

Capital Stock paid in, Balance of profits from commencement of operations to 1st October, 1853, after paying interest on debt, 584,338 65

\$8,080,807 97 Cost of Canstruction, Real Es-\$2,075,052 42 tate, &c., Reconstruction. 29 Shares Company's Stock, Due on forfeit d Stock, Wil. & Man, R. R. Co.'s Stock. 100,000 00 W. & N. O. Telegraph 3.150 00 Bills Receiveable, Due from individuals, 25,682 45 " Agents, " Post Office Department for Mail Service, 24,715 05 funds belonging to the Federal Treasury, viz: the Counterfeit money taken,

Cash in hands of Treasurer, 49,313 60 We would suggest that, in our opinion, it would be expedient, if possible, to adopt a more systematic method of keeping the freight accounts. All which is respectfully submitted.

H. BAKER, M. FERRALL, Committee. D. MACRAE,

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 3, 1853.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. The steamer Daniel Webster arrived at New Cr!cans on Sunday, with dates from San Francisco to the 16th ultimo, bringing passengers through in the short space of twenty-one days. She brings 200 passengers and \$50,000 in gold dust, brought by the steamer Sierra Nevada from San Francisco at Panama,

The steamer Golden Gate and the Uncle Sam sailed from San Francisco for Panama on the same day as the Sierra Nevada. The Sierra Nevada brought down to Panama \$1,200,000 in gold dust, and the

Golden Gate \$1,130,000. There has been a terrible fire at the City of Sonoro, destroying full one third of the city. The loss is es-

timated at a million and a half. The Irish patriot, John Mitchell, of whose escape from Van Dieman's Land accounts have been received, arrived at San Francisco on the 12th ult. He has been most enthusiastically received and wel-

comed to freedom by all classes of citizens. Still Further Particulars

NEW YORK, NOV. 7. In addition to those you received by the mails of to-night. I send you the following further particulars by telegraph.

A public dinner had been sendered to the Irish patriot, John Mitchell, before his departure for New York, which he accepted.

The Supreme Court of California has made an im-

portant decision, declaring valid all grants made in accordance with the Mexican law. The effects of this will be to oust hundreds from lots held by them for many years, and restore them to the original grantees. It is considered a death blow to squatters, and will cause millions of dollars worth of property to change hands by the mere operation of the law.

Murders and outrages have been occurring throughout the State to an alarming extent. The old City Government of San Francisco retired

after contesting the election, and a new one has been Bigler's majority in the State for Governor, will be quite eighteen hundred.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Highly important intelligence from the Sandwitch Islands has been receined at San Francisco. Dr. Judd has been removed from the office of Minister of Finance, and Elisha Jallen, late United States Consul, appointed to his place. Very decided steps have been taken towards annexing the Islands to the United States. The French and British Consuls protested to the King against such an act, and the American Commissioners had replied to their protest in a firm but dignified matter. This movement has caused the

very greatest excitement on the Island. The barque Cyane, from Richmond, arrived at San Francisco on the 12th of October. The Magnetic Telegraph had been put up, and was

in working order from San Jose to San Francisco. No further tidings from the great fire at Sonora.

BALTIMORF, Nov. 8, 11 p. m. The ship Banchee, chartered by the Maryland Colonization Society, sailed from this port for Liberia, to-day, taking out 127 emigrants. The ceremonies at her departure were most imposing and interesting. Prayer, singing, &c., of course, formed a portion of them.

Important from New Mexico. New ORLEANS, Nov. 7. The Picayune has advices of a late date from San Antonia, received by express from El Passo, announcing that five thousand Mexican troops were marching on El Passo.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW. Among the proceedings of the Methodist Church South, in session at Lynchburg, is the action of the Conference in regard to the Maine Liquor Law. On Tuesday, the sixth day of the session, the Bishop laid before the Conference a com munication from the Secretary of the Missouri Conference, recommending for the approval of the several Conferences a proposed alteration of the Discip-line so as to prohibit the sale, use or manufacture of ardent spirits, by members of the Church, which was read and discussed. The vote being taken, the Con-ference refused to concur with the Missouri resolution. Ayes 32--noes 65.

Fredericksburg Herald.

THE COTTON TRADE. According to returns at the Treasury Department, the value of the portion of the cotton crop of the United States exported during the year ending on the 80th of June last, was \$109.000,000, against \$87,000,000 worth exported during the year ending on the 30th of June, 1852.