RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WE DNESDAY. JANUARY

Morth-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JAN. 24, 1857.

The Legislature.

We invite attention to the proceedings of the two Houses in our paper to-day, from Monday to Wednesday inclusive.

The Senate was engaged the greater part of Thursday in considering the Revenue bill on its third reading. No very important aurendments were adopted. The tax of one dollar on marriage licenses was stricken out. It passed its third and last reading in that body.

In the House, on Thursday, the special order was the bill to charter the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company. The bill was rejected, yeas 37, nays 69.

The bill to charter "The North-Carolina Bank," was taken up. Mr. Lewis, of Wake, the author of the bill, addressed the House briefly in explanation of some of the features of the bill, and upon the advantages to be derived from the adoption of the charter. This bill provides for a new State Bank, with a capital of \$3,500,000—the State to take \$2,000,000, and individuals \$1,500,000. Payment for stock by the State, to be made half in specie or its equivalent, and half in State bonds. A branch to be established in any County subscribing \$200,-000. Tax, 30 cents per share—issues not less than \$3. Provision made for transferring to this Bank the Literary Fund now in the "Bank of the State of North-Carolina." The bill passed its second reading

yeas 64, nays 41. The afternoon session of the House was mainly occupied in considering the Stammire claim. A resolution, giving him \$2,384 in lieu of all claims on the State, was adopted.

The bill concerning the Western Extension, now on its third reading in the Senate, was on Thursday made the order of the day in that body for Friday (to-day,) the 23d, at half past three o'clock, P. M.

The engrossed bill from the Senate, to re charter "The Bank of the State of North Carolina," is on its

third reading in the Commons. The Select Committee of the House, appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, have reported to that body, setting forth that the charter has been disregarded in several particulars by the Company, but charging no moral delinquency upon any one; and this Report is accompanied by a statement by the President and Directors of the Company, explaining and justifying as to these particulars-both of which documents have been printed for the information of members. It is understood that a bill in aid of the Company, will be taken up and considered early in

the ensuing week. On Wednesday, the bill to amend the charter of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, and extending further aid to that Company, passed its second reading in the Senate. It was advocated by Messrs. Dillard, J. B. Jones, Cherry and Pool. A skeich of the Dillagi's remarks on the occasion shall appear to our next.

Municipal Election.

The following is the vote for Mayor and Commissioners, at the election held here on Monday last: For Mayor, William Dallas Haywood, American,

149; James Litchford, Sr. American, 90. Middle Ward .- C. B. Root 44; Ed. Yarbrough, Sr. 48; Richard H. Battle 44; J. K. Marriott 9. Mr. Marriott was not a candidate.

Eastern Ward .- Eldridge Smith 81; Alexander Adams 71; L. W. Peck 29; W. C. Upchurch 6; John Hutchins 5. Messrs. Upchurch and Hutchins

were not candidates. Western Ward .- H. D. Turner 68; Thomas H. Briggs 50; A. M. Gorman 27; Q. Busbee 6. Mr.

Busbee was not a candidate. The Register, giving an account of this election.

"An election was held in this City on Monday ast for municipal officers, and resulted in the selection of the Whig and American ticket by large majorities. We give below the vote cast, which, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, is but 40 or 50 less than the vote cast at the election for

Now, in the first place, there was no contest between the "Whig and American" and Democratic parties, for every person who was a candidate was either a "Whig" or an "American." If the majorities for the successful candidates are large, they were obtained by "Americans" over "Americans." and not over Democrats. Mr. Litchford, the defeated candidate for Mayor, is a more rigid and consistent "American" than Mr Haywood is; and vet the inference left by the Register upon the minds of those uninformed on the subject is, that Mr. Litchford was the Democratic candidate, and was beaten by the "American" party. The same remarks apply to Messrs. Peck and Gorman. They are just as confirmed "Americans" as those who were elected; and yet the Register appears to be elated at the selection of the Whig and American ticket" over

hem "by large majorities." Nor is it true that the vote polled is "but 40 or 00 less than the vote cast at the election for President." The aggregate vote cast for Mayor is not more than haif as large as the vote cast for President at the Raleigh box in November. The truth is, the Road.

great body of the tax payers, having pretty well despaired of effecting any reform in the City government, did not go to the polls. To a large extent the election was suffered to go by default, as was the case in Wilmington recently. The City government is now, as heretofore, in the hands of the "American" party; and that party will be held responsib'e for it. Democrats, it seems, are not to be allowed to participate to the slightest extent in managing City affairs; but the Mayor and Commissioners must be "Whigs" or "Americans," and the subaltern City officers, from the chief constable to those who walk guard and work on the streets, must be sworn "Americans" What is this but party despotism?—and that too in the affairs of a corporation in which persons of all parties are equally interested. No man who does not belong to a certain circle, and who cannot rally certain influences to his support, can be elected Mayor of the City; and thus it is that, through favoritism, and as the result of party spirit, the affairs of the City do not prosper,

The Weather--The Mails.

while the taxes on the inhabitants are increasing.

On Wednesday morning the wind was from the south, and the deep snow now upon the ground began to melt; but Wednesday night the wind changed to the north, accompanied by a slight fall of snow, and the weather is now clear and cold.

We have had no mail here since Sunday morning last. On Sunday the Raleigh and Gaston train started for Weldon, but was blocked up by the snow near Henderson, where it remained until Wednesday evening, when it returned to this place. On Wednesday morning another train was started from Raleigh, with the mail; but having ploughed its way with great difficulty to within three miles of Franklinton, it was compelled to return. We learn that the Superintendent has placed several locomotives on the Road to clear the track; and that it is probable the Road will be open from this point to Weldon by Friday or Saturday.

On Wednesday, the Superintendent of the Central Road sent through a couple of locomotives from the workshops in Alamance to Goldsborough; and on Wednesday morning the train from Goldsborough came up, and passed on towards Hillsborough. There was no person, we understand, at the Central Depot on Thursday morning who was authorized to receive the mail for this place from the Route Agent; and it was, therefore, carried on towards Hillsborough. Thus our citizens might have had some news, but were deprived of it by the negligence of the person who has contracted to carry the mail from the Depot to the Postoffice.

The snow is heaped up, ir the deep cuts of the Railroads, from four to eight feet deep. No great difficulty is encountered in running on embankments and on level ground; but in the cuts the snow falls back nearly as fast as it is thrown from the track, owing to the narrowness of the way and the large quantities which have drifted in.

Well Done !- We ask the attention of the spirited Oak-City Guards to a call, in another column, for a meeting of their corps, this (Friday) evening, at 74 o'clock. The object of this meeting, we learn, is to adopt some plan by means of which to assist the efforts of those already engaged in the noble work of succoring the destitute and famishing in and around our city. It is said that there are fully forty families almost destitute of food or fuel-many entirely so of both-in our midst. In ordinary winter seasons this would present a startling picture; but at such a season as this, it is truly appalling!-Something must be done to relieve this mass of helplessness; and the Guards are the right men to take the matter in hand. They have been engaged all winter in handsomely providing for our intellectual wants, and they will certainly now do something for the physical necessities of the destitute poor-thus becoming in fact, what their name imports, "Oak-City Guards." We say again, well done, and Heaven speed the good work.

We are glad to see that Mr. Branch, the Representative in Congress from this District, has introduced the following resolution, looking to an act of simple justice to this State:

" Resolred, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads inquire into the expediency of erecting at Raleigh, in North Carolina, a building for the accommodation of the post office and Federal

Other States have buildings erected by the general government for the accommodation of the Postoffice and the Federal Courts; and we do not see why North-Carolina should form an exception. We trust, now that her application has been put in, that she will not suffer by her modesty heretofore exhibited with reference to this and other matters.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.—The President and Directors of this Bank have memorialized the Legislature for several amendments to their charter, granted to and accepted by them two years ago. They set forth at some length, and with force, the disadvantages under which they state they are doing business, owing to certain restrictions placed upon them in their charter, and which they declare to be onerous, and injurious to both the stockholders and the State. They also state that they were influenced in a great degree to accept the charter by a feeling of deference for the expressed will of the Legislature, and from a wish to continue the aids they were extending-and which were so much needed-to trade and

A small minority in a deliberative body can, business. The Democrats of the Commons are anxious to complete the public business and adjourn; but they cannot do so, even by the 10th of February, if the opposition, or any considerable portion of it, should persist in uselessly calling the yeas and nays, in making motions to adjourn, and in pressing measures upon the House which have been deliberately acted on and rejected. "A word to the wise," &c. We trust that harmony and good feeling will characterize the last days of the session; and that those who feel that they have reason to complain because their cherished measures have failed, will yield gracefully to the will of the ma-

The Fayetteville Observer is mistaken in supposing that the debate in the House of Commons on the "Mexican Preamble," was to any extent the cause of the defeat of the Favetteville Coalfields

Election of Judges by the People. At the request of a friend-a member of the Legislature-we publish the following extracts from a letter addressed to him, dated Marion, Mississippi,

"I have seen no paper but the Observer, and of course very meagre sketches of your proceedings, but I notice among them a proposal to introduce the election of Judges of the Superior Courts by the people, and for a term of years. I have no doubt out the plan has advocates. The Democratic party of North-Carolina, I think, stands committed for ome years past to "Free Suffrage," and I think it likely, perhaps advisable, at any rate politic, to do away with the property qualification required in voting for Senator. In this State we have an elective udic ary, from the lowest to the highest, by the people, and it is said to work well. A casual observer might think so, but let a man of conservative sentiments, who has been accustomed to associate ideas of justice with the title of judge, to look on the man as the independent expounder of the law, spotless as ermine, become acquainted with the way in which they obtain the office, the system of electioneering for it, the intrigues, stumping and begging for it, arming about of litigants, and often crimmals, to secure their votes, exhibitions of piety, and the deep exhortations by some in our churches to sinners to reform, the masonic affability and zeal in the cause of virtue and morality, in fact all the arts of the wily politician made use of to secure the place; and I think but few indeed would favor the system. Our benches are filled almost exclusively by known politicians, the managers of the party. I have seen three preachers up for the same office at once, and every art used to secure votes. The voting masses always go for the good of the party, and the management generally secures the vote for some pet, be their habits and acquirements good or bad. Alabama followed our example in electing her Circuit and Probate Judges by the people. Those now in office in Mobile are the parents of K. N. ism there; they, t is said, swore in nearly every member of the order there, and I have no doubt if the voice of the people of either of these two States could be heard, fairly expressed, it would do away with the system. Our judges are not independent. It is of common occurrence to hear disappointed litigants or some rowdy who has been fined for a fight swearing they will not vote for the judge next election. The present judge of this district is an intimate friend of mine, and one I have known since the day of my settlement here. He often tells me how he is approach. ed, and though striving for independence, yet often finds himself in rather inconsistent positions. Bad as the appointment system, or the Legislative elective system for and during good behavior may be, and cogent as many objections to them may be, they are not so bad or numerous as by the people, because

they cannot be so public. It is possible that by prohibiting the judges from holding the Courts in the district which elects them, making them draw by lot for their district after election, might make them more independent, and would doubtless be a good proviso. I look on the system of the two Caro ina's of selecting their law ministers as the best in the United States; it is true they smack of ancient times, perhaps of aristocracy,

but they are independent. There seems to be a mania for railroads and banks in your State. Some of these days your State may get like this, (behind with her debts,) and whenever a question of payment is submitted to a vote of the people, payment will stop, for the masses will not vote to be taxed directly. I have seen that tried."

For the Standard. SNOW AND DIFFICULTIES.

The mail train on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad left the city of Raleigh, on Sunday morning last, at 8 o'clock, in a snow storm, and proceeded, with great difficulty, as far as Mrs. Hawkin's, about 52 miles, when the snow became so deep, as to render further progress impossible, and upon consultation, the Conductor, Mr. J. Horton decided to retrace our steps to Henderson, five miles distant, and accordingly, the engine was reversed, and our train backed only two miles, when it ran into a bank of snow, and could proceed no further. In this situation-not able to move in either direction-we hung up; the snow falling as we never saw it fall before, and the wind blowing a purfect gale. Conductor Horton summoned the Crew, consisting of the Engineer, Mr. Rufus Horton, and firemen, Wm. Vaughn and - Hedgepeth, into the Post Office, to hold a further consultation, upon the best plan to be adopted, to secure the lives of those present, consisting of the parties named, together with the Route Agent, Mr. W. Whitaker, Mr. Williamson, P. O. clerk, and the two train hands, and an old negro woman, the only passenger. The Engineer, his two firemen, and Mr. Williamson, determined to "foot it" for Henderson, three miles distant, and, if practicabe, send out help to those who remained; and accordinly, after tieing their faces up with their handkerchiefs, left the train, in the midst of a storm, the fury of which, your correspondent cannot find language to discribe-to go out, seemed like certain death-but they started, and after two hours hard work, they reached Henderson, but did not entertain the least hope of again seeing the train before the next day. Resigned to onr fate, Capt. Horton, and W. Whitaker, in the mail room, and the servants in their room, sat down to keep the fire in their stoves hot, and hope for the best. The night was long, and the storm raged, seeming to mock at our fears; with great difficulty, we kept tolerably comfortable, and welcomed the dawn of day, only to find the snow around us to the depth of four feet on one side, and about eight feet on the other-the

wind still blowing a storm, At about 12 o'clock one of our messengers returned from Henderson, bringing breakfast, with the cheering intelligence that efforts were being made at Henderson to reach our train and carry us to that place. Impatiently we listened for the whistle, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon we did hear "the joyful sound," and soon a messenger, on foot, Mr. Rufus Horton, approached our snow bound prison and informed us that if we desired to leave we must wade to the engine, one mile off. Entertaining such a desire, we three, with two servants, shouldered the mail bags and made for the engine, through the snow, leg deep, and after a half hour we landed at Henderson. The next day the way was opened to the train, and that too hauled back to Henderson, after the most severe toil. Wednesday, 11 o'clock, we shackled together three engines, the "Franklin," "Alamance" and "Warren," and proceeded to Raleigh, (running through immense banks of snow,)

where we arrived at about 6 o'clock. Too much praise cannot be awarded our three engineers, Rufus Horton, Jesse Shaw and John Beckham, for their self sacrifice in running through the snow, and reaching a point so much wished for by

In many places in Granville county I saw drifted snow to the depth of ten feet. On a level the snow measured twenty-five inches.

FIRE IN OXFORD.—The county Jail of Granville, was destroyed by fire on Monday night last-the result, as we understand, of a defect in the stove pipe in one of the upper rooms. The prisoners were

A negro woman, confined on a charge of murder gave birth to a child the day before.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS, -Up to Thursday evening l st there had been passed and ratified fifteen public acts, twenty-two private acts, and sixteen resolutions by the present Legislature. It is supposed there are some fifteen or twenty more which have passed, but not been ratified.

REMARKS OF MR. REEVES,

OF SURRY. Delivered in the House of Commons of North-Caro-

lina on the Resolution to Expunge the Mexican Preamble. Mr. SPEAKER: The object of the resolution before the House is to expunge from the journal of 1846-'7 the preamble to the resolution appropriating \$10,000 to the North-Carolina volunteers, so as to make the journal speak the truth in this respect, and at the same time to vindicate the character of those brave men who fought that war, and the patriotism of North-Carolina. Sir, that preamble declares that the war was brought on by the action of the Executive in violation of the federal constitution, thus putting Mexico in the right and our own country in the wrong. It was introduced into the Senate and passed through that body by a strict party vote, and it was then sent to this House and passed here by a party vote. Every effort made to induce the Whig party of that day to admit, by their votes on the ournals, that the war was just and necessary, and that it was the act of Mexico, was unavailing. It was in vain that the bleeding honor of the country was held up before those bitter partizans. It was in vain that our brave volunteers looked to these halls for an appropriation to render them comfortable on their way to and in a foreign land, where they were to stake their lives before the cannon's red glare, in defence of the American flag. It was in vain that eloquent voices here and elsewhere plead for an appropriation without the preamble, and pointed to the paralysing effect which that preamble might produce on the minds of those brave volunteers. The edict, first proclaimed by an unscrupulous partizan Governor and taken up and enforced by his willing co-adjutors here was carried out, and North-Carolina thus became a party to what our own Legislature had proclaimed an unnecessary and an unconstitutional war. Thus the President of the United States was arraigned and unjustly tried without a hearing. Sir, he was falsely condemned by a bitter mass of the federalists of North-Carolina, and that too for so valiantly defending the honor and flag of his country. Sir, the judgment of an intelligent and patriotic people has long since been pronounced upon that preamble, and its authors and supporters have been consigned to private life; but the stain remains and should be wiped out. Let it not be said that it is not good policy to recur to past party transactions, lest undue bitterness of feeling should be evoked. Right before policy is my motto. It is our duty to vindicate our character as a State by expunging that false and odi us preamble. Sir, let it be done; it will be a warning to the factious and to moral traitors for all time to come. It will let in new and fresh rays of glory upon the character of old North-Carolina. It will demonstrate that she is still true to the traditions, the memories and mighty deeds of the revolutionary era, and that however our Legislature may be led astray by pas party rage, there is still that sense of dignity, of right and justice, and a spirit of patriotism still glowing and luminous with the old fires of "Mecklengburg" shedding forth their effulgent rays from those "Carolina Hills" where young liberty first begun to burn, which are equal at all times when aroused to the vindication of their character, and to the establishing of that character as it should look, and live, and read in the pages of her history .-Sir, it is no new thing to expunge a falsehood from Legislative records; it was done on a memorable occasion as a matter of justice to the immortal Jackson, and can be done here as an act of justice to James K. Polk, who, if he was inferior to Jackson in military talent, was his equal as a statesman, and possessed of much of his iron will, and of all of his lofty virtues of fortitude, moral courage, devotion to principle and love of native land. Justice to James K. Polk as a native Carolinian; justice to his immortal ancestors, one of whom sleeps under a monument which has been erected over him in yonder's

moral treason contained in that accursed preamble.

Substance of the Remarks of Mr. Eaton,

grave yard; justice to the man so foully slandered

by that preamble, demands its expurgation. Justice

to our noble volunteers, and our own character as a

people, demands it. Sir, let it be done. I repeat,

sir, let it be done. Let the black lines go down to

posterity with the sentiments of moral treason, and

the vile calumny which they will encircle. Let the

work be done, and the people from the sea-shore to the uttermost summits of the blue mountains, will

shout forth their approval of the deed. Sir, I intro-

duced this resolution 'n accordance with a promise

I made to the people of Surry during my canvass in

that county. I have consulted no one as to the pro-

priety of this resolution, for the reason I determined

in my own mind to comply with my promise, and I

am willing, and will gladly assume all the responsi-

bilities which may be attached to this movement.

I am aware that I am one of the most humble Demo-

cratic members upon this floor, while at the same

time I am as responsible a man as has a seat here;

and I shall ask no favors of the enemy, nor will I

shrink from any responsibility whatever; and I shall

insist on a vote by yeas and nays, so that the peo-

ple may see for themselves who are for and who are

against expunging the falsehood, foul slander, and

On the bill to establish Courts of Common Pleas in

the several Counties of this State.

Mr. Eaton, after stating that the bill proposed to take away nearly all of the jurisdiction of the county courts, and to devolve it on Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, to be elected in each County in the State by the qualified voters for the House of Commons, to be paid salaries of \$200, and certain fees to be taxed on the party cast, and to hold their offices for four years; and after stating other leading features of the bill, proceeded to set forth his ob-

He remarked that it was contrary to the intention of the framers of the Constitution that any judicial officer of the State should be elected by the people, and hold his office for a term of years. He also stated that, independently of this objection, he was opposed any how to an election of Judges by the people; and did not believe that they desired it. Mr. Eaton also objected to several of the details of the bill, and among them to the provision forbidding an appeal to the Superior Court: that which taxes the suitors to raise a portion of the Judge's compensation; and that which allows him to hold his Court for ten days, if he should think proper-a provision which Mr. E. said would interfere with the attendance at other Courts of members of the bar. In the conclusion of his remarks, he observed that if we are to have jury trials taken away from the County Courts, he would greatly prefer the system recommended by Gov. Graham in 1846 and 1848, which provides for three terms of the Superior Courts

ENDORSING A BANK BILL.—A gentleman writes to the Hartford Courant that about a year ago, while engaged in counting over money, he carelessly put his name upon the back of a \$20 bill. A son of Erin came into his office a few days since with the bill. and said he had come from East Har ford to get gold from the endorser. The gentleman looked in the banknote reporter and found the bank had suspence payment, and was obliged to give the man a good bill

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—A correspondent of the Savannal Georgian, writing from Key West, under date of the 25th ultimo, states that although the flags of truce inviting a conference ordered by Gen. Harney had been displayed from all the military posts and other public stations, the Indians had taken no friendly notice of them, and those along the "Indian's track" had even been torn down by the savages. This is supposed to indicate their determination to hold no intercourse with General Harney.

For the Standard. On Expunging the Mexican Preamble.

Ay, draw the black, condemning lines—
Le: them be wide and deep—
Fit framing for the dark designs
That they in prison keep.
Tis meet that mourning should enshroud What patriots deplore; And oh! I would oblivion's cloud Could hide it evermore.

Wipe out the foul, disgraceful blot, Restore the State's fair fame; For ten long years that tyrant spot Let it no longer there remain

To stain our native sod, But brand it with the mark of Cain,-It has the curse of God.

Tear from the record that vile page Which patriot statesmen bans, Put there by spiteful, petty rage Of reckless partisans; Let not posterity behold

The wretched scroll unmarred,
A stigma on the brave and bold,
In Mexic battle scarred. No! let not future ages know That legislators said :

"We pay you, volunteers, to go
And blood unjustly shed;
We give you gold to draw your swords
In an unboly fight:"— For honor's sake expunge the words Or mark them as with night.

To brand the words and paper both, And suitably degrade, (For Arnold must have worn the cloth From which the scroll was made,) Let the concentrated essence
Of the very darkest dark
Be reduced to its quintessence
With which the scroll to mark.

And who are ye that now contend To let this stigma stay?

Why rise ye up thus to defend
A party passed away?

A party ye yourselves declare
On life to have no lease?

On the stigma stay?

Are ye but Foreigners in war, And natives but in peace? Is it the way "Americans To take the part of foreign clans Against your country, pray? To blame your country your delight,

To praise the foe your song, -Tis strange the foe is always right, Your country always wrong. Banquet Song.

[From the poem for the Psi-Upsilon celebration at Brown University, August, 1856, by Rev. F. M. Finch, of Ithaca, The wine—the wine—the festival wine— From the meek Moselle and royal Rhine— The cluster blood of the orphaned vine— From far Tokay and the Ebro line! Like the gold beads torn from a golden mine Or the rubies that blush on an idol shrine: Like the liquid love of an eye divine, Or the mellow-ripe tinge of the days' decline; With bubbles that flash, like the trident-tine Of the grim Sea-God far over the brine. The flavor and bue of the wandering wine: The wine—the gentle and generous wine! In the revelry halls of the Muses nine, On the passionate lip where the roses recline, On the dying lips where the roses pine; In the valleys where wander the lowing kine, Shaded by Alp or blue Appenine; At the rollicking board where huntsmen dine On the red deer haunch and the brown ox chine, Where songs of the chase and smiles benign, And glances of mirth and of pleasure combine In the locks of Old Time bid garlands to twine, Till the worried and wearying hearts resign The wrestle for gold, the grasping design The tilt and the battle of mine and thine, And to Love and to laughing eved Beauty incline. And the brow's pure white and the lips carmine; In the dark and the damp where chains confine The bandit doomed to a death condign; In the bannered halls where a monarch's sign Sets free a rose-billowed river of wine; Ever—forever- runneth the wine—
From the meek Moselle and the Empress Rhine—
The wine—the wine—the red lipped wine!

MESSRS. EDITORS: On looking over the official rearns of the vote for President and Vice President. compared with the recent election for Governor, I discover that there is a nett gain in this county (Randolph) of 31 votes since the August election, for the great champions of Democracy, James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, and John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky. That is, the electors for Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson have a majority of 31 votes less than Mr. Gilmer had in the August election. And in order to vindicate the honor of this banner county of Sodom-ites, I will give our gains in a little more than two years.

The election for Governor, 1854: Dockery, W. 1,378 Bragg, D. Dockery's majority,

975 in August, 1854. Election for Governor, 1856: Gilmer. Gilmer's majority, 720 in 1856. Dockery's majority, 975 in 1854.

Democratic nett gain, 255 Election for President and Vice Presiden, November 4th, 1856.

729 in 1856.

Buchanan and Breckinridge, 336 Maj. for Fillmore & Donelson, Gilmer's majority, 720 in 1854. Filmore's 689 in 1856.

Democratic nett gain, 31 in Nov. 255 in Aug.

Democratic nett gain. Here we have a clear Democratic nett gain, in a

Fillmore and Donelson,

Gilmer's majority,

little over two years, of near three hundred votes; and in every election the Democratic candidate has been falsely represented. In the election of 1854. Gov. Bragg was held up to our people as an anti-internal improvement man, and the country, far and wide, filled with the famous Cocran certificates, issued from Edenton, at the instance of Col. Paine, and operated seriously on the Democracy in this county. And in the election of August last, Gov. Bragg was held up here as an eastern man, and strenuous slaveholder, while Mr. Gilmer was said only to have went into Guilford mobs to prevent injury being done, and Wesylans brought to the polls to vote for him, which several of them did, to my knowing. And in the election for President and Vice President, Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge were held up at the famous High Point rally as the extreme Southern candidates; and no person, at all tinctured with abolition feelings, voted the Demo-cratic ticket; while many voted for Fillmore and Donelson. Thus, the gains in this county are pure-

ly Democratic-for principle alone, apart from any lopes of promotion. The Whig majority, for years, in this county, was about 1,000 votes. We (the Democrats) have begun to pull down their high places, and with God speed, and the help of all the true patriots of all parties, we shall soon do it. In two years from this moment, Dagon will be greatly disturbed for his safety, in this his strong hold. Rando ph is destined to be a strong Democratic county; and when she once gives a Democratic vote she will be hard to turn. Her citizens are stern men, and many of them good patriots, though hand gogues.
political office seekers and demagogues.
TRY AGAIN. them good patriots, though misguided by designing

A DAINTY REPAST .- A recent letter from Aus tralia states that two missionaries and their wives had been murdered and esten by the savages of the New Hebrides, Polynesia, a short time before.

DIED.

WHOLE NUMBER 1169.

In Sampson county, an the 13th inst., of Prerperal Fera.
Mrs. Mary Ann Robeson, wife of Mr. John F. Robeson,
and daughter of Edward Vail, Esq., aged 28 years.
Our relation as Physician, afforded us peculiar opportunities for observing the high and noble virtues with which the
deceased was endowed. In her was clustered the Christian graces in their fullest human perfection; and though her sufferings were of the most agonizing character, she bore them with as much gentleness and fortitude as physical endurance could allow. Her death will be felt and deeply regretted by all who knew her from her innocent and confidgretted by all who knew her from her innocent and confid-ing days of childhood to her last position as wife and moth-er. She was dutiful and obedient as a child; an affection-ate daughter and a devoted wife. By the death of a moth-er, it was her lot at an early day to be left to guard with maternal care, other children of still more tender years; how well she fulfilled the task—those who best knew the circumstances, will received with most admiration. She circumstances, will recollect with most admiration. She has been cut off in the spring-time of life, leaving a tender and helpless babe to face the pitiless storm of life. To her bereaved husband, her father and kindred, her loss seems irreparable; but let us all regard it, though it may seem strange and mysterious, as an aliwise dispensation of God—as death has only removed her from this world of turmoil, storms and shadows to a better country, where she will enjoy bliss unalloyed and perfect peace.

FREIGHT ARRIVALS FROM PORTSMOUTH AND PETERSBURG, VA., VIA RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD, For the North-Carolina Railroad Co.

Morrisville:—H. H. Burke

Hillsboro':—J. N. Gray, J. Webb, H. S. Owen, H. O

Strowd, Lattimer, and Brown.

Graham:—J. Dixon.

Haw River:—Joel Boon, T. B. Long.

Durhams:—H. L. Owen.

Goldsboro':—J. H. Huddeston, Mr. Rivers.

Durhams: -J. T. Hogan, S. Yates, J. D. Carlton.

Morisville: -M. D. Williams, R. H. Jones.

Graham: -J. and L. Scott, O. S. and J. D. Hound, W. Mebanes: -F. L. Warren, S. A. White, G. A. Mebane. Hillsboro': -H. L. Owen, A. Dixon. Greenshoro': -Miss L. A. Maynard, J. W. Dick.

Salisbury:—L. Benceni, Sill and Sill.

Lexington:—M. Cuthsell, King, Hege & Co.

Gibeonville:—L. S. Boon.

Haw River:—J. G. Dickey.

Valuable Plantation and other Lands for Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WILL OF THE LATE ■ Samuel C. Eboru, the subscribers offer for sale that targe and valuable farm, situated in the lower part of Beaufort County, on which said deceased lived and died. It is well known as the former residence of Hon. Henry S. Clark, and as one of the finest farms in the State. It contains Eight H indred Acres of Land, five hundred acres of which are c eared and in good farmer-like order. of the cleared land, about one hundred acres are what is denominated good Upland, suitable to Cotton, Ground Peas and Cow Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Turnips and Root Crops in general, Wheat, Oats, Beaus, Horticulture, and Fruit. The re naining four hundred acres of cleared land is rich Swamp and, well drained, recently cleared, and under a fine state of cultivation. There is no better corn land in the State, an it is easily cultivated. We believe that in natural fertil tv of soil, durability, and in number of bushels of grain produced by the acre, this land will not suffer in comparijusti es, in our opinion, this assertion. The overseer believes that the present crop of corn on the swamp land will yield, when gathered, from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels. Of the uncleared land, most of it is rich swamp, as good as that which is cleared, with a heavy swamp growth upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the whole of this swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly subsoil, giving, as experience on this farm proves, great durability to the land. This land is not liable to reshets. It is within a m le of Pungo river and Pantigo Creek, and twenty-eight miles from Washington, on the main public road leading from that town to Hyde county. Scalvessels load and unload within a mile of the premises, thus rendering the surplus products of the farm easy of ex-portation to the best markets of the country. The waters of Pungo and tributaries yield fish in abundance. It is a first-rate range for stock, especially for hogs and cattle, in

winter as weil as summer.

There is a large, well-built and commodious two story house, kitchen, smoke house, large barn, carriage house, cib, stables, poultry houses, good framed negro houses, and every other necessary out house. There are two as good wells of water as are in that section. The houses have been constructed and the yards and shade trees arranged with good taste and architectural beauty, and the farm is well laid off and presents from the house and to the passer by a most beautiful appearance.

This farm is in a neighborhood of sobriety, hospitality, and good morals, and is in the vicinity of four different houses of public worship.

As no one will purchase without examination, the overseer on the premises, Mr. Jenkins, will give all the information in his power, and afford every facility for examina-

tion to those who may visit the farm. We also offer for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres f uncleared land on Jordan's creek, in Beaufort county -This is well timbered, and a portion of it is good swamp land. Also, thirty-three and a third acres of iand in Leech-

ville District, Beaufort county.

Also, one-fourth part of a tract of land, consisting of four hundred acres, on which John B. Eborn, deceased, resided at his death, situated on the North side of Pungo creek, in Beaufort county, near the mouth of said stream. We are authorized to state that the whole tract can be purchased at a fair price. There is a farm on this tract and a dwelling

nouse, and presents superior natural advantages for farm The title to all this property is undisputed, and can be purchased on easy and liberal terms. The mules on the plantation, together with the hogs, cattle, and sheep, can be purchased with the farm if desired. For further information, apply either to R. D. Eborn, North Creek, Beaufort county, or to James Garrason, Long

Creek, New Hanover county. ROBERT D. EBORN, JAMES GARRASON, Executors of Samuel C. Eborn, dec'd. Aug. 26, 1856.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS. French Broad Valley, North Carolina.

HE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A SCHOOL for Boys, within a day's ride of Greenville C. H.,

The session will consist of two terms, of five months each. Vacations from 15th December to 1st February; and from RATES :- The Board and Tuition, including all expenses with the exception of Books and Stationery, \$112 50 per

erm, payable invariably in advance. Where the parents desire it, Text Books and Stationery will be supplied as long as the boys may remain in the school, by a payment, upon entrance, of \$20. Otherwise, such Books, &c., as are requisite, will be furnished, and the cost added to charge for Board and Tuition. There will also be a term of six months, commencing

5th May, for the advantage of those parents who may de-aire their sons to be placed in a healthy locality for the Summer, for which the rate of Board and Tuition is \$125. Boys can remain during the Summer Vacation from 1st to 15th HENRY EWBANK. Riverside, Dunn's Rock P. O.

Henderson Co., No. Ca. REV. J. S. HANCKEL, Charleston, S. C. T. W. JOHNSTONE, Esq., Dunn's Rock. McK. Johnstone, Esq., "DAVID COLEMAN, Esq., Burnsville.

18-swif. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company N AND AFTER MONDAY, 19TH JANUARY, THE Northern train will leave Raleigh daily, at 6.05 a m. Arrive at Weldon at Leave Weldon at

Making connection with the Wilmington train both ways.

Passengers will take breakfast at Franklinton.

JAS. M. POOL, Ticket Ag't.

Children, an infant and a boy seven or eight years of age—likely slaves. To be sold together. For terms apply at this office. January 23, 1857. Valuable Lot of Negroes for Sale.

O N THE 17TH FEBRUARY, AT TOWNESVILLE, N. C., I shall sell to the highest bidder, without reerve, 13 Slaves, consisting of two men, aged respectively 3 and 42; one woman and 4 children, and one woman and i children. One of these men is an experienced hostler, and the other a first rate field hand. The youngest woman, eged 25, has very superior qualities as a cook, weaver, washer and house servant, and cannot be easily beaten at ither of these employments. All sound and healthy and

ither of these employed itle guaranteed.

Tsaws—Negotiable notes, well endorsed, running to the st of January, 1858, with interest added.

RICHARD B. HUNT.

THE KNUCKLE WASHING MACHINE. WITH 200 FLOATING BALLS.

MADE AND SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER, OWN
ER of the Patent Right in the Counties of Johnston,
Wake, Person, Caswell, Alamance and Orange, N. C. All
orders addressed to me at Hillsborough will be promptly
chended to.

ALEX'R DICKSON. Also, for sale by James M. Towles, Raleigh, N. C.

July 5, 1854.