RALEI GH,

NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER 1183.

## Morth-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY-Two Dollars per annum TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY-Four Dollars per nm, invariably in advance.
It papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

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## The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857,

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FOR CONGRESS: L. O'B. BRANCH,

Insincerity of the Opposition. The Salisbury Watchman takes exception to a recent article of ours, in which the distribution proposition is characterized as "the latest humbug." We adhere to the opinion, though we may well change the expression by saying, it is the same old humbug, dressed up and presented for the occasion to advance selfish purposes. We do not regard the leaders of the opposition as sincere in this matter. From June, with them; but we can go for nothing which is 1854, up to August 1856, we heard not one word from these leaders in relation to the lands or their proceeds. They ignored the question in all their platforms, just as many of them endeavored to ignore he question of the Constitutional rights of the South; they forgot every thing else, or appeared to forget every thing, in the clamor raised against foreigners and Catholics. Well, what have they effected in relation to these two objects? Just nothing. Catholicism is as strong, if not stronger than t ever was in this country; and the naturalization aws have not been amended. Failing in this respect, and having incurred the censure (to use no stronger word) of the people on account of their midnight gatherings, their test oaths, and the proscriptive and intolerant nature of their creed, they have recurred to the old Whig platform, which they pronounced obsolete, and to the old Whig party, which they declared to be rotten, corrupt and dead, and have drawn thence the only issue of which they themselves for three years, and that too when, as and calls upon North-Carolina to go with them! they allege, the lands were being squandered to the detriment and injury of the people of the old States. North-Carolina had the same rights in the public domain, and distribution, if desirable at all, was as desirable in 1854 as in 1857; yet for three years have the mouths of these leaders been closed, and the pens of these Editors been silent on this quesrather to temporary advantage over the Democracy than to the substantial good of the country-that they are not to be relied upon as the advocates of people of this insincerity, and we would put them

and ambitious purposes. The same paper—the Watchman—says: "Congress is distributing-squandering on pets and others—the public domain in such a way as soon to place it beyond the reach of Southern States, and then North-Carolina will be left to mourn her

on their guard against these politicians, who would

value, once so easily within her reach." term, and they will squander as little under Mr. Buchanan. The former vetoed the squandering bills, for which, by the way, he received no thanks from the Know Nothing leaders; and the latter is solemnly pledged in his Inaugural to hold the lands for national purposes and to prevent extravagnnt donations to the new States. The grant to the Illinois Railroad Company was voted for by Messrs, Mangum and Badger, and approved by Mr. Fillmore; and this grant, the largest ever made to any corporation, has been sanctioned by the Know Nothing leaders. How sanctioned? Why, by supporting Mr. Fillmore after he approved the bill-supporting him without protest against that act of his; and by their compliments bestowed upon, and their support accorded, since the vote was given, to Messrs. Badger and Mangum. So much for "distributing, squandering the sincerity of Know Nothing leaders.

But, says the Watchman-and this is the doleful declaration of the Register and the remnant of the K. N. papers-the public domain will soon be "bevond the reach of the Southern States, and then North-Carolina will be left to mourn her irreparable folly in rejecting a boon of immense value, once so easily within her reach." The public domain consists of about 1,500,000,000 of acres. Thus far, since the foundation of the government, only about 160,000,000 of acres have been sold, and not more than 250,000,000 altogether, disposed of. Suppose, during the next fifty years, one thousand millions of acres should be disposed of, we should still have left five hundred millions of acres. But how is North-Carolina rejecting this "boon of immense value?" Distribution, we know, was offered to her in 1841 by the Whig leaders, and she accepted \$20,000-one instalment; but these same leaders raised the tariff in 1842, and by that act not only increased our burdens, but cut off distribution. The K. N. leaders now say they will do great things for the State, if we will only elect Col. Pury ar and Mr. Smith to Congress! Are these Know Nothings as honest and

as trustworthy as the old Whigs? We think not. And if the latter deceived the people in this respect in 1842, how can we trust the former? But the "irreparable folly" of North-Carolina, which we are thus called upon to "mourn," is no greater than that of Delaware, New Jersey, Massachusetts, South-Carolina, Virginia, and the other old States. The lands belong to the general government. They should be held and used for general purposes. They should not be squandered or wasted, any more than other public property. If there be indeed any net proceeds, let them be applied to the support of the general government; and let the turiff-tuxes on the people be reduced to that extent. Is that a rejection of the benefit in these lands? Is that unwise, or impracticable, or unusual? Surely not. Is it "irreparable folly" to devote common public property to common public use, and thereby reduce our taxes? We think not. But the Watchman of the same date, in another article says:

"The New York Legislature before its adjournment adopted a resolution requesting the representatives of that State in Congress, to use their best endeavors to keep the public lands frem the hands of speculators, and to secure that distribution of them among the old States to which the latter are entitled! What will North Carolina do? The Standard cries "humbug!" and if let alone will humbug the State out of its rights."

"What will North-Carolina do?" She will not go with New York. The same New York Legislature passed resolutions denouncing the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and setting at naught the federal Constitution and the law of the land. The same New York Legislature passed a law which imposes the penalty of imprisonment in the penitentiary upon any gentleman from the South who carries his slave into that State. The State of New York, as at present controlled and governed, is more hostile to the rights of North-Carolina than France or Great Britain. We would not trust the black Republicans, who now have that State under their control, as soon as we would the States of Europe; for the former have deliberately broken the federal Constitution, while the latter have had no opportunity of accepting and maintaining it. New York contains many sound and patriotic citizens, but they are in a minority. We respect Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Marcy, the Albany Argus, the New York Day Book, the New York News, the Journal of Commerce, and New York City, and we can go proposed and advocated by the majority in the New York Legislature. It is a perjured, a hostile, a foreign, a belligerant, a disloyal, and an infamously depraved majority. It respects neither the rights of the South, nor the federal Constitution, nor the sacredness of compacts. If all the free States were of the same mind with that majority, the Union would dissolve, and the ploughshare of carnage would tear through this country from Maine to California. It may suit the Watchman, and other K. N's in the South, to go with the New York Legislature; but we go not in that direction, with that company. The black Republicans of New York-themselves landgrabbers and land-speculators-themselves purchasable human wares in the market, as the late investigation in Congress proves-themselves the inferiors in character, in manhood, and in morals of many of the slaves of the South-these men come forward to "keep the public lands from the hands of speculators," and to demand distribution in the name of can boast,-an issue slighted and disregarded by the old States! And the Watchman says amen!

The Register's Distribution Policy.

The Register says it is to our interest as a State to call for a "division as often as possible" of the surplus in the federal treasury; and adds: "We get some then; we get our share; we get some more than our share, inasmuch as we draw for three-fifths of tion. What is the fair inference from this? It is our slaves." Mistaken again. Under any deposit hat they have no fixed principles-that they look | act based on our representation in Congress, we would get less than our share-just two-fifths less than the free States, for their entire population is counted in making the apportionment. But the any policy-that they are insincere. We warn the Register wants a "division as often as possible."-What would that be but collecting money from the people with one hand for the purpose of handing it deceive and misicad them to effect their own selfish back to them with the other? How much would be gained by such a policy? Why, we would gain a loss of about twenty-five cents in every dollar, for it would cost that to collect and handle the moneys and then pay them back. Is that a specimen of our cotemporary's policy of distribution? To collect irreparable folly in rejecting a boon of immense | money by way of tariff-taxes and from the sales of the public lands, just to return it to the sources Congress squandered but little during Mr. Pierce's from which it was derived !- why, any government that would do that would become the laughing-stock

We concur with the Register that we of the South have paid most of the imposts; but let us demand our rights in this respect, and insist on a still further reduction of the tariff. North-Carolina has already paid hundreds of thousands of dollars in duties on Railroad iron, as well as on iron for other uses; and she is now paying twenty-four per cent. on this indispensable article, for the benefit of Northern manufacturers. Yet we hear no demand by our cotemporary for a reduction of this duty. He is captivated by the glitter of the land dollars-he would receive a few hundred thousands in assumed net proceeds, and pay back to the general government in tariff taxes from two to three millions of dollars per annum! That is his policy. He complains of our on pets and others," and so much for the honesty, State taxes, but never a word does he utter in relation to the millions we are contributing mainly for the benefit of manufacturers in abolition States.

Let him look at and answer these facts, if he can

INSANE ASYLUM.—The time for the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum, has been postponed from the 5th of June, as heretofore pubblished, to Friday the 12th of June. The 5th is during Commencement week at Chapel Hill, and the time has been changed on that account. Papers copying the advertisement will please notice this

SCARCITY OF PROVENDER.-We learn that in se veral counties west of this, fodder, hay, &c., is uncommonly scarce. The cold weather having continued so long, and prevented the grass from growing, many farmers have found themselves unable to supply their stock with this kind of food, and many who heretofore sold large quantities, have not been able to satisfy their own wants. It is feared that stock will suffer greatly on account of this scarcity. We were informed by a gentleman in search of the article, that shucks, wheat straw, and in fact anything in that way, would command extra prices. Charlotte Democrat.

Great Contract for Iron Ore on Deep River.

We copy the following letter, addressed by John H. Haughton, Esq., to the Fayetteville Observer, from the last number of that paper. The Observer, in introducing this letter to its readers, says:

"GREAT CONTRACT FOR IRON ORE. - The reader will find in the letter which we publish from John H. Haughton, Esq., of Pittsborough, a statement of a contract which would be incredible but for the source from which it comes, viz: that a Northern Company has agreed to furnish on Deep River, within two years after the completion of the contract of Messrs. Dungan, Cartwright & Co., seven millions of dollars worth of black band iron ore. And this ore is to be manufactured on the spot, by which its value will be increased of course, how much we are unable to say, but douotless at least as much more. So that there is to be brought into market, by one company in two years, say fourteen millions of dollars worth of iron alone, from this depository of undeveloped and untold wealth of North Carolina. We had heard of this contract, but not with any certainty as to its accuracy, before we received Mr. Haughton's letter: and our information was that the Northern Company spoken of expect to furnish all this ore from a tract of less than 300 acres of land which they have purchased.

What a prospect does all this open to our State, and especially to this part of our State! Whose imagination can compass its full extent?

But this iron interest, immense as it is, is but one of various sources of wealth on Deep River. The coal is of at least equal value. And in addition to both there are building stone, mill stones, soap stone, slate, fire-clay, porcelain-clay, timber, and water power to assist human hands in doing the work necessary to develop all their wealth.'

The Observer has not overstated the undeveloped wealth of the Deep river region, or the importance of the contract referred to. We have no reason to doubt the accuracy of Mr. Haughton's statement, and we know he would not willingly mislead the public; but we trust his information in relation to this contract may turn out to be correct, and that the contract may be carried out. His letter i- as follows:

" Pittsborough, April 22, 1857. MESSRS. E. J. HALE & Son : - Gentlemen : - Aware of the interest you have manifested in the mineral resources of the Deep River valley I daire to reliable quarter, as it goes very far to show the importance of multiplying the means of transportation for our coal and iron as much and as speedily as possible.

I understand that a Northern Company has contracted to deliver, within two years after the contract of Messrs. Dungan, Cartwright & Co., to complete the improvement of the Cape Fear & Deep Rivers to the Gulf, is done, two millions of tons of black band iron ore, on the banks of Deep River, at \$350 per ton, on the spot. Here then is a contract for \$7.000,0000, for a portion of the iron ore of that

gion; and to be realized in two years time. This will, when manufactured, as it will be here, pay our River Company in tolls \$700,000 in two years, or \$350,000 per year; and this will be clear profit, because the proprietors of coal and iron are to be their own carriers and to pay us toll per ton, at an agreed rate already fixed.

Thus you see what reason the friends of the Deep River improvement have for encouragement and renewed exertions for the speedy accomplishment of that great work, a consummation, fortunately, soon now to be realized by the energy and resources of Messrs, Dongan, Cartwright & Co., who have un-

But this is not all. Let the friends of your Rail Road also take courage; they must now see that there is enough and to spare of the resources of Deep River to tax the capacity of both River and Road to their utmost, and that the sooner both works are done, the better for the State and all who feel an interest in her prosperity and independence.

Let there be no longer any jealousy of our River improvement felt by your citizens, or any further hostility: we will all have enough to do. Let us join hand in hand, and push on the great works that promise so much to all concerned, with all possible despatch. Such a spirit would have carried us successfully through the Legislature. Let all hostility

I have great hopes that our people will consent to raise \$50,000 or \$100,000 for your Road, in this County, and thus follow the noble example of Cum-

When the proper time arrives, I hope to be able to take the field for your Road, and press its claims with all the ability I possess.

Very respectfully, yours J. H. HAUGHTON." The Observer accompanies the letter with the following additional remarks:

"In Mr. Haughton's letter there is a paragraph to which we feel obliged to take exception, much as we would have preferred to indulge in only pleasent comments. He says, "Let there be no longer any jealously of our river improvement felt by your citi zens, or any further hostility."

This is "putting the saddle on the wrong horse." The hostility has been on the other side, from the commencement of the river work, when it was proclaimed by one of its principal men that it would obliterate Favetteville from the map, down to the last Legislature, when some of the leading friends of the river took the ground that both river and road should not, and others that both could not, receive State aid, and therefore worked for the river alone. It was this which obliged the friends of the road to look to their own interests. They had let the river company alone, for eight years, notwithstanding the threat of obliteration, and notwithstanding the obstructions it had placed in the river to the damage of citizens of Cumberland hundreds of thousands of dollars. And they would have continued to let the river company alone, if the spirit which animates this present letter of Mr. Haughton's had been manifested at Raleigh during the late session. But the friends of the river seem to have supposed that the game was all in their own hands. The State House officers were all their friends, and looked coldly on the rail road; the democratic wire pullers about Ruleigh (with Judge aunders at their head,) were for them and against us; and the Legislature was for them because unwilling to lose the \$480,000 already invested. All these influences would undoubtedly have prevailed with a Legis ature largely democratic, (we may say largely Locofoco,) but for the developments before a committee of the Leg islature as to the condition and management of the Company itself. It was these developments, and no hostility of our citizens, which prevented the river company from getting successfully through the Leg-

We invite particular attention to the expressions which we have put in italics in the above extracts. The Observer, it seems, cannot refer to the River or the Road without some allusion like the foregoing to "the State House officers" and "the Democratic wire pullers about Raleigh." Such allusions, while they can be of no benefit to the cause of internal improvements, are unjust in themselves and unfounded. We were an attentive observer of the struggles in the two houses for both the River and the Road,-we were friendly to both, but we neither lobbied for them, nor tried to pull wires; and we know something of the feelings and the views of those whom the Observer has put down as "against" the Road. That paper is mistaken. We heard no "State House officer" say anything against the Road, -we heard nothing from Judge Saunders by way of opposition to it,-we saw no Democrat in Raleigh who "looked coldly" upon it. Can it be possible that the Observer and others in Fayetteville,

friends of the Road and opposed to the River, are determined to have no friends here?

We concur with Mr. Haughton in the opinion, that if the friends of the two improvements had cooperated cordially from the outset, and had shown no spirit of hostility one towards the other, both would have gone "successfully through the Legislature." But let the past take care of itself, or be forgotten. Let all depressing recollections and circumstances connected with these matters pass away, and let us look forward to the cheering future which lies before us.

Caleb Cushing's Great Speech.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing, on the occasion of his return to Newburyport, Mass., was honored by a public reception by his fellow-citizens without respect to party; and in reply to the welcome thus given him he delivered a strikingly able and impressive speech. We make the following extracts:

"Is not that manifest destiny? Is not that a pro-

vidential mission? Is not that one of the steps in the "march, march, march" of the Union which, when suggested by me, on a former occasion, as what the Union had perforce to do, was taken to be the personation of some awful monster, shaking forth pestilence and death from its horrid hair! Ave, in this pioneer colony of Massachusetts, doubled with Plymouth, on the very rock of Plymouth itself, where a free compact of self-government first found a footstand on earth, and from which point, together with the coeval starting point of Jamestown, there moved the two parallel columns of emigration which commenced America's march-at that very place, a good and honored friend of mine felt called upon to protest against my suggestion of the onward "march, march, march" of the advancing hosts of civilization, liberty and power which follow the westward flight of the eagle of the Union. I stand to my thought. I reiterate it. I stick to the purpose which brought my forefather, John Cushing, from Hingham in England to Hingham in Massachusetts. I say that every ship-load of colonists which came in the beginning to Virginia and to Massachusetts, and each one of us their descendants, who are but moving on with an acceleration of the original impetus which they gave us, and every ship load of colonists from Iraland and Germany all and appointed to occupy, to cultivate, and to civilize America. It is oppression seeking to be freedom. It is want demanding to be want no longer. It is the strong man without air and without room, and determined to have them or die gallantly in the struggle for them. It is the irrepressible expansion of the over-compressed human energies. It is the exodus of the nations. It is the outpouring of the too-full blood of the Old World into the all capacious veins of the New World. It is the foundation in America of Republican empires to outcount in numbers and outcie in strength the parent States of Europe I say that is the work appointed of God for us to do, and, with the blessing of God upon us, that work we will do. If rivers run across our path, we will bridge them; if mountains rise up to stop us, we will tunnel them; if deserts appear we will reclaim and cultivate them; if oceans intervene, we will navigate them, to which last end, so long as there is an oak left upon the earth, gallant ships shall continue to be launched into the waters of this our Merrimac. No material obstacle can arrest our progress. We woo fair nature which lies before us, and we woo it as its conquerer, like the vi-kings of the old time winning their brides of the sea in open

I say this in the same confidence of conviction as one who, seeing the sun set forth from the portals of the East, may speak of its onward course to the West. For time was when the United States were but weak little Colonies of England, scattered along the sea-shore. Then they over-flowed the Alleghanies into the Valley of the Mississippi. Next they absorbed the vast domain of France from Lake Superior all around to the Gulf of Mexico, and westward to Oregon. Next they possessed themselves of the 'wo Flor das and then of Texas. And finally they have marched on through New Mexico into re mote California. But in our conquest of nature with our stalwart arms, and with our dauntless hearts to back them, it happens that men, nations, races, may, must, will, perish before us. That is inevitable There can be no change for the better save at the expense of that which is- one generation gives place to another. Out of decay springs fresh life. The tribes of Indians who hunted over the land, without occupying it, retire before us like the hunted deer and buffalo themselves, -deeper and deeper into the innermost recesses of the Continent. And the Hispano Mexicans, wasting away by apparent incapacity of self-government, are suffering one province after another of theirs to relaps into pristine desolation, and thus to become prepared to receive the people and the laws of the United States. All that is now history. Yet, wise men saw long before that so it was to be. From the present they inferred the future, and spoke of it with the positiveness and precision of inspired prophecy.

I pray you not to misunderstand me. I reprobate, not war itself, but all irregular enterprises of war. I hold that the great issues of peace belong to the sovereign power of the Union and should not be wantonly usurped by individual rashness. I glory in the acts, which it has fallen to me to perform, towards the repression of all such undertakings in the United States, whether on the part of a presumptuous British Minister, recruiting troops within our jurisdiction for the purpose of warfare in the Crimea, or of a reckless American adventurer, recruiting them for the purpose of plunder and bloodshed in Nicaragua. No, let not the small man, Walker, be honored for this, on account of which the great man,

Burr, was damned. Non tali auxillo, nec defensoribus istis,

The United States require no such instruments to help them forward to the consummation of their destinies in America. On the contrary, they impede us, just as Walker, without capacity or power of possible good in himself, has only served to obstruct national purposes in Mexico, in Nicaragua, in all Spanish America. And such things tend to discredit us also. Thus far, if there be, in all the annals of time, a case of a mighty nation speedily advancing to its zenith in the shining light of untarnished honor, it is these United States. So mote it be-nobless oblige. Independence of England, with our limits of original dominion intact, we achieved bravely on the field of battle, in righteons war, with Bunker Hill at the beginning of the contest, and at the close of it Saratoga and Yorktown. Our succeeding great step was Louisiana, and that came to us by the spontaneous act of our oldest-and may she never cease to be our constant ally and friend -generous and glorious France. Followed by the Floridas-not extorted by us from Spain, but ceded to us by her, as Joht Quincy Adams once, with his forcible eloquence, explained in my hearing—ceded to us in fair exchange for our own province of Texas. That again returned to us of its own free will, after having been raised through the gallantry of her sons, with Houston and Rusk at their head, to independence of Mexico, by the same identical right that Mexico was independent of Spain .-And now California is ours, which we acquired in just war, and might have kept by the just right of war, but distained to do so, choosing rather to hold it by the tenure of cession and of contract, with contribution of ample indemnity therefor to Mexico. I say, all that is a record of which any nation might, with good cause, be proud; and so may it be continued on hereafter in the same bright line of glory and of justice to the end."

THE RAG PICKERS OF NEW YORK .- It is stated that there are in New York city not less than one thousand professional rag-pickers. The Express says that some of them have, by picking rags, accumulated fortunes, and live in splendid mansions, while others reside in shanties located in the outer wards.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.—The resolutions adopted by the county delegates in Convention assembled will be warmly responed to by the Democracy of the State at large, as well as by that of the fourth district. They are a plain, unambignous declaration of principles ever professed and upheld by that great national party of which we are members. Unlike our opponents, we never truckle to the isms of the day. Conscientiously professing what we believe to be just and true, we turn not to the right or left to catch popular favor, or seek support by an indirect abandonment of principles which we believe to be right. Experience has proved this to be not only the most honest, but the most profitable course of action. The principle seemed to be imbedded in the minds of the intelligent and patriotic Democrats assembled in Franklinton. Not one moment was lost in considering what was popular or what was expedient; they did what they considered right, and left the consequences to God and their country. The declaration of principles embodied in the sixth and seventh resolutions cannot but have important effect in Virginia, as well as in our own State- It will be as an encouraging cheer to animate our Democratic brethren in that State to maintain the good fight for right principles, and thereby add one more to the many obligations which the cause of liberty and good government already owes to the freemen of Virginia. The firm stand taken by our Convention will have an important hearing on the approaching contest, and will raise still higher the name of our respective counties as worthy members of the Democratic States-right national party. The delegates have no, bly done their duty, without fear, faver or affection, and if our opponents, in the recklessness of despair, should attempt a contest, the freemen of old Warren and her sister counties will not be found wanting in every necessary exertion to secure a glorious riumph for L. O'B Branch, the representative of De-Warrenton News. mocratic principles.

The News is correct in the declaration that "not one moment was lost in considering what was popular or what was expedient; they did what they considered right, and left the consequences to God and their country." This is eminently true, not only as to the Franklinton Convention but as to the Democracy generally. The opposition may have its ismsthe Democracy rely on principles. So far as isms are concerned they begin and stop with patriot-ism ioned, clear blooded, Jackson Republicanism.

Lawrence, the Butcher, had some splendid beefin market the other day. He paid a high price for it, and sold it at twenty-five cents a pound. Rather dear eating, but there was no lack of buyers. Good beef, we would say to our country friends, always commands good prices here.

Wilmington Herald. Is the Herald joking? We suppose not. The subject is a serious one, and should be tenderly handled "Twenty five cents a pound !"-that is a price, we confess; but we have no price here, for the simple reason that we have no beef. Herrings, we are glad to inform the Herald, are somewhat abundant in our market; and now and then the shad-ow of a shad makes its appearance, and speedily vanishes .-At a crisis like the present in the "feed" department -as they say in Jersey and York States on all their provender stores-no prudent or sensible man here stops to inquire for prices. "Our country friends" know this, and "we would say," with the Herald, that "good beef always commands good prices here." The Herald, we feel confident, meant nothing out of the way by the above piece of information; but taken in connection with that "twenty-five cents a pound," the quiet humor of the thing shows itself in a manner altogether worthy of Burr.

By the way, we should be glad to see the Wilmington Editors here next week. Come up, gentlemen. We can promise you something to cat-something also, in the moderate use of which, (Editors are always moderate and modest,) you can show your respect for the temperance cause; and also a cordial hand-shake particularly and generally. Come!

The Register's "Ariel" is at fault in its information in relation to the Franklinton Convention. Mr. Cantwell's resolution was adopted as reported, with the exception of a verbal amendment, which did not impair the force or the object of the resolution. Nor is Mr. Cannady correctly represented by the Register. Our cotemporary appears to be laboring under the impression that something very serious and very exciting took place in the Convention on the subject of the resolutions; but what that something is he is not able to say. We commend to him patient inquiry and indefatigable research in the premises; and when he shall have discovered what that something is, we will be obliged to him if he will trouble himself to communicate it to the public. Thus far, we repeat, he is in a fog.

DISTRICT CONVENTION .- The Democracy of the First Congressional District of North Carolina will assemble in Convention at Winton, on Thursday, the 28th of May next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to represent that District in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States.

GREAT FIRE IN OXFORD .- A correspondent of the Raleigh Register, writting from Oxford, N. C., 26th

"The inhabitants of our quiet village were aroused from their sleep this morning, at abut 2 o'clock, by the startling alarm of fire, and the prolonged ringing of bells. The large store of Messrs. R. N. & D. C. Herndon was discovered to be in a blaze, the fire burning with awful vigor and extending with wonderful rapidity. The house was so much enveloped in flames, that despite the efforts of the excited and alarmed multitude assembled, only the safe and a portion of the books were saved. The conflagration soon communicated with the Tailoring shop belonging to Gen. McClanahan, lying north of the store, and with the row of buildings immediately south, and property of B. N. Herndon Esq. All these, in two hours' time, were a mass of ruins. The tenement adjoining the Tailoring shop was fortunately constructed of brick, through covered with a wood en roof and occupied as a Drug store by Messrs. R. J. Mitchell & Co., and by the most unremitting efforts was finally saved, although much damaged from the roof being on fire for more than an hour. The two hotels of the village are situated on the same side of the street on which the fire occurred, and the fire actually extended as far as the Granville House on the South, belonging to Dr. Samuel Williams, and but for the brick-store would have reached the Oxford Hotel on the North, the property of R. N. Herndon, Esq. The loss sustained is estimated as follows: "Messrs. C. N. & D. Herndon, \$35,000, insured for \$10 000; R. N. Herndon, \$1,000, besides all of his individual bords; T. M. Lynch, Jeweller, \$200 insured; R. J. Mitchell & Co., \$500; W. S. McClanahan, \$1,000; R. L. Hunt & Bros., \$1,000,

insured ; J. G. & H. C. Herndon, \$50, insured." This is the first large fire that has occurred in Oxford. It found the citizens utterly unprepared : no engine, no fire company. We regret that so heavy a calamity has fallen upon the people of Oxford.

COAL FOR RAILROAD ENGINES.—The Illinois Central Railroad Company is still experimenting with coal burning engines. The early experiments were not in many cases satisfactory, but the result of a ew day's experiment with "Lucifer," was highly so. The engine ran twenty-four miles, with coal at a cost of \$9.25-with wood at a cost of \$31.75.

We cheerfully give place to the following communication. We (one of us) have used paper made at the Buffalo mills, and found it to be good

The rag excitement is up. Who will give us some more poetry, patriotism, &c?

BUFFALO PAPER MILLS, Cleaveland Co.) N. C., April 24th, 1857.

EDITORS STANDARD: Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to make a few more corrections in that editorial of the Register, where the editor undertakes to give a full statistical account of the Paper Mills in this State. He evidently was not well posted up on the subject when he wrote the

Besides the omissions C. W. B. complains of, he has omitted a very flourishing paper mill in Cleave-land county, owned by the Messrs. D. Froneberger & Co. This mill consumes 1500 pounds of stock daily-manufacturing the finer qualities of paper almost exclusively. He says "there are two paper mills at Lincolnton, owned by Messrs. Hoke & Mosteller." There is a paper mill in Lincoln, owned by Mr. Geo. Mosteller, and been operated by him, if I mistake not, some 15 years. There is also another mill there, owned by Messrs. Hoke & Williams, which has been in operation 5 or 6 years.

He says again, "there is a paper mill in Rutherford." Now every body from that county tells me there is no paper mill there; and I think he will be safe to make a correction to that effect when he makes the others.

A. C. W. Respectfully yours,

For the Standard.

Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District, again we hail the name of the Hon. L. O'B. Branch as the standard-bearer of the Democratic party in the coming campaign! As such we have seen him heretofore; and nobly were his efforts seconded by his party; he is an accomplished orator, a strong debater and a sterling Democrat. He will soon again appear in your midst giving an account of his stewardship, and debating the great questions of the day. When you remember how he nobly stood up in the midst of that body (the last Congress) composed of all the isms of the age, battling strongly for the rights of the South and his hours and not your hearts gladden to see that the trust you placed in Now again push him onward—commence your

preparations for the battle, and let us send him with treble the majority we gave him last! Many will say, it is no use battling, we can send him to Congress without it. But this is not the true policy. -We must show our brother Democrats throughout the different Districts of the State, that we work in the cause of Democracy although certain of success. We must set the example, all eyes are directed to us. Nostrum est fortiter pugnare-there is no disgrace in it. Therefore, let us embark in the enterprise with zeal, energy and vigilance. It is indispensably necessary that we should; and if each District throughout the State will do likewise we will andoubtedly increase our number of Democratic Representatives in the next Congress.

THE DAY OF ELECTION IN VIRGINIA .- We saw it stated in some of our exchanges that the elections in Virginia would take place on Thursday, the 26th of May. Taking it for granted that it was correct, we republished it without examination. We find, however, upon looking into the matter, that the election will be held on the fourth Thursday in May, which will be on the 28th day of the month.

In August next elections will be held in the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Texas, and Missouri.

THOMAS F. JONES, Esq.-We regret to learn the death of this estimable gentleman and able lawyer. He died suddently, at Hertford. Perquimans, on his way to Chowan Court. Notwithstanding the loss of his eyesight and general health, several years ago, he prosecuted his profession with signal ability and success, till nature, worn out, exhausted and broken down, could sustain no more, and he quietly passed away on the 7th of April. He was a native of Perquimans county, N. C.

Hon, L. O'B. Branch has been renominated for Congress in the 4th District, by a Democratic Convention which assembled in Franklinton on the 22d inst. Mr. Branch has been an able and efficient representative, and will no doubt be returned to the post he is so well qualified to fill.

Charlotte Democrat.

UNIVERSITY. THE EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS OF THE L University of North-Carolina, will begin on Monday, the 25th May inst. Commencement on Thursday, the 4th The Committee of Visitation for 1857, consists of

His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, Gov'r of the State and Pres't ex officio,

Hon. D. L. SWAIN, LL. D.,

President of the College,
THOMAS S. ASHE,
WILLIAM W. AVERY,
DANIEL M. BARRINGER, WILLIAM A. BLOUNT, RICHARD DILLARD. WILLIAM EATON, JR. BURGESS S. GAITHER, SOLOMON GRAVES, JAMES F. E. HARDY, FREDERICK J. HILL, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, JAMES MEBANE. BAT. F. MOORE, REDERICK NASH. THOMAS SETTLE,

WILLIAM H. WASHINGTON, NICHOLAS L. WILLIAMS, JOHN C. WILLIAMS

CHAS. MANLY, Sec'y. 46-swid. Raleigh, May 1, 1857.

Insane Asylum of North-Carolina. PPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS A Institution, addressed to the undersigned, until the 12th June next, for the office of Matron. Persons applying must present to the Board of Directors satisfactory must present to the Board of Directors Satisfactory tests
monials of character and capacity for the place; and it
should also be made known to the Board whether the applicants are married or single, and if encumbered, to what
extent.

W. W. HOLDEN,
ED. C. NTWELL,
EX. Com.

K. P. BATTLE. Raleigh, April 14, 1857. Raleigh, April 14, 1857.

40-swtd.

The Register, the Asheville News, the Wilmington real, and the Favetteville Observer, will please copy till

DESIRABLE TOWN LOTS FOR SALE. ON THE 16TH DAY OF MAY NEXT, I WILL OFof fer for sale a lot containing about 91/4 acres of land; the greater portion of which is within the corporate limits of the City. It will be divided into half acre lots. Plat furnished on the day of sale. The property lies on the Smithfield road, and adjoining the lot owned by Mr. J. H. Kirkham. This property will be sold at public auction, unless sold prigately before Apply to the undersigned for further particulars. Terms made known on day of sale. S. H. ROGERS, Ag't.

Raleigh, May 1, 1857.

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C., April 27th, 1857. TORS of the William THE BOARD OF DIRECT TORS of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Com-pany, have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent on the capital stock of said Company, payable on and after the 15th May next.

The transfer book will be closed from 1st to 15th May.

JAMES S. GREEN, Secretary.

46-swt15M.

NEW PIANOS FOR OLD ONES.--THE UN DERSIGNED will give full value for Old Pianos in exchange for New ones. No one will offer greater inducements to purchasers of Pianos than myself. I have been engaged in the business for more than twenty years, and no one can say that I ever sold a bad one.

E. P. NASH, Book and Piano Seller, Petersburg,

April 29, 1857.