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THE

Morth-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY-Two Dollars per annum

nvariably in advance. TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY-Four Dollars per

annum, invariably in advance. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

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regular rates, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 331% per cent. will be deducted from the gross

Each subsequent insertion, - - - -

RALEI GH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1857.

The British Power in India.

It will be seen by the foreign news in another column, that the mutiny of the native British troops in India has excited the serious attention of the government; and that the most vigorous measures are on foot to suppress it. Thirty thousand native troops, it is stated, have deserted, and the disaffection pervades in a greater or less degree the whole native population. The London Times of the 9th July has a well-considered article on the subject, in which it states succinctly the causes of this result. It says, "there may have been a criminal neglect," on the part of the British authorities and officers, "of the native superstitions. These causes may have hastened, aggravated, and excused the outbreak. But at the bottom of the whole is the sense of subjection, and the reliance on numbers to shake it off." That paper thus sums up the condition of affairs in India, the apprehensions that must naturally be entertained, and the necessity for energy and vigilance on the part of the government :

"But the British public, as a whole, looks and talks as if many a like danger had vanished as soon as known, and as if our good fortune or invincible courage must carry us as easily through a Sepoy mutiny. Yet what is the fact, and how does that fact address itself to the geographical ideas of our continental neighbors? The fact is a growing dissatisfaction and a sudden mutiny, long lurking and eventually breaking out for the length of a thousand miles across the whole peninsula, suppressed with cautious tact and a great display of force at Calcutta and in the Punjab, but triumphant so far at the ancient capital of the Mogul empire, the prophetic seat of power. This is the state of things in a territory where less than 50,000 Europeans of all kinds hold in subjection seven times their number of armed men and a population of 170,000,000. The meshes of such a fabric cannot be very close. The stations must be very wide apart, the communications difficult and slow, the detachments must-be numerous and small, the travelers many, and but feebly escorted. Nothing but prestige, a word so often applied to in Indian affairs as to have become an orientalism, can give strength to so flimsy a web and lull the tempest that, once raised, would sweep away every thread of it. Think how many French troops are necessary in Algeria, scarcely out of sight of their native shores, and along a thin coast. Yet if the Hindoos are not generally a warlike race, there are still mixed up with them, and forming the best part of the native army, numerous races much stronger and more ambitious. We deal with the descendants of conquerors; with those who still inherit titles of sovereignty; with hardy mountainers; with recent marauders; with men whose very strength and savageness made it politic to enlist them. The scene of the long-smouldering discontent

The Tragedy in Goldsborough.

The last Tribune continues a full account of the personal conflict between Dr. Davis and the Odenheimers. That paper says :

"One F. Odenheimer had a small account against Doctor Davis, which the Doctor admitted to be just and was willing to pay, at any moment when presented. It was but a triffing matter. In this account Odenheimer had incoroperated another contracted with a slave of the Doctor, and of which the Doctor cnew nothing. Without, however, presenting either or both of the accounts for payment, Odenheimer merged the two accounts and handed to an officer to collect, with instructions not to warrant the Doctor, provided he would pay the bill, including the account contracted with the negro. The officer, without any explanation, warranted Doctor Davis. This, with other aggravating circumstances-which we will briefly explain-irritated Dr. Davis and induced him in the moment of excitement to cane Odenheimer, which he did, week before last, in this office.

The aggravating circumstances which led to the caning are these :- Odenheimer keeps a store of ready made clothes and other dry goods, and groceries, comprising, among other things, cheap liquors. The Doctor learned satisfactorily that his negro boy Wiliam had been in the habit of buying liquor by the quart from Odenheimer and retailing it to other neroes. He had also, a few weeks ago, endeavored to prevent an affray between Mr. James Hamilton, store-keeper of this town, and Odenheimer, on which occasion, he prevented Mr. Hamilton from splitting Odenheimer's head with a piece of inch plank. Afterwards Hamilton and Odenheimer got together and the latter being a pretty powerful man, put Hamilton down, whereupon Dr. Davis pulled him off and there that affair ended. Odenheimer, misconstruing or disliking this interference by Doctor Davis, had taken the liberty freely to speak of it, and indirectly to threaten Davis; such, at least was the rumor that reached the ears of Doctor Davis, but to which he paid no attention whatever. But when the officer came to him with the warrant he saturally thought that it was adding insult to insult, and determined to cane Odenheimer, which he instantly did in our own office and in our own presence.

Thus went matters previous to the trial on last Thursday morning. Doctor Davis was requested to attend trial at the store of Washington and Andrews. Thither he immediately repaired, unattended and unarmed, having neither walking cane or any other wcapon-not so much as a pen knife in his possession. Not so with Odenheimer. He attended trial, accompanied by his step son, a young man apparently of 20 or 21 years old, armed to the teeth. Each had two pistols—some say the young man had three —in all carrying seventeen balls. This was evidently in pursuance of a conspiracy entered into between them to murder Dr. Davis. They knew that the Doctor, while he has never been known to commence a quarrel or originate a fight-would brook an insult from no man. On the trial, they clearly foresaw that he would object to that part of the ac-

charged him from custody, thus, as far as his jurisdiction extended, acquitting him of guilt; This, to us, we need not say, is a gratifying result. To slay a man wantonly and of malice aforethought is an awful crime-the highest known to our laws, but to disable a cowardly demon, who is endeavoring to commit a felony, is one of the first and highest duties of man."

The Tribune entertains strong hopes of the recovery of Dr. Davis. The elder Odenheimer was still alive, with but slight hopes of his recovery.

The excitement in Goldsborough against foreigners, and especially German Jews, was very great, and the latter class had been ordered to leave, one of them having been ridden on a rail. The Tribune appeals in earnest tones to such citizens as are disposed to take the law into their hands, to pause, and not bring discredit on the town by punishing the innocent with the guilty.

At a meeting of the citizens of Goldsborough, held on the 28th, J. W. Lancaster, Esq., in the Chair, and Messrs, Jas. H. Everett and B. Simms, Secretaries, after speeches by Messrs. Wm. Robinson and T. T. Holloway on the importance of obedience to the laws, the following resolutions, reported by a committee consisting of Messrs. Rev. F. Fitzgerald, J. C. Slocumb, Jno. W. Thompson, J. E. Kennedy, Jno. Taylor, G. C. Potts, Th. M. Rogers, N. Adams, and C. J. Nelson, were unanimously adopted :

"Whereas, an unfortunate difficulty occurred in this place on Thursday the 23d instant, in which deadly weapons were freely used with melancholy effect, and whereas, the offenders are now in the

hands of the law, or to punish otherwise than by a due course of legal proceeding either in person or in property, any person or persons who may be suspected of complicity in the unfortunate occurrence above alluded to.

in the laws of North-Carolina, or their faithful administration in her courts of justice, but regard them as amply sufficient for the protection of all her citizens, whether naturalized or native born.

Resolved, That this meeting regards our naturalized citizens as entitled to the same rights and privileges we enjoy-entitled to the fullest protection of the law, and like all other citizens liable to be punished for its violation only when judicially ascertained."

WITHDRAWAL OF THE SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH OF

WHOLE NUMBER 1196.

Standard.

WAKE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY. RANK S. WILKINSON, PRINCIPAL, WITH competent assistants for the Female Department. The Fall session commences on the 12th of July, 1857. Mr. Wilkinson graduated with distinction at the Univer-sity of North-Carolina, and comes with the highest testi-monials of character and scholarship.

	TERMS PER SESSION :	S
1	Primary English,	8 8 00
	Advanced "	12 00
	Classical and Mathematical courses,	16 00
	EXTRAS:	
	French,	\$ 5 00
	Music on Piano Forte-use of instrument	in-
	cluded,	18 00
	Drawing and Painting,	10 00
	Reedte Work,	8 00
3	Board per month, exclusive of lights.	6 00
	For further particulars address, H. B. or W. B. WHITAKER, F	montiatore
	Kaleigh, N. C., June 26, 1857.	1191-#6L
	Advocate, Age and Giraffe copy.	
,	and the second se	Anna State

HILLSVILLE ACADEMY, CARROLL COUNTY, VA. B. F. THOMPSON, A. B., President,

Assisted by a full Corps of Efficient Instructors. THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITU-

TION will commence the first Monday in August and close the third Friday in Decembér. Board can be had at six dollars per month, in good families. Hillsville is a small village near the top of the Blue Ridge, commanding a view of the most picturesque, romantic and sublime scenery. It is well supplied with wholesome water and pure air from the surrounding mountains. It is renowned for health. It affords as good socimountains. It is renowned for health. It affords as good soci-ety as oursmaller towns generally. It is situated on the main thoroughfare from Tennessee to North Carolina, over which passes a daily line of stages. It is within a few hour's trav-el of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The last acho-lastic year numbered one hundred and fifty-three students. An annual catalogue is issued which will be sent to any person at any time desiring further information about the school.

July 7, 18:7. 1192-w6mpd.

Jones' Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs, WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN A HEALTH-These SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN A HEADTH-ful and pleasant section of country, 10 miles from War-renton, and 13 miles from Henderson, at each of which places hacks may always be found, ready to convey visitors to the Spring. The climate is salubrious, as tested by an experience of eighteen years, and the accommodations, in all respects, good. The establishment will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th day of June, 1557.

	TER	48,	
For C A dail		Half Price. t to the Springs thro	
June	9, 1857.	1188	w2m.
May Te town of followin	TICE. —PURSUANT ourt of Pleas and Quart rm, 1857, I will sell, at Lumberton, on the 4th g tracts of land, or so cost due thereon for th	the Court House doo Monday in August n much thereof as will	r in the
ACRES.	LISTED BY.	LOCATION.	TAX.
235 285	Owen McMillan, Alexander Black,	Little Marsh, Juniper Swamp,	\$1 69 3 17

custody of the law awaiting their trial, Resolved, That the meeting disapproves of any attempt to wrest those now in custody from the

Resolved, That this meeting has not lost confidence

Resolved, That this meeting highly disapproves of all inflammatory notices calculated to alarm any portion of our citizens, either on account of their personal safety or the security of their property.

pers for \$10 for six months, or \$15 for twelve months. Terms of Advertising in the Weekly Standard. One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cts. reply. for each subsequent insertion. No deduction will be mad. on Weckly advertisements, no matter how long they may run. Only a limited number of advertisements will be admitted into the Weekly. All advertisements, not otherwise direct-To D. W. COURTS, Esq., Pub. Treas. ed, are inserted in the Semi-Weekly, and charged accordingly. When the number of insertions is not marked on the advertisement it is inserted until forbid. *** Money sent us by mail is at our risk.



cially of merchants, to the following correspondence between Messrs, Rodman and Donnell on behalf of the merchants of Washington, and the Treasurer of the State.

The error into which many of the merchants have fallen, is that of supposing that the tax of one-third, one, and five per cent. in the cases specified in section 24 of the revenue law, is imposed on the "goods, wares and merchandize" themselves, and not on the capital employed in purchasing them. The tax is on the capital, and not on the goods. Nor is any discrimination made between "goods, wares and merchandize" purchased out of and within the State .-The act, it seems to us, is clear; and we think the Treasurer in his reply to Messrs. Rodman and Donnell, has given it its true construction. In some instances, it is true, the tax is quite heavy; and there may be force, as the Treasurer observes, in what is said as to the policy of the law; yet that cannot affect the construction which the law itself should properly bear. After all, however, the burden will fall on the consumer; for it is not to be supposed that the merchant will himself incur the loss in profits which must ensue. It is highly important that every revenue law should be plain and clear, and so framed as to operate as equally as possible upon all. The present law is the result of reflection, of anxious consideration, and of no inconsiderable financial skill; yet, it must be confessed, it is in some respects obscure, and does not operate equally upon all interests and subjects. Some of the defects of the present law, and indeed the most striking of them, are to be attributed, not to the Finance Committee, but to amendments made to the bill during its progress through the two Houses. It so happened also, at both the sessions of 1854 and 1856, that the Finance Committee was hindered and delayed in its labors by the want of documentary information in relation to the financial condition of the State; and owing mainly to this, the revenue bills were reported at too late periods in the sessions to permit that full and careful consideration and analysis which their importance demanded The documentary information referred to, is contained for the most part in the Treasurer's and Comptroller's Reports; and these, we think, should be ordered to be printed in advance, as well for the year immediately preceding as for the former year, and laid on the tables of members on the first day of the session. But there never was, and there never will be, a perfect revenue law; and the more specifics any law of this kind may contain the more imperfect it will be. The true system is the ad valorem system-that is, taxation according to value. This system was recommended by Gov. Reid in his annual message to the General Assembly in 1852; and in our opinion the day is not very distant when it will be adopted in this State. Let the people think of it. But we have already detained our readers longer than we intended from the correspondence above referred to : WASHINGTON, N. C., July 5th, 1857. DEAR SIR: We have been asked by a number of merchants in this place to give our opinion on the construction of the 24th sect. of the revised act, ch. 34, of the acts of 1856. We feel a difficulty in doing so, because a literal interpretation would be so njurious, that we cannot believe the Legislature ever intended such a result. We have suggested. therefore, that you should be consulted; so that if the effect be injurious, it should at least be uniform throughout the State, and the pressure borne equally by all. Please inform us officially of the views of the government on the following cases: 1. If A sells turpentine or cotton of his own production in this State to B, and B sells to C, who ships and sells it abroad; are both B and C bound to pay the tax of 1 of 1 per cent., on the turpentine or cotton? And is this so, regardless of how many times it may be sold before exportation? 2. If A, jobber, imports goods from N. York, and sells to B, who retails to the consumer, are both A and B bound to pay the tax of 1 of 1 per cent? You will perceive that these cases are substantially the same; the first, relating to goods produced in the State, and exported for consumption; and the second, to those imported for consumption. If the first is answered affirmatively, it will go very far to break up the internal trade in our own staples. If the second is answered in like manner, it will break up the jobbing business, a large one in our eastern, and probably the interior towns, and compel every retailer to buy his goods abroad. Further, if we had any foreign import trade, such legislation would seem aimed directly to break it up, as Forts of all other States would have a preference over our own to the amount of the tax. 3. If A sells goods imported from N. Y. and takes turpentine or cotton in payment, is he as a purchaser of both his N. Y. goods and of the turpentine, bound to pay a tax on the two sums? If this is answered affirmatively, it will break up the barter business and produce infinite inconve hience.

the dealings of merchants prior to 1st July 1857 ?-Are not the taxes then payable by them, anticipatory of their business from 1st July 1857 to 1st July 1858, and applicable only to their dealings in that interval?

5. Does sect. 27 apply only to those who have not been dealing in merchandise before 2d July, 1857, or also to those who were so dealing before 1st July 1857, and "open store" after 1st July 1857, by continuing their dealing ?

If sec. 24 imposes a tax, not on property but on conduct (to wit, purchases) prior to its passage, it would seem to be an ex post facto law, and more in the nature of a confiscation than a revenue act, and its constitutionality very doubtful.

Our clients desire to discharge all their duties as good citizens, however onerous; they are satisfied that the defects of the law do not arise from any intention in the Legislature to oppress, but from want of consideration merely. The greatest evil of an ob-scure taxing law,-and the remark applies equally to one whose severity makes its construction doubtful, —is, that it never operates equally; the most con-scientious bear the burdens, those less so evade it. They desire to know, therefore, what is the construction which the government officers intend to enforce. so that they may act accordingly. The importance of the subject warrants us in requesting an early

Respectfully yours, W. B. RODMAN, R. S. DONNELL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,] July 13th, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your favor of the 6th inst., and will proceed to answer your questions in the order stated, not repeating them, as I presume you retained a copy of your letter.

1. By section 24 revenue act, every merchant is to pay 1 of 1 per cent. upon his capital employed, saving the amount of his purchase of ready made clothing, upon which he is to pay 1 per cent. How is the amount of this capital to be ascertained? I think the answer is furnished by the act. "The capital aforesaid shall be the aggregate sum of the purchases of goods, wares and merchandise, made within the year preceding the first day of July, and herein shall be included the amount of the purchase of goods, wares, and merchandise, and spirituous liquors, or other things not herein particularly enumerated, whether of this or another State."

The tax is on the capital employed, not the articles purchased, and this capital, by the broad term of the act, is the aggregate expenditure for all arti-cles purchased. It is difficult to stop short of this and say, that one sale or many sales of an article, produced here or abroad, would take it out of the act, and I cannot see that there is any exemption to any purchaser, no matter how many transfers are made before the article leaves the State.

2. It seems to me that the jobber is a merchant as well as the retailer, and that the law makes no distinction whatever. Each pays upon the capital employed, without reference to the particular goods sold. There may be force in what you say as to the policy of the law; but that I consider aside from the construction, when it is plain. 3. Upon a fair exchange of goods, for instance for produce (the case put by you,) I do not think the merchant bound to pay a tax on the price of each, as capital. This would be virtually paying a double tax without doubling the capital. But I think it must be a bona fide barter or exchange of goods for goods. 4. Sections 24 and 26 impose a tax on the capital used by merchants for 12 months prior to 1st July, 1857. Section 24 says " within the year preceding the 1st July," and sec. 26 says "any merchant engaged in business on the 1st July shall apply to the sheriff, and on paying the tax on his capital, estimated as aforesaid, may continue his business," &c. The General Assembly increased the tax on dividends and other property for 12 months prior to 1st April last, and I cannot see that they have not the power to tax the capital of merchants, in the same manner. 5. I think sec. 27, applies only to those who have not been in business prior to 1sc July, 1857. Very truly yours, D. W. COURTS, Pub. Treas. Messrs. W. B. Rodman and R. S. Donnell, Washngton, N. C.

North Carolina

" Cruel, Cruel Polly Hopkins." The last Register contains the following:

"THIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT .- A letter from a friend suggests that a poll be opened in this Congressional District for Elijah B Hilliard, Esq., of the County of Nash. We very cordially second this suggestion, as Mr. Hilliard is represented to us as a gentleman "worthy and well qualified," and one who has faithfully abided by the Whig and American cause.'

"Cruel, cruel" Mr. Register! In vain hath Linn B. Sanders, Esq. written and spoken for distribution and against Free Suffrage-in vain hath he encountered Mr. Branch and been demolished,-the "Whig and American cause" gives him the cold shoulder, denying him even the poor compliment of a vote! Hilliard is now the rallying cry; and the hosts of Sam, heretofore "prone on the fiery flood" of condign punishment, now muster with feeble step to "open a poll," thinking not once of Linn B. Sanders, Esq. ! It is bad to join the enemy, but it is worse, having done so, to remain unrecognized.

SERMONS .- We are indebted to the Observer office. Fayetteville, for copies of Sermons-one, the Sermon delivered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson, in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on Whitsunday, 1857, at the Ordination of the Rev. Messrs. Bronson, Wetmore, Murphy and Haughton; and the other, preached to the Students of the United Baptist Institute, at Taylorsville, N. C., June 4, 1857, by Rev. J. McDaniel, of Fayetteville. The matter of these Sermons is such as might have been expected from these worthy and eminent divines; while the typographical execution of them is of a superior character.

BLACK REPUBLICANISM IN MINNESOTA .- A Constitutional Convention has been called in Minnesota, and the delegates to the same are nearly equally divided in political opinion. The black Republicans insisted on organizing before all the delegates, including several Democrats, had arrived ; the Democrats withdrew to another hall in consequence, and up to the latest dates there were two bodies, both claiming to be Constitutional Conventions. Black Republicanism is the same every where-the same in its treachery, its unjust and arbitrary pretension s its disregard of law, and its meanness and cowardice. NORTI-CAR LINA STATE BONDS .- The following letter from a broker in New York to a gentleman of this City, shows that North-Carolina stocks are looking up. The letter is in reply to one requesting the broker to purchase for him some North-Carolina State bonds. He says : "Dear Sir :- Yours of the 19th, with a check for - dollars, was duly received. I regret to say I have not as yet been able to buy any North-Carolina bonds; there are none in market; they are in great demand. A short time since they sold at 871, and now I do not think they can be bought at 95. Par was the asking price to-day."

and the sudden outbreak is a vast country, much of which is little known, but where conspiracy lurks in populations created by ourselves and breaks out at the very headquarters of our dominion. Such are the hard facts of the case, and bystanders who look at the hard facts must marvel at our composure."

The Times is evidently deeply concerned. If the danger is not now very imminent and startling, it yet sees it in the distance, and would guard against it. The European papers received by a late arrival, contained a letter from Dr. Duff, the distinguished Scottish missionary, dated Calcutta, in which he gives the causes of the outbreak, and expresses serious fears for the result.

Great Britain may lose her hold upon the Indies. Stranger events have happened in the histories of nations. But even if her power should be permanently disputed, and if she should retain it only by constant war, the effect would be disastrous upon her wealth and upon her future prospects for dominion. It would be a step backward in the career of conquest, which would most seriously affect her character for invincibility and power among the

Bank of the State.

nations.

We invite the attention of our readers to the communication in the Standard to-day, over the signature of "One of the People," in reply to "A Stockholder," whose communication appeared recently in the Standard. Our correspondent is well informed on the subject on which he writes, and we trust he will continue his communications until all the facts shall have been laid before the public.

By the way, the Register of July 25th is in error in saying that the Standard has suggested that the operation of returning to the State and to the stockholders the capital of the Bank, in instalments, should "commence immediately." We said this: "The Bank of the State, it is to be presumed, will begin in a year or two to pay out instalments of its capital stock, with a view to a final settlement with the stockholders; and it will, therefore, be an easy matter to transfer the School Fund to some other Bank."

RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY .- We learn that the next session of this institution will commence on the 10th day of this month, August. The Principal, the Rev. William E. Pell, has removed to this place to take up his abode among us, and will devote his whole time and attention to the institution. He will be assisted by experienced and able instructors.

THE DEMONISM OF FANATICISM. -Some of the religious papers of New England are discussing the propriety of excommunicating all Democrats from their churches. They argue that to vote for and sustain Mr. Buchanan is to sustain the slave power; and that to sustain the slave power is to commit mortal sin, and renders the person so sinning unworthy of church privileges! Such is the demonism of fanaticism; and such is a specimen of the odium which Northern Democrats incur for standing up like men and patriots for the Constitutional rights of the South.

The late rains seem to have extended over the whole country. We see in the papers accounts of heavy and refreshing rains in Georgia and Massachusetts. The prospect for an abundant corn crop was never better.

count contracted by his negro, the elder Odenheimer would insult him, he would avenge the insult and young Odenheimer would open the fire. This was evidently the arrangement as the event proved.

On reading over the items of the account, Doctor Davis objected to one as being incorrect, and observed that he had not authorized Odenheimer to let his negro have the article in question. Odenheimer said he-Davis-had so authorized him. Davis remarked if you say so you say a lie, and if you repeat it I'll split your head with the shovel, at the same time picking up a small fire shovel lying near. Odenheimer meantime replying "its another," whereupon Dr. Davis struck or attempted to strike the elder Odenheimer when his step son instantly fired, the ball taking effect about an inch below the right nipple and passing horizontally through his body. Davis then rushed on young Odenheimer, when the old man fired on Davis, his ball passing out of the window. The younger Odenheimer then fired across his shoulder, at the Dotor's head, the ball missing him and lodging in the wall. Davis then rushed from the counting room into the store, and seized a. spade, the blood meantime flowing in torrents from his side, but ere he could place himself in an attitude of defence his murderous assailants were again upon him. Exhausted from loss of blood he again grappled with young Odenheimer, seizing the hand in which he held the pistol and preventing him from shooting. Here again the old man fired, and Davis having his arm around the young man, the ball smashed his finger, glanced, and entering the back of the young man, passed some four inches in an upward direction lodg ing under his shoulder blade .-- The old villian then advanced and gave the Doctor two blows on the forehead with the butt of his pistol, and instantly turning it, aimed a deadly shot, the pistol being not more than 12 inches from his head, when Windal T. Robinson, a youth, less than seventeen years old. whom we are proud to call our son, who at that juncture, arrived at the bloody scene, lifted a spade, felled the murderer to the floor, and saved his honored and beloved relative from instant, cruel death. Another instant, and Doctor Davis had passed into eternity by the hands of as cowardly villians as ever conspired against the life of their fellow man. Honorable and unsuspecting Doctor Davis had gone, unaccompanied and unarmed, to submit his case to the arbitrament of the laws. The two Odenheimers armed to the teeth, and burning with vindictive malice went there to provoke him to wrath, by adding injury to insult and insult to falsehood, that they might, as we are told, the elder threatened he would do, "kill him." Providence, we trust, thwarted their hellish design by directing the timely arrival of the youth alluded to, who was left only the sad alternative of witnessing the brutal murder of his relative and best friend by a brace of cowardly villains, or of running the risk of depriving one of them of the power to do farther injury, by a blow that might probably de-prive him of life. He chose the latter, if indeed he had time to choose, and, in an instant, the elder Odenheimer lay prostrate at his feet. By this time a Mr. Harris had seized and wrested the pistol from the vounger Odenheimer. The tragedy was thus brought to a close. Dr. Davis exclaimed "I'm a dead man," and gently sank to the floor.

On examining the pistols of the Odenheimer's, seven barrels were found empty, though five reports are all that can be accounted for. The whole affair was sudden and unexpected, and appeared to be but as the work of a moment. Dr. Davis was taken charge of by his friends and carried into the office of Dr. Craton, where he was expected every moment to breathe his last. But God, we trust, had ordained it otherwise. He is yet alive. The situation of his young and lovely wife, on hearing that he was dead, we must pass over in silence. May God forbid that we should ever again hear of such another.

The Doctor suffers most from his shattered finger -the pain is excruciating. Otherwise, he feels little annoyance beyond the deep anxiety produced by awaiting that momentous crisis that will determine his fate. May God grant him a happy and safe deliverance.

In detailing this melancholly affair, perhaps it is

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY .- At a special meeting of the Southwestern Branch of the American Tract Society, held in New Orleans on the evening of the 30th of June, 1857, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, viz:

Whereas, At the recent annual meeting of the American Tract Society, held in New York, May, 1857, the following resolution, among others, was adopted, viz: "That in the judgement of your committee, the political aspects of slavery lie entirely without the proper sphere of this Society, and cannot be discussed in its publications; but that those moral duties which grow out of the existence of slavery, as well as those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote, and which are condemned in Scripture. and so much deplored by Evangekcal Christians, undoubtedly do fall within the province of this Society, and can and ought to be discussed in a fraternal and Christian spirit." And, whereas, the passage of such a resolution justly alarms the friends of the Society at the South in regard to its future issues, indicating, as it does a departure from the principles that have h therto governed it in relation to the subject referred to, and as any such departure from those principles would justly impair the confidence of Southern Christians in the Society and must entirely destroy its usefulness in this portion of our country, therefore,

Be it resolved, That so long as the parent Society continues to be governd strictly by the Constitution, in the issuing of its publications which is viz: "To diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of sinners, and to promote the interest of vital godliness and sound morality, by the circulation of religious tracts calculated to receive the approbation of all Evangelical Christians," we will continue to give it, as heretofore, our fullest confidence and our warmest support, and as its South-Western Branch, do all that we can for the promotion of the great objects for which it was established. be it resolved. That in the opinion of this Branch, he principle declared by the Parent Society, in the adoption of the fourth resolution of ---- May last, is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and in opposition to the uniform action of the Society for upwards of thirty years, and if acted upon, must, however much it is to be deplored and regretted, at once dissolve all connection with that portion of country represented by this Branch.

Be it further resolved, That our Corresponding Secretary be requested to furnish a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted at this meeting to the various papers of our city, and also to forward a copy to the Parent Society at New York.

R. H. BROWNE, A true copy. Corresponding Secretary.

New Orleans, July 1, 1857.

Office of Western N. C. R. R. Co., (STATESVILLE, July 27, 1857. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this Company will be held in Newton, Catawba county, on Thursday the 28th August next. By a resolution of last meeting, Messrs. John Wilfong, D. B. Gaither, and George Sitzer, were appointed a Com-D. B. Gaitner, and dies. mittee to verify proxies. None but a Stockholder can be a proxy. R. F. SIMONTON,

Secretary and Treasurer. 72-td.

Will sell my valuable alertor REMOVE SOUTH, 1 will sell my valuable plantation in Johnston County, lying on the waters of middle Creek and Buffalo Creek The tract contains fifteen hundred acres, one third of which is fine bottom land, and is as well adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco and rice, as any lands in the State. There is a good dwelling house on the premises, together with a l necessary out houses. A fine apple orchard, with as good selection of fruit as can be found in the State. The location is high and healthy; has three good wells of water and several fine springs. The premises are in fine repair, and persons wishing to move up the country for health, would do well to give me a call, r address me at Leachburg, Johnston County. The above land will be sold on a credit of three, six, nine,

and twelve months, with negotiable notes, in bank, with interest from date. A. J. LEACH. July 7, 1857. 65-2m.

Wantad a Situation as Teacher. YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A SITU-

		a analysis rounded	
84	Angus L. McArthur,	Great Marsh.	5 60
77	Alex. B. Currie,	Middle Swamp, Wat'ri'g hole Swm'p	5 45
88	Elijah Jones,	Wat'ri'g hole Swm'n	1 89
34	Dougald McDougald, fo	T	
	Catharine McDougald,	Great Marsh,	5 60
00	W. M. Thompson,	Wilkinson Swamp,	2 98
50	Daniel Meares,	Coward Bay,	1 64
60	Dennis Ivey,	Indian Swamp,	2 53
50	J. M. Carmichael,	Little hog Swamp,	1 39
2	J. W. Regan,	Lumberton,	13 25
	I	REUBEN KING , Sher	iff.
Lumberton, July 21, 1857.		1194-	

WATER POWER AND TIMBER LA DS.

OFFER, AT PRIVATE SALE, THE MOS. VALa half miles of the Depot at Lexington, N. C., near a public road, having a substantial County Bridge over the Creek. There is now an old dam and the ruins of a Gold Mill and Saw Mill at the place. There is an ample supply, at all times, of water. It is the nearest water power to the town of Lexington

In the Mill Tract is 267 acres of good wheat and corn land, and a good supply of various kinds of timber. Also, adjoining and convenient to this tract, I will sell another adjoining and convenient to this tract, I will set another of 200 acres, all in the finest woodland of pine and oak tim-ber, without any cleared land. This power is situated in the midst, and is surrounded by, the finest growth of pine, white and red oak, of any power I know of near the N. C. Railroad between Raleigh and Charlotte. The town of humb Latiroud between Kaleign and Charlotte. The town of Lexington would supply a custon at this place of 200 bush-els of corn per day; and I know of no place where a man of enterprise could make a little fortune sooner. There is a very great demand for lumber, and the county of David-son is just on the eve of building a \$20,000 Court House within a mile and a half of this Mill.

			W. R.	HOLT.	
Lexington,	N. C.,	March 24, 1	4, 1857.	11	77-wtf.

NOTICE.-THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING AT NO-N vember Term, 1856, of the Court of Please and Quar-ter Sessions of Nash county, qualified as Ad ministrators of Thos. W. Wright, dec'd., hereby notify all persons having accounts or demands of any kind or denomination against the estate of the said deceased, to present them to either one or both of us for payment within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased will please make immediate payment.

	B. D. MANN,	Adm'rs.
July 24, 1857.		1195-8t.

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE THE DIRECTORY OF THIS INSTITUTION TAKE pleasure in announcing to the public that it will be opened for the reception of pupils on the lst Wednesday in August next, under the management of Prof Jas. P. Nelson, assisted by a corps of competent Teachers. This Institution is handsomely located in a beautiful and

spacious grove in the Northern part of the town.

Louisburg has been long and favorably known for its ex-cellent female schools; and in point of healthfulness of location, the intelligence, refinement and morality of its citizens, it is not surpassed by any village in the State.

TERMS :	A DE ALLER AND
Board per session of five months,	\$55 00
Washing, Fuel and Lights,	10 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	10 00
" College "	15 00
Ancient Languages,	5 00
French, Spanish and Italian, each	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	\$ 50
Drawing.	
Heads, Crayon and Pastille,	5 00
Oil Painting,	10 00
Wax, Fruit and Flowers, each	20 00
Needle Work and Hair Flowers,	5 00
Graduation fee,	8.00
Fra cincology and initial all	5 00
For circulars containing all neces	sary information, ad-
lress any one of the following memb	ers of the Directory:
DIRECTORS:	
REV. JAS. REID, Presiden of	the Board.
WILLIAM F. GREEN, Secreta	TV.
DAN'L S. HILL, Esq., Dh. P.	S. FOSTER,
	I. B. LATTLEJOHN,
	J. H. YARBROUGH,
THOS. K. THOMAS, Esq., D. W.	C STONE, Esq.,
Jos. J. DAVIS, Esq. PELTO	N L. BROWN, Esq.
By order of the Board,	a L. DRUWA, Leg.
	PEID Davidant
Ww. F. GREEN, Secretary.	B. REID, President,
July 24, 1857.	1100 -10
ouij 29, 1001.	1195-wtf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.----PITT County.-Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1557.-Samuel Brown, vs. Ormand Cherry.-Original

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Ormand Cherry, is a non-resident of this State, or so absents or conceals himself that the ordi-nary process of law cannot be served on him ; It is ordered hary process of law cannot be served on him ; It is ordered that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard, for six successive weeks, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or this notice will be taken pro confesso, and judgment had accordingly. Witness: H. Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday of May, 1857. H. SHEPPARD, Clerk. June 19, 1857. 1190-6w. STATE OF NORTH-CABOLINA, WAYNE County. In Equity. Spring Term, 1857. Bryan Ca-sey and others vs. Benjamin Casey and others. Bill for construction of the Will of Rich. Casey, dec'd. In this cause, it appearing to the Court, that the defend-ants, Francis Casey, Benjamin Casey, and John E. Case are non-residents, publication is ordered in the will be C. Standard for six successive works, notifying the same residents to appear in mid Court al its person to them. will be taken pro confesso and heart- and Master of and Witness: Georga V. Strong J. A. D., 1857. Witness: Georga V. Strong V. STRONG, C. M. E. List-witz. July 10, 1847.

4. Do sections 24, 26 and 27 impose any tax on September.

The black Republicans of New York will hold a State Convention at Syracuse on the 23d of

HEAVY HAIL STORM .- We learn that on Weinesday week last, there was a heavy hail storm in the South-western part of this County, which did much iniury to the growing crops. The crop of Isaac Rowland, Esq., was seriously damaged. His corn and cotton were badly cut up, leaving but little prospect of fodder or of a good vield of cotton.

Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, July 28 .- The steamer " Philadelphia," from Havana, with dates of 23d inst., arrived here to-day.

The health of the city and Island, is reported to be generally good. Markets dull. The stock of sugar on hand is

225,000 boxes.

The brig "W. D. Miller," landed a cargo of four hundred negroes near Cardenas. The vessel was burnt. the second of

but just that the public should know the relation we bear to Dr. Davis. He is our brother-in-law, but we can safely say, and defy contradiction, that a more peaceable, honorable and humane man lives not on earth. He has never been known to originate a quarrel that we can remember or hear of; and of this we have inquired particularly. In the statement we have made we have given the Odenbeimers all the benefit that can be derived from the rumor that Dr. Davis struck the first blow or attempted to strike. We took the written statement to day from those who were eye witnesses, and in some things they conflict, though not materially. It was evidently a part of the plan entered into to insult poor Davis and then kill him for resenting 't. How far they succeeded in the diabolical attempt time alone can determine. We may as well add that the noble little fellow, that so heroically risked his own life to save that of his kind relative and devoted friend, was carried immediately before a magistrate, who, after a patient investigation of the whole matter, honorably dis-

