

THE North-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 annum...

LONGER ADVERTISEMENTS...

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:

One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - \$1 00

Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25

Longer advertisements, not otherwise directed,

Contracts will be made with advertisers, at the above

regular rates, for six or twelve months, and at the close

of the contract 50 per cent. will be deducted from the gross

amount.

Professional or business cards, not exceeding five lines

will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for

one dollar per square for the first insertion, 25 cts.

for each subsequent insertion. No deduction will be made

on Weekly 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-

ed, are inserted in the Semi-Weekly, and charged accord-

ingly. 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.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1857.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS,

AND

AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Tax on Merchant's Capital.

We invite the attention of our readers, and especially

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 merchandise" themselves, and not on the

capital employed in purchasing them. The tax is on

the capital, and not on the goods. Nor is any discrimi-

nation made between "goods, wares and merchan-

dize" 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 Don-

nell, has given it its true construction. In some in-

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 con-

tinuing 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 in-

tervention 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 doubt-

ful,—is, that it never operates equally; the most con-

scientious bear the burden, those less so grade it.

They desire to know, therefore, what is the construc-

tion which the government officers intend to enforce,

so that they may act accordingly. The importance

of the subject warrants us in requesting an early

reply.

Respectfully yours,

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 disaffec-

tion 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 out-

break. 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 natu-

rally be entertained, and the necessity for energy

and vigilance on the part of the government:

"But the British power, 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

contemporary neighbors? The fact is a growing

dissatisfaction and a sudden mutiny, long lurking

and eventually breaking out for the length of a thousand

The Tragedy in Goldsborough.

The last Tribune continues a full account of the

personal conflict between Dr. Davis and the Oden-

heimers. That paper says:

"One F. Odenheimer had a small account against

Dr. Davis, which the Doctor admitted to be just

and was willing to pay, at any moment when pres-

ented. It was owing a trifling sum, on this account

Odenheimer had incorporated another contracted

with a slave of the Doctor, and of which the Doctor

knew nothing. Without, however, presenting either

of 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 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 can-

ing 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 from the negro boy Wil-

liam had been in the habit of buying liquor by the

quart from Odenheimer and retailing it to other ne-

groes. He had also, a few weeks ago, endeavored

to prevent an affray between Mr. James Hamilton,

charged him from custody, thus, as far as his juris-

diction extended, acquitting him of guilt. This, to

us, we need not say, is a gratifying result. To say

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 dic-

ties of man."

The Tribune entertains strong hopes of the recov-

ery of Dr. Davis. The elder Odenheimer was still

alive, but his sight hopes of his recovery.

The excitement in Goldsborough against foreig-

ners, 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 dis-

posed 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, Secretar-

ies, 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. Slocum, 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

WAKE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY,

FRANK 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 Uni-

versity of North-Carolina, and comes with the highest tes-

timonia of character and scholarship.

TERMS FOR SESSION: Primary English, \$ 8 00

Advanced " " " " 12 00

Classical and Mathematical courses, 16 00

EXTRAS: French, \$ 5 00

Musical Piano Forte—use of instrument in-

cluded, 18 00

Drawing and Painting, 10 00

French Work, 8 00

For each month, exclusive of lights, 5 00

For further particulars address,

H. B. W. B. WHITAKER, Proprietor,

Raleigh, N. C., June 26, 1857. 1191—w6t.

Advocate, Age and Office copy.

HILLSVILLE ACADEMY,

CARROLL COUNTY, VA.

B. F. THOMPSON, A. B., President,

Assisted by a full Corps of Efficient Instructors.

THE FOURTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITU-

TION, will commence on Monday in August

and close the first Friday in December. 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

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

the black Republicans of New York will hold a State

convention at Syracuse on the 23d of

September.

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