

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1858

From and after this date, the name of no person will be placed on the subscription list of this paper unless said name be accompanied with the price of subscription, to wit: \$2 for Weekly, and \$1 for Semi-Weekly paper.

The Democratic Party regards no man who is in favor of Distribution as one of its members. It rejects him, disowns him, and utterly repudiates him. - RALEIGH STANDARD.

James Buchanan, President of the United States, is in favor of Distribution, therefore the Raleigh Standard does not regard him as one of the members of the Democratic Party, but rejects him, disowns him, and utterly repudiates him. - RALEIGH REGISTER.

The speech of the Hon. John A. Gilmer will be found in to-day's paper.

OUR ALLEGED INCONSISTENCIES. The Standard devotes a good deal of its last issue to our inconsistencies. We thank the Standard for re-publishing our article of the 17th of June last, for it proves the perfect consistency of our present course. - Long since that article was written, we have in reply to charges made by three of our American contemporaries, that by proposing to run at the next election a Distribution Democrat, we had proposed to abandon our party, we have given over and over again flat denials that we had done any such thing. We have taken the ground, and occupy it now, that the only principle that the Whig and American party can aid in establishing and bringing into practical operation is that of Distribution. We have further contended, and contend now, that the Whig and American party lack the strength to elect a candidate brought out from their own ranks, and argued that with perfect consistency, and without abandoning their organization, they might bestow their votes on a Distribution Democrat, and thus accomplish an object which their own united strength would be unable to secure. If there is inconsistency in this head, let the most be made of it.

But, says the Standard, we have been inconsistent on the Kansas question. Here again the Standard is at fault. We said, and say now, that we should have voted for the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution as submitted by the President, for the reason that while there had no doubt been a vast deal of foul play by both sides in Kansas, the legal forum and requisitions had been complied with and the Leocompton Convention, and we had no right to go behind them; and also, for the further reason that it would quell agitation by taking the Kansas question out of Congress, and leaving it to the people of the State to settle matters for themselves. Is the Senate Bill, as amended by Mr. Green, the Bill submitted by the President? Since our article of the 10th of February last, Calhoun, indeed as it is said, by Southern men, returned a Free-soil Legislature for Kansas, and upon a knowledge of this fact, Green's amendment was proposed and adopted. Will the Standard venture to allege that this was a measure to carry out the pledges made the South? Will it venture to deny that the Senate's Bill as amended by Green, becomes a law, the Free-soil Legislature of Kansas may at once take steps to call a Convention, and strike slavery out of the Constitution? If it denies either of these propositions, it will place itself in conflict with several of its Democratic contemporaries in the South. Things have altered entirely since the 10th of February. The Leocompton Constitution, as submitted by the President, is not before Congress, and if it is inconsistent in us to oppose a bill utterly different from the one we would have voted for—then we say again, let the most be made of such inconsistency.

THE LONG AGONY NEARLY OVER. Before this paper goes to press again, it will be determined who is to bear the banner of the great untried and untrifled Democracy of North Carolina in the coming gubernatorial contest. As the time for holding the Convention draws nearer and nearer, the excitement between the more active friends of Holden and Ellis has risen higher and higher. The lawyers and upper crust generally, are for Ellis, while the unwashed multitude are for Holden. Although not entitled to a seat in a Democratic pew, we think he is entitled to the nomination, and are of opinion that it would be a burning shame, if one who has spent his life in making great big men out of the very smallest sort of materials, should be refused the reasonable reward which he so urgently seeks. This, we admit, may be a selfish view of the case on our part, as it is pretty generally known that if Holden is made Governor we are to be his Private Secretary. Still, however, we cannot help expressing it, nor can we help participating in the stirring excitement which prevails among the Holden men. We have been much stirred, and have agonized no little for Holden, but can now do no more for him than give him as much lust as sitting cross-legged for him will bestow.

PAINTING, &c. We take great pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement in another column of Mr. B. A. Richardson, of Warrenton. We have seen a specimen, on a large scale, of Mr. R.'s work, and in all the departments of his profession, especially in fresco work, and enamel, and staining glass, he proves himself a master workman.

DEATH OF THOS. H. BENTON.

This long-expected event has at last occurred. Col. Benton died at his residence in Washington on Saturday morning last, 15 minutes to 12 o'clock. His mind was clear and unclouded up to the moment of his death. His disease was cancer of the bowels. He continued to labor almost incessantly up to near the close of his earthly career upon his great work, the Abridgement of the debates in Congress, which had progressed up to 1856, and it is said that his last exertion upon that labor is a generous tribute to the patriotism and services of Henry Clay, whom he opposed on that occasion, and against whose political advancement his best energies had been long directed.

On Friday a premature announcement of his death was made in Congress, when both Houses immediately adjourned.

The National Intelligencer furnishes the following letter from Col. Benton, which was read in the House immediately after his adjournment on Friday afternoon:

C STREET, WASHINGTON, April 8, 1858. To Samuel Houston, Esq., Senator in Congress from the State of Texas, and Geo. W. Jones, Esq., Representative in Congress from Tennessee.

To you, as old Tennessee friends, I address myself to say that in the event of my death here I desire that there should not be any notice taken of it in Congress. There is no note of either House that will authorize the announcement of my death, and if there were such a rule I should not wish it to be applied in my case, as being contrary to my feelings and convictions, some entertained, as shown in a note to a speech of Mr. Randolph's on the occasion of the death of Mr. David Walker, published in the Abridgement of Debates, vol. vi. p. 556. The request of Mr. Walker, there recorded, is a noble one, and I have ever been directly my sentiments and convictions. Should, therefore, any of my kind friends in either House make it necessary to do so, I entrust to you to make known in a note to my respective Houses, and desire that the event remain unnoticed in Congress. Your old Tennessee friend,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

The Intelligencer says that on Friday evening that he was so fully impressed with the solemn fact that he was so constantly engaged as his falling strength would permit in dictating letters and making other disposition for the close of his earthly career.

Mr. Benton was born near Hillsboro, Orange county, N. C., March 14, 1782. His father died when he was eight years old, his early education was imperfect, he was for some time at a grammar-school, and afterward at Chapel Hill, at the University, but finished no course of study there as his mother removed to Tennessee to settle on a tract of land belonging to his father's estate.

THE CAPITOL SQUARE is now looking most attractively beautiful. The grass, however, will soon be too long, and we respectfully suggest to those charged with the management of the Square to put a few sheep in it. They would keep the grass nibbled down, and make the sward much more beautiful than it can be made by mowing.

THE WHEAT CROP Along the line of the Railroad from here to Warrenton is looking exceedingly well. From what we can learn, it is promising throughout the State.

Mr. J. W. Wiggins will please accept our thanks for the sample of his excellent stock of summer hats he was kind enough to present us with.

DEATH OF AN OLD AND HONORABLE ESTEEMED MAN.—Mr. D. Dupre, well known to a large circle of friends and acquaintances in this city and the surrounding country, died at his residence on Fayetteville street, on Friday night last, of consumption, aged about 80 years. Mr. D. has been fully aware of his approaching end for some time, and was even anxious to go, feeling confident of resting from all suffering in the unexplored world to which he has gone. From childhood he had led a pure, unselfish, and upright life. For forty years he resided in and near this city, but some seven or eight years ago he moved to Wilmington, where he resided until recently, when he returned to Raleigh.

The funeral services were conducted at the Baptist Church, Sunday morning, by the Rev. Dr. Waite, of Oxford.

THE OAK CITY GUARDS.—This handsome corps paraded on Friday afternoon last under command of Capt. Tucker, and made a handsome display. - We were gratified to see that their ranks were much fuller than when they last paraded. We are glad to learn that their numbers are rapidly increasing. They will parade every week until they take their trip to Newbern on the 29th.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PETERSBURG.—On Friday night about 8 o'clock, the extensive iron works, on Washington street, Petersburg, belonging to Wm. H. Tappey, Esq., took fire, and the whole suite of buildings being constructed of wood, they were consumed before assistance could be rendered by the firemen. Mr. Tappey's loss is about \$12,000, on which there is an insurance of \$5,000. The tobacco factory and carpentry shop adjoining, belonging to Messrs. Lancaster & Bell, also took fire, and were damaged to the amount of \$1,000. Fully insured.

A dispatch, received at St. Louis, confirms the accounts of floods on the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. From the mouth of White river to the Louisiana line, but few places escaped. Plantations have been submerged, and the destruction is immense. At Napoleon the water is higher than during the flood of 1824.

THE ELECTIONS. In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the charter election has resulted the choice of the People's ticket over the Democratic by 100 majority. In Brooklyn, L. I., the Democrats have been victorious. At Annapolis, Md., which has for two years past gone Democratic, the Americans have elected the Mayor and other officers.

Returns of the election held on Wednesday, in Rhode Island, have been received from all but three towns. The vote for Governor, according to these returns, stands as follows: Ellis Dyer, American Republican, 7,522; Ellis D. Potter, Democrat, 5,618. The remainder of the Republican State ticket is elected by about a same general majority. The members elected to the General Assembly, are all American Republicans except three.

The Kansas constitutional convention has adjourned. Negroes and foreigners having declared their intentions, are allowed to vote for the constitution, and at the first general election thereafter, to vote on universal suffrage. The question of permitting negroes to vote caused an angry discussion. Several counties signed the constitution under protest.

Hon. Joseph Mayo has been re-elected Mayor of Richmond, Virginia.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

An extraordinary meeting of the Board of Commissioners, held at the City Hall, on Friday evening, the 9th instant, there were present—The Mayor (Capt. Harrison) and Messrs. Hutchins, Sorrell, Turner, Marriott, Tucker, Smith, Clayton, and Row.

The Mayor stated to the Board that in compliance with the request of that body, at its last meeting, he had questioned Messrs. Smith and Beavers regarding their application for a writ of habeas corpus to be issued for the release of the prisoners who were recently rescued from jail in this city, and that Mr. Smith was in the room and desired to make a statement to the Board, explanatory of his conduct in this respect.

Mr. Smith withdrew to make his explanation, when he made a statement substantially as follows: He said that on the night in question, he and Beavers were together on the outskirts of the city, where they saw three white men, accompanying Bob Sailer as one of them, Beavers spoke to him, saying, "Hello, Bob, are you out?" thinking that he had been released from jail—Sailer answered him saying, "O yes, I am out." Smith did not know the other two who were with Sailer, but thinking one was Bill Dancy, he called him by that name, to which he answered. They all walked along together for some distance when they separated, and he did not see Sailer any more. It was difficult to tell a white man from a negro. Soon after they were parted, Smith and Beavers came up with a man named Williams, an uncle of Sailer's, and mentioned to him that he was out of jail he was named. Williams said that he was not out. Upon hearing this, they supposed they were mistaken in having seen Sailer, thinking that he had taken some other man from the jail. No idea did they find out that it was really Sailer they had seen until next morning, when they were informed by Sailer's brother that Sailer and several other prisoners had escaped in fact, whereupon they immediately made the fact known to the sheriff and jailor.

Mr. Marriott:—What time of night was it when you saw the man Williams?

Mr. Smith said that about ten o'clock, more than an hour after he had been seen by Mr. Marriott.

Mr. Marriott asked him if it was not strange that he did not have some suspicion that Sailer had broken jail, when he learned that his uncle did not know of his being out?

Mr. Smith replied that when he was informed by Williams that Sailer was not out of jail, he thought that he had made some other man from the jail at Waterbury, with the intelligence that a prisoner named Simpson Wilson was sick, and wished Mr. Baker to bring him some medicine.

Mr. Baker and his wife went into the cell in the jail at Waterbury, with the intelligence that a prisoner named Simpson Wilson was sick, and wished Mr. Baker to bring him some medicine.

While Mr. Baker was holding the cup for the consummate villain to drink (for Wilson was fighting his illness) three other prisoners, named, Eddy, Wynn and Smith, stepped into the cell, and beat him terribly about the head, and abused him in various ways, and then he was taken to the throat of the prostrate jailor, while the three others proceeded to gag and bind him—not, however, until he had made sufficient noise to awaken the jailor, who immediately called the watchman and stationed herself at the outer door leading into the hall, where she calmly awaited developments.

Meantime the villains had picked Mr. Baker's pockets, and he was left in the cell, and proceeded to prepare for departure, considering themselves now "all hunk," as the phrase is. They picked up their coats which were carefully packed, hung their hats on their arms, and proceeded to the door of the cell, and looking through the hole in the door, and beholding levelling directly at them an ugly countenance with six holes in the end of it, and a little white finger calmly resting on the trigger. "Advance one step into this hall," said the delicate, but firm voice "and you die." The villains quailed.

Mr. Baker was not at all daunted, and he stepped forward, and the first man who stepped from that door I will "shoot." This was more than the fellows had bargained for. But one of them was cool and independent. "Pshaw!" said he, "you don't know me. I am a short shot, and I have declared by the Honor of God, I have been practicing this long time; if you don't believe it you can make the trial." The fellows were completely baffled. They retired for the present.

With a refinement of devilry worthy the arch fiend, they returned with the intelligence that Mrs. Baker might take her choice—either to see him in the cell, or to be tried in the court, and let them pass out. Here indeed was a fearful trial. What did the brave woman do? She quailed not for an instant—her eye related not its vigilance—she stepped forward, and tried to enter the cell, and stood pointing the deadly weapon through the iron bars of the hall before the door, and repeating her warning to the villains not to come forward, and she was not to be trifled with.

A messenger had in the mean time gone after help, and it soon came in the shape of some of the most resolute and hardy men in Waterbury, who speedily relieved the little woman from her guard, drove the prisoners back into their cells, and set matters "to rights."

Mrs. Baker is a small, slim woman, with very expressive features, in which courage and firmness are displayed in the keen, clear eye, and the resolute lines about the mouth. We asked her if she would really have shot the men, had they dared her warning. She said, "Most certainly I would! Would not you?"

ATTACK ON THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. The Washington Star gives the following account of an attack on Secretary Thompson, which occurred on Thursday last:

This forenoon, at about 10 o'clock, Mr. Peter Beanson, Jr., of Louisiana, late clerk in the Pension office, called on the Secretary of the Interior in the Department, and inquired as to the public as he was informed by that functionary, as the reason why he was dropped last year, that he was not reported among the most efficient clerks, when the Secretary had been expected to be a clerk in the clerical force of the Pension bureau. Beanson then told the Secretary that whoever reported him to be inefficient, was a damned liar; and the Secretary, in reply, said that he was not acquainted with him on the subject, as it was not proper that he should listen to such abuse of the officers of his Department. Turning to leave him, Beanson followed him, (the Secretary,) exclaiming, "I have a public notice to give you, when Secretary Thompson again declined to converse with him upon the subject. Beanson then instantly struck him a blow behind the ear, as he seized him by the collar, and he fell to the floor with such force as to dislocate his (Beanson's) shoulder, and, we believe, break his arm also. The Secretary falling heavily on his revolver, and preventing him from cocking his revolver by seizing his hand and holding it in the hands of the Secretary, who then took the weapon from Beanson's hand; whereupon Secretary Thompson released him, and he was taken up and placed in an adjoining room for safe keeping, by those who had rushed to the scene of the attack.

Secretary Thompson has made out an order for his admission to the Washington Infirmary for surgical treatment.

On last Saturday the attempt on his life must have been the result of the derangement of Beanson, whose mind has for some time past been somewhat unsettled, through his domestic difficulties.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—The steamer Tennessee brings important news from Mexico. Ocosingo is victorious, and is probably declared President of the Republic, and has been proclaimed in the neighborhood of Queretaro, and his success establishes, for the time, the power of the Zoologo government. The coalition, in Central Mexico, has probably disappeared. This makes it probable that the revolution of Northern Mexico will be renewed at the next annual meeting of the society to turn the organization into new channels, to form its national character, and to make it offensive to southern Christians, and southern churches, and southern auxiliary societies.—Union.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The royal steamer America, from Liverpool on the 15th of March, arrived at Halifax on Friday afternoon. Her arrival was not of special importance. The Anglo-Saxon, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 27th ult.

The proceedings of Parliament since the departure of the Indian do not contain much of interest to the American readers. The Government had introduced its Indian bill, the main features of which were the removal of the restriction of a law abolishing slavery in the Spanish territories.

The appointment of Marshal Polissier as Ambassador at London gave general satisfaction.

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There have been several changes in the English diplomatic service, and among them Mr. Clayton is to go to St. Petersburg.

Mr. Roebuck, in Parliament, had moved the abolition of the vice-royalty of Ireland. It was negatived by the previous question.

The Times' Paris correspondent believes that Polissier is a warm partisan of the English alliance.

The frigate Niagara, on her passage out, ran on several occasions over three hundred miles in twenty-four hours.

It is reported that Altop has offered to surrender, provided the Government will be at the cost of his defence.

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THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—A descriptive debate on the extensive printing of picture books, in connection with exploring expeditions, took place. Lieut. Emory's expedition was especially mentioned. Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, and Mr. Brown, of Louisiana, were the principal speakers. The latter maintained the practice of Congress paying immense sums for zoology, botany, &c.

Mr. Bright defended Lieut. Emory as having brought back 100,000 from the appropriation for his survey. He also contradicted the opinion that these scientific works are useless; on the contrary