

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1855.

AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our General Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis and Saml. D. Lewis.

Mr. C. W. James, No. 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Agent for the States of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, assisted by Wm. J. Lewis, John Collins, James Deering, J. Hammett, R. S. James, Thos. D. Snee, R. W. Morrison, W. E. Wiley, Wm. L. Waterman, Alex. H. Carson, E. M. Smith, Ben. F. Swain, T. Ashman, and P. Davis.

VIRGINIA.

The intelligence from the campaign in Virginia is cheering. Mr. Wise continues to address the people with great eloquence and unflinching energy, and the Democratic papers of the State are sustaining him and the cause with a spirit and ability never surpassed even in the Old Dominion. The Know-Nothing candidates are thus far dumb; and it is believed they will not dare meet Mr. Wise before the people, in the face of the sun and in the eye of light. This was to have been expected. It is natural that those who plot and plan in the dark should shrink from public discussion and from the scrutiny of an honest people.

The last Enquirer states that the re-action among those Democrats who have been seduced into the Know-Nothing lodges, has begun. Eighty members have withdrawn from the lodge at Harper's Ferry, and openly expressed their determination to vote for the entire Democratic ticket. Seventy-five more members stated they would withdraw at the next meeting. "It is the same," adds the Enquirer, "all over the State. Know-Nothingism is staggering to its fall, and woe be to him who is caught under its ruins. The delusion is past, and sober reason begins to re-assert its supremacy. The history of John's ground, will be the history of Know-Nothingism. It sprang up in a night; it will wither and disappear in a day. It is the devil's work, and will leave behind a mighty smell of sulphur. Miserable the man to whom in after years the infamy of Know-Nothingism will attach. Time will not obliterate the stain."

The election takes place on the fourth Thursday, we believe, in May. We adhere to the opinion, expressed immediately after Mr. Wise's nomination, that the Democracy will triumph.

THE NEW PARTY HACKS.

It is said that Mr. Patton, the Know-Nothing candidate for Attorney General in Virginia, was anti-Van Buren in 1832, and for Van Buren in 1836; Rives Conservative in 1837-'39; Whig in 1840; State-rights Republican from 1841 to 1844; Democrat from 1844 to 1848; Know-Nothing in 1855. In 1848, when Mr. Patton was picturing the rise, progress, and decay of the Native American party he described it as a "hell-born and hell-bound party."

Mr. Beale, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is a disappointed office-seeker, having "hung round" and importuned at Washington for some time, in vain, for a place.

These gentlemen are the candidates of a party which set out by declaring, as one of its fixed and leading rules, that all old party hacks should be excluded from its countenance and support! The truth is, this new concern of Know-Nothingism is an ark of refuge—a sort of common sewer for departed, disappointed, and broken down party hacks generally.

DEATH OF THE CZAR CONFIRMED.

By the arrival of the Atlantic, seven days later from Europe, the death of the emperor of Russia is confirmed. He expired on the 2d of March, his disease being atrophy of the lungs. It is said that a few days before his death he succeeded in effecting a complete reconciliation between his two eldest sons, Alexander and Constantine, who were at variance.

Alexander has succeeded peaceably and quietly to the throne. He has issued a manifesto, in which he says he will endeavor to maintain Russia on the highest standard of power and glory, and will aim incessantly to accomplish the wishes and views of his predecessors. He hopes the zeal and energy of his subjects will be exercised to assist him therein.

The news of the emperor's death was received in England with great demonstrations of joy. At several theatres, the managers came before the curtain and announced the fact, which was received with the most tumultuous and long-continued cheering! This looks as if the English people were tired of the war. It was not the expression of satisfaction at the death of a mere man, their great enemy, but the evidence of a hope that a change of administration in Russia might open the way to an honorable peace.

HON. T. H. BAYLY.—We observe that this gentleman is a candidate for re-election to Congress from his District, Virginia. He says he is a State Rights' Republican, and refers to his political record for the last eighteen years. He is silent in his card about the Know-Nothing movement. It is neither our business nor wish to thrust advice upon him; but if he should hesitate in his course in relation to that organization, defeat will overtake him. He is a Democrat, and the Know-Nothing will therefore give him no quarter. All experience in the Northern and Northwestern States has shown that the only course to be pursued towards that organization is that of stern, straightforward, uncompromising opposition.

DEATH OF W. H. LYON, ESQ.—We have learned, with much regret, of the death of W. H. Lyon, Esq., one of the Commissioners from Granville, He expired one day last week, at his residence in that county, of pneumonia. He was an honest, worthy, and most popular man. His loss is seriously felt by the people of the County, and deeply deplored by many attached friends.

JUDGE DOUGLAS.—This distinguished patriot has recently been on a visit to his relatives and friends in Rockingham, in this State. On his return he stopped in Richmond, and on Tuesday night he addressed a very large audience in the African Church.

MR. CLINGMAN IN THE FIELD.

We are gratified to learn, as we do from the last Asheville News, that Mr. Clingman has declared himself a candidate for re-election in the Mountain District. He opened the campaign at Franklin, Macon, on Tuesday of Superior Court; and his Speech, as we learn, produced a marked effect upon the large assemblage present. We heartily concur with the Asheville News, which says:

"It will be seen, from a highly interesting letter in to-day's paper, from Franklin, that Mr. Clingman has declared himself a candidate for re-election. We are sincerely rejoiced at this—not because the office can confer any honor upon Mr. Clingman, for his reputation is not bounded by District or State lines, but because the whole country will be benefited by the South to have the benefit of his talents, his influence and his frankness in the next Congress, in beating back the tide of fanaticism and corruption which Know-Nothingism and Abolitionism combined will pour into that body. Such men as Mr. Clingman are of more value to the South than the hordes of fanaticism, quack and trouble, which constitute the only hope of the South in that God-forsaken assemblage. Let the people of the South look to this matter in time, and see that none but men tried and true—men who have stood fire—are sent to the next Congress. An error here may be fatal."

We have no doubt of Mr. Clingman's election. The people of this District are too well acquainted with the nature of the crisis ahead to dispense with the services of one who has acquitted himself so well; and who has so gallantly beaten back the foes of the South on many well-contested fields."

We give below the letter from Franklin, Macon, to which the News refers:

[Correspondence of the News.]

FRANKLIN, N. C., March 15, 1855.
Editor of Asheville News:

This is the week of Superior Court here, and besides Judge, lawyers and suitors, it has brought us some other things of interest, more particularly in the political line. On Tuesday, the Hon. T. L. Clingman, who had just arrived from Washington, announced himself a candidate for re-election.

Proclamation having been made by the Sheriff, in a few minutes the Court House was crowded until it would hold no more. Interest and expectation sat on every face, and a death-like silence pervaded the assemblage, while "the mass" stepped forward, and commenced his address, by recapitulating briefly some of the leading events of the last Congress, and giving his views of the present prospect of the political field.

He thought, judging from many indications, particularly the alarming strength of the anti-Nebraska movements, and the abolition representation which every election in the Northern States was sending to Congress, pledged to the repeal of the Nebraska Act and of the Fugitive Slave law, that the exciting topic before the next Congress will be the repeal of these measures. He then proceeded to allude to the present; being confident, first, in the conservative disposition of the Senate, and secondly, in the ability of some ten to twenty we are likely to have against us, if we only send to Congress men of the right sort. We have been told that the majority in the face of a Northern majority before, and with men of the proper spirit and firmness to represent us, can do so again. All depends on what kind of stuff the representatives we shall send are made of. The speaker doubtless felt the proud consciousness of knowing, that his hearers felt, what he would say, nor much agitating the public mind—the mysterious question of "Know-Nothingism." His opinions on this topic seemed to be looked to with more eagerness, by the assembly, than any other part of his speech. He expressed himself decidedly opposed to the policy of supporting such an organization.

His remarks on this portion of his subject were in his happiest manner. There was no bitterness, no denunciation, no heated appeal to passion or prejudice; but his array of facts and reasons fell with terrible and crushing force.

He was opposed, in the first place, to secrecy in religious or political organizations. In saying this he premised that he was not in favor of any useful or charitable secret associations, such as Masons, Sons of Temperance, &c. Though not a member of any of these, he had nothing to say against them. But he did protest against secret, irresponsible political or religious societies, and especially when religion and politics—Church and State were attempted to be combined.

He then said, "the Know-Nothings, as they profess, make it one of the cardinal doctrines of their creed to put down Roman Catholicism and promote the supremacy of the Protestant religion; he did not think this the best way of effecting the object. He found from his reading of the Scriptures, that our Savior and the Apostles preached only to the Jews, and never much agitating the public mind—the mysterious question of "Know-Nothingism." His opinions on this topic seemed to be looked to with more eagerness, by the assembly, than any other part of his speech. He expressed himself decidedly opposed to the policy of supporting such an organization.

He believed in the wisdom of him who spoke as never a man spoke, and who commanded his disciples that they should not hide their light under a bushel. Nor did he believe in secret political societies. In France or Russia, where a man dare not assert his opinion except at the peril of his life, such secret organizations might be necessary. But in a free country, where all can speak without fear, he did not think this the proper method for freedom to assert the principles of freedom; and he believed the cause of truth was always best promoted by open discussion, in open day, before the people.

But the most striking position connected with this subject, (Mr. Clingman proceeded to say,) in his opinion, to us as Southern men, was the results of Know-Nothingism, in all the States where it has gained the ascendancy. It was a fact, undeniable—standing out in bold, palpable, startling relief, that, in every State where this organization has elected a majority in the legislature, the most marked act of that legislature has been the immediate election of noted and rabid abolitionists to office. Especially, every United States Senator, elected by such legislatures, have been rank abolitionists—men pledged to the repeal of the Nebraska Act and of the Fugitive Slave law, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. In view of this alone, he thought Southern men who were disposed to join the organization, might well look to who would be their allies. He was aware that some of his friends, Southern Rights men, under a honest, but he believed hastily considered sense of right, had learned to favor the movement, but he believed when they came, in serious earnest to look into the matter, appeals to religious prejudice would not conceal from them the cloven foot, and they would conclude that such men were not the allies with whom they could act.

Of the effect of the speech of Mr. Clingman here, there can be no doubt. Many who on a superficial examination were inclined to favor the secret order, on hearing this exposition from one whose position has given him such means of detecting the corrupt motives of the movement, whose previous course has given them such just reasons to trust him, and whose views have been so often and so fully vindicated, never doubted as a firm and true Southern Rights man—have reconsidered the matter, and refuse to sell their consciences to a secret and irresponsible association, whether ruled by Southern political gamblers or Northern fanatics. Any one who mingles with the crowd in the streets, cannot be long in coming to one conclusion—that Know-Nothingism has received a death blow in this country. A citizen of this place, a man of mark, and noted sympathizer (no one knows who is a member) of the Know-Nothing order, asserted in my presence, on the afternoon of the speaking, that by the first of June, Know-Nothingism will be dead in Macon county. People here have begun fully to appreciate the fact, palpable to all eyes, which stalks the streets at noon day, and cries aloud around the doors of every hotel—where the older members of The Bar do congregate, that this wretched and unprincipled

movement is gotten up, and promoted by every agent of hypocrisy, pettifoggery and humbug, by a set of men who have become justly odious by their stant, consolidating and anti-republican principles, and who have seized on this as the last hope, in order by means of trickery and wire working in a secret order, to gain the power which they could never hope to attain by merit and before the people. These men who deny their order, yet defend it with just and glib and sneer which cover not even with the veil of decency, the inveterate corruption of their hearts, who laugh in their sleeves at the public they suppose they are deluding, how great things from this new dodge, but may find themselves mistaken. Well may Mr. Clingman consider them legitimate objects of attack; for he is well understood that the great object they hope to attain in this District, by their organization, is to break down him—him whose enlightened and patriotic public course they cannot safely attack, and whom they have vainly tried to break down in every other way.

To-day Col. Thomas spoke, explaining his course in the last session of the legislature. He made marks, he alluded to a report he had heard that he had joined the Know-Nothings, and denied that he belonged to an order known by any such name—by which it is presumed he meant a denial altogether of the impeachment. Of one thing there can be no doubt. The Senator has ally and faithfully represented the interests of his constituents, on the important question involving the development of their section of country, and perhaps have ever done so much for their section of this or any other State as he has done for his.

The Petersburg Democrat brings to light the following extract from a speech delivered by Dr. Duncan, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives in 1843, in relation to the real character of the Whig party. It is prophesy fulfilled. We predicted, in this paper, two years ago, that the next name assumed by the Whig leaders would be that of the American party. They well know—many of these leaders—how to "steal the liveliest of heaven to serve the devil in." The extract is as follows:

"Indulge me while I expose a few of the corrupt and iniquitous measures which have ever marked the course of the Federal party, not only to secure their elections, but to secure their favorite measures. It is a fundamental principle of Federalism, that the men unfit for self-government; and they being of the uncomman class, should of right be the governors. Hence it is, that all their means to secure their elections and their favorite measures, are directed to the supposed ignorance and stupidity of the people—that they know nothing! I will trace up some of these means from the time when they first began to be used, to the time when they are now being used, by the Federal party, under whatever name they may have assumed, or may hereafter assume for the sake of political deception; for so long as they shall be known by their true name, and their principles are known to correspond with their name, the Democracy must and will triumph."

I begin with the unprincipled practice they have of changing their name. They have changed their name with the periodical return of every Presidential election; and this for the purpose of concealing their principles and deceiving the people. Their last name was Whig, and that name they kept as long as it would answer their purpose, and then they changed it to another name, under the banner inscribed Whig, again. Having exhausted the political vocabulary, they will return to the abuse and persecution of the Irish and Germans which characterized the party in the administration of the elder Adams. Nothing is longer to be feared from a change of name. The people can see through the disguise of a stranger, who gives himself a new or different name in every town or village through which he passes. They look upon him as a scape-gallows or horse thief who merits the rope or the penitentiary."

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Allied Powers, it is stated, have ordered their armies to press forward with renewed energy. There had been more fighting in the Crimea. The French had stormed a redoubt. It is said that several hundred were killed, and it was rumored that the Grand Duke Michael, of Russia, was wounded in the engagement, and had died.

A large force of Russians threatened Balaklava, and a blockade of the Danube was expected.

PAY YOUR POSTAGE.—Under a law of the late Congress, those who neglect to pay postage on letters, after the last day of the present month, will find their letters remaining in the offices where mailed. The Postmasters have been directed to post up conspicuously in their offices a list of letters on which the postage may not have been paid, stating that they are held for postage. If not attended to within a certain time, such letters will be forwarded to the dead letter office, Washington.

MEETING IN JOHNSTON.—We learn that a meeting of the Democrats of Johnston was held at Smithfield on Tuesday last, to appoint delegates to a District Convention—B. H. Tomlinson, Esq., presiding. Raleigh was recommended as the place and the first Wednesday in May as the time for holding the Convention. No preference for any one as the nominee, was expressed. We expect the proceedings in time for our next issue.

PIOUS HORACE.—Horace Greely, Editor of the New York Tribune, claims to be a member of Rev. E. H. Chapin's Universalist Church, New York, but says he does not partake of the communion "because he believes the use of the vile and poisonous drug sold as wine is detrimental to the cause of total abstinence." Horace is too pious an individual for this planet. He ought to be translated, or transported, we do not exactly know which—time must determine.

COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS.—The Atlantic brings news of a slight advance in cotton; and breadstuffs of all kinds had declined.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ABOLITION TRIUMPH. The Statesman, the organ of the abolitionists of New-Hampshire, tells the Southern people, as follows, what Know-Nothingism has done for them in that State:

"The anti-Nebraska forces have secured a very large majority in the house of representatives, a majority in the senate, and probably three of the five councilors. The indications are that Messrs. Pike, Tappan, and Cragin are all elected to Congress, three good and true men—who will be found immovable as the Granite Hills in their adherence to the views now entertained upon the slavery extension question by a vast majority of the people of New Hampshire. The result of the election is more than a victory—it is a perfect rout of the democrats, and has placed the State in the complete control of the anti-Nebraska party."

PLAGIARISM.—The Rev. W. H. Goodwin, knowning Senator from the Opale district, delivered an oration on the last anniversary of Washington's birthday, which was extensively copied and commented on by the know-nothing press. The Rochester Union has made a discovery that a large portion of the production is stolen verbatim from Thomas Paine's eulogy on Washington, delivered at Newburyport, A. D. 1800. The Arch-Infernal, as Paine is called, is rather a singular source from which a Christian divine should draw his inspiration. The discovery places the reverend gentleman in rather an unpleasant attitude before the public.

Buffalo Republic.

REMARKS BY JUDGE DOUGLAS.—The abolitionists are in the habit of invalidating the influence of Judge Douglas, by imputing to him mercenary motives, such as being influenced in his course by the possession of a large plantation of negroes. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, in the U. S. Senate made the same insinuation which drew from Judge D. the following eloquent and affecting remarks:

"Mr. President, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Wade] has invaded the circle of my private relations in search of materials for the impeachment of my official conduct. He has alluded to certain southern interests, that where the treasure is there the heart is also. So long as the statement, that I was one of the largest slave-holders in America was confined to the Abolition newspaper and stump orators, I treated it with silent contempt. I would gladly do so on this occasion, were it not for the fact that the reference is made in my presence by a Senator for the purpose of imputing to me a mercenary motive for my official conduct."

Under these circumstances, silence on my part in regard to the fact, might be construed into a confession of guilt in reference to the impeachment motive. I therefore say to the Senator, that his insinuation is false, if he has ever searched the records or has any reliable information on the subject. I am not the owner of a slave and never have been, nor have I received and appropriated any money, save one dollar earned by slave labor. It is true that I once had tendered to me under circumstances grateful to my feelings, a plantation with a large number of slaves upon it, which I declined to accept, not because I had any sympathy with Abolitionists or because I was averse to it, but for the reason that, being a northern man by birth, by education and residence, and intending always to remain such, it was impossible for me to know, understand, and provide for the wants, comforts, and happiness of those people."

I refused to accept them, because I was unwilling to assume responsibilities which I was incapable of fulfilling. This fact is referred to in the will of my father-in-law, as a reason for leaving the plantation and slaves to his only daughter, who became the mother of my infant children, as her separate exclusive estate, with the request that if she departed this life without surviving children, the slaves should be emancipated and sent to Liberia, at the expense of her estate; but in the event she should have surviving children, the slaves should descend to them, under the belief, expressed in the will, that they would be happier and better off with the descendants of the family with whom they had been born and reared, than in a distant land, where they might find no friend, and no one to care for them. This brief statement, relating to private and domestic affairs, which ought to be permitted to remain private and sacred, has been extorted and wrung from me with extreme reluctance, even in vindication of the purity of my motives, in the performance of a high public trust. I cannot but feel that this disclosure, so offensive to me, made by the Senator from Ohio, is a violation of the sacredness of the oath which God forbid that I should be understood by any one as being willing to cast from me any responsibility that now does, or ever has attached to any member of my family. So long as life shall last—and I shall cherish with religious veneration, the memory and virtues of the dear children, who have been so long as my heart shall be filled with parental solicitude for the happiness of those motherless infants—I implore my enemies who so ruthlessly invade the domestic sanctuary, to do me the favor to believe that I have no aspiration, to be considered purer or better than they, who were, or they, who are slaveholders, who have never in my life, nor now, nor hereafter, accept a like amount of this species of property tendered to them under similar circumstances, and shall perform a domestic trust with equal fidelity and disinterestedness, it will be time enough for them to impute mercenary motives to me in the performance of my official duties."

SHARP FINANCING.—In the times of 1835, there dwelt in the pleasant town of T., a smooth oily-mannered gentleman, who diversified a commonplace pursuit by some exciting episodes of finance—dealing occasionally in exchange, and selling and buying current money, &c. We will suppose this gentleman's name to be Thompson. It happened that a Mr. Ripley, of North Carolina, was in T., having some \$1200 in North Carolina money, and desiring to return to the old North State with his friends; not wishing to carry the money with him, he had been compelled to exchange it for gold and silver in the city of T., in which there were rumors of hostilities between the whites and the Indians, he bethought him of buying exchange on Raleigh, as the safest mode of transmitting his money. On inquiry he was referred to Mr. Thompson as the only person dealing in exchange in that place. He called on Mr. T., and made known his wishes.

With his characteristic politeness, Mr. Thompson agreed to accommodate him with a sight bill on his correspondent in Raleigh, charging him the moderate premium of 5 per cent. for it. Mr. Thompson retired into his counting-room, and in a few minutes returned with the bill and a letter, which he delivered to Mr. Ripley, at the same time receiving the money from the latter. The bill was payable to the order of Mr. Ripley, and the letter was addressed to Mr. Ripley, and contained the following words: "As the telegraphers exchanging volatilities, it occurred to Mr. Thompson that it would be a favor to him, if Mr. Ripley would be so kind as to convey to Mr. T.'s correspondent a package he was desirous of sending, which request Mr. Ripley assured Mr. T. would afford him great pleasure to comply with."

Mr. Thompson handed Mr. Ripley the package, strongly enveloped and sealed, addressed to the Raleigh banker, after which the gentleman parted with many polite expressions of regard and civility. Arriving without any accident or hindrance at Raleigh, Mr. Ripley's first care was to call on the banker and present the bill and the letter to him, and requested payment for the former. That said the banker, will depend a great deal upon the contents of the package. Opening which, Mr. Ripley found the identical bill minus the premium he had paid Mr. T. for his bill; and which the banker had over to that gentleman, who was not at all surprised to find that the expert Mr. Thompson had charged him five per cent for carrying his own money to Raleigh, to avoid the risk and trouble of which he had bought the exchange.

All round, he was the safest operation, and the banker had got his bill and the money too—and the drawer was left protected! There was profit, without outlay or risk.—*Flash Times.*

HON. BERTON CRAIG.—We boast to-day at our late and able name of the Hon. Barton Craig, our late able and talented representative in Congress, as a candidate for re-election to the post which he has lately filled with so much honor to himself, his District and State.

The approaching campaign will, in our opinion, not only be different from any that we have preceded it, but it will be more animated, and we should not be surprised if it is the most bitter contest, that has ever been known in this District. There will be at least three candidates in the field. The Whigs (that portion of them who have not connected themselves with this midnight association) will, no doubt, have a man in the field. Then this dark and mysterious order, whose power (which they have any) is felt and not seen, will have a second candidate, and the Democrats who have triumphed in so many hard fought battles, will have a third. Under this aspect of affairs, it behooves the Democracy to select some man, firm, tried and true, to carry their banner through storm as well as through calm, with honor to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of his many constituents; and in him are found more elements of success, than are to be found in any man in the District. We hope our friends will rally around him as their standard bearer, and leave no stone unturned to secure his election.

TRUTH IN PRAYER.—Mr. George W. Curtis, in a lecture at New York, spoke of those pious people who clasped their hands so tight in prayer that they could not get them open when the contribution box came round.

STILL ANOTHER SPANISH INSULT.—A private letter has been shown to us from a gentleman of the highest respectability at Havana, dated the 15th inst., confirming the telegraphic statement via New Orleans of the arrest at Sagua La Grande of Mr. Thompson, the vice-consul of the United States at that port. The letter states that "Mr. Thompson is one of the most respectable merchants of this island, and the leading one at Sagua La Grande—the acting consular agent. In a private letter to the Hon. Mr. Thompson, the vice-consul of the United States at that port, the latter states that "Mr. Thompson is one of the most respectable merchants of this island, and the leading one at Sagua La Grande—the acting consular agent. In a private letter to the Hon. Mr. Thompson, the vice-consul of the United States at that port, the latter states that "Mr. Thompson is one of the most respectable merchants of this island, and the leading one at Sagua La Grande—the acting consular agent. 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