RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1855.

AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD. Mr. Henry M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis and Sam'l.

D. Lewis.

Mr. C. W. James, No. 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Collecting Agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, S. W. Ramsay, William II. Thomas, Thomas M. James, C. M. L. Wiseman, A. L. Childs, and Dr. William Irwin. Receipts of other will be good. either will be good.

Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Traveling Agent, assisted by Wm.
H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, J. Hammitt, R. S.
James, Thos. D. Nice, R. W. Morrison, E. W. Wiley, Wm.
L. Waterman, Alex. H. Carson, E. Mustin, Ben. F. Swain, T. Ashman, and P. Davis.

The intelligence from the campaign in Virginia is cheering. Mr. Wise continues to address the people with great eloquence and unflagging 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 eve 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 Eighty members have withdrawn from the lodge at Harper's Ferry, and openly expressed their determination to vote for the entire Democratic ticket. Seventyfive 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 rains. The delusion is past, and sober reason begins to re-a-sert its supremacy. The history of Jonah's gourd, will be the history of Know-Nothingism. It sprung 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 hellbound 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 deprayed, 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

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 satistaction 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 Nothings 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 Commoners from Granville. He expired one day last week, at his residence in that county, of pueumonia. 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 extends to the whole continent. We are gratified that the South is to have the benefit of his talents. his influence and his firmness in the next Congress, in beating back the tide of fanaticism and corrup tion which Know Nothingism and Abolition combined will pour into that body. Such men as Mr. Clingman-men of nerve, before whom the hordes of fa naticism quake and tremble, will 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 truemen 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 braten 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 Ashville 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, a few minutes the Court House was crowded until it would hold no more.-Interest and expectation sate on every face, and a death like silence pervaded the assemblage, while "the MAN" 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 prospeet of the political field.

He thought, judging from many indications, particularly the alarming strength of the anti-Nebraslia movements, and the abolition representation which every election in the Northern States was sending o 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 those measures. But he does not despend as to the resut; being confident, first, in the conservative dispositian of the Senate, and secondly, in the ability of the South to repel the attack even in the House of Representatives, notwithstanding the majority of some ten to twenty we are likely to have against us, if we only send to Congress men of the right sort. We had beaten the abolitionists there, 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 not say,-that never a truer or firmer or more dauntless Southern man, had been sent by a South ern people to assert Southern rights on the floor of

Congress, than himself. In connection with the elements which were to enter into the ensuing election of representatives in Congress, the Honorable orator touched upon a subject, now 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 oppos-

ed 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 saving this he premised that he meant to make no fling at 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 attemptd to be combined.

If the Know Nothings, as they profess, make it one of the cardinal decrines of their creed to put down Roman Catholicism and promote the supre macy 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 openly in the synagogues, in the light of day, and never denied the Church they belonged to; and he was too firmly convinced of the truth and strength of the Protestant.re ligion, to think it needed the aid of midnight causes, held under the auspices of a band of reckless, desperate political adventurers, to support it. He believed in the wisdom of Him, who spake as never man spake, and who commanded his disciples that they should not hide their light under a

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 freemen 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 startling question 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 ascendency. It was a fact, undeniedstanding 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 abolitionistsmen 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 an honest, but he believed hastily considered sense of right, had learned to favor this 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, -one whose previous course has given them such just reasons to trust him, and, whatever else his enemies may allege of him, no one has ever doubted as a firm and true Southern Rights man-have reconsidered the matter, and refuse to sell their consciences to a secret and irresponsible associations, 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 county. 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 engine of hypocrisy, pettifogging and humbug, by a set of men who have become justly odious by their federal, consolidationists and anti-republican princi-ples, 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 jest and gibe 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, hope great things from this new dodge, but may find themselves mistaken. Well may Mr. Clingman consider them egitimate objects of attack; for it is well understood that the great object they hope to attain in this District, by their organization, is to break down himhim whose enlightened and patriotic public course they cannot safely attack, and whom they have vainly tried to break down in every other way.

Te-day Cel. Thomas spoke, explaining his course in the last session of the legislature, &c. In his remarks, 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 ably and faithfully represented the interests of his constituents, on the important question involving the development of their section of country, and perhaps few 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 1845, in relation to the real character of the Whig party. It is prophecy 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 knowmany of these leaders-how to "steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." The extract is

"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 want of intelligence of the common people makes them unfit for self-government; and they being of the uncommon 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 those means from an early period of our government, by which the Federal party may be known under whatever name they may have assumed, or may bereafter 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

I begin with the unprincipled practice they have of changing their name. They have changed their name with the periodical return of every Presidentiel 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 t would answer any purpose; but they will never ight another battle, under the banner inscribed Wh g, again. Having exhausted the political vocabulary, they will return to the abuse and persecution of the Irish and Germans which characterised the party in the administration of the elder Adams. Nothing is longer to be feared from a change of name. The people contemplate them as they do 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, Wash-

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 partak? 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 whichtime must determine.

COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS .- The Atlantic brings news of a slight advance in cotton; but 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

"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 councillors. The indications are that Messrs, Pike, Tappan, and Cragin are all elected to Congressthree 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, know nothing Senator from the Oneida district, delivered an oration on the last anniversary of Washington's birth-day, which was extensively copied and commented on by the know-nothing press. The Roches ter 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. 1600. The Arch-Infidel, 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 inflence 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 "emarks:

"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 which he insinuates that I possess, and remarked, 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

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 of 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 to my own use, one dollar carned 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 the Abolition movement; 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

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 leave 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 raised, than in a distant land, where they might find no friend 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 wrong from me with extreme reluctance, even in vindication of the purity of my motives, in the performance of a high public trust. As the truth compelled me to negative the insinuation so offensively made by the Senator from Ohio, 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 sainted mother of my children-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 fay'r to believe that I have no aspiration, to be considered purer or bettter than she, who was, or they, who are slaveholders. Sir, whenever my assailants shall refuse to accept a like amount of this species of properity tendered to their 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

SHARP FINANCIERING .- 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, buying and selling uncurrent money, &c. We will suppose this gentleman's name to be Thompson. It happened that a Mr. Riplev, 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 encounter the risk of robbery through the Creek country, 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

of my official duties.

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 that gentleman, plus the exchange. As the interlocutors exchanging valedictory compliments, 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. it would afford him great pleasure to comply with. Mr. Thompson then handed Mr. Ripley a package, strongly enveloped and scaled, 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 his documents. He found him at his office, presented the bill and 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 bills minus the premium he had paid Mr. T. for his bill; and which the Banker paid over to that gentleman, who was not a little 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

T. used to remark that was the safest operation, all around, he ever knew. He had got his exchange - the buyer had got his bill and the money tooand the drawer was full protected! There was profit, without outlay or risk .- Flush Times.

Hon, BURTON CRAIGE,-We hoist to-day at our mast head, the name of the Hon. Burton Craige, 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 have preceded it, but will also be one of the most 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 (where 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. The honesty, independence of character, devotion to liberal principles, the confidence reposed in him by the good men of all parties, and his sound, practical good sense and patriotism, all point out Hon. Burton Craige as the man for the times. When this District was acknowledged to be unmistakeably Whig-when Democratic principles were smothered up to burn more brightly hereafter, it was then he was induced by the entreaties of his many friends, to take the field and make one effort to redeem this District from the thraldom of Whiggery. He did so, and the result every one knows. He has borne our 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. Pee Dee Star.

TIGHT 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 instant, 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. The arms of the United States had been put up at the office by his predecessor, and no complaint ever made of their 'exhibition until the time of his arrest. The forcing them down from their position in the rude manner in which it was done is a great indignity! His sudden arrest, and the forcing him to leave his extended business in two hours was a very great outrage." It is added

that Mr. Thompson was a prisoner in Havana. We forbear comment upon this latest case of personal wrong and indignity by the Spanish functionaries in Cuba until we receive the authentic details. Occurring upon the heels of the El Dorado insult, and involving a gross indignity to our national honor in tearing down our national arms and arresting and imprisoning an American citizen, it shows how critical are our relations with the Spanish government. We need not add that the subject will receive prompt attention from our government. In the mean time, we may expect to see in the Intelligencer an early excuse or justification of the Spanish authorities.

The Dublin Nation contains a horrible picture of the condition of Ireland, from the pen of Mr. Duffy.

'No words printed in the newspapers or elsewhere will give any man who has not seen it a conception of the fallen condition of the west and south. The famine and the landlords have actually created a new race in Ireland. I have seen on the streets of Galway crowds of creatures more debased than the Yahoos of Swift-creatures having only a distant and hideous resemblance to human beings. Greyhaired old men, whose idiot faces had hardened into a settled leer of mendicancy, simious and semi-human; and women filthier and more frightful than the harpies, who, at the jingle of a coin on the pavement, swarmed in myriads from unseen places, struggling, screaming, shricking for their prey, like some monstrous unclean animals. In Wesport, the sight of a priest on the street gathered an entire pauper population, thick as a village market, swarming around him for relief. Beggar children, beggar adults, beggars in white hair; girls with faces grav and shrivelled, the grave stamped upon them in a decree which could not be recalled; women with the more touching and tragical aspect of lingering shame and self-respect not yet effaced; and among these terrible realities, imposture shaking in pretended fits, to add the last touch of horrible grotesqueness to the picture! I have seen them accursed sights, and they have burned into my memory forever. Away from the town, other scenes of unimaginable horror disclose themselves. The traveller meets groups, and even troops, of wild, idle, lunatic-looking paupers wandering over the country, each with some tale of extermination to tell. If he penetrate into a cabin, and can distinguish objects among filth and darkness, of which an ordinary pig-sty affords but a faint image, he will probably discover from a dozen to twenty inmates in the hut-the ejected cottiersclustering together, and breeding a pestilence. What kind of creatures men and women become, living in this dung-heap, what kind of children are reared here to grow up into a generation, I have no words

ROANOKE VALLEY RAILROAD. - A general meeting of the Stockholders of this Company was held in Clarksville on Wednesday, the 21st instant. There was a full attendance, and the city of Norfolk, which owns 700 shares (70,000) of stock, was ably represented by Wm. D. Roberts, jr., and William Dey, Esqs. her proxies. The road has been completed to the flourishing town of Clarksville, in Mecklenburg county, Va., when the Dan and Stanton rivers at their confluence form the Roanoke river. After going 42 miles from Weldon, N. C. passengers go 22 miles on the Valley Railroad to Clarksville, arriving at about 6 o'clock, after being delayed three hours

James Williamson, Esq., was re-elected President, and Messrs. Wm. D. Roberts, Jr., G. F. Anderson and S. H. Harris were elected Directors by the stockholders. Three directors have to be appointed by the Board of Public Works, E. A. Williams was

re-elected Treasurer by the directors. The Clarksville road owes \$25,000. By an arrange ment with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad the locomotive and cars of the latter are to run on the former from Clarksville, for the present. We are glad to hear that the next meeting of the stockholders will be held in Norfolk this fall, a resolution to that effect having been adopted on Wednesday.

Norfolk Beacon.

A DESIRABLE PROVISION.-The Guardian Angel in Paris is a man whose duty it is to visit the drinking shops, and the moment a man get tipsy to take him under his protection, to accompany him home and put him to bed. The individuals practising this profession are picked men, who never drink themselves, who have the neccessary moral authority to force obedience from the dranken creature they are conveying home, who can defend him against attack. and more than all, who can prevent him from drinking at the shops they pass on their way. The price for this service is ten sous; and there is not an in stance on record of an individual thus protected home and put to bed, having failed to discharge this debt of honor. It is a rule at the drinking shops that when a man cannot stand he must be taken off, and the Angel is straightway called. The Angels are kindly treated by the shop-keeper, whose interest is to see that no one of his customers come to harm. They receive the odds and ends of the dinner, and are recommended to the neighbor when a reliable man for some confidential errand is wanted. Their honesty is proverbial, and a Bacchana ian with a hundred francs in his pocket, who is confided to their charge, is morally sure of finding his hundred francs where he left them when he wakes the next morning. To those acquainted with the character of the native Parisians, it is unnecessary to observe that the Guardian Angel relies for custom principally on the English and other foreigners, who have not learned to use wine without abusing it.

"THE NATIVE AMERICAN."-We have received the second number of the above paper, published at Goldsborough, by Messrs. Powell & Cooke, James W. Powell, Editor. It belongs to the Know Nothing order in politics, and seems to be more distinguished by energy of expression than purity of language or courtesy of tone. There is no accounting for tastes, else we might be inclined to think that a less denunciatory tone towards the democratic party would quite as well become a writer who has, within a few weeks past, held an office from a Democratic Legislature, to which office we presume he was elected as a Democrat, although we have never taken the trouble to enquire. If it were worth while we would venture to hint that sound and fury are not necessarily sense, nor abuse argument. There were great men before Agamemnon, and patriots before the Know-Nothings; nay more, there have been patriots of foreign birth as far back as the days of Hamilton, and Morris, and Gallatin, and there will be again in the future. Wil. Jour.

SENATOR WILSON ON SLAVERY .- Gen. Wilson, the new U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, everybody thought, did modify his abolition views, a few months ago, after his arrival at Washington, but this seems to have been a mistake, or else the General has repented, for, on Friday evening, in the course of a lecture, in Boston, he said :

"If there is any one here (said the lecturer, with emphasis) who believes that I am capable of modify ing my sentiments and opinions, cherished by me for twenty years—either at home or abroad, either in public or in private, before friends or in the face of enemies—I commission him here and now to proclaim it-send it abroad on the wings of the wind, that I am committed, fully committed, committed to the fullest extent, in favor of immediate and un conditional abolition of slavery, wherever it exists under the authority of the constitution of the United

HARD TIMES AND NEWSPAPERS.—The weekly papers all over the country, and some of the dailies, are reducing their size, owing to the high price of paper. It becomes all good citizens in these hard times to pay for their papers promptly.

The Bald will win-One thousand on him!! The Bald will win-One thousand of the The old Bald-horse has won the field in Poetry sublit No other steed can run with him, when it comes to go The brisk gray mare, does run no where, But away far down in the distance; The Bald-horse travels, and mud unravels, To spur him on, and to lure him on, Needs naught but "gaiter'd foot" assistance.

[From the Wilmington Herald.] "TIS HOW SHE LIFTS BER GAITER. Behold a woman lovely—with form and features fair,
'Tis a picture so delightful—'tis not easy to compare
Her grace and her charms, lest we should underrate her—
But one thing interests me most—'tis hore she lifts her gailer.

GLASS-WORES.

A sylph-like form so moulded—and graceful in her air— Each feature finely chisel'd—with neatly braided hair— Man bows—"your humble servant"—as 'tis his very nature, Yet one thing most I look to—'tis hor she tifts her gaiter' A witching month with rosy lips, and teeth of pearly white, Excites one's admiration—and is dear as "life and light," A woman that is beautiful—oh! I would like to take her—

Provided, that she pleases me in how she lifts her guiter ! A multitude of charms combined, 'tis difficult resisting, And Reason says 'tis quite un-fair for one to be insisting | Upon perfection in the less, while charms are in the greater Still, I can't yield—but must confess—'tis how she lifts her

A sweet blue eye—a profty hand—a Hebe in perfection. So tantiless that the painter's eye must search for one object Combine the graces given woman by her Creator— [ion Yet still win I assert the truth—'tis how she lift a her gatter

Wilmington, March, 1855.

An Engineering Invention. The Scientific American notices a new invention which may be used advantageously for transporting cannon and baggage of armies across rivers and ravines. It can also be applied to the saving of lives in a shipwreck, when near the shore. A fixed wire cable is suspended between two points, say the banks of a river, a carriage is made to traverse on this cable, guided by block and teakle, and made to act automically to couple and uncouple, for loading and discharging at any desired point. By shooting a cable over a ship, and fastening it to the ship and the shore, the carriage can be made to run on the cable between the ship and the shore, and to save the lives of those on board the ships. It is called a "suspended purchase."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS .- Ever since the adjournment of Congress, which took place three weeks ago, the Daily Globe has been publishing the arrearage of proceedings; those of the last two days alone amounting to one hundred and eighty-four

The Daily Glabs will now be suspended until the commencement of the next session, but on and after Wednesday next it will be issued three times a week until all the laws passed during the last session shall have been published in that paper.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri, and California, have each been unable to elect a U. S. senator this year, and have in effect referred the matter to their successors. The vacancies thus existing were filled in the recent Congress by two Nebraska and two Anti-Nebraska Senators. Besides these, there are two vacancies from New-Hampshire, which will be filled by Anti-Nebraska men, and one in Alabama, which will be filled by a Nebraska man. The new Senate will stand about two to one in favor of the Nebraska law. Was. Union.

Connecticut Election. On Monday next, the 2d of April, an election will be held in Connecticut for State officers, members of the assembly, and four members of Congress.

Lt. GEO W. CAMPBELL, of the Marine Corps, died on board the U. S. frigate Columbia, at Norfolk, on Saturday. He was one of those down with yellow

RETURN OF MESSRS, MASON AND BUCHANAN .- Letters received at Washington from friends of our minister in France, Mr. J. Y. Mason, state that he will return to the United States as soon as the restoration of his health shall enable him to do so.

It is probable that by or before the first of August next the mission to Paris and London will both be vacant, and rumor, as usual, points to two members of the present Cabinet as the successors of Messrs. Buchanan and Mason.

New York Bank Statement, NEW YORK, March, 26 .- The statement of the city banks for the past week present the following totals: Loans \$93,050,750; specie \$16,502,000; circulation \$7,452,225; deposits \$76,289,950.

Nomination for Mayor. PORTLAND, ME., March 25 .- A meeting of citizens was held last night, and James T. McCobp nominated for Mayor, in opposition to Neal Dow.

Death of Hon. S. S. Phelps. RUTLAND, Vt., March 26,-S. S. Phelps, late a U. States Senator from this State, expired at his residence at Middleburg yesterday.

Suicide of a Duelist. NEW ORLEANS, March 26 .- Col. McClung, the duelist, committed suicide at Jackson, Mississippi

The Gulf Squadron to be Augmented. WASHINGTON, March 26 .- Our gulf squadron is to be immediately augumented, and if any Spanish vessel hereafter overhauls or fires into an American

vessel she will be promptly chastised. ATTENTION! "INDEPENDENT GUARDS." YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO ATTEND a meeting at MASOMU HALL, the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to transact business of

importance. A full attendance is desired. By order of the Captain, S. T. SPARKS, O. S. Raleigh, March 50, 1855.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS." YOU ARE COMMANDED TO ATTEND ON UNION (Capitol) SQUARE, on FRIDAY (this) Evening, the 30th inst., at 714 c'clock, for DRILL. (By order of the Captain,)

CHAS. H. THOMPSON, O. S. Raleigh, March 30, 1855. DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WAKE.

A County will be held in the TOWN HALL, Raleigh, on MONDAY of the next SUPERIOR COURT, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. A full attendance is carnestly requested.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Our Principles are Onward! VERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EX-ertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers, We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF Clothing & Gentlemen's Furnishing

Goods. and to come to the point, are prepared to sell as low if not lower than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. Our concern is connected with one of The Largest Importing Houses in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the Casu,

consequently the Proprietor of this The only Clothing House (Exclusively) in the City of Raleigh, cannot and shall not be undersold; and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to tick, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who

make prompt payments.

We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING. Raleigh, March 30, 1855.

Superior French Cassimere Pants! WE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION to our style of Summer Pants. They are "just the thing." One hundred pair just received. March 50th, '55, at E. L. HARDING'S.

Superior French Cloth Frocks? 50 JUST RECEIVED. VERY TASTEFULLY GOTTEN UP AND UNIVER sally admired.

March 30, 1855.

37— March 80, 1855.

Hosiery, Gloves, &c. OUR ASSORTMENT COMPLETE. E. L. HARDING. Register and Post copy.