The Standard.

[From the New York Ledger.]

"Old King Cotton!"—An admirable image, by General Morris, who is continually the happy originator of his time—a most rare and honorable distinction, for as yet the world has produced but few good originators. To be able to write a good song, one that will live and that the people will sing, a man must possess those rare powers which enable him to pour forth his emotions in mellow, melodious verse, musical as the warbling of birds. In all this General Morris [illegible] that indescribable gift which enables [illegible] a halo of beauty and splendor [illegible] everyday things.

King Cotton.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

I.

Old Cotton is king, boys—aha!
With his locks so massive and white!
He shines among kings like a star!
And his is the sceptre of right,
Boys, of right,
And his is the sceptre of right!

II.

Old Cotton, the king, has no care,
No queen, and no heir to his throne,
No courtiers, his triumphs to share,
He rules his dominions alone,
Boys, alone!
He rules his dominions alone!

III.

Old Cotton, the merry old boy!—
Like smoke from the pipe in his mouth
His years glide away in their joy,
At home, in the warm sunny south,
Boys, the south,
At home in the warm sunny south!

IV.

Old Cotton will pleasantly reign
When other kings painfully fall,
And ever and ever remain
The mightiest monarch of all,
Boys, of all,
The mightiest monarch of all.

V.

Then here's to old Cotton, the king!
His true loyal subjects are we;
We'll laugh and we'll quaff and we'll sing,
A jolly old fellow is he,
Boys, is he,
A jolly old fellow is he!

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE FAIR, 1859.

LIST OF JUDGES.

LIVE STOCK.

HORSES.

Thoroughbreds—Quick Draught and Saddle Horses.

JUDGES—Dr. Pride Jones, Alfred Alston, R. W. Lawson, Gov. Manly, Dr. Jo. Davidson.

Heavy Draught Horses.

JUDGES—J. W. Lewis, N. L. Williams, R. C. Pearson, R. P. Taylor, Jno. G. King, Thomas Bridgers.

Jacks and Jennetts—Mules.

JUDGES—D. W. Sanders, D. Hinton, J. W. B. Watson, Wm. M. Boylan.

CATTLE.

North Devons—Durhams.

JUDGES—B. Grimes, Jr., Josiah Turner, E. Mallett, Dr. O. G. Ford.

Grades—Working Oxen.

JUDGES—Chas. Manly, T. Cain, N. N. Nixon, E. Smith, Dr. E. A. Crudup.

Fat Cattle.

JUDGES—Needham Price, W. Russell, E. Smith, Jno. I. Shaver.

SHEEP.

Merinos.

JUDGES—H. K. Burgwynn, Seth Jones, H. F. Bond, W. A. Graham.

SWINE.

Large Breed—Small Breed—Grades—Natives.

JUDGES—J. Hutchins, J. A Hicks, J. F. Slade, C. Perkins.

Poultry.

JUDGES—J. T. Williamson, B. L. Vick, Maj. J. H. Caldwell, Henry Mordecai, J. V. Perkins.

AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural Productions.

JUDGES—R. R. Bridgers, L. O'B. Branch, W. R. Williams, W. R. Smith, H. T. Clark.

Salt Provisions—Butter and Cheese—Flour, &c.

JUDGES—B. T. Blake, J. U. Kirkland, John Winslow, N. L. Williams, W. C. Upchurch, Bryan Grimes, Sr.

Preserves, Pickles, &c.—Fruit in Cans.

JUDGES—Kelly Lewis, W. W. Holden, Dr. D. T. Tayloe, J. A. Engelhard, J. Havens.

Native Wines—Fruit adapted to the South—Fruit trees adapted to the South.

JUDGES—Dr. R. S. Mason, Gen. J. Winslow, Col. Samuel Hargrave, C. E. Greenleaf, K. Rayner, Dr. Wm. V. Bonner.

Vegetables.

JUDGES—Jordan Womble, Sr., S. W. Westbrooks, C. F. Faucett, E. C. Hege.

MECHANICS.

Plows.

JUDGES—J. Devereux, Lawrence Hinton, A. T. Mial, Wm. Battle, N. M. Long, J. L. Morehead.

Harrows, &c.

JUDGES—J. T. Twitty, H. O. Durham, Col. J. R. Zollicoffer, Paul C. Cameron.

Threshing Machines, &c.,—Corn Shellers, &c.

JUDGES—T. J. Lemay, L. Hinton, H. Mordecai, Peter E. Smith, E. M. Holt.

Reaping and Mowing Machines, &c.—Farming Implements, &c.

JUDGES—W. E. Williamson, H. K. Burgwyn, J. H. Thompson.

Carriages, Wagons, &c.

JUDGES—Col. A. S. McNeil, Wm. R. Cox, J. C. Washington, J. H. Lindsey.

Machinery.

JUDGES—S. L. Fremont, Dr. T. D. Hogg, Albert Johnson, T. E. Roberts, Silas Burns.

Farming and Domestic Tools.

JUDGES—Gov. Bragg, J. L. Bridgers, S. S. Royster, Jesse Powell, J. T. Russell.

Saddlery, &c.

JUDGES—Jeff. Fisher, A. Upchurch, W. D. Jones, —— Rowlet.

Cabinet Work.

JUDGES—Jno. W. Syme, F. I. Wilson, Ex-Gov. Reid, Wm. Thompson, J. D. Somers, James Sloan.

Shoes, Hats, &c.

JUDGES—S. G. Hayes, James McKimmon, J. D. Powell, Charles Myers.

Sundries.

JUDGES—A. C. Hege, W. D. Palmer, B. T. Blake, Gen. C. M. Avery, P. F. Pescud.

MANUFACTURES.

Mill Fabrics.

JUDGES—R. W. Lawson, G. M. Lea, Josiah Turner, Jr., E. M. Holt, Jas. Webb.

Household Fabrics.

JUDGES—W. L. Pomeroy, Mrs. Gen. Singeltary, Mrs. W. M. Boylan, Mrs. Thos. Carroll, Mrs. Dr. Evans.

Fine Crochet Work.

JUDGES—Mrs. Cotton, Mrs. Primrose, Mrs. G. W. Mordecai, Miss Partridge, Miss S. Saunders, Miss Jo. Nixon.

Embroidery in Silk.

JUDGES—Miss S. Partridge, Mrs. D. W. Sanders, Mrs. J. Nixon, Miss Wiggins, Miss M. Somerville, Miss G. A. Holt.

Embroidery in Worsted.

JUDGES—Mrs. J. E. Williamson, Mrs. J. Grimes, Mrs. Alfred Williams, Mrs. W. W. Holden, Mrs. David Hinton.

Knitting or Netting—Fancy Work.

JUDGES—Miss Colburn, Mrs. R. S. Tucker, Mrs. L. Walker, Mrs. Wm. Grimes.

Needle Work—Fine Arts.

JUDGES—Mrs. J. B. Bobbitt, Mrs. Gov. Ellis, Dr. Smedes, Mr. R. Sterling, Mrs. Marling, Mrs. W. H. Harrison, Miss A. Rouiline, Miss S. Somerville, Mrs. F. E. Shober, Charles Shober.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

Floral Hall.

COMMITTEE—Mrs. E. Primrose, Mrs. A. Williams, Mrs. Cotten, W. Percival, R. H. Battle, Jr., A. M. Gorman, F. E. Shober.

Mechanic's Hall.

COMMITTEE—Gen. C. M. Avery, J. A. McManneen, Needham Price, T. G. Holt.

Planter's Hall.

JUDGES—W. E. Williamson, J. W. Lewis, R. Kingsbury, Wm. Long.

REGULATIONS.

1.—All members of the North-Carolina State Agricultural Society will be furnished with a badge of membership, upon payment of the annual tax of $2, and will be required to wear the same during the Fair. This badge will admit the bearer, his wife and single daughters and sons under eighteen years of age during the fair.

3.—Agricultural Societies and Institutions from other States are invited to send Delegates. Such delegates will be presented with a complimentary card.

3.—All exhibitors who intend to compete for the premiums of the Society, must become members of the same, and have their articles on the ground and entered at the Secretary's Office in Reception Hall, at or before 5 o'clock on Monday evening, October 17th, without fail, so that they may be arranged in their respective departments.

4.—The regulations of the Society must be strictly observed by exhibitors, otherwise the Society will not be responsible for the omission of any article or animal not entered under its rules.

5.—No article or animal entered for a premium can be removed or taken away before the close of the exhibition. No premium will be paid on articles or animals removed in violation of this rule.

6.—All articles and animals entered for exhibition must have cards attached with the number as entered at the Secretary's office; and exhibitors in all cases must obtain their cards previous to placing their articles or animals on the Fair Grounds.

7.—Those who wish to offer animals or articles for sale during the Fair must notify the Secretary of such intention at the time of entry.

8.—The Executive Committee will employ a day and night guard, and will use all reasonable precaution in their power, for the safe preservation of all articles and stock on exhibition, but will not be responsible for loss or damage that may occur. Exhibitors must give attention to their articles or animals during the Fair, and at the close of the exhibition attend to their removal.

9.—The awarding committee or judges selected for the next Fair, are earnestly requested to report themselves to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, at Reception Hall, upon the grounds of the Society, on Tuesday morning, the 18th of October, 1859.

10.—In no case can the judges award special or discretionary premiums; but will recommend to the Executive Committee any articles in their class which they may deem worthy of special notice and for which a premium has not been offered.

11.—The judges on animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturing, breeding, and characteristics of the breeds which they judge. They will make proper allowances for the age, feeding and condition of the animals, especially in the breeding classes, and will not give encouragement to over fed animals.

12.—No stock of inferior quality will be admitted within the grounds. A committee will be appointed to rule out all below a medium grade.

13.—Animals to which premiums have been awarded must be paraded around the track, that the visitors may see the prize animals.

14.—No person will be allowed to interfere with the judges during their adjudications.

15.—The several Superintending Committees will give particular direction to all articles in their departments, and see that all are arranged in the best order possible to lesson and facilitate the labors of the judges in their examination.

16.—The Superintendents will attend each set of judges in their respective departments and point out the different articles or animals to be examined, will attach prize cards to the articles, or flags to the successful animals after the judges reports have been made up and delivered to the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

17.—The judges will withhold premiums on animals or articles in their opinion not worthy, though there be no competition.

18.—Premiums of $25, and upwards, will be awarded in plate or money, at the option of the person to whom the award is made.

19.—Stock brought to the Fair for sale, will have an enclosed lot adjoining the fair grounds assigned them, with water convenient, where they can be kept at the expense of the owner.

20.—Articles manufactured in the State, when brought in competition with foreign articles will take precedence, other things being equal, and the foreign article be entitled to a second premium.

21.—Articles not enumerated will be entitled to discretionary premiums at the option of the Executive Committee.

22.—The Chief Marshal, with efficient aids, will be in attendance during the hours of exhibition to keep proper order.

23.—No exhibitor will be permitted to enter more than one animal in each of the sub-classes.

24.—Animals, when duly entered, are well provided for by the Society, without charge to the owner, and cannot be removed from the ground, except by permission of the Executive Committee.

25.—All machines, implements, or other products of mechanical art, must be exhibited by their respective makers, or inventors, or improvers, or their assignors, to or for whom only premiums for such articles will be awarded.

26.—Every machine or implement offered for a premium must be so designated or described as will serve to identify it to future purchasers, and also the selling price of the article must be stated and marked on the labels and in the published reports of premium articles.

27.—Efficiency, cheapness and durability will be regarded as chief excellencies in every machine or implement.

28.—The track will be open for the trial of harness and saddle horses every day during the Fair.

29.—A band of music will be in attendance each day, during the hours of exhibition.

30.—An efficient police will take charge of the grounds during the night.

THOS. RUFFIN.
Chairman Executive Committee.
WILSON W. WHITAKER, *Secretary.*

A SUNDAY IN BEAUFORT.—On Saturday evening, with a considerable crowd, we left again for Beaufort where we remained till Monday morning. In consequence of the half fare on the road for Saturday excurtionists and the many attractive features of Beaufort and vicinity, it is a matter of wonder to us that larger numbers do not go down on Saturday.

We noticed among the visitors at Beaufort D. K. McRae, Esq., E. G. Haywood, Esq., W. J. Houston, Esq., our Solicitor, Thos. H. Holmes, of Sampson, and Martin Stevenson, Esq., of Washington.

Our Beaufort friends, with many of whom we had the pleasure of conversing, informed us that the number of visitors this year, thus far, had been far below the number of last season.

On Sabbath morning we attended the Episcopal Church and heard a good sermon from Rev. Mr. Van Antwerp, the pastor of the parish. The Church edifice, when completed, will be a very convenient and a very handsome little building. The congregation was larger than we had expected to see, among whom were a number of very fine looking ladies, several of whom we knew to belong to the town. Desiring to finish the day in a *devotional* way we slept all the afternoon, after having taken a most substantial dinner, of Shipman's getting up.

During Saturday evening and Sunday we visited all three of the Hotels and found a sprinkle of visitors at each, but there is certainly nothing like a crowd at any of them. The Gaston Branch had Sunday about 50 or 60, and this believe we was as large or a larger number than were at either of the other houses. So they all have a plenty of room, are feeding well, &c., and consequently all who wish to visit the sea-side may be sure of finding room. We shall expect to see the crowd largely increased after the election.—*Newbern Progress.*

A sister of Robert Fulton, the inventor of navigation by steam, is said to be in the poor house in Monroe county, Ind.

For the Standard.

A CARD.

In my reply to Judge Saunders' card, which was published in the *Standard* of the 20th ult., I omitted, in commenting on Mr. Rand's and Mr. Fisher's letters, to avail myself of the testimony of the contractors themselves, and also of Mr. Fisher's reply to Mr. Worth, of March 18th. As the question at issue between Judge Saunders and myself is one of truth, "the whole truth" ought to be told; any thing short of it would impair the portion that has been told. I, therefore, without hesitation or apology, herewith supply the omission above referred to.

1st. As to that portion of Mr. Rand's letter to which the facts I shall now bring forward have bearing. It is as follows: (Judge Saunders being the person addressed,) "I further recollect that you, as chairman of the committee, stated to the committee that you had notified Col. Gwynn of the meeting, and that he declined to attend, in consequence of the unfriendly relations between him and Col. McRae; but if McRae would reduce his claim to writing he would attend. McRae did so, and Col. Gwynn appeared before the committee."

2d. As regards Mr. Fisher's letter to Judge Saunders, he states that the committee "proceeded to act, having an account submitted by the Chief Engineer for the basis of their action."

Though, in my former communication, perhaps enough was said, I shall now proceed further to re-"but these statements, by introducing the contractors on the stand. In their pamphlet of 25 pages, entitled "A Defence of John C. McRae & Co., from the Imputations cast upon them as Contractors on the North-Carolina Railroad, by the Report of the Joint Select Committee of the last Legislature of North Carolina"—on the 15th and 16th pages of their pamphlet the following sentences will be found, viz: "We come now to the settlement of the committee. In December, 1854, the track was finished to Raleigh. When the board met in Raleigh on the 19th of December, we asked them to receive the road from us, and make such deductions from what remained to be done as, in the opinion of the Engineer, might be deemed right and fair."

The board assented to this without hesitation,—passing the resolution which appears in the report of the committee, as follows: "At the request of John C. McRae & Co., the board agree to finish the remainder of the first division, for which said McRae & Co. are to account, on the settlement above, according to the estimate of the Engineer."

This resolution of itself is sufficient to show that the board had no idea of taking the settlement out of the hands of the Engineer.

It would indeed be a reflection on the intelligence, if not the integrity, of the board to suppose when they passed this resolution that they had any "idea" of "taking the settlement out of my hands." While the resolution was operative the settlement was of course in my hands. But it was soon followed by another resolution rendering it inoperative, null and void, and therefore, "taking the settlement out of my hands." For, in continuation of the above quotation, the contractors say, "It was after the passage of the above resolution that the suggestion was made by a member of the board, Mr. Robt. Strange, that the settlement should be referred to a committee; the only object being to avoid the difficulties which might arise, if the matter was left entirely with the Engineer, between whom and ourselves there was no intercourse. Having no other desire than that of making a fair and just settlement, we assented to a reference to a committee. When the committee was prepared to act, the accounts were made out for them by the Principal Assistant Engineer, and by the committee shown to us for our objections, in writing. A part of the objections made at the time, we copy from the original," &c.

Now, the above extract from the "defence" of the contractors shows in refutation of Mr. Rand's statement before cited,

1st. That the settlement of the contractors was taken out of my hands.

2d. That "the contractors did not reduce their claim to writing, as a condition of my attendance on the committee." On the contrary, they say that "when the committee was prepared to act, the accounts were made out for them by the Principal Assistant Engineer, and by the committee shown to us for our objections in writing." Thus I submit that the testimony of the contractors completely refutes the recollection of Mr. Rand.

In this connection, I would observe, that the contractors nowhere state in their "defence," that I was ever before the committee, or had anything to do with the settlement of their account. Though indefatigable in their enquires, their labors to show my agency in the settlement of their account, they acknowledge proved abortive. For they say, referring to some particular charges in their account, which they cite, "we endeavored, by correspondence, to ascertain definitely, the *particular author* of these charges, but failed. We found the memory of the parties to whom we wrote, not sufficiently vivid on this particular point to serve our purposes; in other matters, however, they were, some of them, astonishingly vivid. We had intended publishing the correspondence, and with this expectation, have delayed the publication of our reply. Subsequent reflection has convinced us that it is useless to lengthen the reply by publishing letters of no force." It is clear, therefore, that the replies to their enquiries as to my agency in the settlement of their account, proved unsatisfactory.

2d. In regard to Mr. Fisher's statement that the committee "proceeded to act, having an account submitted by the Chief Engineer for their basis of action." Now, the contractors in the foregoing quotation say expressly, that "when the committee was prepared to act, the accounts were made out for them by the Principal Assistant Engineer, and by the committee shown to us for our objections in writing."

Again, Mr. Fisher says himself, in his reply to Mr. Worth, of the 18th of March, "The account final of the contractors was made out by Mr. Miller, Principal Assistant Engineer, and submitted to the committee."

Again, Mr. Fisher in a letter to Judge Saunders says, "The Chief Engineer declined to *advise* any settlement." Now, how was the refusal of the Chief Engineer to "*advise* any settlement," to be reconciled with the statement that he "submitted an account" to the committee "for their basis of action?"

Furthermore, Mr. Fisher, in a note to the contractors, published in their "defence," says:

"RALEIGH, April 30th, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—A few days ago I saw Mr. Miller on the road below, and enquired of him, as I told you at Goldsboro' I should take occasion to do, in respect to your account. He tells me he found nothing after our settlement here, of a nature to be included in that settlement, according to our understanding there. I have no doubt, therefore, when this is understood by Gov. Morehead, he will at once close the matter with you, as I advised."

Now the question very naturally arises why, if the settlement had been in my hands, that the account of the contractors should have been kept open for upwards of four months for Mr. Miller's examination and decision, and when that decision was understood, as Mr. Fisher says, by Gov. Morehead, he has no doubt the Gov. would at once close the matter. Can any one doubt if the settlement had been in my hands, with the plain tenor of a contract before me, drawn up by myself, that Mr. Miller or any one else would have been the arbiter upon any point? Yet, to whom does Mr. Fisher allude by the recurrence on two occasions in his brief note, of the personal pronoun "our?"—first, as to "our settlement here," and secondly, "according to our understanding there." "Our" is a small word; it may, however, embrace within its compass a whole continent—but in the sense in which it is used by Mr. Fisher, the most extensive and true application of it can only take in the committee and the contractors. It certainly cannot bring me within its pale. Upon a close examination, however, of Mr. Fisher's note, it may only include himself (as the organ of the committee) and the contractors, for he says, "I have no doubt when Mr. Miller's decision is understood by Gov. Morehead, he will, at once, close the matter with you, as I advised." So it appears that Judge Saunders is not sustained in his statement (by any one) that "as chairman he informed Col. Gwynn in person that the committee required his presence—and Col. Gwynn attended from time to time, and gave full explanation on every point in regard to the contract and the nature of the claim." Mr. Rand's recollection is not corroborated by his colleagues, and is refuted by the contractors; neither Mr. Dortch or Mr. Fisher sustains Judge Saunders. Mr. Fisher's reminiscences are discordant, and contradicted by himself and by the contractors. The contractors, though "assenting to the reference of their accounts to a committee," all the while kept out of my hands, have sought, and, it is said, have succeeded in obtaining a verdict in their favor, which they hold to show that I had any connection with the settlement. Mr. Miller testifies that "the Chief Engineer had nothing to do with the settlement that he is aware of." A joint select committee of the Legislature have examined into the matter with all the officers of the Company before them, and they were unable to prove that I had any thing to do with the settlement of the account of the contractors. Gov. Morehead's and Mr. Mendenhall's letters sustain me in my recollection. Judge Saunders was the first to assert that I was consulted by the committee, and his statement has been not sustained, on the contrary refuted and contradicted. And thus I take leave of the subject.

WALTER GWYNN.

Pendleton, S. C., Aug. 4, 1859.

P. S. In order to protect myself from the accription of over sensitiveness or undue lengthiness in my reply to Judge Saunder's card, I deem it proper to say that for the first time in my life my word has been publicly called in question in the counter statement of Judge Saunders.

I have therefore felt not only at liberty, but I have considered it my right to reply at length and conclusively to this counter statement. W. G.

COL. RUFFIN'S SPEECH IN EDGECOMBE.

Agreeably to previous notice Col. Ruffin addressed the people of this county in this place on Saturday last. He opened his remarks, by returning his thanks to the people of Edgecombe for the cordial and unwavering support they had given him, since he had the honor of being their Representative in Congress. He came before them again for their suffrages in accordance with the unanimously expressed wishes of the largest Convention ever assembled in the District, and as yet there was no opposition, and he presumed there would be none at this late hour in the day. This manifestation of confidence after six years service, he regarded as a compliment of no ordinary kind, and for it tendered his undeigned thanks. The Resolutions adopted by the Convention he had carefully considered and fully endorsed. On all questions of public policy, he had always frankly and openly expressed his sentiments to the people of the District, and should continue to pursue the same course.

The Col. reviewed the many charges of extravagance brought by the Opposition against the present Administration and showed them to be groundless, by quotations from the public records. Mr. Buchanan both in his Representative and Senatorial capacity had been an economist with the public money, and the same line of policy had characterized his Administration. He reviewed the charges of extravagance in relation to the enlarging of the Capitol, the Potomac Water Works, the sending of the Army to Utah, and the Paraguay Expedition, and successfully overturned the arguments of the Opposition. The enlargement of the Capitol was shown to be the work of Mr. Fillmore and a Black Republican majority in Congress, and the Potomac Water Works was truthfully charged to the same Administration. Much had been said against Mr. Buchanan about fitting out an expensive expedition to Paraguay to demand our rights at the hands of that Government, but the result had shown wisdom in the movement; a smaller expedition would have been treated with contempt by the Republic of Paraguay and failed of its purpose, whereas by sending men and ships enough to enforce our rights the difficulty had been adjusted to our satisfaction, without firing a gun. The Mormon war had likewise been settled without bloodshed by the prompt and vigorous steps taken by the present Administration. A temporizing policy with that misguided and fanatical sect of religionists, would have resulted in defeat and disgrace to our arms. A lesson had been taught them, which they would not soon forget and in his opinion, the most economical plan to arrange matters with such characters, had been fallen upon.

The Col. took occasion to remark that he had always been a Democrat of the strict construction school, and he challenged a scrutiny of his votes to show the contrary. In some parts of the District he had been blamed for not trying to get appropriations for Pamlico River, Bogue Sound and Ocracoke Inlet, but he could not violate his principles to please particular localities. Not regarding them as national works, he had uniformly voted against them, and should continue to do so. He held up the Opposition in a most ludicrous light by frequent quotations of their votes from the Journal, showing in every instance a majority and generally a large majority of them, voting for these very extravagancies, which they charge the Democratic party with. He dismissed the Land Question (now a dead issue) in one brief pointed sentence; *that no land bill had ever passed Congress when the Democratic party had a majority in both branches.*

He voted against the Agricultural College Bill (which met the prompt veto of the President) for the reason, that he would not sell the sovereignty of his beloved Old North Carolina for the miserable pittance of 200,000 acres of land, worth propably a $100,000 to the General Government.

He favored the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, when it can be honorably done. Her productions, Coffee, Sugar and Tobacco, ought to be ours, and sooner or later would be. The Gulf of Mexico was as important to this country as the Mediterranean was in the days of old to the Republic of Rome, and sooner than see it pass into the hands of any other country, we would be justified in seizing the Island of Cuba, which is the key to the Gulf. He was willing to leave the whole matter to the President of the United States, believing him honest, able and faithful to the whole country.

Col. Ruffin in closing his remarks, alluded to the Presidential contest of '60, now fast approaching, as the most important in its consequences, that has ever occurred. The Slavery question was destined again to be an angry element in the controversy and to play the chief part in the result for weal or for woe to the Union and the South in particular. It was a contest emphatically between the Black Republican and Democratic Parties. The result will be whether we are to have a National conservative man, or a fanatical sectional man as our ruler.—Whether Hunter, Cobb, or Wise—or Seward, Banks, or Giddings, is to be our President. This is really a fearful issue and to be met calmly and boldly by the people of the whole country in Nov. '60, and it is well that we should be up and doing. Col. R. did not hesitate to speak for himself in the event of a Black Republican being elected President. He was in favor at once of N. C. assuming her sovereignty and proclaiming resistance to Federal authority under such rule. He hoped and believed however there would be no occasion for such extreme measures. The Democratic party could (and he believed would) come again to the rescue, nominate a sound conservative man, fling high to the breeze her same old flag with true and tried Republican Democratic principles emblazoned thereon, and save the Republic from Disunion and Anarchy by electing a man who can safely steer the ship of State through the dangers which now so threateningly surround her.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Col. R. was warmly applauded.—*Tarborough Southerner.*

AN OPPOSITION CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS DISCOMFITED WITH HIS PARTY.—Stephen F. J. Trabue, the know-nothing candidate for Congress in the Eighth district of Kentucky, after having made a thorough canvass of the district, and ascertaining the opinions and feelings of his friends, has retired in disgust and turned democrat. In a letter to the voters of the district he says:

"This opposition party I regard as but a faction, having no measure of public policy—no motive of feeling to actuate them other than hate to democracy and hope for office—and so I have charged throughout the district—a faction which, if successful, will be powerless for good and only powerful for evil. Regarding the democratic party as the only true national party of the country, and the only one capable of fighting successfully the many factions of the day, and the black-republican party particularly, I believe it to be the duty of all true constitutional national men, and the people of the South especially, in the present and approaching crisis of 1860, to sustain that party. Hence to it my help and support shall accordingly be given. In my canvass throughout the district, I endeavored to present my views fully, and which I regard as truly national, involving the best interests of the people of the whole country, as will the subscribed letter on the native born; and when I found them so recently the blackest in their proscription of adherents to American principles now the most willing to wholly and shamefully abandon them, I resolved to retire from the canvass, leaving those free men who had determined to support me to act as they may deem best for their country."

(BY AUTHORITY.)

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-Sixth Congress.

Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru, interpreting the Fourth Article of the Treaty of July 26, 1851. Signed at Lima, July 4, 1857. Ratified by President of United States, May 2, 1858. Ratifications exchanged at Washington, October 22, 1858. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, October, 14, 1858.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a convention between the United States and the Republic of Peru, with regard to the interpretation to be given to article XIIth of the treaty of the twenty-sixth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, was signed at Lima on the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, which convention is word for word as follows:

Certain doubts having arisen with regard to the interpretation to be given to article twelfth of the treaty of the 26th of July, 1851, as to goods, other than oil and the produce of their fishery, and that the whale ships of the United States may land and sell, or barter, duty free, for the purpose of obtaining provisions and refitting, a convention which, in articles eighty-one and one hundred and ten of the General Commercial Regulations, is not so extensive; and it being convenient, for the advantage of the citizens of the United States employed in the whale fishery, and of the citizens of Peru, who furnish provisions, to fix, clearly and definitively, the proper meaning of the convention stipulated in the above mentioned article twelfth of the treaty of the 26th July, 1851, so that while those reciprocal benefits are secured, all and every controversy in the matter may be avoided:

The envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Peru, Don Randolph Clay, in virtue of his full powers, and his excellency Doctor Don Manuel Ortiz de Zevallos, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Peru, fully authorized to act in the premises by the excellent council of ministers charged with the government of the Republic, after having held repeated conferences, did come to a mutual understanding upon the true spirit and extent of the exemption from duties conceded to the said whale ships in the sale and barter of their stores and merchandise, by article twelfth of the treaty of 1851, which provides:

"ARTICLE XII.

"The whale-ships of the United States shall have access to the port of Tumbes as well as to the ports of entry of Peru, and may sail from one port to another for the purpose of refitment and refitting, and they in all be permitted to sell or barter their supplies or goods, including oil, to the amount of two hundred dollars, ad valorem, for each vessel, without paying any tonnage or harbor dues, or any duties or imposts upon the articles so sold or bartered. They shall be also permitted, with the exemption from tonnage and harbor dues, further to sell or barter their supplies or goods, including oil, to the additional amount of one thousand dollars, ad valorem, for each vessel, upon paying for the said additional articles the same duties as are payable upon like supplies or goods and oil when imported in the vessels and by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations:

Having agreed and declared:

ARTICLE I.

That the permission to the whale-ships of the United States to barter or sell their supplies and goods to the value of two hundred dollars, ad valorem, without being obliged to pay port or tonnage dues, or other imposts, should not be understood to comprehend every kind of merchandise without limitation, but those only that whale-ships are usually provided with for their long voyages.

That in the said exemption from duties of every kind are included the following articles, in addition to the produce of their fishery, viz:

White unbleached domestics,
White bleached domestics,
Wide cotton cloths,
Blue drills,
Twilled cottons,
Shirting stripes,
Tickings,
Cotton shirtings,
Presses,
Sailor's clothing of all kinds,
Soap,
Stuffs,
Boots, shoes, and brogans,
Axes, hatchets,
Biscuit of every kind,
Flour,
Lard,
Butter,
Rice,
Beef,
Pork,
Spermaceti and composition candles,
Cocoaas,
Rope,
Tobacco.

ARTICLE II.

It is also agreed upon and understood between the contracting parties, that the whale-ships of the United States may land and sell or barter, free of all duties or imposts whatsoever, the supplies and merchandise specified in the preceding article to the amount of five hundred dollars, ad valorem, in conformity with article eighty-one of the General Commercial Regulations; but for every additional quantity from five hundred dollars to one thousand dollars, ad valorem, the exemption shall only extend to port and tonnage dues.

ARTICLE IV.

The stipulations in this convention shall have the same force and effect as if inserted, word for word, in the treaty concluded in Lima on the 26th of July, 1851, and of which they shall be deemed and considered as explanatory. For which purpose the present convention shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the executive power of the Republic of Peru, with the authorization of the national Peruvian legislature; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington in as short a time as possible. In faith whereof, the above named plenipotentiaries have signed, in quadruplicate, this convention, explanatory of the treaty of the twenty-sixth of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Lima, the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

J. RANDOLPH CLAY, [L. S.]
MANUEL ORTIZ DE ZEVALLOS, [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in this city on the 22th instant, by Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, and Señor Don Juan Y. de Osma, Minister Resident of the Republic of Peru, in the United States, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAS. BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fourteenth [L. S.] day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-third.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:
LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

Convention between the United States and France, agreeing to an additional Article to the Extradition Convention between the two Countries. Signed at Washington, February 10, 1858. Ratifications exchanged at Washington, February 12, 1858. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, February 14, 1858.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, an additional article to the convention for the surrender of criminals between the United States and France, of the 9th November, 1843, and the additional article thereto of the 20th February, 1845, was concluded and signed at Washington by their respective plenipotentiaries on the 10th day of February, 1858, which additional article, as amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

Additional article to the extradition convention between the United States and France of the 9th of November, 1843, and to the additional article of the 20th of February, 1845.

It is agreed between the high contracting parties that the provisions of the treaties for the mutual extradition of criminals between the United States of America and France, of November 9th, 1843, and February 20th, 1845, and now in force between the two governments, shall extend not only to persons charged with the crimes therein mentioned, but also to persons charged with the following crimes, whether as principals, accessories, or accomplices, namely: forging or knowingly passing or putting in circulation counterfeit coin or bank notes or other paper current as money, with intent to defraud any person or persons; embezzlement by any person or persons hired or salaried to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present article in duplicate, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Washington, the tenth of February, 1858.

LEWIS CASS, [L. S.]

And whereas the said additional article, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the 12th instant, by Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Count de Sartiges, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c., &c., and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, accredited to the government of the United States on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAS. BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional article to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-second.

[L. S.]

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:
LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.—In Equity.—Gaston Broughton, Philip S. Smith and his wife Minerva, Louisa Broughton, (under 21 years of age,) by her next friend Gaston Broughton, Selina Broughton, Southern Broughton, Sutherlin Broughton, Hillsboro Broughton, (all under 21 years of age,) by their next friend James J. Bond, Thomas W. Bond, Joseph Bailey Bond, Sarah Bond, Martha Bond, Mary Bond, Nancy Bond, Sarah Bond, Thomas W. Bond, Jesse Bailey Bond, (under 21 years of age,) by their next friend Thomas W. Bond, vs. Andrew King, Calvin King, Edward King, John T. King, Elias King, Sarah King, Solomon King, Ann Eliza King, (under 21 years of age,) Solomon King and his wife Sarah, Elias King, (under 21 years of age,) Sarah Scott, Solomon Turner and his wife Sarah, Nancy Ann Sutlifee, George R. H. Sutlifee, (under 21 years of age.)

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that some of the defendants in this cause are residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said bill; otherwise, the same will be taken pro confesso and set down for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Ed. Graham Haywood, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D., 1859, and of our independence the eighty-third year.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

July 26, 1859. (Pr. adv. $6.) 6—wkswin.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.—In Equity.—Gaston Broughton, Philip S. Smith and his wife Minerva, Louisa Broughton, (under 21 years of age,) by her next friend Gaston Broughton, Selina Broughton, Southern Broughton, Sutherlin Broughton, Hillsboro Broughton, (all under 21 years of age,) by their Guardian, James J. Bond, vs. [illegible]

Pursuant to an order made at Spring Term, 1859, of the Court of Equity for the county of Wake, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on the Monday of August County Court, being the 29th of August, the lands in the pleadings mentioned and described, to wit:—2 tracts of land situate and being in Wake county, containing about [illegible] acres, adjoining the lands of Johnson Barker, (formerly,) Lewis Jordan, Calvin Pool and Thomas Whitley and others, being on the waters of Whitewalk creek, and bounded as follows:—Beginning on the Newhope road at Pool's Barker's line, running West to Whitewalk creek; thence up said creek to Sullivan's; th