# The Standard.

RALEIGH: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1858.

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☞ All former agencies are hereby revoked.
August 18, 1858.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

*Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.*

*Semi-Weekly, (including the Tri-Weekly during the Session,) $4 per annum, in advance.*


### Arrangements for the Session.

We present our paper to-day in a new dress, and we think the *Standard* now makes as handsome an appearance as any journal in the country. The type for our new dress were obtained from the foundry of Messrs. Chas. T. White & Co., New York.

The *Standard* will be issued three times a week during the session of the Legislature. The price of the Tri-Weekly for the session will be one dollar, and of the Weekly paper fifty cents. All subscribers to the Semi-Weekly paper will receive the Tri-Weekly free of extra charge.

The price of the Semi-Weekly by the year is four dollars—of the Weekly, two dollars, cash in advance. The Weekly *Standard* will be sent to clubs at the following rates: Six copies for ten dollars—ten copies for fifteen dollars.

We have employed competent Reporters for the two houses of the Legislature, and our readers may expect to be kept fully posted in the proceedings of that body. Congress will assemble again on the first Monday of next month; and having secured the services of an able and well informed Washington correspondent, our readers will also be regularly advised of the sayings and doings in the federal metropolis. Now is the time to subscribe.

TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—We lay this, the first number of our Tri-Weekly issue, upon the desks of all the members of the General Assembly, with the hope that each one will subscribe for it for the session. Hereafter it will be sent only to those who order it.

## LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The members elect to the Legislature of North-Carolina assembled in this city yesterday (Monday.) At 10 o'clock the Democratic party and the Opposition (styled, on this occasion, the American party,) held separate private meetings to arrange for the election of officers for both branches of the Assembly. So far as we have heard, their deliberations were quite harmonious. An adjournment till 12 o'clock was then agreed upon; and at that hour both bodies reassembled.

MONDAY, Nov. 15th, 1858.

### SENATE.

The Senate assembled at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by Hon. John Hill, late principal clerk.

A call of the Senatorial districts was now made, and all but the first, third, fifth, sixth, and seventh, were found to be represented. The usual oaths were then administered, and, a quorum being present the Senate proceeded to organize.

Mr. McDowell moved that the Senate do now proceed to the election of Speaker, and nominated Henry T. Clark, Esq., of Edgecombe.

Mr. McDonald nominated Ralph Gorrell, Esq., of Guilford.

The Senate proceeded to vote, and the following was the result:

*For Mr. Clark.*—Messrs. Ashe, Basnight, Battle, Bledsoe, Boyd, Brown, Cunningham, Davidson, Dobson, Edney, Gilmore, Gaither, Houston, Humphrey, Lane, Lankford, Martin, McDowell, McKoy, Mills, Pitchford, Reinhardt, Speight, Steele, Taylor, Thomas, Ward, and Williams.—28

*For Mr. Gorrell.*—Messrs. Blount, Carmichael, Clark, Davis, Donnell, Douthitt, Flanner, Leach, McDonald, Miller, Straughn, Turner, Walkup and Worth.—14.

Mr. Clark was declared elected, and conducted to the chair by Messrs. McDowell and McDonald.

On taking the chair, the Speaker thanked the Senate for the very flattering vote he had received. He regarded that vote as an evidence of their partiality, rather than as an evidence of the recognition of any ability in himself. He thanked them for their confidence in him, and asked its continuance. From his experience in that hall, he knew he could depend upon their kind indulgence in a firm and just enforcement of the rules—particularly when be reflected that the rules came not from the chair, but emanated from the Senate. The Speaker then alluded to the objects of the Assembly—which were to protect and foster the interests of North-Carolina, to develope her resources, and to aid in her general prosperity. He alluded next to the relations of the constituent and representative, and showed them to be mutual. In reference to the aspect of national affairs, he regarded the times as full of peril; and he called upon the representatives of North-Carolina to see to it that she had justice done her, and that the inestimable blessings transmitted to us by our forefathers should be preserved. In conclusion, he again thanked the Senate for the flattering evidence of their partiality for him.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the Senate proceeded to the election of Principal Clerk.

Hon. Jno. Hill was unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. Houston, Mr. Quentin Busbee was elected Assistant Clerk by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Ward, Mr. Jas. Page was elected Principal Doorkeeper, also by acclamation.

Mr. Cunningham nominated Mr. —— Terry as Assistant Doorkeeper.

Mr. McDonald nominated Mr. Jos. Rigsbee. He asked that his party be allowed one officer. He and his friends had been voting with the gentlemen on the other side to fill several offices. He assured the opposition that there were yet a few Whigs left—they were not *all* extinct—and they might want to meet for a little private business now and then; but for that he would not ask for any office.

The vote resulted: Terry 29, Rigsbee 14. Mr. Terry was declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, a message was sent to the House informing that body that the Senate was now organized and ready for the transaction of business.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the Rules of the last General Assembly, so far as they applied to the Senate, were adopted till otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr. Steele, a committee of five was appointed to draft rules of order for the government of the Senate. The following is the committee: W. L. Steele, R. S. Donnell, T. D. McDowell, Ralph Gorrell, and W. J. Houston.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the Senate adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At 12 o'clock, Mr. Cantwell, Chief Clerk of the last Legislature, called the House to order—109 members answered to their names. Hon. Geo. E. Badger administered the usual oaths; after which, the Hon. D. Outlaw, of Bertie, was called to the Chair, and the House proceeded to the election of Speaker. Mr. Hill, of Halifax, proposed Thomas Settle, Esq., of Rockingham, and Mr. Waddell, of Stanly, proposed D. D. Ferebee. The House voted with the following result:

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|---|---|
| For Thos. Settle, | 75 |
| For D. D. Ferebee, | 30 |
| Scattering, | 3 |

Mr. Settle being conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Hill and Ferebee, returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, in a few very appropriate remarks.

Mr. Dancy, of Edgecombe, proposed Ed. Cantwell, Esq., for re-election as Chief Clerk.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell, of Guilford, proposed W. H. Harrison, of Wake.

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|---|---|
| For Cantwell, | 86 |
| For Harrison, | 28 |

Mr. Dortch, of Wayne, proposed Geo. Howard, Esq., of Wilson, for Assistant Clerk, and he was elected unanimously.

Upon motion of Mr. Hill, of Stokes, Mr. Webster, of Chatham, was unanimously elected Principal Doorkeeper.

Mr. Simpson, of Rockingham, proposed John Lawrence, of Forsyth, and Mr. Taylor, of Chatham, proposed W. C. Lovell, of Surry, for Assistant Doorkeeper.

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|---|---|
| For Lawrence, | 73 |
| For Lovell, | 38 |

A Committee of two was appointed to prepare Rules of Order for the government of the House during the ensuing session.

After which, on motion of Mr. Dortch, the House adjourned till 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

### The Governor's Message.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers to-day the Message of Gov. Bragg to the two houses of the General Assembly, now in session.

This document will be perused with interest by persons of all parties in all portions of the State. It is devoted entirely to North-Carolina affairs; and the subjects embraced in the Message, as well as the manner in which they are discussed, evince the deep concern which the Governor feels for the prosperity and honor of the State. We have no time now to refer to the many valuable suggestions which the Governor has made to the Legislature, but we may do so at some length hereafter.

### Organization of the Legislature.

The General Assembly of this State commenced its biennial session in this City on Monday last.

In the Senate Col. Henry T. Clark, the Senator from Edgecombe, was chosen Speaker; and in the House Thomas Settle, Esq., of Rockingham, was called to the Speaker's chair. Both these gentlemen are well qualified by former service and from their knowledge of parliamentary law, for the duties of the honorable and responsible positions they have been called to fill.

For a detailed account of the proceedings of the two houses on Monday, we refer our readers to another column in to-day's paper.

The Legislature has organized harmoniously, and the indications are that the same spirit of harmony will continue. We sincerely trust that it will, and that the present session may redound to the honor and the lasting prosperity of our beloved State.

☞ The weather for the last two or three days has been quite cold, and on this morning we were greeted by the appearance of the first snow of the season. It was thin and light, but it was snow, and the earliest we have known for many years past.

PERSON SUPERIOR COURT.—The case of Obediah Christmas (which has excited much interest) charged with murder, stands for trial during the present week at Person. Messrs. Read, Venable and Solicitor Ruffin appear for the State, and Messrs. Ransom, Kerr, Eaton and Miller for the prisoner.

THE LEGISLATURE OF MISSISSIPPI.—The legislature of Mississippi met at Jackson on the 1st instant. Hon. James Drane was elected president of the senate by acclamation, and Mr. S. S. Calhoun secretary. The house was organized by the election of J. L. Antry as speaker, and Mr. C. A. Brougher as clerk. A resolution was introduced in the senate by Mr. Davis, and made the special order for the ensuing Thursday, declaring that the institution of slavery, as now held and practised in the southern States, is neither legally nor morally wrong, and hence the law of Congress making the slave trade piracy should be repealed.

The governor's message was read in both branches, and a number of extra copies ordered to be printed. With reference to the levee system, a project designed to give security to the bottom and swamp lands along the Mississippi river, the governor recommends that a tax be levied on all the swamp property sufficient to build up this protection. After careful reflection, he could see no means for the early completion of the railroads but by the interposition of State aid. He would, therefore, in aid of these great and beneficent works, recommend that a tax of one-quarter of one per cent. be levied upon all the taxable property of the State, outside of that heretofore proposed to be taxed for levee purposes. He had no hesitation in recommending the State University of Oxford to the fostering care of the Legislature, and to the care of all the people of the State, with the expression of the hope that every young man in the State who is desirous of a thorough education will seek it at Oxford, and not in other States.

In reference to the common-school system, he recommends the appointment of a superintendent-in-cheif, whose duty it should be travel over the State, lecturing and advising and directing as to those and that he should annually report to the governor on the first day of October the condition and pecuniary resourses of these schools in each county in the State, with the number of children being educa- in them, and his views generally in reference to the legislation necessary to give efficiency to the common-school system.

LIMITATION OF THE JUDICIAL OFFICE—JUDGE NASH.—Among the points involved in the proposed change in the election of Judges, is that of the period for which they may hold the office—whether for life, or a term of years, or whether it shall terminate at a certain age. We do not propose to examine this question at present; but allude to it, because reference has been made in two or three papers to the case of Judge Nash, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, speaking of him as "virtually removed from the bench by advancing age and physical infirmity." This, we are happy to say, is entirely a mistake.—The health of Judge Nash at present is as good as it was before his late sickness, in no part of which was his mind in anywise affected; and we believe him now to be fully as capable of performing the duties of his high and responsible office as he has been at any period of his life. Though age may impair bodily strength and activity, we do not admit that an active mind in an otherwise healthy body is ever obscured by age. Many of the best and most useful statesmen of England have displayed their greatness most eminently after they had passed the age of seventy years. Gen. Cass, our own distinguished and able Secretary of State, is considerably over seventy years of age; and Chancellor Kent, of New York, for years after the laws of his State had excluded him from the bench because of his age, displayed abilities which raised him to an eminence which few can hope to attain. And so it is; an active mind, if not obscured by disease or the intemperance of previous years, grows wiser by experience and deeper in its power of judgment—qualifications essential to a right performance of the judicial office.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

HORRID ACCIDENT.—A friend informs us of a shocking casualty which occurred last week in the upper part of the county, near Hamilton, Martin county. A young man by the name of James M. Brown was engaged in filling the tube of a loaded gun, when a spark was communicated to the powder in the tube and the gun unfortunately discharged. His Mother was standing within a few feet from the muzzle, and received the charge of shot in her knees, from which she died in about ten hours after. Thus is another added to the long list of accidents resulting from the careless use of firearms.—*Williamston Banner.*

A WOMAN out west, describing her runaway husband, says: "Daniel may be known by a scar on the nose—where I scratched him."

For the Standard.

I am obliged to the Fayetteville *Observer* for publishing and calling public attention to the plan of a bank recommended by "A Citizen." Like the gentlemen who edit that paper, I may say, that I write "for what I believe to be the good of the State."

I think that in some things I am misconceived, and that the Editors have not duly calculated the probable profits of the bank. My purpose was to be brief, and it is not unlikely that I may, for this, have become obscure.

As the subject is interesting, I shall offer a few observations on the article of the *Observer*.

1. It is objected that the plan would not be "tempting to capitalists."

The *Observer*, I submit, does not give due weight to the fact, that by far the largest portion of capital in the State brings to its proprietor, at this time, a net annual interest only of 5½ per cent. Yet the decided preference with the mass of intelligent capitalists, even, is to lend at that rate rather than take a 30 year bond. Many are investing their money at the South and West, on personal security and mortgage, at 7, 8, 9 and 10 per cent. Still the sagacious capitalist feels there is more security "*at home*," and he is desirous of some place *there* in which he may vest and supervise his capital. But I proceed to the estimate of profits.

If 9 per cent. be made on the actual operating capital of $2,000,000, the 6 per cent. on $500,000 worth of State bonds added will present an entire profit of $210,000, which is 8 2-5 per cent. *per share* to each stockholder in the entire capital of $2,500,000: that is, each corporator will be entitled to 8 2-5 per cent. on his share of $100. If 10 per cent. is made, it gives to each share 9 1-5 per cent. That such a dividend as the former at least may be reasonably expected, is shown by all our past history of banking. I know many prudent men who would prefer to take stock in such a bank, rather than remove their money to the south and west, and obtain, as they can with great ease and little risk, 8 per cent.

2. "A Citizen" proposed that the bank should purchase and hold $500,000 of State bonds shortly becoming due, until they were gradually redeemed by the State at the rate of $50,000 a year. The objection is, that by this process that amount of the State's capital *will lie locked up.*

I do not admit the conclusion. If by the operation proposed, that amount of gold and silver would be withdrawn from circulation, not furnishing even the basis of a paper issue, but drawing an interest of six per cent., it would indeed be the deadest capital that ever had a key turned on it. But the operation is only a purchase by an association of individuals, from sundry individuals scattered hither and thither, of *their* State bonds, and holding them as they were previously held, except that they are to be paid by instalments of $50,000 each year until they are all paid. Suppose one capitalist now owned them all, and by agreement he should consent to receive of the State ten new bonds of $50,000 each, payable one bond each year, could it be predicated of this transaction, that the State had locked up $500,000 of its capital? When pay day came around could not the State either supply the amount by the issue and sale of new bonds, as now the Observer proposes to do, or by money raised by taxation?

It is unnecessary for me to express here my opinion as to the mode which the State ought to adopt in redeeming the deferred bonds. But if this were the place, I should not hesitate to say, that there ought to be some more show of vitality in our fiscal energies than the payment of the mere *interest* on our bonds, and an everlasting struggle to defer to the next thirty years the payment of a few hundred thousand dollars now due, contracted ten and twenty years ago. No policy in finance would sooner break down an individual, and none can be more sure to shake the credit of the State. However, if the bank shall take them up now, the State can adopt, when necessary, any advisable means to pay them off as they are demanded.

3. The *Observer* objects further against the plan of "A Citizen," that "the State itself borrows all it puts in, pays 4½ per cent. on what it borrows and comes in for a full share of the profits of the individ- will be more than 8 per cent." I am not certain ual investments which the writer seems to expect that I comprehend the nature of the objection. The better way of answering it, therefore, is to restate so much of the plan as seems to furnish the objection: The entire capital paid in is to be $2,500,000. With this sum the bank purchases $500,000 worth of State bonds and operates on $2,000,000 in banking. Its profits are 6 per cent. on the bonds as long as they are held, and the sum made on the business of banking. The entire profits after laying aside the excess beyond 8 per cent. on $2,500,000, are divided among the stockholders according to their respective stock interest. The objection shapes the operation into a loan of $500,000 to pay off that amount of State bonds, and $200,000 for other purposes, making a sum total of $700,000, on which an interest of only $30,000 is paid by the State, being 4½ per cent. only.

It is true that the loss of interest at 6 per cent. is $12,000; but this is intended as a bonus for the charter, and in lieu of taxation. And the only question of interest to the stockholder is, whether, after this drawback, 8 per cent. can be realised. If it can, it matters not to him how large may be the boon to the State. In my view, the greater it is, the better is the plan.

4. "A Citizen" proposes that "as the bonds shall be redeemed, the amount paid to become stock in the bank." The *Observer* objects that this language implies "that the State, when redeeming this debt and taking up its bonds, is to receive, besides, stock in the bank to the amount of $500,000." The plan declares that the money paid shall become "*stock in the bank*," and not *State stock* in the bank. But I will not take a turn at criticism with the *Observer*; if the language be susceptible of that meaning, the *Observer* does me but justice when it supposes I could have designed no such thing. The plan intended to make the *proceeds* of the bonds take the place of the *bonds* in every particular, except that the bonds were not to be the basis of discounts: the change intended was, that the proceeds should constitute such a basis. But the ownership of each was intended to be the same; that is, the bank was to be the proprietor as well of the proceeds as of the bonds.

5. The plan of "A Citizen" proposes to give the State the contingent fund on the expiration of the charter.

The *Observer* objects that this is a very high tax. Be it so. If the stockholder is secure in eight per cent., he ought to be satisfied; and it is the intent of the plan that the State shall have only such contingent fund as shall remain over an average of eight per cent.

I am gratified that the plan has attracted the attention of the press; and I trust that it will be fairly and impartially canvassed, and its errors exposed. I think if the *Observer* had understood "A Citizen" as he now explains himself, some of the objections to his plan would never have been raised. However, let the matter be pursued, for it is clear that a large sum must be raised in cash or otherwise, and a new bank established, or the present Bank of the State recharted; and every patriotic citizen who possesses one good idea on the subject owes it to his State.

The *Observer* very truly says that capitalists will not embark in any bank loaded with restrictions and fettered with illiberal provisions. But it is equally certain that they prefer, however illiberal the provisions may be, that they be *certain, precise and limited in extent by a known and visible boundary*, before the highest liberality, which may be the subject of great change without and against their consent.

In conclusion, I will add, that I am quite sure, notwithstanding the doubts of the *Observer*, that a bank on the plan of "A Citizen," whether a new one, or the present one re-chartered, with the other provisions fair and just, would secure its existence in thirty days from the opening of the books.

A CITIZEN.

REMARKABLE EXHIBITION.—A remarkable exhibition took place at the Hopkinsville (Tenn.) Fair.—Ten brothers, named Brown, all mounted on fine gray horses, rode into the amphitheatre, all being good horsemen. The eldest was aged forty, the youngest twenty. They had not all been together for fifteen years. Their mother was present, and they reigned up in front of the glorious matron, and saluted her, while she shed tears of joy and pride.


TO PRINTERS.—A FEW GOOD COMPOSITORS will find employment by applying immediately at this office. None but steady hands need apply.
HOLDEN & WILSON,
Standard Office.
Raleigh Nov. 16, 1858.


### LORD BROUGHAM.

The following graphic sketch of this great man, in his preliminary proceedings as from the pen of an eye witness, the correspondent of the *Belfast Newsletter*.

Lord Brougham was as lovely as usual. He told us he came from Caen on purpose to be present, because he considered it a sacred duty to proclaim that, of all men whom the Creator had ever fashioned, Newton, in his opinion, approached nearest to perfection in the magnificence of his genius and the blamelessness of his life. "I wouldn't have lost being here for anything," his lordship exclaimed, "for Newton was a man of whom human nature may be proud." The noble and learned lord looked precisely as he has looked for the last twenty years. His hair was no whiter, his voice was not less firm, his frame not less vigorous. He wore his usual costume—an olive-colored cloth frock coat, with a black velvet collar; trousers made of what is called "shepherd's plaid," a yellow waistcoat, with metal buttons, and black leathern gaiters. He carried in his hand an old-fashioned despatch box, with the leather all chipped off, and illustrated with the various railway tickets, posted upon it for the last half-dozen years, showing its periodic migrations from Grafton street, Piccadilly, Caen, in Normandy. To this cherished box he remained faithful throughout the day. When the procession was formed from the Grammar-school to Peter's Hill, where the statue was to be inaugurated, many obsequious hands were stretched forward to carry the mystic box. Mr. Monckton Milnes, member of Parliament, was the first to tender his services. "No," said Lord Brougham, "I mean to carry that box myself."—Professer Owen next ventured to seize the treasure, when the noble and learned lord exclaimed, "I want that box." Dr. Whewell, the Master of Trinity College, unaware of the failure of his predecessors, subsequently offered to relieve his lordship of the burden, but was met with remonstrance, short, sharp, and decisive—"I'll carry it myself." Arrived at the ground, the noble lord took his seat on a dais erected for the purpose, and the statue being uncovered proceeded to search his pockets for something that could not be readily found. At length he drew out a bunch of keys, and leisurely unlocked the object of his solicitude. A roll of neatly-written paper was produced, and the noble lord proceeded to read his address in a voice wonderfully clear, distinct, and emphatic. A finer peice of composition has rarely been delivered in the English tongue. The attention of the crowd who surrounded the orator was rivetted on his imposing figure. The wind blew his long white hair back from his queer-looking face, and ruffled the sheets of his folio, but his voice never dropped, and he read the whole address without a single error of punctuation, or the slightest hesitation of speech. At the conclusion, the Mayor of Grantham stepped forward, and presented his lordship with a copy of the *Principia*. The noble and learned lord bowed lowly to the civic functionary, and said, "I am deeply *obleeged* to your worship." He then put the book under his arm, locked the cherished despatch box, and carried it in his hand to the Corn Exchange, where a *dejeuner* was prepared.—His lordship proceeded this morning to attend the meeting of the British Association held in that town.

LIFE-PRESERVING VEST.—In these days, when almost every paper is freighted with sickening details of loss of life at sea, any newly-devised invention which promises greater security to those who "go down to the sea in ships" is a matter of general interest, and deserves more than a passing notice.—Such is the "life-preserving vest," differing materially from all other inventions, which have uniformly proven miserable failures. This life-preserver is an ordinary vest, made of common or fine material, as the purchaser may wish, and so constructed that, without being removed from the person, the breast and upper back can be inflated in ten seconds by the wearer so as to sustain and buoy up a weight of more than two hundred and fifty pounds in the roughest sea. When not inflated it is like an ordinary vest, and may be worn in the parlor or on the street without attracting any attention. The many failures of inventions of this character heretofore have been owing to the cumbersomeness of the article, its liability to be wrenched from the person, and their fragility and discomfort. This vest combines all the essentials of safety without any of the objections mentioned.

A trial was made of the utility of these vests at the Washington navy-yard on yesterday in the presence of a board of naval officers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and a number of gentlemen assembled to witness the experiments.

The gentleman under whose superintendence the exhibition of this useful article was made, Mr. J. T. Ames, clothed two young men obtained in the yard in the life-preserving vests, who, plunging in the water, floated securely on its surface. It was quite evident that with one of these vests buttoned on the person it was impossible to sink, and that no discomfort would arise from its wear. The young men were made to stand upright—to float on their back, with feet crossed, and hands clasped under the head—to lie on their chests, and, throwing their hands behind them, to grasp their feet. They were then directed to unbutton the vest to see if its loose condition would affect its buoyant properties; and with every test applied its great superiority over every other known invention of the kind was satisfactorily shown. Another feature of the article is that while buttoned it is inflated sufficiently for the heaviest man's support, but in case of need to aid or sustain a sinking friend unprepared with one, it is only necessary to throw open the vest, and blowing in the tube a mouthful or two of air you have the means of supporting and saving him.

It is peculiarly adapted to those persons carrying coin or gold dust upon their persons. This was shown by placing a heavy stone of several pounds weight upon the breast of one of the young men without apparently depressing him in the water.—Its capacity to bear heavy shocks and pressure was made manifest by two gentlemen, weighing respectively 190 and 198 pounds, placing their feet upon it and springing up and down without injuring it in the slightest degree. The experiments were highly satisfactory, and clearly exhibited the great value of these "life-preservers." We learn that it is being extensively used by ship-owners in fitting out their vessels; and, indeed, it will soon doubtless become an indispensable article to all who travel by water. It is idle to speculate as to the lives which might have been saved had the passengers of the ill-fated Central America or of the Austria been supplied with these invaluable safe-guards; but it *is* well to call attention to this article that they may possess themselves of a means of safety when their lives are perilled on the sea.—*Washington Union.*

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.—Last night, a few minutes before 9 o'clock, a most deplorable accident happened at the drug store of J. V. Jordan, Esq., nearly opposite our office. A negro girl, it is said, it seems, had been into the store for some medicine, which having obtained she was passing out at the door, or making for it, when a rifle which Mr. Elisha Cuthbert and some other young gentlemen were handling, went off accidently, the ball hitting the girl in the back of the head somewhere and passing out at the chin, inflicting injuries of which she died almost instantly. The rifle was in the hands of young Cuthbert when it went off.

These are the facts as we learned them during the excitement of the moment, and are, we suppose in the main correct. The girl belonged to Mrs. Nancy Lawrence, of this town, and we understood, was only 16 or 18 years of age.

This is one of those accidents which everybody regrets, but which no one can recall. No one can be more deeply mortified at the sad occurrence than is the young man whose hands held the gun that deprived the unfortunate creature of her life, and we trust it will serve as a lasting warning to the youth of the town to be careful in their use of firearms.—*Newbern Daily Progress.*

NEW CHURCH.—We congratulate our Old School Baptist friends upon the near completion of their Church. It is a neat, commodious, and comfortable building, and is located, within a mile of Town.—On last Sabbath, we attended preaching at the new Church, and are prepared to state from actual experience, that in the matter of *seats*, a decided improvements has been made. We never could see, judging from our own feelings, how a person's *soul* could be benefited by preaching, when his thoughts were wholly engrossed with the inconveniences to which his poor *body* was subjected. We wish some others of our religious societies would enter upon the work of improvement, and erect *comfortable* houses of worship. The good of the community calls for such an outlay. Who will set the ball in motion.—*Williamston Banner.*

### MARRIED,

In Lincolton, on the 3d inst., by the Rev R. N. Davis, John D. Shaw, Esq., of Buckingham, Richmond county, to Miss Maggie B., daughter of C. C. Henderson, Esq.

In Halifax county, N. C., on the 8th inst., Dr. Jno. T. Bellamy to Miss Sarah S. W. Coffield, both of Edgecombe county.

In Lenoir, on the 3rd inst, by Rev. Jesse Rankin, Dr. Robert L. Beall, of Davidson County, to Miss Mary E., daughter of James Harper, Esq.

In Wilmington on the 9th inst., at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Edward D. Hall, Esq., to Miss Sallie Loudon, daughter of James S. Green, Esq., all of that place.

At South Lowell, N. C., by Rev. Dr. Deems, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., Addison Mangum, Esq., to Miss Nannie Taylor Speed, daughter of Dr. Edward Speed, of Orange county, N. C.

At Health Seat, in the county of Granville, on the 10th inst., by Rev. L. K Willie, Miss Mary L. Stone to Mr. William N Fuller.

In Washington, N. C., at the residence of Benjamin J. Parmerle, on Wednesday the 10th inst., at 5½ o'clock, A. M., Joseph B. Bernard, of Granville, to Miss Ellen E. White, of Washington.

In Tawborough, at 6 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 11th inst., by the Rev. Jos. B. Cheshire, Mr. John S. Dancy and Miss Annie E. Hyman, first daughter of the late Henry Hyman.

### DIED,

Near San Jacinto, Texas, on the 20th ult., of yellow fever, Murphy V. Jones, Esq.

On the 26th September, near Long Street, Cumberland County, Miss Annabella McFayden, in the 22d year of her age.

In Dupiln Co., on Tuesday, 26th Oct'r, of cancer of the breast, Miss Dorothy A. Rhodes, daughter of the late Wm. H. Rhodes, Esq., aged 35 years and 6 days.

October 30th, Mrs. Julia Ann Bedon, consort of Col. R. S. Bedon, of Columbia. She was the grand-daughter of Gen. Davie, of revolutionary memory, and the only child of Hyder A. Davie, Esq., of Chester District, S. C.

In New Orleans, on Friday the 8th. ult., of yellow fever, Mr. C. R. Sessions, late graduate of the University of North-Carolina.

### THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE N. C. "STANDARD."
BY M'PHEETERS & GHISELIN,
*Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,*
NOVEMBER 13 1858

FLOUR is quite dull. S. F. $5¾; Extra $6@6¼; Family $6½@7. Receipts begin to be much freer.

COTTON—The market is quiet under the late news. Last sales 11 cents.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand continues good for bright fruit. Apples $1⅝; Peaches $3¾ for prime. Poor Peaches $5¼@5½, and dull

NAVAL STORES—Tar dull at $1 76; Spirits Turpentine in demand at 47@48c.; Common Rosin wanted at $1 30.

In other articles we have no change of consequence to note.


WANTED AT THE INSANE ASYLUM, TWO or three unmarried Females, to act as attendants and House Keeper. None need apply but such as can furnish undoubted testimonials as to character and fitness.
R. K. FERRELL, Steward.
November 13th, 1858. 92—tf.

HENRY D. TURNER,
Bookseller, Publisher and Stationer,
No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
Raleigh N. C.
HAS FOR SALE STANDARD WORKS IN ALL THE various departments of
Literature.
SCHOOL BOOKS, of all the kinds used in the Schools of our State.
BLANK BOOKS, of all sizes, from the smallest to the largest Ledgers, Journals, Day-Books, Tax-Books, Records, &c., &c.,
Letter, Cap, Folio, Medium, Bill, Note, Bath, Legal, Cap, Envelop, Tissue, Tracing, Wall Paper, and Bosching; together with a large and general assortment of Stationery, embracing everything needed in a school room or counting house.
NEW BOOKS from all the leading publishing houses in the United States received as soon as published.
All orders punctually attended to.
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1858. 92—tf.

SWAIN'S JUSTICE—REVISED.—THE NORTH CAROLINA MAGISTRATE, a practical guide to the Laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, under the Revised Code of 1854—'55, together with full instructions and and numerous forms and precedents.
BY EDWARD CANTWEL, Esq., L. L. B., Counsellor at Law.
One vol. 8vo., containing nearly 600 pages, handsomely printed on good paper, and well bound in law binding.
Price $3 50. Postage 36 cents.
Published and for sale by. H. D. TURNER
At the North-Carolina Bookstore.
Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 15, 1858. 92.—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA FORM BOOK.—THIS day received, by H. D. Turner, a new and complete edition of the North-Carolina Form Book, improved and greatly enlarged, containing 344 pages, royal 12mo., embracing many forms not found in former editions, printed on good paper and substantially bound in law calf. It contains "Forms" of all those legal instruments which people have occasion to use, and furnishing also a guide to Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Clerks, Constables, Coroners, School Committees, &c., &c., compiled from the best sources, being an improvement on all works of the kind formerly in use, and intended as a companion to "Cantwell's Justice;" to which are added the Constitution of North-Carolina, and of the United States; an account of the principal officers of the State, and of the Counties; titles of address, &c.; furnished at the unparalleled low price of One Dollar, (being the cheapest book ever offered for sale). When sent by mail an extra charge of 19 cents will be required to cover the postage. A liberal discount to those who buy to sell again. Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by
H. D. TURNER,
at the North-Carolina Book Store,
And by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
and HAYES & ZELL,
Philadelphia,
And by A. S. BARNES & CO.,
New York.

HAVENS IS TAKING DAILY THOSE BEAUTIful Melainotypes for fifty cents, put up in a nice case, which are superior to the Ambrotypes. He is also taking Photographs as large as life, on Canvass, colored in oil, from Daguereotypes or from life.
Call and look at specimens at his Gallery.
HAVENS & ANDREWS.
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1858. 92—tf.

20,000 FRUIT TREES FOR SALE. Those wishing to purchase FRUIT TREES for Fall planting, (which is best,) can obtain from us as fine trees as were raised in N C. this year, none of which are under 4 feet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Apple Trees, | | 10 cents each. |
| Apricot " | | 25 " " |
| Cherry " | | 25 " " |
| Fig " | | 25 " " |
| Grape Vines, | 50 to | 25 " " |
| Nectarine Trees, | | 25 " " |
| Peach " | | 10 " " |
| Plum " | | 25 " " |
| Pear " | (standard or dwarfs) | 50 " " |
| Quince " | | 25 " " |

Strawberries (choice) $1 00 per 100, or 25 cts. per doz.
Also a fine assortment of Flower Seeds, and everything else grown in a Nursery.
Send in your orders early, as our marketable trees are limited to the above amount.
HAMILTON & CARTER,
Florists and Nurserymen,
Raleigh, N. C.
September 15, 1858. 75—tf.

10th MONTH, 1858.
WARD & HUGHES.
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes. Brushes, Window-Glass, Etc.
WARD & HUGHES TENDER THEIR KINDEST acknowledgments to those who have so liberally sustained them since their debut as APOTHECARIES, DRUGGISTS AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, and they hope by close attention and energy in business to merit their continued confidence and support. They beg leave to announce to their friends and the public that they have just received and are now opening one of the largest Stocks, selected with the greatest care by one of the Firm, in *person*, of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, WINDOW-GLASS, BRUSHES, VARNISHES, Etc., Etc., ever offered in this market.
We invite the attention of Physicians, Planters, Manufacturers, and the public generally, to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident of our ability to supply them upon as reasonable terms as any similar establishment in the State. All we ask is an examination of our stock.
WARD & HUGHES,
Successors to Dr. E. Burke Haywood.
Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1858. 83—tf.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH MUSTARD—
For sale by
WARD & HUGHES.
Oct. 13, 1858. 83—tf.

LOW'S ENG. HAIR BRUSHES—
Low's Eng. Tooth Brushes,
For sale by
WARD & HUGHES.
Oct. 13, 1858. 83—tf.

FARINA COLOGNE—
3 Gross of the *genuine*
For sale by
WARD & HUGHES.
Oct. 13, 1858. 83—tf.

BLANKETS—BLANKETS.—BED, CRIB AND NEGRO Blankets—full stock, at reduced prices.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Oct. 13, 1858. 82—tf.


### LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, AT RALEIGH, for the month ending 1st November, 1858.

| | |
|---|---|
| Allen, R J | Marshall, Thomas E |
| Ashe, W S Hon | McCullers, John 2 |
| Allen, Jno | Mastone, Ben |
| Brown, W S | Nesmith, J P |
| Brown, Seth B | Nyer, J R |
| Brunt, Augustus | |
| Brown, S Miss | Olive, Merrill |
| Boyden, John A | |
| Brown, Sallie E | Pfohl, G B Mrs |
| Boyce, J P Rev | Pattor, Zachariah |
| Barber, Eveline S Miss | Pishon, R |
| Best, T T | Patterson, Duncan |
| Blalock, Martha Mrs | Panshes, Chails Widow of |
| Buffaloe, J G M | Parish, A W |
| Bates, Enoch | Perry, Cammon |
| Barringer, D M Hon | Pettitt, Henry |
| Boles, Frank | |
| | Robinson, Yankee |
| Coroner of Wake Co | Ruffin, E F Mrs 2 |
| Cawthorn, A S 3 | Rudavill, Mary A Mrs |
| Clarke, Geo | Rhem, Joseph L 2 |
| | Ryan, Prof |
| Dennoody, Jno A | |
| Dampire, Eli | Steel, T B |
| | Sherwood, B R |
| Everet, L C Prof | Saunders, John G |
| | Shaw, Martha E |
| Felts, Lewis | Slade, J F |
| Fort, Charlotte Ann Miss | Sperling, G W |
| Frensley, J R | Simmons, E G Maj |
| Feldhain, Jacob | Strong, J M Dr |
| Franklin, Eliza A | Stedman, Frank |
| | Staunton, Henry |
| Grissom, Lewis F 2 | Seaboard & Roanoke |
| Grady, Susan A Mrs | Smith, Sallie B Miss |
| Gilmore, John T | Smith, Even A |
| Goodwin, F H | Smith, Azariah |
| Gessley, Samuel | Smith, Franklin |
| Gulley, Lucius J | Smith Martha C |
| Gardner, Wm | Smith, W H S |
| Green, Martin 2 | Smith, Adolphus E