

Weekly Standard.

VOL. XXIV.—No. 47.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1858.

WHOLE NUMBER 1235.

THE NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—Two Dollars per annum in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—Four Dollars per annum, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TO CLERKS:
One copy 1 year, \$10
Six copies 1 year, 15
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

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Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, 14 lines or less, first insertion, \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion, 50 cts.
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, at the above regular rates, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 50 per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

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One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion. No deduction will be made on Weekly advertisements, no matter how long they may run. Only a limited number of advertisements will be admitted into the Weekly. All advertisements, not otherwise directed, are inserted in the Semi-Weekly, and charged accordingly. When the number of insertions is not marked on the advertisement it is inserted until forbidden.
* Money sent us by mail is at our risk.

The Standard.

RALEIGH: SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1858.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS,
AND
AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Legislature.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of Thursday last, that Rufus H. Page has been elected Secretary of State for the ensuing two years. It will be recalled that Mr. Page has held this position for some months past under appointment from the Governor. He is a capable and a faithful officer.

We hear of no opposition to the present incumbents of the Treasury and Comptroller Departments, and presume there will be none.

The election of Senators, it is thought, will take place in the early part of next week.

Both Houses are moving on harmoniously and preparing for the despatch of business. Several important bills have already been introduced.

Public Printer.

It will be seen in the proceedings of the two Houses of the Legislature on Tuesday, that Holden & Wilson were elected printers to that body.

We tender our sincere thanks to our friends in the Legislature for this mark of their regard and confidence, and assure them that no pains nor expense will be spared to do the public work promptly and in good style.

WOLE VOTE OF NEW YORK.—The figures are—For Morgan, Republican, 235,657; for Parker Democrat, 217,014; for Burrows, American, 47,811; for Gerrit Smith, Abolitionist, 4,588. Morgan over Parker 18,543. The Democratic vote is largely increased and the Republican majority much reduced since 1856. The untoward result in the Congressional districts is due to the unfortunate feud in the Democratic ranks.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT.—Hinnant Faulk, charged with the murder of a negro belonging to Alvin Lewis, was tried before Judge Saunders at Fayetteville, on Tuesday and Wednesday last and acquitted. For the prisoner, Jno. Winslow, R. S. French, W. H. Haigh, R. E. Troy, Giles Leitch, J. W. Cameron, J. P. Fuller and M. J. McDuffie, Esqrs. For the State, Solicitor Strange. The jury was out half an hour. Yesterday (Friday) was set for the trial of Quash, a negro, for the murder of a free negro.

COALFIELDS RAILROAD.—The Fayetteville Observer, speaking of the railroad from that place to the coalfields, says:

"We have much reason to believe that the Legislature will do the State so great a good, and itself so lasting an honor, as to supply the means for discharging the earth of the rich treasures which have so long lain useless in the Deep River valley. It can be done without a dollar of additional taxation, without a dollar from the State Treasury, or the risk of a dollar."

Maj. Gilmore, the Senator from Cumberland and Harnett has introduced a bill concerning this road, which will come up for early action.

STRANGE MISTAKE.—Mr. W. D. Cooke has, inadvertently, we presume, placed Mr. Holdenslaw, the member from Watauga, among the Whigs. It is the first time this gentleman has ever been ranked so, and we are requested to state that he is now as ever, one of the "original panel" of Democracy.

VOTE OF NEW YORK.—The Atlas & Argus, Albany, N. Y., makes the following comparisons of the vote of New York for the last three years, by which it will be seen that the Democratic party, though now defeated, has polled a much larger vote than ever before. The figures show that the "Americans" have dwindled to a mere fragment, and that the only parties having any life or organization are the Democratic and Black Republican parties:

	Republican.	Democrat.	American.
1856.	270,907	195,679	124,604
1857.	177,425	195,483	66,883
1858.	246,000	238,000	60,000

Democratic gain since 1856, 38,000.
Republican loss, 20,000.
American loss, 64,000.
The total vote this year, giving 6000 to Gerrit Smith, is 540,000.

FIVE OLD IRISH WHISKEY.—Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker have presented us with a bottle of good old Irish Whiskey, imported by themselves, and no doubt a genuine article. Some friends who tasted it pronounced it very good. The Messrs. Tucker have a quantity of it for sale. We learn that it makes fine punch these cold nights.

LARGE RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—The excess in receipts of cotton over last year, or indeed any other year, is remarkable. Total to latest dates 815,897 bales, against 843,780 last year. Increase 478,000.

Speeches of the Speakers.

In our last we were unable to give the speeches of the two Speakers on taking their respective Chairs. Mr. Clark addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS.—The flattering vote which has just elevated me to this high and honorable position I must regard as an evidence of your partiality, and not my merit; and to that partiality I must appeal to aid me in the discharge of its responsible duties. I make this appeal with more confidence from my former experience in this Hall, and knowing, too, that the rules for the regulation of this body are not to emanate from this Chair, but are such only as you yourselves shall voluntarily adopt. It shall be my steady purpose to administer these laws faithfully and impartially—to ensure the most general satisfaction by being plain and direct in their interpretation, and rigid in their enforcement.

In your representative capacity you are charged with the most important interests of the State—to develop her resources, to sustain her credit, and advance her prosperity; and the obedience of the citizens to your legislation, demands of you in return a full and ample protection of their interests and rights.

We live in times of great political embarrassment, when not only our rights but the very principles of our Government are impugned; and while in our own borders we are endeavoring to reconcile apparently conflicting interests, we are equally bound to protect our rights to a fair and equal participation in all the benefits of this great confederacy of States.

We have inherited from our ancestors the most inestimable blessings of liberty, and a system of government the parallel of which is not found in the history of the world, and we are bound by every consideration of duty and patriotism to preserve these blessings and this government, sound, unimpaired, and without blemish to our posterity.

Permit me, in conclusion to return you my thanks for the unsolicited bestowal of this honor, and to promise you my best efforts to discharge satisfactorily the duties of the station.

Mr. Settle thus addressed the Commons:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: You have called me to a post of honor, for which mark of your confidence and esteem, I return you my profound thanks. I am aware, gentlemen, that it is not a post of honor alone—it is one of labor and responsibility, and I shall have to claim much of your indulgence. But when I see the gentlemen by whom I am surrounded I am sure that I shall have your hearty co-operation in maintaining the dignity and order of your body. I trust gentlemen, that the deliberations of the session now commencing, will promote the prosperity, happiness and general welfare of North Carolina.

"UNNECESSARY ALARM.—The political bowels of the Standard are mightily moved by a suspicion that we are in company with Wm. H. Seward. It affords us infinite pleasure to relieve him by informing him that we are not in "company" with Wm. H. Seward, nor with Lincoln—whose election over Stephen A. Douglas we deplore. Mr. Buchanan, so ardently desired—nor with any one else who claims equality for the Blacks with the Whites. The circle in which we move is composed of conservative men, men who steer clear of Northern fanaticism, and Southern disunionism. The Standard and its confederates, will again set up the old cry, that a Democrat must be elected President, in order to save the Union. Whenever the spoils begin to slip from the fingers of the Democracy, the Union at once becomes deeply imperilled. For one, we have too lively a recollection of the fears in 1856, to participate in these patriotic (!) fears. Then, Buchanan was to be elected to prevent the election of Fremont, to bring Kansas into the Union as a slave State, and thus to save the Union. Buchanan was elected, and we should be glad to know what the cause of the South, or of the Union, has gained by the operation and we should like to know how much worse off than we are now, would we have been had Fremont been elected instead of Buchanan. Will the Standard tell us? Citizen John Stacy may save himself the trouble of attempting to bolster up this wind-galled and spavined Administration by shouting Seward, and Abolition. Such cries now, instead of frightening Whigs into the support of the Democracy, only set them to reflecting on the fact that that party has proved itself utterly incompetent to administer the government for the good of the people, and the security of the rights of the South."

The above is from the last Raleigh Register.—Comment is almost unnecessary. The editor of the Register knows, as well as we do, that there is now no Whig party—that the national contest is between the Democratic party, friendly to the South and her institutions, and the Black Republican party, deadly hostile to the South and her institutions. Mr. Buchanan has stood by the Constitution and the rights of all sections, and Greely, Seward, Hale and the whole Black Republican pack are yelping at his heels for it, and the Register and other Southern K. N. papers are joining in the cry. That is the "circle" in which the editor of the Register has placed himself, and he cannot squirm out of it.

CORRECTION.—In our last we gave the name of the assistant Doorkeeper in the Senate as Terry. It should have been C. C. Tally, of Chatham county, the former incumbent.

By the way, in speaking of Doorkeepers, we may mention that Messrs. Page and Webster, the principal Doorkeepers of the two Houses, are old and faithful officers. Mr. Page has been Doorkeeper of the Senate for a number of years, and has probably been in office longer than any other officer about the Capitol. Mr. Webster has also been in office for several years. No better officers exist anywhere.

On yesterday in the House of Commons, Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, moved to go forthwith into an election for a Senator of the United States to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Asa Biggs, and the same motion was made in the Senate by Mr. Gorrell, of Guilford. These motions were rejected by large majorities.

We cannot perceive why the opposition should be so anxious to go into the Senatorial elections. The Democratic party of the two houses will bring on these elections at the proper time—in all probability early in the ensuing week.

GEORGE S. STEVENSON, Esq.—We learn that this gentleman will decline to be a candidate for re-election to the Solicitorship of the Second Judicial Circuit, it being his wish to devote more of his time to the civil docket. Mr. Stevenson has held the office for eight years, and has discharged its duties in an able and most satisfactory manner. He has more than met the expectations of his friends, and retires with their undiminished confidence.

MELLENBURY COUNTY BONDS.—These Bonds, issued by the county for paying its subscription to the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, are now in market. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually with coupons attached, and are of the denomination of \$100. They will be much more useful, for domestic purposes, on account of their small denomination, and are a certain and safe investment. Applications can be made at either of the Banks to Capt. John Walker of this county, or to H. W. Guilford, President of the Bond—Chas. Down

For the Standard.

The Geological and Mineralogical Survey.—What was its Object?

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Legislature of North-Carolina at its session in 1851, directed a geological and mineralogical survey of the State, to be made under the supervision of the Governor and the Literary Board. The Governor was directed as soon as practicable to employ some suitable person to conduct the survey. In obedience thereof, Gov. Reid employed Professor Emmons, who, since his appointment, has been diligent in making an examination of the various geological formations and mineralogical deposits in different parts of the State, and has reported from time to time, the result of his investigations. It appears from his reports that North-Carolina is rich in minerals—that her coal, iron, copper and black lead are not surpassed in value or in quantity, scarcely by any other State in the Union; that beyond all, her coal deposit on Deep River alone, is a mine of wealth,—that it lies nearer the Atlantic coast than any other known, and all that is wanted to make it available, and prove an immense and inexhaustible source of revenue to the State, is a certain and direct outlet to the ocean.

The survey has cost the State some forty thousand dollars, and for one I say, the money has been profitably expended. It has established the fact beyond all doubt, that the North-Carolina is rich in minerals, and that the North-Carolina is rich in minerals—that her coal, iron, copper and black lead are not surpassed in value or in quantity, scarcely by any other State in the Union; that beyond all, her coal deposit on Deep River alone, is a mine of wealth,—that it lies nearer the Atlantic coast than any other known, and all that is wanted to make it available, and prove an immense and inexhaustible source of revenue to the State, is a certain and direct outlet to the ocean.

Now, what was the object of this survey? Was it merely to gratify an idle curiosity, or to make known to the world that within our State there is a wealth of minerals, and that it is worth the while to search for them? If so, the object has been accomplished, and we are bound to thank the Legislature of 1851; who doubtless thought that, if after a thorough examination, it should be ascertained that North-Carolina possessed the minerals of which so much had been heard, that some subsequent legislature would devise the ways and means to aid industrial enterprise in their development. This ought now to be done; and official information has been had. From the report of Professor Emmons, it appears the half was not told of the extent, the richness and value of the minerals of the State, and as wise legislators, the body now assembled ought at once to foster and encourage any and all profitable schemes to bring into market the coal and iron lying on Deep River, that being the nearest to the Atlantic coast, and most likely to be soonest developed.

The Western Railroad Company, (composed of citizens of the town of Fayetteville and of the county of Cumberland,) have projected an enterprise to reach this rich deposit; they have manifested their faith in the matter by an expenditure of some three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the construction of a permanent railway more than a third of the cost, and by the sinking of the State bonds nearly to the coal-fields, this Company will want the aid of the State to go on with their work; will it be denied them? can it be, when the State is to be so much benefited by the completion of this road?

It is estimated that over a single track there can be transported at least five hundred thousand tons of coal annually, and that the development of these five hundred thousand tons! Now, consider for a moment, the great benefit to the State the pouring out of this immense quantity of coal will be to her. In the first place, the lands on Deep River will be more than quadrupled in value, and the revenue from the same proportionately increased; the vast amount of coal, which is now lying idle, will be put to use, and the Public Treasurer at any time to command what may be required to meet any indebtedness of the State at any point without the loss of a dollar for premium; our banks, in which the State is more or less interested, will be greatly benefited, and North-Carolina money, by reason of this superabundance of exchange, will be current every where, and its value equal to that of the States which are not so rich in coal. The development of these mines will in addition bring a large amount of foreign capital into the State to be expended among our laborers, mechanics, and others, and will open a new source of taxation, without any additional burden on the people, from which the State will derive for all time to come, a certain and large amount of revenue.

I understand the Western Railroad Company propose simply an exchange of bonds with the State—that is, they propose that the State issue to them six hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of the State—and for the re-payment, the Company give to the State a like amount of their bonds, and agree to the payment of the interest on the same. Now, that no additional tax will have to be levied on the people, and the Public Treasurer will thus be enabled to meet the payments on the State bonds as they become due. In addition to this, and as further security, the Company propose to mortgage the entire road to the State, in order fully to indemnify the State, in the event of the failure of the Carolina line in aiding the Railroad Company, when such abundant security is offered? None in the world; and it is but common justice that the State should grant the asked for aid. The representatives in former Legislatures from Cumberland have uniformly voted for all works of public improvement, and it is to be hoped that they will now stand up for the interest of their constituents; but they consulted the public good, and now ask for the public good, that the work projected by them, and which is designed to carry out one of the principal objects of the Geological Survey, may receive that aid to which it is entitled from the State.

CLINTON.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of North-Carolina meets on the 13th inst. being the third day of the month. The session will be an unusual interesting one. Two U. S. Senators, two Judges, and State Officers are to be elected. The public and internal improvement questions will be considered, and besides, the Judicial system of the State may require some amendment or change. With regard to the present mode of electing Judges for life, we have some objection, and it might be better for the Legislature to change it for a term of years. In that way, inefficient men could be dropped after being tried. It is frequently the case that men become too old to perform their official duties on the bench—we have had such cases in this State—and the public should not be required to support persons in office to the detriment of the public interest. It would be far better to retire them on a pension. The present system, so far as our Superior Court Judges are concerned, has worked very well, but it may not always be so, and it will not be amiss to guard against contingencies. Whatever experience has shown to be necessary in this respect we hope the Legislature will adopt.

We have entire confidence in the democratic majority in the Legislature, believing that harmony will prevail, and that whatever course will be for the interest and welfare of the State they will contend for and willingly approve.—Charlotte Democrat.

ASSY ORBES.—Gen. Scott, under date of the 10th instant, has issued general orders, No. 22, recapitulating the several combats which have occurred between the Indians and the United States troops since the publication of a similar order, numbered fourteen. The present order commences with the fight between Col. Lovin's los Mueretes Caruceros, in New Mexico, on the 24th of May, 1857, and continues down to the latest combat, which took place on the 1st of October, ultimo, between Major Van Dorn's command and the Camanches, at Wichita village. The engagements number eighteen. The killed and wounded, and the officers engaged, in all the several encounters, are all mentioned in the order, and an appropriate testimonial is there borne to their gallantry.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

[From the Glasgow North British Mail, Oct. 27.]

The truth is interesting to look out respecting the causes of the revolt in India, and the reason why rebellion still smolders in that unhappy land. The truth, too, is of such a character, that we confess we would gladly shut it out from our eyes were it not a necessary condition of future safety that the policy it reveals should be thoroughly understood and radically changed. It is very plain, from the latest accounts, that although the war is at an end, so far as seige operations and pitched battles are concerned, yet dissatisfaction reigns throughout, and our dominion is no more than a military occupation, maintained by continual and bloody, though desultory fighting. Man Singh and Tania Tope (the latest mail reports) are occupying the attention of several Brigadiers and their columns, and notwithstanding that the enemy are "cut up"—as the brutally and unheroically phrase goes—by thousands, and culminated into rivers in all directions, still, in our most recent conflicts with one of these chiefs, four officers were sent *hors de combat*, and one of them killed; while the other three were wounded. Brigadier Douglas, a wealthy citizen of Jhelra Papan, fined the bankers of the place ten lacs of rupees, and became possessed of forty pieces of new artillery, ammunition, and provisions of war to a considerable amount. Napier's column and Gen. Nichols' force are about to combine for future movements, not against Tania Tope only, but against the numerous chiefs who continue their independent forays. In the Baudor district Rummant Singh and Punjab Singh, with the remains of a large force, still lurked and committed a great deal of havoc. Rohilcond has been disturbed, and in carrying an intrenchment there, the enemy were killed, and all our officers in action (five were wounded). Brigadier Douglas was to open the campaign in Bahar, during the present month, with 3000 Europeans and 2000 Sikhs; several junctions of brigades were planned, and when they shall be effected, "Lord Clyde will be at Lucknow, and columns everywhere in motion." Such are a few of the items of a series of events reported by the Bombay correspondent of the Times, which he looks upon with satisfaction, as showing that he is justified in taking "a more cheerful view of our circumstances than some, who look upon the rebellion as still possessed of much vitality." A postscript of the latter states the sanguine opinions of the writer by a sketch of the details of the outbreak of the disarmed Sepoys at Mooltan, in which 1400 or 1500 unarmed men, rose and attempted to seize one of our most important fortresses, "on the 2d of last month, and killed an officer before they were driven out, or otherwise "accounted for." This is the present state of British India, which is now overrun by 600,000 British troops, and a host of native auxiliaries, which as yet no man seems to have accurately numbered. This is the condition of the Queen's new empire at the moment of her sovereignty being proclaimed; and surely that critical change ought to be taken as a fitting occasion for inaugurating a new mode of dealing with Indian affairs, both by the disarming of the native, and by a government on the spot. There has been enough of boasting in Parliament and the Times, of the justice and mildness of our rule in the East—there has been more than enough of vacillation and truckling in the Acts and Councils of the Indian Government, of "cutting up" miserable fugitives in the field, and of being "in the way" of the natives in cantonments. It is time that we should consider what all this bloody war has been about—time that we should seriously seek, in the experience of the past, for instruction to guide our policy in the future. We are glad, therefore, to find that the special correspondent of the Times ventured—though with a faltering and timid hand—very differently from that which wielded his Crimean pen—to point to certain features in Anglo-Indian society, the existence of which indicate at once the causes of the late revolt, and the prominent difficulties in the way of future governments. "Somehow or other (says Mr. Russell) even before the mutiny, there was a feeling of bitterness and rivalry between the European and the native, and a growing feeling of enmity between the two races, which, according to our own information, very far from being exaggerated; and which goes a long way towards explaining the principles those atrocities that, unaccounted for, met with their way at the outbreak of the late revolt, and the accident of color has formed a complete barrier not only to domestic or social intercourse between the two races, but to the relation of master and servant. The old habit of Oriental life, of respectful and friendly ceremonies of Oriental life, in the way of the native, given away before a Yankee hatred of black blood, entirely alien to the right British nature. "The habit of speaking of all natives as niggers has recently become quite common. Every man of the mutiny, turbaned file, who, with crossed arms, glistening eyes, and quick ears, stand motionless along the mess-table, looks at every time a native, as if he were a demon, and knows it is an expression of contempt."

AN INDIGNANT WOMAN.—Some "horrid wretch" having ventured on the opinion that "a woman who loves unsought, deserves the scorn of the man she loves," is shot dead by the following from a lady correspondent of the Buffalo Patriot:

"I have heretofore written you, but you who penned that, never see another bound!—May no white dimpled arm ever encircle his cravat, or buttons vegetate on his shirts. May no rosy lips ever press his moustache, and the fates grant that his dicky strings break short off every morning. May no woman's heart ever learn to beat faster except with indignation, at the mention of his name, and may his stockings always need darning."

And when his nerves are all unstrung by disease, and his head throbs with pain, as though an earthquake were brewing in it, may he have nothing in his sick chamber but boot heels, and see not one inch of muslin or calico!

Oh! with a true hearted man, this would, methinks, be the reason of reasons why he should love her. She gives to him her whole heart—for in these things woman does not work by halves—not from gratitude, because he loves her; not from pity or charity, because he has begged it of her; but because—because—dear me! it will take more of a philosopher than I am to account for the adorable fact, that women do sometimes love the horrid creatures called men.

RUTH GLANING.

A SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—In the recent address of Hon. T. L. Clingman before the North Carolina State Fair, he mentions in connexion with the manufacture of wine, and the duty on it, the Accotuck people of the United States of preventing its accurate fermentation, a remarkable fact concerning a locality of the western part of that State. In a district of a few miles in extent on the Tryon mountain, neither dew nor frost is ever known. The same district is remarkable for the variety and excellence of its native grapes, and the fact that the vines are in full bloom in the open air as late as December. The dryness of the atmosphere in the locality mentioned, and its equality of temperature are more remarkable, and we should like to know more concerning it.—Washington Union.

It was only a week or two before Mr. Clingman delivered his address that we heard, for the first time of this remarkable locality. We suppose very few persons had ever heard of it, and fewer still had visited it. It is in that part of our State which abounds with grand and beautiful scenery, and which the Western Extension railroad will soon make accessible.

We believe there is among the mountains of Virginia a spot called the Ice Mountain, from the fact that certain rocks in the side of the mountain ice may always be found, Summer and Winter.—Flag Observer.

MYSTERY OF THE AMERICAN LAKES.—Lake Erie is only 60 or 70 feet deep, but the bottom of Lake Ontario, which is 592 feet deep, is 230 feet below the tide level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the bottom of Lake Huron, Michigan and Superior, although their surface is so much higher, are all, from their vast depth, on a level with the bottom of Lake Ontario.

Now, as the discharge through the river Detroit, after allowing for the full probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not appear by any means equal to the quantity of water which the three upper great lakes receive, it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from Lake Superior to Huron and to Lake Ontario. This conjecture is by no means improbable, and accounts for the singular fact that salmon and herring are caught in all the lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence, but in no others. As the Falls of Niagara must have always existed, it puzzles the naturalists to say how these fish got into the upper lakes without some subterranean passage; moreover, any periodical obstruction of the river would, by the probable resolution of the mysterious flux and reflux of the lakes.

Upon this, the editor of the Scientific American remarks:

"Are salmon and herring found in the lakes and rivers above the Falls of Niagara? If so, it affords strong grounds for supposing there is a subterranean communication between Ontario and the upper lakes; if not, we can see no grounds for such conclusion."

STAIRWAY FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvania gives the following description of a massive balustrade, just finished by Messrs. Archer, Warner, Meigs & Co., of that city, for the Capitol at Washington:

"It is a massive piece of bronze work, truly original in design. It was executed under the orders of Captain Meigs, the Superintendent of the Capitol Extension, and is designed for the private stairway, inside the building, which members ascend to the halls, four flights in length, marking the balustrade one hundred and sixty-two feet. The balustrade contains seven main figures; a buck at full speed; a spread eagle, full front; of the bald headed kind; a black eagle stooping, with raised wings and open talons; a boy reclining from an irate rattle-snake, the pigeon's nest in a tree, with the young birds in it, and the mother bird on the nest, with fine figures of Cupids, in different postures, among the scroll work. These are only the main figures. There are, all through the work, fine representations of the pineapple, rhododendron, rose, lilac, cotton plant, tobacco pipe, Indian corn, acacia, etc.—The plants and figures are all modeled from life, and evidence great skill and rare fidelity to nature. All the scroll work, figures, etc., are in the heaviest and most massive style. Captain Meigs has expressed himself not only pleased with, but proud of it, and Lord Napier indulged it as equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind he had seen in Europe. The artist, to whose skill and industry we are indebted, is Edmund Baudin, who, though a European by birth and education, is a resident of our city, and has entered into this undertaking with the zeal and energy of a true artist."

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, says the Wilmington Herald of Thursday, convened in annual meeting at the Court House this morning, and organized by calling Owen R. Kennan, Esq., of Duplin, to the Chair, and by appointing John N. Washington, Esq., of Craven, and Patrick Murphy, Esq., of Sampson, Secretaries. Owen R. Kennan, Esq., of Duplin, appears as proxy for the State.

A committee consisting of the secretaries, with Wm. A. Wright, Esq., was appointed to verify proxies, and ascertain the amount of stock represented.

The committee reported that 10,181 shares were present in person and proxy—2,213 shares in person, \$,963 by proxy; more than a quorum.

The reports of the President and Superintendent were ordered to be read, when we left the Court House—half past 12 o'clock.—Dutty Progress.

Our Know-Nothing friends are reveling in the anticipation of a jolly time this winter. They calculate confidently on the Kilkenny cat fight among the Democracy over the Senatorial election, and their faces, which but a short time back were elongated to the length of a hand saw, and nearly as sharp, are now drawn up like the merry phiz of the Dutch alderman over his cups. Cuffy at a husking frolic—we mean nothing offensive by the comparison—never presented an appearance of so healthy and contented happiness, though he does not seem to be at the prospect of a little trouble in the Democratic family. Well, well, we are not so selfish as to wish to deny them a morsel of gratification, and when we remember that the only enjoyment which fate ever permits them to have is in anticipating some event never to happen, we are rather disposed to encourage them, and to understand at as unbecomingly as we can, their anticipations.

Laugh on, then, gentlemen, at the expected break-up in our ranks; perhaps it may be to your wishes; but don't forget one thing, that we can lick you out of your boots at any and all times, no matter what little affairs of our own we may have to settle.—Elizabeth City Pioneer.

The Overland Mail.—The eleventh Overland Mail has arrived, with California dates to the 22nd, and in schedule time. Three through passengers came with it. Gen. Harney started for Oregon on the 20th. On the 22nd, the steamer Oregon left for Ventsos, for the purpose of taking the Tehuztepoco Mail to Acapulco.

The Hon. Mr. McKibbin had sent George Penn Johnston a challenge, after the latter was confined in jail.

Most of the Frazer River emigrants had gone to California.

Lieutenant Beale's party was at North Fork.

The Camanche Indians showed evident signs of hostility on the route. The Principal Sachem he will not make peace until every Indian is killed.

It was reported that the Indians had burned all the grass on Beale's Route, which, if true, will delay operations until the Spring.

Senator Broderick has arrived here. He left Salt Lake on the 31st of October. He encountered heavy snow storms and severe cold, freezing his feet. He also had a rib broken by the upsetting of a coach in the Mountains.

Gen. Walker's Vessel.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Secretary Cobb has returned an answer to the Collector of the Port of Mobile, in relation to the departure of Gen. Walker's vessel for Nicaragua. The contents are kept secret, but it is believed that he refuses to grant a clearance. It is known here that there is a large number of emigrants in and around Mobile, and it is certain that they will not be permitted to depart, unless they escape the vigilance of the government officials.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of Wake Forest Lodge, No. 97, of Free and Accepted Masons, the undersigned committee appointed to draft resolutions commemorative of the death of Brother J. O. Jefferys.

Resolved, That whereas an All-wise Providence, in His inscrutable dispensation, has called to His rest, in His midst our esteemed brother, J. O. Jefferys, our neighbor, and has been bereft of a generous man, and the fraternity of an efficient and devoted brother.

Resolved, That we recognize in the character of our deceased brother the principles of an affectionate husband, a kind parent, and an indulgent friend.

Resolved, That we do hereby express our most heartfelt sympathy for the irreplaceable loss which the widow and family of the deceased have sustained in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the North-Carolina Standard and Christian Advocate, with a request that they be published.

PETERSON DUNN, }
THOMAS YARBORN, }
J. H. NORWOOD, }
Omn.

DIED.

At the residence of his father, in N. Y. City, on the 10th inst., aged 29 years and 10 months, Mr. George E. Ketchum, (Dad Nate), formerly a Teacher in the S. C. Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

At the residence of her parents, in this town, on the 30th inst., Evelyn, infant daughter of Josiah and Susan B. Goddard, aged 10 months and 10 days.

Erely was a beautiful and intellectual little child. Her mother was the opening flower. "Twas so pure for earth. Her was completed it to Heaven." (Gen.)