OLIN HIGH SHCOOL—MALE & FEMALE.

Rev. BAXTER CLEGG, Principal.
A. H. MERRITT, } Assistants.
Miss MARGARET TUCKER, }

Other assistants will be procured, as the wants of the school demand, so as to secure full and thorough instruction to all the pupils.

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL is situated in the North-Eastern part of Iredell county, N. C., on the waters of Rocky creek, in a healthy section of country, and in the midst of an industrious and moral community, and is as free from temptations to extravagance and dissipation as any school. The course of instruction is full, and particular attention is paid to the elementary branches. All the teachers have experience; and the Principal, Rev. B. Clegg, is well and favorably known as one of the most successful managers and instructors of youth in the State. The government is mild and firm. It is gradually increasing, and offers strong inducements to those who have sons and daughters to be educated. Parents and Guardians are left to manage the expenditures in dress, to control the amount of pocket money, and to allow the making of accounts with merchants and others, or to interdict them as they think best. The trustees and teachers recommend and inculcate plainness, simplicity and neatness in dress, and frugality and economy in expenditures; but assume no authority to control them, and take no responsibility in these matters.

TERMS PER SESSION OF 21 WEEKS.

Classical Department,	$20 00
English Department, from	$10 00 to 15 00
Music on Piano,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Painting,	15 00
French,	5 00
Crayons, &c.,	10 00
Contingent Fee,	1 00

BOARD.—Young gentlemen from $7 50 to $8 00 per month, exclusive of lights, and they wait on themselves. Young ladies $8 00 per month, including fuel, washing, and attention. Lights will be furnished at moderate prices. Tuition and contingent fees in advance Boarding Houses are kept for young ladies; also for young gentlemen—and they are requested to board separately. The Fall Session opens the 3d Wednesday in July, and the Spring the 1st Wednesday in January. The commencement is on last Wednesday of May, and the annual meeting of the trustees the day before, at 9 o'clock, A. M. A liberal share of patronage is solicited.

By order of Trustees.
J. C. TURNER, President.
P. TOMLIN, Secretary.
Iredell county, N. C., June 14, 1858. 29—w1y.*

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.

ON JANUARY 12th, 1859, the Institution above named will be opened at Hillsborough, N. C., to be conducted in chief by Capt C. C. Tew, now Superintendent of the State Military Academy, at Columbia, South-Carolina, and Mr. W. D. Gillard, a graduate of the South-Carolina Military Academy, and an instructor of approved experience. The drill, discipline, and course of studies, will assimilate as nearly as practicable to those of the Virginia and South-Carolina State Military Institutions. The studies of the first two years, or preparatory course will be Arithmetic, Algebra, English Grammar, History of the United States, History of England, Ancient History, Mythology, Geography, French and Latin. The details of the advanced course will be announced hereafter.

The Academic year will continue uninterruptedly from January 12th to the fourth week in November.

The charge will be $300 per annum, payable as follows: $100 at the commencement of the Academic year; $100 on May 1st, and $100 on August 1st, for which the Academy will provide instruction, text books, stationery, quarters, board, fuel, lights, washing, clothing, (except shirts, drawers, and socks,) and medical attendance.

No pupil will be admitted under 13 or over 18 years of age, or who cannot read and write with facility.

For further information address the undersigned at Columbia, S. C., until January 1st., after that date at Hillsborough, N. C.

C. C. TEW.
September 15, 1858. 38—w14t.

LANDS FOR SALE.

STATE OF FLORIDA.—Middle Circuit in Leon County. In Chancery.—Andrew S. Garr and others vs. Lewis Curtis and Nath'l. Thurston, Trustees of the Apalachicola Land Company, and others.

Pursuant to a Decree rendered in this cause, the subscriber will sell by auction, at the places and times herein specified, all the lands belonging to said Company embraced in "The Forbes Purchase," and lying in the counties of Leon, Wakulla, Gadsden and Liberty, viz: the lands lying in the first two named counties will be sold at TALLAHASSEE, on the seventh (7th) day of December, and those lying in the last two, will be sold at QUINCY, on the fourteenth (14th) day of December next

These lands, comprising about a million of acres, extend from the St. Marks to the Apalachicola Rivers; they exhibit every variety of timber indiginous to this latitude, including, of course, live oak, cypress, cedar and juniper; the soil is adapted to the growth of grain, cotton—long and short staple, tobacco, and sugar-cane. The waters abound in fish, and the forest with materials for ship-building and naval stores.

TERMS:—"One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the balance in one and two years, in equal instalments, with eight per cent. interest from date of purchase; titles to be made by the Receiver when all the purchase money is paid."

The sale will be positive and without reserve.

JOHN BEARD, Receiver.
Tallahassee, Aug. 28, 1858. 36—wt;thD.*
[Pr. Adv. $10.]

RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS.

(Near the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Streets.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE TO INFORM Their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to execute all orders, such as Monuments, Head-Stones, Tombs and Grave Ornaments of all descriptions, and will manufacture from the best Italian and American Marble, at Northern prices, and finished in the latest and most approved style.

Also, Granite Work of all descriptions for buildings or all other purposes Mason Work, &c., done to order.

N. B. All orders from a distance promptly attend to

Address,
GRIER & FILE.
January 15, 1858. 3—wly.

NOTICE TO LAND PURCHASERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED has, in Clark Co., Arkansas 12,000 acres of wild COTTON LANDS for sale, in tracts to suit purchasers, on as favorable terms as can be afforded in any portion of the west. These lands were located twenty-one years ago, and are equal, if not superior, to the same amount that may be found in any other portion of the State. These lands lie within 25 or 30 miles of Camden, Arkansas, a flourishing town, where from 10,000 to 20,000 bales of cotton are shipped by steamboats annually; and also within 20 miles of Arkadelphia, a flourishing county town that ships from 2,000 to 3,000 bales of cotton every season

The above lands lie on the survey of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, that is certain to be built within five years, having a large land grant from the government.

Any information can be had by addressing the undersigned at Arkadelphia, Clark Co., Arkansas.

MICHAEL BOZEMAN.
July 20, 1858. 29—wtf.

NOTICE.—I TAKE THIS METHOD OF INFORMING the Citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that I have commenced the GROCERY BUSINESS in Raleigh, two squares south-west of the Capitol, and opposite the Masonic Lodge. I expect to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Groceries, such as Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, Leather, Shoes, Meal, Flour, Lard, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Molasses, Salt, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and various other articles too tedious to mention. I hope by strict attention to the business to share a liberal patronage from my friends and acquaintances.

JOHN MYATT.

☞ Also, I still continue to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS on the same Lot, not more than seventy-five yards from my Grocery. I have a lot of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES on hand, all of which are of good material, and well put up. And when you are going around looking for Carriages in Raleigh, don't forget me because I am a little out of the way.

JOHN MYATT.
December 15th, 1857. 1216—wly.

A Cure for the Piles!

HAVING BEEN AFFLICTED 26 YEARS with this terrifying disease, and finding no relief, I finally discovered a VEGETABLE OINTMENT, which, I believe, is unparalleled in its efficacy. Having cured myself, and many others, I now offer this remedy to the public—as the most speedy cure ever discovered. It is no Northern humbug. I could produce many proofs, but as the Ointment is out on its own merits, those that are afflicted will be the best judges after using the Ointment. By sending One Dollar, and 9 cents in Post Office stamps, a Box will be sent anywhere in the United States.

Address, NEAL BROWN,
Raleigh, N. C.
May 7, 1858. 19—wly.*

215 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—I shall, on the 9th of December next, (if not previously disposed of,) at the residence of my father, (Bennet Holland,) expose to public sale my TRACT OF LAND, lying about 5 miles south-west of Morrisville Depot, on the N. C. Railroad, and one mile from Salem Meeting-house, adjoining the lands of Wilie Holloman, James Penny and others. Said land is in the original forest. Also one Horse and Saddle, some Wheat, Fodder, Gun, and other articles. A liberal credit will be given, and deductions for cash payments.

T. T. HOLLAND.
November 17, 1858. 48—wtds.*

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

Will attend regularly the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland, Harnett and Wilson.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Smithfield, Feb. 20. 28—wtf.

W. J. HOUSTON. W. A. ALLEN.
HOUSTON & ALLEN,
Attornies and Counsellors at Law,
KENANSVILLE, N. C.

WILL ATTEND THE COUNTY AND SUPERIOR Courts of Duplin, New-Hanover and adjoing ties, and also the Courts of Wake.

April 14, 1857. 1180—wly.

NOTICE—ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE RAVENSWOOD PLANTATION, in Jones county, on MONDAY, the 13th December next, all the perishable property belonging to the estate of Nathan Foscue, deceased, to be found on said plantation, consisting of 500 or 600 bbls. of Corn, 15 or 20 bales of Cotton, 800 or 1,000 lbs. of Peas, about 60 stacks of Fodder, about 20 head of Fat Hogs, about 20 head of Stock Hogs, Plantation Tools, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th December next, will be sold at the home plantation of Nathan Foscue, deceased, all the perishable property belonging to the estate of said dec'd., consisting of Household Furniture, among which are several Mahogany Tables, Chairs, 2 Bureaus, 10 Beds, Bedsteads and Furniture, Safes, Mirrors, Clocks, Watches, Guns, Chests, Trunks, &c. All the Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, Farming Utensils, and 13 head of Horses, 9 head of large and likely Mules, 44 head of Cattle among them several excellent Milch Cows of improved stock, 5 yokes of large and well broke Oxen, about 100 head of Fat Hogs, 72 head improved stock of Sheep, between 500 and 600 bbls. of Corn, 45 or 50 stacks of Fodder, several thousand pounds of Peas, 1 Barouche and Harness, 1 Sulky and Harness, 1 Buggy and Harness, 150 or 160 bbls. Turpentine, 2 large iron-axle Road Wagons, several Carts, 1 set of Cooper's Tools, 1 set of Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenter's Tools, 1 Log Carriage and Chain, 3 Corn Shellers, 1 Compass and Chain, 20 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, and many other articles and items too tedious to mention.

The sale will continue from day to day until all is disposed of. At the close of the sale, about 70 NEGROES will be hired out, and the LAND rented for the ensuing 12 months.

TERMS made known on the day of sale.

EDWIN B. ISLER, } Adm'rs.
FRANKLIN FOY, }
Jones county, Nov. 16, 1858. 47—wtd.

A Spendid Opening for Investment.
TOBACCO FACTORY AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their Tobacco Factory, situate at Tally Ho, Granville county, N. C., immediately on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro'.

The house is large enough and fixtures plenty to work thirty hands. There is also on the premises a single story Dwelling, with two rooms, a good Kitchen, Smoke House, Negro House, Stables, Crib, Steam House, &c., &c. A splendid opportunity is here presented to any one wishing to engage in the manufacturing of Tobacco. The location is a good one, being on the edge of the lands that produce as fine if not the finest Tobacco in the State. There is always money to be made by a well conducted Factory. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and good morals. Having sold out our Store at Tally Ho, and one of the partners of our concern having left the neighborhood, renders it necessary to close the entire concern, and we wish to do so as soon as we can, and therefore would like to have propositions as early as can be done. For further particulars address A. H. Cooke, at Oxford, or J. J. Meadows and Dr A. Fleming, at Tally Ho.

Terms reasonable.

COOKE, MEADOWS & FLEMING.
August 23, 1858. 35—wtf.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS IN WANT OF SHOES.

A LARGE LOT OF SHOES FOR SALE at reduced prices, together with a general assortment of Family Groceries. Also the best old Liquors, Wines, &c., &c. which I will sell wholesale or retail. Call and see for yourself, 4th door North side, Hargett Street. To cash buyers, I say call, and you shall not be disappointed, as I am determined to sell low for cash. Thankful for the very liberal patronage I have received, I hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

JORDAN WOMBLE.
Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1858. 44—wtf.

To the members of the approaching Legislature I say call, as I have something nice for you. J. W.

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED IN TRUST EXECUTED to the undersigned for certain purposes therein mentioned by R. C. Cotton, Jun., we will sell at the residence of said Cotton, two miles north of Pittsboro', on TUESDAY, the 14th of December next, the following property, on a credit of six months, with interest from date, viz:—Twenty-five Negroes, four hundred acres of Land where said Cotton now resides, four hundred acres where G W. May now lives, on Harlin's creek, his crop of Corn of about 200 barrels, 300 bushels of Wheat, four head of Horses, two Mules, stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and all other property belonging to said Cotton not herein mentioned.

TURNER BYNUM, } Trustees.
OLIVER NEWLIN, }
November 15, 1858. 47—wtd.*

SALE OF VALUABLE WARREN LAND.

HARRIET W. WILLIS, and others, *Ex-parte.*—Petition in Warren Court of Equity for a sale of land.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Warren County, made at October Term, 1858, I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the 7th day of December next, on a credit of twelve months, the tract of Land on which the late William Hayes resided at his death. Said Land is situated in Warren County, on the waters of Sandy Creek and Weaver's Creek, adjoining the lands of Solon Southerland, B. F. Harris, and others, and contains about seventeen hundred and ninety acres, and is well adapted to the cultivation of Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, &c.

On the premises there is every convenience that a practical farmer could desire; a large and commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary out-houses; also a very valuable Corn and Flour Manufacturing Mill. Bond with approved security will be required for the payment of the purchase money.

C. M. COOKE, C. M. E.
Warrenton, N. C., Oct. 28, 1858. 44—wtd.
(Pr. Adv. $5 62½.)

MASONIC CLASSIC INSTITUTE, PERSON CO., N. C.—REV. JAMES H. BRENT, Principal, aided by efficient assistants, commences its next session, Wednesday the 27th of January 1858. Board $8 per month. Tuition from $7½ to $20 per session. Hillsboro' is the nearest point on the Central R. R; South Boston, on the Richmond & Danville R. R. For particulars address the Principal.

JAMES H. BRENT.
Dec. 12, 1857. 1215—wtf.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.—A VERY ELIgible location in the northern part of North-Carolina for a Physician, with all the conveniences necessary for the accommodation of a family, will be vacated shortly by its present owner, who purposes moving to another State. Those desirous of locating, will receive all necessary information on application to the Editors of the Standard.

April 2, 1858. 15—wtf.*

HILLSVILLE ACADEMY.

CARROLL COUNTY, VA.
B. F. THOMPSON, A. M., *Principal,*
J. AVIS BARTLEY, A. M., *Associate Principal.*
Associated with efficient instructors.

THE 16TH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE THE FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST, and continue twenty-one weeks. Board can be had in good families at six dollars per month.

Hillsville is a village, near the top of the Blue Ridge, commanding a view of the most picturesque, romantic and sublime scenery.

It is well supplied with good water and pure air from the surrounding mountains, and is renowned for health. It affords as good society as our smaller towns generally. It is situated on our main thoroughfare from Tennessee to North-Carolina, over which passes a line of stages, and is within a few hours travel of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Through the liberality of Messrs. Andrew S. Fulton, Ben. Rush Floyd and Alexander N. Chaffin, two Gold Medals have been presented annually for the last two years to the best speakers. The Annual Catalogue will be sent to any one desiring further information about the school.

July 7, 1858. 27—w6mpd.

United States' Mail—Salisbury to Asheville.
FOUR HORSE COACHES.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC ARE RESpectfully requested to give this line a trial. They will find it to be the *cheapest, nearest* and *best* route WEST. My Coaches are fine, large—Nine and Fourteen Passenger Concord Coaches.

(No Hacks on the Road.)

My Horses are well trained and gentle, and I take pleasure in recommending the Drivers on this line as being the most sober, careful and gentlemanly Drivers to be found on any Stage Line.

Travellers will find this route a more pleasant one than any other, passing through Statesville by the Catawba Railroad Bridge, Newton, Morganton, Marion, Pleasant Gardens, Swananno Gap of the Blue Ridge, in full view of the celebrated Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman of the Black Mountain. Persons wishing to visit the Black Mountains can procure a guide and horses at MR. STEP'S or PORTER'S, and in a few hours' ride reach the Black Mountain House, and at their leisure visit Mitchell's Falls, Mt. Clingman and Mt. Mitchell, the highest peaks of land East of the Rocky Mountains.

Tickets on this line good for three months.

STAGE OFFICE in Salisbury, at the Rowan House.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*
Morganton, N. C., March 6, 1858. 17—w3m.

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE LOW STATE OF THE SUBSCRIBER'S health, he offers for sale that valuable property in the town of Enfield, N. C., known as WHITAKER'S HOTEL.

It is unnecessary to say anything in reference to its reputation. I can say that it is well patronized, and that ought to be a sufficient recommendation. For further information address the subscriber, at Enfield, Halifax Co., N. C.

L. H. WHITAKER.
October 12, 1858. 42—w9tpd.

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY,
THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON CO., N. C.

TERMS:—Board exclusive of Washing and Lights per Session of five months $30. Tuition in the regular classes $12. Music and ornamental branches correspondingly low. The Fall Session will commence on the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1858. Pupils are admitted at any time during the Session, and charged from the time of entrance. Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of instruction, terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to

J. W. THOMAS, President
Board of Trustees.
July 15, 1858. 29—wtf.

KING'S MOUNTAIN
MILITARY SCHOOL,
YORKVILLE, S. C.

Maj. M. JENKINS,* *Prof. Mathematics,* } PRINCIPALS.
Capt. A. COWARD,* *Prof. French,* }
Lieut. C. A. SEABROOK,† *Prof. Latin and Greek.*
" E. M. LAW,* *Prof. History and Mathematics.*
" R. K. THOMAS,* *Prof. Belles Letters.*
" R. T. HARPER,* *Prof. Eng. and Arithmetic.*
B. F. BOYD, *Bursar.*
Drs. BARRON & BRATTON, *Surgeons.*

TERMS:—For all School Expenses, *i. e.* Tuition, Boarding, Light, Fuel, Stationery, Books and medical attendance, $200 per Scholastic year.

No pupil under twelve or over eighteen years of age will be received.

For Further information apply to Principals, Yorkville, S. C.

References:—Gen. James Jones, Columbia, S. C.; Gen. D. F. Jamison, Orangeburg, S. C.; Gen. J. H. Means, Buckhead, S. C.; Gen. Dan'l. Wallace, Jonesville, S. C.; Col. I. D. Wilson, Society Hill, S. C.; Gen. R. G. M. Dunovant, Ninety-Six Depot, S. C.

* Graduates of the S. C. Military Academy.
† Graduate of the S. C. College.
November 27, 1858. 96—w3t.*

CLAYTON MALE ACADEMY,
JOHNSTON COUNTY, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, January the 10th, 1859.

TERMS PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:

Primary English Branchs,	$ 8 00
Higher English and Mathematics,	12 00
Classics,	16 00

Good Board can be obtained at from $6 to $8 per month. For further particulars address the Principal at Warrenton, N. C., until the 1st of January. After which, at Clayton, N. C.

T. JEFF. WOODSON, *Principal.*
November 26, 1858. 48—wtt.*

HENDERSON INSTITUTE—MALE AND FEMALE.

(Located immediately on the R. & G. R. R., about equidistant from Raleigh & Weldon)

DANIEL H. CHRISTIE, PRINCIPAL
GAVIN H. LINDSAY, A. M., Assistant in Male Department.
Mrs L. A. CHRISTIE and Miss L. GORSE, Assistants in Female Department.

TERMS PER SESSION OF 21 WEEKS:

Board, including every thing,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary English,	$10 or 12 50
Higher "	15 00
English, and one Language,	20 00
" Two or more Languages,	25 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Painting, Drawing, &c., at the usual charges.	

The Boarding Departments and School Buildings are separate, admitting no association of the sexes. The former under the immediate supervision of the teachers.

The Male Department will be under Military Drill and Discipline, tending to habits of order, and promoting physical development and hardihood, so much neglected in our system of Education.

For *Circulars* containing full information, address

DAN'L. H. CHRISTIE,
Henderson, N. C.
November 20, 1858. 48—w3m.*

R. E. REAMES, of North Carolina,
WITH
HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
STRAW GOODS, HATS AND CAPS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,
No. 45 Warren Street,
Nearly opposite Libby House, (late Wycoff's,)
WILLIAM HOFFMAN, } NEW YORK.
DANIEL HOFFMAN. }
November 26, 1858. 97—6m.

PALMER & SMITH,

HAVING FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP IN THE general brick-making and building business, respectfully announce that they are prepared to furnish bricks in any quantity, and execute contracts in their line at the shortest notice and at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Always on hand, a supply of our circular drain bricks, to which we invite public attention.

CHAS. W. PALMER,
ELDRIDGE SMITH.
Raleigh, May 14. 50—

ALL KINDS OF COURT BLANKS—
And Solicitors Blanks, &c., &c.
Always on hand at the
STANDARD OFFICE.

The New York *Tribune* gives the following picture of a notable class of bipeds which pretty nearly sways the Empire city:

The simple truth is—and the sooner we look it in the face the better—that there is not in the whole world a beastlier animal than the New York "rowdy." There is the fact—not a pleasant one certainly—but there is the fact. Compared with a thorough-paced New York "rowdy," the Digger Indian rises into celestial altitudes of refinement, courtesy and humanity. It is all very well to talk of reforming such fellows as Patrick Gunning or Archibald Brown, but where will you begin to reform? When a man breaks his head you can trepan it—when he fractures his bones, you can set them—when he is sick you can give him medicine. But when a human being is resolutely and completely rotten, there is an end of him, and the sooner he is shuffled underground the better.

BLINDFOLD CHESS.—This term is applied conventionally to chess played without the use of a board, so far at least, as one of the parties is concerned.—So much has been said about it within the last twelve months, that we suppose it is now generally understood no hoodwinking is used. Messrs. Morphy and Paulsen it is said once played two simultaneous games of chess without board or pieces while riding in a coach. Indeed amateurs will find this kind of exercise amusing, at least, and probably improving. A friend informed us recently that on one occasion he and a brother member of the Mobile Chess Club, while walking home together, played about twenty moves in this manner, when reaching their destination, they resorted to the board, rapidly placing the pieces in their proper position, and finishing the game.—*Mobile Mercury.*

EXCHANGE OF CEREALS WITH RUSSIA.—The Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office has received a letter from Mons. J. de Nottbeck, the Acting Consulate General of Russia for the United States, dated at New York, October 9, in which that gentleman says, that wishing to send to several of the Russian Agricultural and Horticultural Societies samples of wheat, corn and other seeds of American growth, he requests that he may have a few packages of each kind to be distributed among, them.—In exchange, he will invite the Societies of Russia to forward, for the Patent Office, such varieties of Grain as are peculiar to Russia. The officers of the Patent Office replied that they would comply with the request, and are now making arrangements to secure seeds of the several varieties of such grain as are to be found in this country.

KING FOR CUBA.—The Washington *States* learns from a friend, almost direct from the court of Madrid, and whose fine attainments and high social position enable him to approach the highest personages in the Spanish court, that France has taken up Cuban independence, and with England, is proposing to erect Cuba and Porto Rico into a semi-independent monarchy, on paying a "renta" from that Island. This "renta" is to represent the interest on a national debt, to be assumed by the new monarchy in consideration of her independence, the debt and "renta" to be assured by France and England as a bond of non-annexation of Cuba to the United States.

Among the curious inventions of the day is a curious contrivance for the cure of imperfect vision.—The instrument consists of a circular cup, attached to an Indian rubber ball. The cup is placed over the central portion of the globe of the eye, the eyelids being closed, and the air of the ball is pressed out so as to form a vacuum; the ball is then allowed to expand, thus producing a strong compression on the globe, by which the capillary vessels are speedily filled with blood. It operates precisely on the principle of the ordinary cupping glass. It is well adapted to that condition of the eye—the great flatness of the globe—which is a frequent cause of imperfect vision.

A good anecdote of Professor Agassiz is told in a new volume in press at Boston. The Professor had declined to deliver a lecture before some lyceum, or public society, on account of the inroads which previous lectures given by him had made upon his studies and habits of thought. The gentleman who had been deputed to invite him, continued to press the invitation, assuring him that the society was ready to pay him liberally for his services. "That is no inducement to me," replied Agassiz; "I cannot afford to waste my time in making money."

The Standard.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SATURDAY, Nov. 27.

SENATE.

At 11 o'clock, the Speaker called the Senate to order—prayer by Rev. R. T. Heflin.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Donnell, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the question of the distribution of the Revised Code, reported in favor of a grant of 20 copies to the use of the committees and members of the Senate, and of 50 copies to the use of the House of Commons. Mr. Donnell explained that there was not now a single copy for these uses. Concurred in.

Mr. Donnell, from the same committee, to whom had been referred a bill for the encouragement and promotion of the planting of oysters and clams, reported the same back to the Senate with a recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. Gorrell, from the same committee, to whom had been referred a bill relative to tax collectors, reported the same back to the Senate with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. Carmichael, from the same committee, to whom had been referred the bill respecting evidence against faro banks, reported favorably on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Dobson, from the same committee, to whom had been referred a bill authorizing county courts to abolish or establish jury trials, and a bill for the election of Clerks and Masters by the people, reported said bills back to the Senate with a recommendation that they do not pass.

Mr. Houston, from the same committee, to whom had been referred a resolution instructing them to enquire into the expediency of so amending the system of vote by ballot as to substitute the viva voce method, reported the same back to the Senate and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the question. Concurred in.

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. Thomas, from the joint select committee on Cherokee lands, &c., to whom had been referred a bill to provide for the building of a bridge across the Tennessee river, reported the same back and recommended its passage.

Mr. Cunningham, from the committee on counting the gubernatorial vote, reported that they recommend Monday next (28th inst.) and specified the mode of said vote being counted, &c. Concurred in, and the report sent to the House for its concurrence.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND DOUGLAS.

Mr. Turner offered the following preamble and resolution:

"WHEREAS, The executive branch of the federal government, by reason of the increased and increasing patronage of the same, has grown greatly beyond the expectation of the wise and patriotic framers of the federal constitution; and, whereas, the said executive patronage may be used to intimidate the weak and corrupt the venal, therefore,

"*Resolved*, by the Senate and House of Commons of the State of North-Carolina in general assembly convened, that the unjust and unwarrantable interference on the part of the present executive, in the late election in the State of Illinois, to defeat the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, was a violation of the spirit of the constitution, subversive of State rights, and in gross derogation of executive dignity and duty."

Mr. Turner said that in introducing this resolution he had not consulted his party friends, for the reason that he intended to act independently of them if their feelings did not square with his on this question. He therefore did not know what they would think of his resolution, nor did he know what would be the opinion of his democratic friends on the matter. But he knew there *was* a time when *no* man would have dared to stand up in North Carolina and oppose that resolution. Its object was to condemn federal executive interference in State politics. He knew full well that a resolution condemning the alien and sedition law had been voted down in this State, and that this resolution, now before the Senate, might share the same fate. But the *people* took hold of the alien and sedition law, and it went down. And, he asked, how will this Legislature stand in the estimation of the people of the State, if it fail to pass this resolution? This federal interference had gone too far—the cause of Illinois was the cause of Pennsylvania and New York, and may become the cause of North Carolina to-morrow. The glorious example of Illinois should never be forgotten—it was a noble effort in the assertion of State rights and State sovereignty. Mr. T. would call upon the Senator who now occupied the seat once adorned by Bartlett Yancey, one of the first to raise his voice in defense of States rights and State independence,—he would call upon that patriot's successor on this floor to raise *his* voice against this federal aggression.

The Speaker intimated that this day (Saturday) was the day set apart for private bills, &c.

Mr. Brown moved a suspension of the rules to enable the Senate to settle the question raised by the resolution of Mr. Turner. Concurred in.

Mr. Brown, in rising to respond to the call so directly made on him by the Senator from Orange, (Mr. Turner,) said that he must be excused for declining the invitation to unite with him in the condemnatory resolutions which had just been submitted in reference to the course which the President of the United States had considered it his duty to pursue in making certain removals from office in the State of Illinois. Before proceeding to remark on the allegations which had been made against President Buchanan, he would respectfully inquire of the Senator who had volunteered to defend the State of Illinois against the alleged assaults on her rights, whether he was not departing from the principles and doctrines which he himself professed to inculcate? He would respectfully inquire if the lecture they had heard, and the action which the Senate had been called on to take, with respect to the alleged ruthless invasion of the rights of the State of Illinois, was entirely compatible with the respect due to a sister confederate State? He would ask whether this attempt to enlighten that State as to the alleged infringement of her rights, might not be interpreted to imply that either she herself did not understand them, or, if understanding them, was not incompetent to their defence? He, (Mr. B.,) entertained too much respect for that great commonwealth, to believe for a moment that she was deficient in either one or the other—on the contrary, she had the intelligence to perceive, and the firmness to defend her rights as a State, against assaults whenever committed, without either instruction or prompting from this or any other quarter. The conclusion which, therefore, seemed to him, followed is, that those who propose interference as to questions pertaining to the local affairs of other States, step beyond the State right doctrines, while those who decline to follow stand upon the ground of the reserved rights of the States.

This much Mr. B. said he had deemed it his duty to say, as to the propriety of the Legislature of North-Carolina acting on the resolutions submitted by the Senator—he would next venture a few words in justification and defence of Mr. Buchanan, and he would here take occasion to remark, that while he believed it entirely proper that every administration should fill the important political stations under it from among those who were its friends, he did not concur in the doctrine of indiscriminate removal, simply on political grounds, in all the subordinate grades of office. Removals from office *for cause*, however, stood on very different grounds, and had very properly been practiced under every and all administrations.

He (Mr. B.) believed, from the best information which he was possessed of, that the removals from office in Illinois by the present administration, were predicated on the grounds just alluded to by him—that they were removals made for cause—and he would add, sufficient cause; and that the President stood triumphantly vindicated by the example of some of his most eminent predecessors. Without claiming to possess authentic information as to the reasons that influenced the administration in making these removals, yet he believed it was well understood throughout the country—and, so far as he knew, uncontradicted—that the individuals removed from office were active and clamorous political partizans, especially violent in their denunciations against the President and his policy, and against the administration ticket then in the field in Illinois. In thus acting, these individuals subjected themselves, and most deservedly, to the application of that rule adopted by one of our early Presidents, and declared in a circular addressed to those holding office under *him*, that while they should be left to the entire freedom of opinion, and exercise of the privilege of voting,—that active interference in elections should be cause of removal. This rule was adopted by a President whose administration it is now generally conceded has no equal for its broad advocacy of the reserved rights of the States, and the equal rights of the masses of the people of the States.

Brought to the test of this rule, how stands the office holders—the political friends of Senator Douglas—removed from office in Illinois, and for whom so much sympathy has been invoked? It will be recollected, said Mr. B., that the political issue between the President and Senator Douglas had sprung out of the submission to Congress by the President of the Lecompton Constitution for the admission of the Territory of Kansas as a State of the Union—coming as it did to the President, with the recognized evidences of an adopted constitution. Agitation and agitators in the Northern and Northwestern States, saw in its adoption, and the consequent peace and harmony of the country, the end of their occupation. The standard of violent opposition, as if by general preconcert, was raised in Congress and throughout the States alluded to, against the President and his policy; inflammatory appeals were made to the people of Kansas, and that eminent statesman charged with countenancing fraud and tyranny. How fraud and tyranny, he would ask? By recommending the unheard of outrage that a territory with a small population should be raised from the condition of territorial dependency and made a sovereign State, equal with the greatest of the confederacy, and the consequent power to change her constitution at her own pleasure! Indeed, this is a new discovery in the commission of fraud and tyrranny. In the language of a celebrated patriot of antiquity, in an angry dialogue between himself and friend, he would say, "a friendly eye sees not such faults."

He (Mr. B.) dissented widely from the views of the Senator from Orange, as to the relative position, in respect to State rights, occupied by the party he proposes to sustain and the party he proposes to implicate by his resolution. The President had endeavored to carry out the views before entertained by him, and which were subsequently fully coincided in by the decision of the Supreme Court in relation to the institution of slavery in the Territories, and which principles recognise, in the broadest sense, the equality of the States. The views of the Senator from Illinois had, if his speeches reported in the newspapers are to be credited, conflicted to some extent with those opinions. He desired not to take from the Senator from Illinois the credit which he had justly earned before this difference originated. What the friends of the administration, and he would further say, and those entertaining national sentiments of all parties, had a right to complain of, was the violent efforts that had been made to break down and disorganize the administration party in the North and West, when the great aim and end of the President, all right minded men must concede, was to restore peace and harmony to the country and equality to the States by the measure which he had proposed. He, therefore, would not consent to unite with those who were disposed to censure the President for the firm and manly stand he had taken, in endeavoring to protect the reserved rights of the States, much less could he consent to applaud those who sought to paralyze his exertions when he was engaged in such a patriotic purpose. President Buchanan had stood by the constitution and the rights of the South—he would say, the equal rights of every State of the Union—and it would be unworthy of the great national democratic party to abandon him when so manfully and honorably contending in a cause which was emphatically the cause of the whole country.

Mr. Humphrey moved to lay the preamble and resolution on the table.

Mr. Leach demanded the ayes and noes.

Mr. Steele hoped the motion to lay on the table would be withdrawn to allow Mr. Turner to reply. He was for settling these matters. If they were to come, let them come—for one he was ready for them.

Mr. Humphrey withdrew the motion.

Mr. Turner assured the Senator from Caswell (Mr. Brown) that he meant no disrespect in the call he made upon him to respond to the resolution. As for himself, he assured the Senate that he did not presume to lecture Illinois. He gloried in her courage. But the Senator wanted proof of the removals he had alluded to. If the Senator had kept up with the news of the day he would have received abundance of proof. Douglas had stated the fact; and he had also stated that no act of interference had been committed by those men, except that they were in favor of his (Douglas') election. He, Mr. T. denied they were ejected from office on account of their interfering in the election. And what was the character of those put in? Did they not subscribe sums of money to carry out the contest in the election?

Mr. Brown rejoined and said, as respected the allegations that the office holders in some of the States had taken an active part in the elections, in favor of the administration, they were unsustained by any proofs, so far as he knew, except newspaper publications, and all knew that they were not to be regarded as conclusive, especially when made by violent partizan editors. This charge, however, was irrelevant to the question raised by the resolutions before them; and that question was as to the removal of the officers in the State of Illinois. He reiterated the charge that most of the officers—not, perhaps, all, as some may have been removed for official delinquency—were removed for active political partizanship; some of whom he had understood were delegates to conventions in which the leading measure of the administration before the last Congress was denounced; and that, too, while a national Democratic ticket was in the field in Illinois. If office holders turned political propagandists, they subjected themselves to the rule applied by some of the early administrations to such transgressors, and had well earned the fate which, by their conduct, they seem to have courted. Nor, said Mr. B., was this proceeding the less censurable, from the fact that the moment chosen to assail the President was precisely that when the combined elements of opposition—of which abolition fanaticism formed the larger part—were engaged in violent warfare against the President for announcing principles of State equality in the confederacy—principles which deserved to meet a warm and hearty response in every patriot bosom—from every portion of our countrymen from Maine to California. On the doctrine of the reserved rights of the States, the President had firmly planted himself. On this doctrine of the reserved rights of the States, so ably advocated by the early leaders of the State rights Democratic party, he had for a long period believed depended the safety of our federal Union. Every departure from this doctrine was a step towards consolidation, and every tendency in that direction was a step towards absolute military government. Mr. B.