The Standard.

REMARKS OF MR LEAK,

In the House of Commons, on the 8th of Feb. 1859, on the bill requiring the County Courts of cer-tain counties, to tax all subjects embraced within

the general recense bill, for county purposes. Mr. Sceakes: I did not intend to trespass upon the time of this House, but were I to remain silent and let this b.ll pass over my head, I would be false to myself, false to my constituents and false to tny country. Sir, I am sent here by the freemen of Anson, to represent their interest,-to do that which will in my opinion best advance that interest, to do my duty faithfully and honestly. Sir, if in the discharge of what I conceive to be my duty to my people, I do wrong, trace it to the brain and not to the heart. This is a new proposition, the provisions of which as far as I know, never having been applied to any other counties, a proposition which should command the serious attention of every one within the sound of my voice. Sir, what does this bill propose? It asks you to delegate to the county courts along the line of the Walnington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad, power unlimited and unrestrained; it confers grants plenepotentiary, and stops not there, it makes this General Assembly issue its "mandamus" to these county courts, to levy a tax upon every article, every subject of taxation which comes within the provisions of the preseat revenue bill, or any other bill in force at the time of laying such tax, for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of bonds which have been ssued or may be issued on account of subscriptions to said railroad. This road was chartered in 1854. In 1 556, the Representatives along the line of this road, came to you and asked that this charter should be so amended as to give the counties, by and with consent of a majority of their voters, the right to subscribe to its capital stock. They asked this General Assembly to confer upon the county courts the power of laying taxes upon what? Not upon every subject of taxation which is embraced within the broad scope of this or any other revenue bill, but upon those subjects which are usually given to county courts. My friend from Richmond very properly remarks that they now only have the right to tax land and poll. There was a provision in that amen led charter, that the county courts should tax land and poll. With this understanding and with the law before them, after having received the sanction of the people, they proceeded to make their subscriptions. Now sir, I would ask if it would not now be in bad faith to materialy change one of those conditions upon which this act was accepted, and upon which their subscriptions were predicated: Can you give the county courts the right to do an act upon a certain condition, and then, after the act is done alter that condition? In my opinion it is not right now to change the character of this grant, unless by the consent of the people. Do the people of my county want this change? If so, I have never heard it. I have never received any instructions from those who sent me here, and therefore must conclude that they do not want it. It is a move too important for me upon my own responsibility to force that upon them which I do not know they want. Sir, if I were to consult my own individual interest, this bill would certainly receive my support, for the reason that nine tenths of my estate consists in that property which is subject to taxation for this purpose. I would ask, Mr. Speaker, for whose benefit is this road made? What interest does it advance? What property does it benefit? Does it advance the interest of the merchant, the lawyer, the doctor, the dentist, the druggist? By this bill you must tax his total receipts and income. Does it benefit your watch, your old buggy, your old carriage? Yes. Does it benefit the mortgage deed which the unfortunate man is driven to the necessity of making to save his property from the grasp of the othicer? Sir, all these subjects now come within the provisions of the revenue bill which has passed the House of Commons. No man knows what it will not reach. Sir, a few days ago, when this revenue bill was before this House, there was a grave proposition that all articles of produce that were taken out of the State by railroads should be subject to a tax. This was very ably advocated by some of the best talent of the House. Suppose, sir, that this provision should be incorporated in the next revenue bill, what effect would it have upon my county? Suppose that the Legislature should enact that all produce sold out of the State should pay a tax, what effect would it have upon the cotton bales of Anson? It stops not there. The county courts must tax it again. They can use no discretionary powers. They must do as the law directs. Sir, would ask what interest does this road advance? Does it not advance the interest of the land and slave holder? Does it not enable him to transport his produce, to develop the resources of the country, to bring to light the hidden treasures of the earth? Sir, at the moderate calculation that the lands in my county are increased in value one dollar per acre you have an appreciation more than double the amount of their subscription. These are facts in controvertible. Look at the history of your central road—that road cost \$4,000,000. Your worthy President, Mr. Fisher, in his recent report, says that the appreciation in real estate upon the line of this road has not been less than ten millions. "Strike the road from existence, and before twelve months its value would fall more than ten millions." There is, Mr. Speaker, another view of this matter. By this bill you give the county courts unlimited power. You place as it were the sword in one hand and the purse in the other. They have more power than either branch of the General Assembly, for the reason that one is a check upon the other. Why, sir, I would ask, is it that your Senator in the other branch is required to possess and continue to possess, three hundred acres of land in fee? Why is it that my friend is required to possess and continue to possess one hundred acres of land before he can represent his people in this body? It is because it was considered wise and safe by the framers of our fundamental law, that he should have an interest in that property which he proposes to tax. Land is the chief source from which our revenues are derived. It is and always has been looked upon as the basis upon which the government rests. Now sir, have the magistracy of the country, from whose tribunal there is no appeal, a common interest in all those subjects of taxation which are embraced within this bill? Is it not against the genius of our government? Is it not against the spirit of our fundamental law, to confer upon men power unlimited to levy taxes upon all species of property in which there is no community of interest? Human nature is frail and subject to all the infirmities incident thereto. Sir, how can they act wisely and discreetly? This House has been two weeks engaged in trying to adjust differences, to reconcile conflicting claims and interests, to equalize taxation. The assembled wisdom of North Carolina is not able to do it. How then can you expect it from the magistracy of the country? I would not have you think I speak in disparagement of those of my county; far from it, I know them to be good and true men,

Spain and Cu- .- Mr. Walsh, in his letter from Paris of the 10th of Jan., addressed to the Journal of Commerce, nockes the following reference to the Cuban question :- Nat. Int.

but who may succeed them I do not know.

"American visions of a State of Cuba will have been already dissipated by your information from Madrid, and the outcry throughout this quarter of the world against President Buchanan's meods and tenses. Yesterday arrived here the Gazette of Madrid, the official organ, of the oth inst., with a paragraph which I translate for you, as I do not find it in Galignani's Messenger of this morning. At the sitting of the Spanish Senate on the 4th instant the Minister of Foreign Affairs repeated the declaration in form relating to the Island of Cuba. He said: 'If a represenative of a foreign power came to make an offer for the alienation of Cuba, I should at once interrupt him in his first phrase, as soon as his first, words caused me to guess his purpose or notion, and I would tell him the effect produced by such in timations on all Spanish minds. The retention of the island of Cuba is not for us a question of interest or convenience-it is a question of dignity and honor. No advantage which might accrue from it, no money or price that could be heaped up before us, would be sufficient to determine Spain to sacrifice that glorious relic of the precious discoveries and magnificent conquests of our forefathers: The alienation of Caba! Way that is a wild, preposterous idea, which could not present itself to any other than persons who do not know Spain—who had never

A BILL TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE WESTERN NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

[Substitute by Mr. Williams.] SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by enthority of the same, That an act entitled: An act to incorporate the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company, passed at the session of 1854-'55, and an act amendatory thereot, passed at the session of 1856-'57, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, be and the same are hereby so altered and amended as to authorize and empower the board of directors of said company to open books for subscription of stock by individuals and counties to the capital stock of said company, for an amount sufficient to complete the road from Morganton to the French Broad river, near Ashville, which amount shall be according to the engineer's estimates therefor, which estimates shall be submitted under oath to the President and directors of said

Sec. 2. Provided further, That when one third of the sum necessary to complete the said road from Morganton to the French Broad river, near Ashvill , estimated by the estimates of the engineer heretofore made, shall be subscribed by solvent individuals, corporations and counties, to the stock of said company and five per centum thereon paid into the reasury of said company in cash, the board of internal improvements shall, and they are hereby authorized to subscribe on the part of the State, the other two-thirds, which shall be paid in the manner prescribed in said charter for the payment of stock for the first section of said road. Provided however, That the State shall not be required to pay more than fifty thousand dollars of said subscription during the year 1859, nor more than two hundred thousand dollars during the year 1860, and for each year thereafter, a sum not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars until the bed of said road from Morganton to the French Broad river, near Ashville, is gra-

ded and ready for the iren to be laid down. Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That sail Railroad shall be let to contract in continuous sections-commencing at Morganton-at prices not exceeding ten per cent, over and above the estimated cost made y the engineer, to be added on his estimates made as in section 1st of this act; and no part of the same shall be let unless the whole can be put under contract in continuous sections at the same time.

Sec. A. Be it farther enacted, That in case the subscriptions heretofore made to the stock of said company by the county of Burke shall be declared void by the judicial authorities of the State, a new subscription to the same amount to take its place shall be raised and secured, and the required nstalments thereon paid before the State shall be called on to make further subscriptions or payments on subscriptions heretofore made

Sec. 5. Be it further exacted, That if there shall be an unexpended balance of the amount pledged by the State after said road is put under contract, and a sufficient amount reserved to equip the same to its present terminus on the French Broad river; then it shall be lawful for the board of di-ectors of said company, upon further subscriptions being made by individuals or counties, as herein before prescribed, to again let out contracts on said road in the manner herein before designated, to the line of the State of Tennessee, in the direction of Chatanooga, or down the French Broad river, in the direction of Paint Rock, as to said board of directors may seem best, provided, however, that no greater portion of said road shall be put to contract than can be constructed, equipped, and put in full operation with the amount of the unexpended balance already pledgel by the State, and the amount subcribed by individuals and counties in pursuance of this act.

Sec. 6. Be it further emeted, That in estimating the cost of grading said road from Morganton to the French Broad river, near Ashville, and in laying the same with iron, the engineer shall in addition thereto estimate and report the same as in the 1st, section of this act, the cost of equipping and putting in eration the sail road; and the said contracts shall be let out in accordance with the estimates so made, so that said road shall not be let out to contract as provided in section 3rd of this act, any greater distance from Morganton than the amount subscribed by individuals, counties and the State

will construct, equip and put in full operation. Sec. 7. Be it truther enacted, That all the certificates required to be made by the president and treasurer that one-third of the estimated cost required to complete any section has been subscribed by solvent individuals and corporations, and five per cent. paid thereon in cash, shall be made under outh, and the board of internal improvements may, and shall, if they have any doubt, before they subscribe to the capital stock of said company, ascertain that the subscriptions made by individuals and corporations are legally binding upon them; that the persons and corporations making the same are solvent, and that the cash payments have been bona jile made, and to enable them to do so, shall have power to subpoena and examine witnesses on oath.

Sec. 8. Be it further enseted. That the payments of the instalments due from the State on subscriptions made under and by virtue of this act, shall be made in the manner and upon the terms now prescribed in the charter of said company.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted. That a general meeting of the stockholders of said company may be held to consider the foregoing amendments immediately after the ratification of this act, and the same shall be in force and take effect so soon as said company shall certify to the board of internal improvements their acceptance of the same: Provided, That if, for any cause, the said company should be unable to avail themselves of the provisions of this act, then, and in that case, they may proceed under their charter as heretofore adopted, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of the same.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

[Introduced by Mr. Thomas] Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert: That the Western North Carolina Railread Company be, and the said company is hereby authorized under the provisions of the acts of 1854-'55, and the amendatory act of 1856-'57, to extend the second division of their road from Hale's, or the town of Morganton, or any other point they may select, either through the Swananoa or Reedy Patch Gap, or Hickory Nut Gap of the Blue Ridge, to the French Broad river, above and near to the town of Asheville, in the county of Buncombe, and that the company be, and is hereby authorized to open books for the subsription of stock for the second division of the road at such times and places and under the direction of such agents as the President and Directors may appoint.

Sec. 1. Be it further enacted, That as soon as the one third of the estimated cost of the 2d division of the road shall be subscribed by solvent individuals, counties and corporations, including the subscriptions already made, and five per cent. paid in, the Board of Internal Improvements shall subscribe in behalf of the State, as authorized under said acts, two-thirds for the State, of the capital stock for this division of the road.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the company, in putting the said road under contract, to commence at the Eastern terminus, so as to leave no portion of the road unfinished. Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the company in putting their road under contract, shall be liable

to the following restrictions: Ist, Ten per cent, on each contract shall be reserved out of the pay of each contractor, until his contract is completed .-2d. That the State shall not be called on to make any new appropriation for the completion of the second division of the road, nor to advance more than one hundred thousand dollars in payment of the State's subscriptions in 1859, nor more than two hundred thousand in the year 1860.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That all acts and clauses of acts coming in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed; and this act shall be in force from and after its acceptance by the company.

A writer in the Genesee Farmer says that he has tried the cultivation of wheat in hills like corn, having the hills two feet apart each way, and two or three plants to the hill. And he reports obtaining from a small plot of ground a crop so large as to be equal to two hundred bushels to the acre. The soil is kept stirred and cultivated during the growth of

Now is the time to try it, so plant a few hills, and judge for yourself.

M. V. B. Gilbert has been appointed Post Master at Elizabeth City; in the place of Geer A. Williams;

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. Remarks of Hon, DAVID S. REID, in the Senate of

the United States, on the Pacific Railroad Bill. Mr. President, I have forborne to say anything in regard to this bill up to the present time; and now rise for the purpose of protesting against this whole scheme of a Pacific railroad. With other gentlemen, I am free to say that I desire to see a railroad connection between the Pacific ocean and the eastern portion of the country. I desire, however, to see that improvement made as other improvements of a similar character have been made through other portions of our country. As the country becomes settled, as there may be a demand between the intermediate points for railroad communication, railroads will be built; and whenever the population and resources of the intermediate

country will sustain a road, it will be built as ra'lroads are built in other portions of the Union -Until that time, in my humble judgement, if you had a railroad already constructed, it could not sustain itself

You here propose to undertake this immense work; and what guarantee have you that it is ever to be completed, or that when completed the Government is ever to avail itself of the benefits that might arise from it? Here is a work that will require a capital of some two hundred million dollars perhaps, and the only security you ask at the commence ment is \$500,000. A deposit of \$500,000 that is to be drawn out soon after it is deposited, is all the security that you have that that road will be constructed. It is true there is a provision in the bill which says that after the first sections of the road are constructed, the bonds issued for the eastern and western divisions shall create a lien on the whole road; but suppose the contractors go on and complete the eastern and western portions of the road as provided by this bill, and at that perio I the contractors have contracted debts and under an execution for the debts their interest is sold, what security have you then for the payment of the bonds that you have issued to construct the road, or for conveying the mails, or transporting the troops and munitions of war of the United States? You have no security whatever. According to the provisions of this bill, when the eastern and western sections of the road are completed, an execution may be levied on the road or the contractors may convey it, and the road is gone, and you are left without any redress. Does not every one see that this is the natural tendency of things? It is a matter of speculation and will be undertaken as such, and in my humble judgment, will be used as such throughout. The money that you pay under this bill, and the lands that you give, are the inducement, and whenever that inducement fails they will avail themselves of the speculation and leave you to look out for courselves. Is not this the result of all such specu-

ations in which the Government embarks? Mr. President, in olden time a proposition to go into a sovereign State of this Union, by Congress, and construct a railroad would have been looked upon as monstrous; but here you authorize a contract for building a railroad in the sovereign States of this Union without the permission of those States; and, pray, where do you get the power? Although under the constitution, Congress has the right to establish post offices and post roads, it has always been maintained most clearly that Congress had not the right to make or enter into a contract for making a post road. Here, though you claim the power of making a road, and using the money of the Federal Government in making a contract for transportation open that read, upon a vague contingency that at some time a war may occur, and you may have a necessity for transporting troops or munitions of war to California-a mere contingency, the happening of which may never occur; and yet you are professing to be straight-out State-rights, strict consti tutional constructionists.

We hear frequently in this body an alarm about extravagance. Retrenehment and reform is the order of the day; but yesterday we had it. The Senate almost voted unanimously that they are in favor of retrenching and reforming the expenses of the government; but here comes up the Pacific railroad bill, which, if adopted, will in the end cause the expenditure of hundred of millions of dollars; and I suppose the same gentlemen who vote for economizing the expenditures of the Government will turn round and vote to increase them by this means. -They not only vote to increase them in voting appropriations for a railroad to the Pacific, but they go for submarine telegraphs, homestead bills, additional pension bills, heaping upon the Government an increase of the public expenditure to the extent of millions upon millions. This is said to be all fair and legitimate, and yet gentlemen proclaim to the country that they desire to retrench and reform the expenditures of the government. If a little picayune clain of a poor old soldier is before us, it answers to talk about economy, retreachment, and reform; but when it comes to millions and hundreds of millions, it is all very legitimate, upon a vague supposition that at some time or in some way or other a war may occur, and we may have to transport troops to the State of California. That very precise case may occur with regard to any other place in the United States, or to any other location you may

This, Mr. President, in my opinion, is a departure from the good old rule of construction. I do not think the framers of the Constitution of the United States ever contemplated that the Congress of the United States should interfere in the building of railroads. As I have said I desire to see a railroad to California placed in precisely the same position other railroads are placed in. That railroad will be built whenever the necessities of the country require it to be built, by State and private enterprise, as other improvements have been constructed; and until that time, even if it were completed, it would be unprofitable to the government and to everybody else. I say above all, if you desire retrenchment and conomy, this is one of the schemes you should avoid, for in the end it is to throw the entire expense of the road upon the Federal Government, and the Federal Government will never derive much if any benefit from it. It is not guarded in that way, as it should be.

It is perfectly obvious to any one who will examine this bill, as I before remarked, that the parties may sell the road, they may dispose of it, and leave the Government without any remedy; we may lose all that we have invested in it. This is the view I take of the case, Sir.

THE RESIDENCE OF GEN. CASS.—The Washington correspondence of a New York paper thus describes the internal splendor of the mansion of the distinguished head of the State Department in that city:

The illustrious Secretary lives in a brown stone house, not far from the White House, which is about sixty feet front and about seventy feet in depth .-Gen. Cass is reported to be worth five millions dollars. His house is beautifully furnished, the settees and chairs being covered with blue and white damask silk. The marble medallions, statuary, paintings and other feautures of art which decorate the walls and various niches in his house, are said to be valued at four hundred thousand dollars .-Among those gems of art are the following: Marble Medallions of St. Peter and St. Paul, which belonged to the Church of St. Peter, in Montorio, which was built by Constantine over the spot where St. Peter was crucified. They were bought by Maj. Cass while on a visit to General Oudinot, the French commander. Original medallions of white marble in superb frames, highly enamelled, of Innocent XI and Leo X., obtained by Gen Cass from the Monas tery of Camaldolis. Twelve medallions, in superb frames, representing the Saviour, Virgin, and some of the Apostles. They belonged to the Church of St. Paul, which was the first Christian church built in Rome. They are masterpieces. A crucifix, which belonge I to Cardinal Antonelli, the papal Secretary of State-very rich. Paintings- St. Ag nes with her Lamb,' an original, by Guido Romano St. Appollonia,' who suffered martydom by the extraction of her teeth-obtained from the gallery of Cardinal Oriole; 'The Holy Family,' an original, by Vannucia; 'Return of Columbus from his First Voyage;' 'The Annunciation;' 'The Madonna, an original, by Carlo Dolce, bought by General Cass at Bologna, from the Sempieri Palace; 'St. Rosa,' original, by Carlo Maratti; besides over two hundred others of like value and historic interest, which were scanned by the many visitors who called upon him to wish him 'A happy New Year.'"

WORTH REMEMBERING.-It is not what we earn, but what we save, that makes us rich. It is not what we eat, but what we digest that make us fat. It is not what we read, but what we remember, that makes us learned. All this is very simple, but it is

Spec al Message from the President of the U. S. The following message was transmitted from the President of the United States to Congress on Friday last:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The brief period which remains of your present session, and the great urgency and importance of legislative action, before its termination, for the protection of American citizens and their property whilst in transit across the Isthmus routes between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, render it my duty again to recall this subject to your notice. I have heretofore presented it in my annual messages, both of December, 1857 and 1858, to which I beg leave to refer. In the latter I state that "the executive government of this country, in its intercourse with foreign nations, is limited to the employment of diplomacy alone. When this fails it can proceed no further. It cannot legitimately resort to force without the direct authority of Congress, except in resisting and repelling hosfile attacks. It would have no authority to enter the territories of Nicaragua, ever to prevent the destruction of the transit and protect the lives and property of our own citizens on their passage. It is true that on a sudden emergency of this character the President would direct any armed force in the vicinity to march to their relief, but in doing this he would act upon his

own responsibility." Under these circumstances, I earnestly recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, under such restrictions as they may deem proper, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in preventing the transit from being obstructed or closed by lawless violence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens travelling thereupon, requiring at the same time that these forces shall be withdrawn the moment the danger shall have passed away. Without such a provision our citizens will be constantly exposed to interruption in their progress, and to lawless violence.

A similar necessity exists for the passage of such an act for the protection of the Panama and Tehuantepec routes.

Another subject, equally important, commanded the attention of the Senate at the last session of

The republies south of the United States on this continent have, unfortunately, been frequently in a state of revolution and civil war ever since they achieved their independence. As one or the other has party prevailed and obtained possession of the ports open to foreign commerce, they have seized and confiscated American vessels and their cargoes in an arbitrary and lawless manner, and exacted money from American citizens by forced loans, and other violent proceedings, to enable them to carry on hostilities. The executive governments of Great Britain, France, and other countries, possessing the warmaking power, can promptly employ the necessary means to enforce immediate reduess for similar outrages upon their subjects. Not so the executive government of the United States. If the President orders a vessel-of-war to any of these ports to demand prompt redices for outrages committed, the offending parties are well aware that in case of refusal the commander can do no more than remonstrate. He can resort to no hostile act. The question must then be referred to diplomacy, and in many cases adequate redress can never be obtained. Thus American citizens are deprived of the same protection, under the flag of their country, which the subjects of other nations enjoy. The remedy for this state of things can only be supplied by Congress, since the constitution has confided to that body alone the power to make war. Without the authority of Congress, the Executive cannot lawfully direct any force, however near it may be to the scene of difficulty, to enter the territory of Mexico, Nicaragua, or New Granada, for the purpose of defending the persons and property of American citizens, even though they may be violently assailed whilst passing in peaceful transit over the Tehauntepec, Nicaragua, or Panama routes. He cannot, without transcending his constitutional power, direct a gun to be fired into a port, or land a seaman or marine to protect the lives of our countrymen on shore, or to obtain redress for a recent outrage on their property. The banditti which infest our neighboring republic of Mex'co, always claming to belong to one or the other of the hostile parties, might make a sudden descent on Vera Cruz or on the Tehauntepec route, and he would have no power to employ the force on shipboard in the vicinity for their relief, either to prevent the plunder of our

merchants or the destruction of the transit. In reference to countries where the local authorities are strong enough to enforce the laws, the diffiealty here indicated can seldom happen; but where this is not the case, and the local authorities do not possess the physical power, even if they possess the will, to protect our citizens within their limits, recent experience has shown that the American Executive should itself be authorised to render this protection. Such a grant of authority, thus limited in its extent, could in no just sense be regarded as a transfer of the war-making power to the Executive, but only as an appropriate exercise of that power by the body to whom it exclusively belongs. The riot at Panama in 1856, in which a great number of our citizens lost their lives, furnishes a pointed illustration of the necessity which may arise for the exertion of this authority.

I therefore earnestly recommend to Congress, on whom the responsibility exclusively rests, to pass a law before their adjournment conferring on the President the power to protect the lives and property of American citizens in the cases which I have indica ted, under such restrictions and conditions as they may deem advisable. The knowledge that such a law exists would of itself go far to prevent the outrages which it is intended to redress, and to render the employment of force unnecessary.

Without this the President may be placed in a painful position before the meeting of the next Congress. In the present disturbed condition of Mexico, and one or more of the other republics south of us, no person can foresee what occurences may take place before that period. In case of emergency, our citizens, seeing that they do not enjoy the same protection with subjects of European governments, wiil have just cause to complain. On the other hand, should the Executive interpose, and especially should the result prove disastrous, and valuable lives be lost, he might subject himself to severe censure for having assumed a power not confided to him by the constitution. It is to guard against this contingency that I now appeal to Congress.

Having thus recommended to Congress a measure which I deem necessary and expedient for the interest and honor of the country, I leave the whole subject to their wisdom and discretion.

JAMES BUCHANAN. Washington, February 18, 1859.

Dr. S. L. Love, or Haywood. - We acknowledge to a strong feeling, some may call it prejudice, in favor of the men who unflinchingly maintain Democratic principles, -who never look to personal consequences,-but unhesitatingly follow out their political faith, wherever it may lead them. Among the young men whom we have remarked during this and a former legislature, we know none who bears a more stainless escutcheon than the gentleman whose name heads this article. We have never known him to give to a section what was due to the State, and though seldom taking part in the proceedings of the House, he is ever present, an attentive and interested observer. We know of no man, in whose fidelity to old line democracy, we have stronger faith, and we give this public testimony in justice to Mr. Love, as one of the rery few who have never shirked or shrunk from avowing his principles.— With his clear intellect, sound judgement, pure patriotism, and sterling democracy, he is worthy of all confidence, and we hope his constituents will long retain him in their service, or only change to give him a higher and more extended trust. When that day comes, as come it will, we are willing to pledge ourselves, that he will deserve the honor, for he has proved his fidelity when many wavered. Because we know him well, we place him first in our notices of the young "old liners," the hope and the strength of our party, "who have never bent a knee to Baal," and stand firm amid a generation of political trimmers .-- Warrenton News.

MOUNT VERNON FUND. -- By invitation of the Ladies of the Mount Vernon Association of that place, Wm. F. Martin, Esq., delivered a lecture in Eliza-beth City on the 22d, the proceeds to go to the Mount Vernon Fund.

Nearly all the great men have passed through ad-

THE FIGHT IN THE INDIANA SENATE.—The prelude to, and in part the occasion of the fight on the floor of the Indiana Senate, was the use of the following language by the Hon. Mr. Heffren:

"Mr. President :- I, in common with others, often says things when excited that I regret. I perhaps, have used language not becoming this body. To the Senate I make an apology, but to the Senator from Hangard I works from Hancock I make none. I repeat every word toward him I uttered both to-day and heretofore, and say that the man, be he whom he may, that will deliberately take the insults which I have crammed down his lying throat, is a miserable, [order, order,] lowlived, [order,] craven-hearted, cowardly dog, [cries of order, order,] and nothing that he has read from that paper can get me to notice him after so completely swallowing every epithet I have applied to him. He is unworthy an honorable man's further notice until [order,] he properly resents the insults heaped upon his coward head, and until he does it as a gentleman, I cannot further notice the vile wretch.

The "bruise" is thus described in the Cincinnati

Commercial.

Senator Gooding read the foregoing extract from the Sentinel, and having finished, directed himself to Heffren, who had placed himself immediately before Gooding, as soon as the latter commenced reading, and asked him whether he had actually used this language, it being his intention to deny it.— Heffren replied that he had, and that he would not retract one syllable, but was on the contrary, ready to repeat it. Thereupon Gooding cried out that he hurled back the same epithets. As soon as he had attered it, Hethren struck him a blow. Gooding endeavored to strike back and pushed Heffren toward the desk of the clerk, and they fisticusfed for some time, but were finally separated by other Senators. While they were struggling, a brother of Gooding came to his aid, and hit definen a severe blow upon the nose. After Heffren had been secarated from Gooding, he turned to his new assailant, collared him, jerked him into Senator Bennert's lap, and commenced pounding away, when another brother of Gooding struck him from behind with a heavy cane, and inflicted a severe gash upon the hind part of Heffren's head. Having accomplished this gal-lant feat, he rapidly worked himself outside of the bar, hurried down stairs without even picking up his hat, and ran from the State House to unknown

tion. Pending the scuffie, a pistol was perceived about Gooding, undoubtedly intended for proper use. Previous to the meeting of the Senate it was whispered about that a collision was to take place, and that all parties had prepared for it. The fight produced an immense excitement. The Senate adjourned by acclamation, amid the greatest

parts. Heffren, after having received the blow, tried

to get at the third enemy, but being unable to do so, he flourished a bowie knife amid furious vocifera-

DR. DEEMS' SCHOOLS FOR BOTH SEXES,

possible confusion. The members of the House and

numerous outsiders rushed in, and chaotic disorder

continued for some time.

For Circulars appply to

WILSON, N. C. Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Music, Design, and Belles Lettres—It has a healthy location, ample Faculty, and commodious buildings. The purils are charged from heir entrance only. The students in the Male Department have the militrary drill without extra expense. The young Ladies b and with the Rector's family

PROF. RADCLIFFE, Wi son, N. C. 6-w3mpd.

NOTICE.

TAKE THIS METHOD OF INFORMING THE CITz us of Raleigh and the surrounding country that I continue to carry on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS in Raleigh, at WM. H. HOLLOMAN'S OLD STAND. I have the same Smith that I had last year, his business is shoeing It rses and working on Farming Tools; he can also do non work on Carriages. I hope, by strict attention to business, to share a liberal patronoge.

JOHN MYATT January 14, 1855

HILLSVILLE ACADEMY, CARROLL COUNTY, VA

B. F. THOMPSON, A. M., Principal, A. W. C. NOWLIN, B. P., Assistant Principal. (Associated with efficient instructors.) THE 17TH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL

Commence the first MONDAY in January, and continue twenty-one weeks. Board can be had in good familiary hes at six dollars per month. Hillscuile is a vilage, near the top of the Blue Ridge, commanding a view of the most picturesque, romantic and

subline scenery.

It is well supplied with good water and pure air from the surrounding countains, 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 it situated on our main thoroughfare from Tennessee to i situated on our main thoroughlare 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 Messis. Andrew S. Futton, Ben. Rush Floyd and Alexander N. Chaffia, two Gold Medals have been presented annually for the last two years to the best speakers. The Annual Catalogue will be ent to any one descrang further information about the

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

WILL SELL ON FAVORABLE TERMS A VALUable Tract of Land, lying three and a half miles West of Greensborough, on the Salem road, containing 300 acres. about one half of it in timber, on which there is a good two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE with six rooms, each about 20 feet square, a Barn, Sobles and necessary out-buildings, with a good Welt of water. The place is well watered, and has good meadow lands. The adjuning tract on the West has been recently selected

for the cultivation of Tobacco, and portions of this place are thought to be equally well adapted to the growth of Persons in want of a place would do well to examine the premises. A credit will be given, and bond with approved security required. The title will be reserved until the purchase money is paid.

MARGARFT CALDWELL.

Greensborough, Jan. 21, 1859.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. -JOHN STON COUNTY - Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1858.—Willie Dodd vs. O. L. Dodd-At-

tachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that O. L. Dodd, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of this State, therefore, on motion, it is ordered that publication be unde in the Raleigh Standard, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Johnston, at the Court House in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday in February next, then and

there to answer or replevy, otherwise he will be proceeded against as it he had been served with process.

Witness, Thomas D. Snead, Clerk of Johnston County Court, at office, the 4th Monday of November, A. D., 185t Issued the 26th day of January, 1859 THOS. D. SNEAD, C. C. C. January 28, 1859. (Pr. Adr. \$5,62 1/4) 5-w6t.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM THE PUB-I be generally, that he has recently taken the "Old Stand," well known by every body, west of the "Capitol Square," and formerly occupied by Wm. F. Clarke, and is fully prepared to earry on coach-making in all its various branches, and in the VERY BEST style. Prices to suit the

Persons will do well to call and examine for themselves Persons will do wen to say, before purchasing elsewhere.

Repairing done at the shortest notice, and in the very JAMES BASHFORD.

5-wom.

United States' Mail-Salisbury to Asheville. FOUR HORSF COACHES.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC ARE RES. pecifully requested to give this line a trial. They will find it to be the cheapest, neurest and hest route WEST. My Coaches are line, large—Nine and Fourteen Passenger Concord Conches.

(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

most soper, careful and generolarly 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 Railrond 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 an appears a grade and houses at Mr. STEPS or PORcan procure a guide and horses at MR. STEP'S or POR-TER'S, and in a tew 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.

Takets on this line good for three months.

Stage Office in Salisbury, at the Rowan House.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

17—w3m. Morganton, N. C., March 6, 1858.

A Cure for the Piles!

HAVING BEEN AFFLICTED 26 YEARS with this terrifying disease, and finding no relief, I finally discovered a VEGETABLE OLYTMENT, which, I befinally discovered a VEGETABLE OINTMENT, which, I be-leive, 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 Oint-ment 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. One Dollar, and 9 cents in a be sent anywhere in the United States.

NEAL BROWN, Address, NEAL BROWN,

Raleigh, N. C.

OLIN HIGH SHCOOL-MALE & PEMARE BAXTER CLEGG, Principal, A. II. MERRITT, Miss MARGARLT TUCKER, Assistants

Other assistants will be procured, as the wants a school demand, so as to secure full and thorough instruction to all the pupils. OLIN HIGH SCHOOL is situated in the North-P. part of fredell county, N. C., on the waters of a creek, in a healthy section of country, and in the min creek, in a healthy section of country, and in the man an industrious and moral community, and is as free temptations to extravagance and dissipation as any set. The course of instruction is full, and particular attenuate it to the elementary branches. All the teachers experience; and the Principal, Rev. B. Clegg, is well assumed to the most successful.

experience; and the Francipal, nev. D. Gegg, is well favorably known as one of the most successful many and instructors of youth in the State. The government and firm. It is gradually increasing, and offers a inducements to those who have sons and daughters. inducements to those wan nave sons and daughtersheducated. Parents and Guardians are left to manage expenditures in dress, to control the amount of money, and to allow the making of accounts with chants and others, or to inter-ter them as they thank The trustees and teachers recommend and inculcate The trustees and teachers recovered an incheste ness, simplicity and neathers in dress, and fragain economy in expendatures; but assume no authority aroi thene, and take no responsibility in these matter

TERMS PER SESSION OF 21 WHEEKS. Class cal Department, English Department, from Music on Plano, Use of Instrument, Painting, French. Crayons, &c.,

Contingent Fee, Boxen.-Young gentlemen from \$7.50 to \$5.00 month, exclusive of ights, and they wait on thems. Young ladies \$8 00 per month, including fact, was and attention. Lights will be furnished at moderate in Turtion and contingent fees in advance Boarding his are kept for young ladies; also for young gentlemenths are requested to board separately. The Fall So opens the 3d Wednesday in July, and the Spring the Wednesday in January. The commencement is to Weinesday of May, and the minual meeting of the tees the day before, at a o'cl.ck, A. M. A liberal sim

Neitnessa.

tees the day before, as a patronage is solicited.

By order of Trestees.

J. C. TURNER, President P. TOMLIN, Secretary, 14, 1838.

A Splendid Opening for Investment. TOBACCO FACTORY AND FIXTURES

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their Tobacc tory, s thate at Taily Ho, Granville county, N. mediate y on the road leading from Oxford to Hilbba The house is large enough and fixtures pleasy to thirty hands. There is the on the premises a single Dwelling, with two rooms, a good Kitchen, Smoke II Negro House, Stables, Crib, Steam House, &c, &c splendid opportunity is here presented to any one was to engage in the manufacturing of Tobacco. The as time if not the handacturing of Tohacco. The hat property as time if not the finest Tobacco in the State. There ways money to be made by a well conducted Factory, neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and good in Having sold out our Store at Taily Ho, and one of the ners of our concern having left the neighborhood, n it necessary to close the entire concern, and we wish so as soon as we can, and therefore would like to have positions as early as can be done. For further particular ddress A. H. Cooke, at txford, or J. J. Meadows and A Fleming, at Tally Ho.

Terms reasonable COOKE, MEADOWS & FLEMING August 23, 1858.

TO DRUGGISTS. GRADUATE OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTME A of the University of New York, and a practition seven years experience, desires a situation in a who drug establishment. His reason for wishing such as tion is, that his health will not admit of the exp sare

dent to the practice of medicine. The most

references given, both as to character and qualification MEDICUS Pittsboro', N NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANT OF SHOES. LARGE LOT OF SHOES FOR SALE at red A prices, together with a general assortment of Fam Groceries. Also the best old Liquors, Wines, &c., which I will sell wholesale or retail. Call and see for we self, 4th door North side, Hargett Street. To cash buse

I say call, and you shall not be disappointed, as I amedianized to sell low for cash. Thankful for the very like patronage I have receive, I hope, by strict attention business, to merit a continuance of the same.

JORDAN WOMBLE

Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1858. Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1858.

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

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINAs-RICE MOND COUNTY. Court of Equity, Fall Term, 183 James T. Roper and Green D. Tysin, Exr's of Thos Rope deceased, vs. John W. Roper, John T. Roper and others-It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jak

T. Roper, one of the defendants in this case, is not an linb tant of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Couthat publication be made in the North-Carolina Standar a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successions. weeks, commanding the said defendant to be and apper before the Judge of our next, Court of Equity, to be he for the county of R chmond, at the Court House in Red ingham, on the third Monday in March next, then and the to plead, answer or demor to the said hill; otherwise

same will be heard ex porte as to him.

Witness, John D. Shaw, Clerk of our said Court at fice in Rockingham, the third Monday in September, A.1

1858, and the eighty-third year of our independence.

JOHN D. SHAW, C. M. E. January 31, 1858 (Pr. Adv. \$5621/4)

T. BEING PROVIDED IN THE CONVEY T. BEING PROVIDED IN THE CONVEY ance heret-fore made to the undersigned by Mr. Walter A. TriOMPSON, of this place, that the residue the fund there is specified shall be divided amongst increditors as may make themselves known to the undesigned by the 1st day of June, 1-59, all creditors of the said Walter A. Thompson, are hereby notified to presented claims, duty authenticated, within said time, or motified to pleaded in bar of any claims upon their particles there is such fund.

HUGH R. GUTHRIE Transfer.

HUGH B. GUTHRIE, Trus'ec. Chapel Hill, Jan. 29, 1859. J. L. BRIDGERS. C. W. WHITFIELD BRIDGERS AND WHITFIELD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW TARBORO', N. C. One or both may be found about their Office from 9 to Colock, every day.

Office next door above D. Pender & Co.'s Store.

January 13, 1849. 3-wimpd.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A LARGE and of the most approved make, suited to mining and m ing purposes.

A great bargain may be had by making early applicated

A. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE HON. FREDEN ICK NASH is for sale. It is a commodious dwelling with good out-house, ice-house and green-house. The contains five or six acres of land. Possession can be in ED. STRUDWICK, Ex'r. Hillsborough, N.C. 6 - w6t.2

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

HAVE THE CELEBRATED HONEY RECEIPT, I which you can make as good Honey as that made Bees—the Launders Secret—with fifty other good receil Such as: how to make non-expl sive Burning Fluid, Cream, Ginger Beer, cure for Rheamatism, Hydropholi Battle-Smake bite, Art of Painting on Glass, &c., &c. Many of these receipts are selling North for \$1 each, send all, nearly printed on one sheet for One Dollar; f you do not like them the money will be refunded.
Please address W. H. RODWELL. Please address W. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville, Yadkin County, N. C.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW SMITHFIELD, N. C., Will attend regularly the County and Superior Cou Wake, Johnston, Cumberland, Harnett and Wilson.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompts Smithfield, Feb. 20.

DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED, IMPORTERS OF Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, Zinc, Copper AND ALL ARTICLES FOR TINNER'S USE,

Nos. 245, 247 & 249 WATER St., N. Y. Dealers and Manufacturers supplied at the lowest mark rates, for eash, or time.

WHITTTMORE & CO., Liverpool. February 14, 1859. TO PHYSICIANS.

hundred dollars in town property, in a flour shall little village, a rare chance is offered, by one wishing retire from the profession. The practice is worth in \$1,500 to \$2,000 per year. Terms made easy.

Address, immediately, A. B. C., Standard office, and for particulars will be given.

particulars will be given-