

The Standard.

RALEIGH: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1859.

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

Agents for the Standard: JAMES H. BRIGGS and R. R. HUDSALL, of Raleigh, C. C. McCORMICK, Traveling Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Standard is conducted strictly on the cash system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

On Monday, the 4th instant, in pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the Democracy of Wake County was held in the Town Hall in this City.

The late Democratic Meeting in Wake—Its Proceedings withheld from the Standard, and monopolized by the Secretary for his own paper, the Giraffe.

On Monday, the 4th instant, in pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the Democracy of Wake County was held in the Town Hall in this City. George B. Allen, Esq., in the chair and Mr. R. H. Whitaker, Secretary. The object of the meeting was to appoint delegates to a District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Our paper of Friday had been printed off, packed up, and sent out to our subscribers. The reasons which Mr. Whitaker, the Secretary of the meeting and Editor of the Giraffe, gave Mr. Allen for his course in this matter were, first, that no order had been made by the meeting for the publication of the proceedings in any particular paper; and secondly, he had not applied to him for them.

So far as our Associate, Mr. Wilson, is concerned, we have too much respect and too much respect for him, to endeavor to influence him in his personal views and action as a Democrat. We are no more responsible for what he may choose to say and do outside the Standard, than we are for the sayings and doings of other persons.

It is not our business to do for Mr. Branch what he would do for himself. We are not to be his mouthpiece, nor to do for him what he would do for himself. We are not to be his mouthpiece, nor to do for him what he would do for himself.

we will be sustained by nineteen-twentieths of the Democracy of Wake. By the way, how did it happen that in the written proceedings of the late Democratic meeting, the name of Mr. O'Rourke was stricken out as a delegate, and that of Mr. Cantwell inserted? Mr. Allen, the Chairman of the meeting, who is a sound Democrat and a just man, and who will do what is right without regard to influences from any quarter, did not think proper to appoint Mr. Cantwell a delegate; but we observe that Mr. O'Rourke, who resides in District No. 2, is stricken out, and Mr. Cantwell, who resides in District No. 1, is inserted; thus giving the latter District one more delegate than it was entitled to under the rule laid down by the Chairman in making the appointments.

And now a few words in relation to the Democratic meeting held here on the 4th instant: We did not attend the meeting; but we expected to attend the District Convention, if appointed a delegate. We did not attend the meeting for two reasons, and only two; first, because we had engagements in business in our office; and secondly, because we thought it best, under the circumstances, not to involve ourselves in any way in the differences which we foresaw might arise in the meeting among friends. We expected to have it in our power to approve of the action of the meeting; and we do entirely and cordially approve of its action.

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possible that he has or will; for if he should, he would do injustice to himself, to us, to many of his best friends in the District, and to the cause which he has so faithfully served. We say this, too, with a pretty thorough knowledge of Mr. Branch's sentiments and course towards us for the last eighteen months. We do not complain of those sentiments or of that course; and we will not fall out with a good Democrat and an acceptable public servant, because others may have found more favor in his eyes than we have.

We repeat, it is not true that we have plotted opposition to Mr. Branch, in the person either of Mr. Bledsoe or Mr. Hargrove. Such a charge is unjust to them and to us; and it has been made by persons who are anxious to use the position and the influence which attaches to Mr. Branch as a member of Congress, to injure Mr. Bledsoe, Mr. Hargrove, and ourselves. We expect to attend the District Convention. We expect to meet Mr. Bledsoe and Mr. Hargrove there, as we did two years ago; and we expect to go for Mr. Branch as cheerfully and as cordially in the ensuing Convention as we did in the last.

We do not remember when we have had a more unpleasant duty to perform than on this occasion. But it has been forced upon us; we could not have escaped it, if we would. We are sincerely anxious for the harmony, the prosperity and success of the Democratic party; but there are too many pretended Democrats, self-seekers, and office seekers in the ranks to admit of entire harmony. The "Old Guard" are too frequently crowded out and clamored down by the new recruits. We must have a more rigid scrutiny by the Democratic masses into the merits of public men. We must not "throw physic to the dogs," but administer some of it now and then, in broken doses. It will work out the gangrene of pride and the poison of selfishness, and give a stronger beat to the heart, and a healthier glow to the skin, of the Democratic "body politic."

We announced in our last the verdict in the case of Hogue, indicted for killing Parish with malice aforethought. On Friday the prisoner was brought into Court, and was sentenced by Judge Dick to be hanged on the 30th day of next month.

The Giraffe, noticing the trial of Hogue, says: "Mr. Hogue, much to his surprise, no doubt, and the surprise of most of our citizens, was found guilty of murder." Now this is unjust—whether intentionally so or not we cannot tell to Messrs. Smith and Lewis, the counsel for the prisoner. It is a fact that ninety-nine-hundredths of the citizens of this community expected that Hogue would be convicted. This conviction was not to the surprise of most of our citizens."

SPRING COSTUME.—The Associate returns his thanks to Mr. Creech for a handsome vest, and to Mr. Callan for a very handsome coat, both Spring style. If Harding or some one else will send him a pair of pants, and Tucker or some one else a fine hat, and Landecker & Cline or some one else a nice neckerchief, he feels confident that Porter, Depick, Dobbin or some one else will supply the boots or gaiters, so that, for once in his life, he will be well dressed all over.

TRIAL OF SICKLES.—The trial of Hon. Daniel R. Sickles for killing Philip Barton Key is progressing at Washington City. On Friday, the fifth day of the trial, the District Attorney closed the evidence against the prisoner. This week will be devoted to the evidence for the accused and the speeches of counsel. The general impression appears to be that the jury will return a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Personal Explanation.

Early in the afternoon of Friday last I found a portion of the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held in this City on the previous Monday, in the Raleigh Register, the organ of the opposition. A few hours later I found the proceedings entire, as reported by the Secretary, in the Secretary's (?) organ, the Live Giraffe. How the editor of the Register came to be more highly favored than were the editors of the Standard, when it was well known that the Standard was published in advance of both the organs above named, it is not now my purpose to enquire.

But my object in writing this article is to correct, in some particulars, the errors of the Secretary in making out the proceedings, and to set myself right. I am sorry that the Secretary undertook, what is not usual, to give the substance of the remarks of those who spoke in the meeting; and more especially so, because he submitted his proceedings to some of the speakers, and not to all. If injustice was done to others, they can speak for themselves. I speak for myself alone, at this time.

I went into the meeting without the slightest idea of any inharmonious proceedings. It was satisfied that a majority of the Democrats of the county was in favor of the re-nomination of Mr. Branch. I had no political objections to him. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and retired for that purpose. Then the motion was made to invite Mr. Branch to address the meeting. Mr. Cantwell urged it, and said it might be "important" to Mr. B. to do so. I did not consider this by any means complimentary to Mr. B. I regarded the meeting as a Democratic meeting, in which Mr. Branch had no more rights or privileges than any other Democrat in the county; and that, considering his position, it would be at least indelicate in him to desire to address the meeting before it had concurred in his business.

"Mr. Wilson insisted on Mr. Bledsoe's motion, and thought that, if the courtesy of addressing the meeting be extended to Mr. Branch, it ought, also, to be extended to every other aspirant for the nomination. He thought the primary object of the meeting should first be carried out, then hear the speeches of aspirants."

"I said nothing of 'courtesy.'" Mr. Cantwell had claimed that Mr. Branch had a "right" to come before the meeting and "give an account of his stewardship." This "right" I denied. This, however, is an indifferent matter, as is also that where I am reported to have said every other aspirant "ought," &c. I said "might as well be," &c. But it is a maxim of law, I believe, that the suppression of truth is equal to the expression of a falsehood.—Without weighing very deliberately my words, I used the expression "all other aspirants," or something to that effect. I saw Mr. Cantwell's eye light up, as though he had some suspicion confirmed, or about to be confirmed, or an opportunity of gaining some information, and he propounded the question as recorded by the Secretary. My reply to that question is expressed. That reply I now add. It was, "EVERY MAN IN THE DISTRICT." I had no particular man or number of men in view; but was only contending for the rights of all, and against the exclusive "right" of Mr. Branch or any other man to come into the meeting and advocate his special, personal or political claims over all others.

But I pass on. The committee returned and reported the resolutions agreed upon. They met my approbation, and I was willing to vote for them. A verbal alteration was suggested, and accepted by the committee, and opposed by no one. The Rev. Thos. G. Whitaker thought the resolutions too lukewarm. (See Secretary's account of proceedings.) Mr. Cantwell wrote off the addition suggested by Rev. Mr. Whitaker. A. M. Lewis, Esq., suggested to Mr. Cantwell the propriety of withdrawing the latter clause, instructing delegates. Mr. C. refused to do so. I then moved (not Mr. Marriott, for I shun no responsibility incurred), to strike out the clause containing the instructions. I opposed them on principle, for a convention was the people themselves, therefore sovereign, and could not be instructed. A servant might be instructed—not a sovereign.

The meeting refused to strike out the clause; I then offered a substitute expressing, I thought and still think, the truth. It was not directly voted upon, as the Secretary states; but the question was taken on striking out Mr. Cantwell's resolution, and it was not stricken out. I then offered the resolution paraded by the Register, in advance of the Giraffe, concerning specific duties, the Pacific railroad, and the \$30,000,000 bill.

It is proper that I should state that this \$30,000,000 bill the senior editor of the Standard and myself entertain different views. He was in favor of the passage of the bill, and I was opposed to it. This, however, involves no fundamental principle, and is a question on which Democrats may differ. I am in favor of acquiring Cuba, by purchase, if we can, by force if we must, at the proper time. For its purchase I would vote, not only \$30,000,000, but ten times \$30,000,000; and rather than see it pass from Spain to any other power, except our own, I would vote for what I deem more expensive than ten times \$30,000,000—for war.

I was not afraid to trust President Buchanan with \$30,000,000; but I did not believe he could or would use it, and I therefore thought the appropriation useless. Nor do I approve the precedent that would have been set. \$30,000,000 is a tremendous and a dangerous power in the hands of any man. To sustain me in this view I quote the impressive language of Mr. Branch himself, in his acceptance of his nomination two years ago. In concluding his letter he said: "If perchance, the icy barriers of Spanish pride should dissolve under the melting rays of so much gold, I may yet have it in my power to announce that it has been invested in the Caribbean sea; and that the 'Gem of the Antilles' shines in the rich casket of American jewels. In its onward march the great race has already reached it, and beats upon its shores. The rushing waters should not cover it unshodden. But gold may throw down the barriers. Gold may create, and is a temptation for children. It unlocks the prison gates, and opens wide the doors of palaces. Neither prince nor apostle [nor president] are proof against its temptations, and it leads to empire, as it BETRAYED OUR SAVIOUR."

Mr. Everett's Address. We are requested to state that Mr. Everett's Address will be delivered at the Commons Hall, commencing at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening. Tickets can be procured at the Bookstores and also at the Hotels.

MEXICO.—Miramon, the leader of the Church party, was retreating and in peril. The Liberals were in high spirits and confident of success. LUXURIATING.—The editor of the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, is luxuriating on ripe strawberries, grown near that city.

was laid on the table to avoid, I presume, a direct vote upon it. Of this I did not and do not complain; and the Register is wholly mistaken in its scriptural figure about Lazarus and Dives. There is no "gulf" between the Standard and the Democracy of the county, or of the State. The editors of the Standard have never disorganized, or attempted to disorganize the Democratic party. They have never sold themselves for a price, and then crept back into the fold. They have never made their own promotion a requisite for their adherence to Democratic principles and Democratic organization. They have never gone astray after strange gods, nor begged their way into any convention of delegates, or any where else. They pin their faith to no man or set of men, either for reward or the hope of reward. They act upon principle; and they feel confident that a good principle can never lead to a bad conclusion. They join no cliques or combinations for personal promotion. They now stand, as they have ever stood since they have been editors, on the broad platform of the national Democracy, advocating and defending its principles, and exposing the designs of all disorganizers, without regard to personal consequences. If any throw stones at us, mark that he who casts the first one, is himself without the sin of disorganization. If he is not, his stone will fall short of its aim. There is no fear of others throwing them.

I have now performed a duty—a disagreeable one to me, but a duty I owed to my self-respect, personally, politically and editorially. FRANK I. WILSON.

Railroad Freights.

We made no allusion to the Warrenton News in our article of the 2d on Railroad freights, yet that journal has thought proper to reply, and to dispute some of our statements. We assure the News that we had good authority for our statements in regard to freights on the Roads mentioned. What the News, and the people of the counties through which the Gaston Road runs complain of is, that the charges are or have been too high for short distances. This complaint is well-founded; and Maj. Wilder has already succeeded in making arrangements with the Petersburg Road by which these charges will be reduced. That he will be able soon to make similar arrangements with the Seaboard Road we do not doubt. The News says it stands "ready to do Maj. Wilder ample justice when he does justice to the people of Warren and Granville, by making an equitable arrangement of the present unfair tariff of freights." This would all be fair enough, if Maj. Wilder controlled the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, and could control the Petersburg and Seaboard Companies; but it is unfair to expect every thing at the hands of one man, and he only an administrative officer.

The News is incredulous as to one of our statements. Very well. We trust "our cotemporary will pardon our incredulity" as to several of its statements in its first article on the subject. The News also leaves the impression on its readers that we are disposed to endorse Maj. Wilder's "future course." That paper would have shown a fairer disposition towards us if it had quoted—not one line, as it does, of the sentence—but the whole sentence. The News says: "The Editor of the Standard considers Major Wilder, 'peculiarly well qualified for the place he fills.'" We have never heard anything to the contrary. He also, "does not expect to change his opinion of him." Now, while we would not go so far as to endorse any public man's future course" &c.

Now what we did say was this: "For our part, we consider him peculiarly well qualified for the place which he fills; and such our confidence in his business habits, judgment, and energy of character, that we do not expect to change our opinion of him. At any rate, we are determined to give him a fair trial as President of the Road; and this in common justice he is entitled to, as well from those who complain as from those who do not."

Now it strikes us there is no small difference between endorsing a public man's "future course" and saying that such is our confidence in him, on account of his peculiar fitness for an office, "that we do not expect to change our opinion of him." But the News, as its first article shows, is excited with Maj. Wilder, and cannot, therefore, be expected to do him entire justice.

LATE ELECTIONS.—The black Republicans and their dear friends the "Americans," have carried Connecticut and Rhode Island. The Democratic vote in both States is well maintained, but the blacks, by the unskilful use of money, especially in the Congressional elections, have managed to succeed. They want the control of the next House of Representatives by States, excepting as they do that the people will make no choice of President, and that the election will devolve on the House. These blacks are quite as bitter in their abuse of the President as the Raleigh Register is.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamship Canada brought Liverpool dates to the 26th March. A peace Congress had been determined upon, in which France, Austria, England, and Sardinia will be represented. The prospect of peace had given confidence to stocks, and the price of cotton had advanced. The sales of cotton in Liverpool for the week were 60,000 bales, at an advance of one-eighth of a penny. Breadstuffs were dull.

To relieve the modesty of the Senior, the Associate clips the following from the Spirit of the Age: "LITERARY.—Rev. C. P. Jones, of the N. C. Conference, will preach the Annual Sermon, and Wm. W. Holden, Esq., of this city, will deliver the Literary Address, before the young ladies of Raleigh Female Seminary, at the ensuing commencement in June.

We understand that this school is in a flourishing condition. The Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus of this Institution are of the best character.

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DIFFICULTIES WITH PARAGUAY SETTLED.—The New York Herald has intelligence from Pernambuco to the effect that the difficulties between the United States and Paraguay have been amicably settled. If this news be true, there is cause for congratulation. We shall know more about it in a few days.

David S. Willis, Esq., the Secretary and Treasurer of the Atlantic Railroad, died at his residence in Newbern a few days since, in the 40th year of his age. He was a gentleman of excellent business habits, and his death is deeply deplored.

MEXICO.—Miramon, the leader of the Church party, was retreating and in peril. The Liberals were in high spirits and confident of success.

LUXURIATING.—The editor of the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, is luxuriating on ripe strawberries, grown near that city.

For the Standard.

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to your account of the proceedings of the convention on Monday last, in which I find the following paragraph: "Mr. Busbee admitted that custom had given the practice of instructing delegates the semblance of right, yet it was, nevertheless, wrong in principle. There had been no primary meetings to appoint delegates to this county meeting. This was not a delegated body, but a mere handful of men, a squad of about twenty Democrats, who had no right to delegate instructions. The principle was wrong, common custom to the contrary, notwithstanding."

If you had labored with your most astute ingenuity to misrepresent my position before the convention, you could not have more effectually done so, than your total misapprehension of my remarks has led you to do in the above paragraph. I did not admit "that custom had given the practice of instructing delegates the semblance of right, yet, nevertheless, it was wrong in principle." On the contrary, I contended it was not customary in an assemblage composed of so few members of the party, to instruct their delegates; and that a handful of some twenty-five or thirty had no right to bind by their action, eighteen hundred Democratic voters. That even admitting the above, a handful of Democrats present, (which I denied), still I, for one, was not willing to speak for seventeen of my Democratic neighbors, with whom I had not consulted, and for whom I certainly had no authority to speak. I contended that custom had sanctioned the proceedings of conventions called as that was called, in appointing delegates to nominate, and the party had stood up to the nominations; yet, I denied that it was a primary meeting of the Democrats of Wake county, for I could have pointed out many Democratic districts in the county, not present, or represented at all. I expressed no opinion as to the abstract principle of instruction. Such was my position in the convention, and is now, as all who distinctly heard me, very well know.

There are other matters in your report which, with reason, I might complain of. As others, however, are equally interested therein, they can, if they think proper, set themselves right. As for the charge appearing in the report, unexplained and apparently unproved by myself, to wit: that my remarks were disorganizing, I leave it entirely to those who entertain that opinion. I think I very well know the precise weight their past political course and history entitle their sentiments to in regard to organization, and exactly what value is placed upon those sentiments by the Democracy of Wake county.

By inserting this correction, you will do me a favor. Yours respectfully, QUENT BUSBEE.

Saturday, April 9, 1859. N. B. I send a copy of this to the Standard, with a request that it be published when the proceedings of the convention are published in that paper. Q. B.

PERSONAL.—On Friday last we had a friendly visit from our valued friend Mr. W. T. Bain, keeper of the hotel at Raleigh, near the Capitol, formerly Guilford's. He is not a public man in the full meaning of the word, but he is greatly esteemed and beloved by a large circle of friends. He keeps an excellent house, distinguished for good order and propriety—to the satisfaction of all, we believe, who favor him with their custom.

Table with 3 columns: Year, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Other States, Total. Rows for 1858 and 1859.

MARRIED. In Winston, Forsyth county, on Tuesday morning, March 28th, by Rev. E. Reid, Gen. I. Boyd, Esq. of Rockingham, to Miss Eliza C. Webb, of that place. In Oxford, on the 28th ult., by Rev. J. K. Willie, John W. Hays, Esq., to Miss Sallie, daughter of Dr. Sam'l. Duty, all of Oxford. On the 20th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Alex. Utley, Esq., Mr. William R. Crawford to Miss Mary Ann, second daughter of Edmund Stephens, Esq., all of Wake county. In this city, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. T. E. Skinner, Mr. William N. Patterson, of Orange county, to Miss Mary Ruffin Jones, of Jones county, N. C.

J. A. ENGELHARD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Tawborough, N. C. February 4, 1859. 16-ly.

FOR RENT. THE HOUSE AND LOT, KNOWN AS THE COMMAN'S place, on Fayetteville Street, and formerly occupied by Mr. Puzian, is for rent. Apply to JOHN HUTCHINS, 36-11. Raleigh, April 10, 1859.

NOTICE. I WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, THE 3D DAY OF May next, all my crop of Corn, Fodder, Wheat, and Peas, one Yoke of Oxen, several Milch Cows and 1 Steer, my stock of Hogs, (fine lot), one Horse, all my Farm and Blacksmith Tools, together with my Household and Kitchen Furniture. All or any of the above can be bought upon good terms before day of sale. Terms made known on day of sale. W. R. KNIGHT, 15-w31. April 10, 1859.

KITRELL'S SPRINGS. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN CHARGE of Kirtrell's Springs for the present year, will be ready to receive boarders by the 1st of May, 1859. Persons attending for health or pleasure will find good accommodations, and no trouble or expense will be spared to keep our table well supplied. These Springs are one mile from Kirtrell's Depot, in Granville county, and are reached by Railroad from all parts of the country. Hacks will run twice a day from Kirtrell's Depot to the Springs. J. W. BRAME & CO, 35-11. April 10, 1859.

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE OF Calvin Jordan, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settle on or before the 15th day of April next, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; this the 8th of April, 1859. H. B. JORDAN, Adm'r. 15-w31.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED AS Executor of Joel Simms, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. W. H. HIGH, Ex'r. 35-21. April 10, 1859.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—JOHN SYON COUNTY.—Court of pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1859.—Wright Blevins and McNab Esq. vs. John E. Bary.—Attestment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Standard for the defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Smithfield on the 4th Monday of May next, and reply the property levied on, and plead to the plaintiff's action, or judgment will be rendered against him for the plaintiff's debt. Witness: Thomas D. Stued, Clerk of said Court at Smithfield, the 4th Monday of February, A. D. 1859. THOS. D. STUED, C. C. C. April 9, 1859. (Pr. Adv. \$5,000) 15-w31.

PAINTS! OILS! SOAP!!! LEWIS' PURE WHITE LEAD, PEARL SHAW AND other Brands, Linseed, Winter Herculand, Tanners' and common Olive Oil, Colgate's Variegated White, Windsor, and Turpentine Soap. At the Drug Store of BREDELL BROTHERS.