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HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS,
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Federal Whigism Reviving.

In 1844, in 1848, and in 1852 we had Whigism in this State; and besides this Whigism—old federal Whigism—and Democracy, there was nothing else. On days were proud of their name and their principles. A Whig in New England was the same in 1844 as a Whig in North-Carolina. The Whigs were then national, and not sectional. They advocated a national Bank, a high Tariff, bankrupt laws, internal improvements by the general government, and the greatest good of the favored few at the expense of the neglected many; and true to their federal instincts, derived from Hamilton and the elder Adams, they opposed the progress of American laws and institutions over new territories. They declared that as they were Whigs then they would be Whigs always; that it was more honorable to be defeated in a good cause than it was to triumph with a bad one; that it made no difference, so far as the integrity of their principles was concerned, whether they were successful or unsuccessful in political contests; and that, so holding and so believing, they would always maintain their organization and their principles. But Henry Clay died; and the question of slavery, with the unsoundness of their Northernizing on this subject, pressed sorely upon them. In addition to this, they became wearied with defeat, and they began to long for the spoils of office. In a few short years for them and for the morals of the country "Sam" suddenly appeared upon the stage, offering them the fruits of victory over the rights of Catholics and naturalized citizens. The proud old Whig party was tempted, and it fell. Thousands and tens of thousands of the men whom Henry Clay had rallied to the charge, and who declared time and again they would never desert the old Whig banner, renegaded from their allegiance with the seduction of fidelity almost warm on their lips; and in 1854, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1858, we had "Sam" with his test oaths, his midnight meetings, and his dark lantern, instead of the proud, erect, defiant and principled old Whig party. But this resort failed also; and now we find these same politicians renegading back to the old Whig fold. They are returning with tattered garments and altered aspects; with a deeper hatred of Democracy than they ever indulged before; and with less of their own respect, and less of the respect of others, than they formerly enjoyed. In this condition, with the odor of defeat and of faithlessness to their own principles all about them, they ask the people again to confide in them, and to set aside a consistent, straight-forward, unflinching national party for their benefit. But this is not all; They are national as a party in no sense, for at the North, old Whigism, which became Know Nothingism, is now black Republicanism; and this black Republicanism, united with Know Nothingism South, constitutes what is now known as "the opposition." It is this opposition, then, which is contending for ascendancy; and should it succeed, the country will be substantially under black Republican rule.

We have been led to these remarks by the proceedings of a "Whig Meeting in Anson County," which we find in the last Register. The leading agents in this meeting were such men as Gen. Dockery and Col. John W. Cameron—men who were formerly Whigs, then Know Nothings, and who are now trying to be Whigs again. We give below some of their resolutions:

Resolved, That we are tired and sick of the useless agitation of the slavery question, which we hope, however, has at last satisfied the Southern people that there is some difference between Democratic promises and Democratic performance.

Very well, so we are all tired of this agitation. But how is it to be arrested? By yielding to free-soil demands? What did the old Whig party or the Know Nothing faction ever do to arrest this agitation, to give to the South peace, and at the same time her rights? Why, nothing. One of the main causes of the dissolution of the old Whig party was the rottenness of its Northern wing on this same question of slavery; and we all know that the Know Nothing platform ignored Southern rights out and out. The Democrats have made no promises on this subject which they have not kept. They passed the fugitive-slave law, and Democratic Presidents have enforced the law at the point of the bayonet. They defeated and put to rest the Wilmot Proviso; they abrogated the Missouri line, which was an unjust and odious discrimination against the South; and they have never elected a President who was not as sound on the question of the Constitutional rights of the South as the Southern people themselves.

The Anson Whigs, alias Know Nothings, also "Resolved, That the defeat of the Democratic party is, in our opinion, indispensable to the welfare and continuance of the Union, and is, therefore, a great national necessity."

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of every conservative man in the Union, with whatever party he may have acted in the past, now to use and exert his influence to the utmost to defeat this sectional and slavery agitating party, and to unite him to the great national party—the National Whig party."

Now, the Union has existed, and the affairs of the government have been successfully administered, only because the Democratic party has existed and held sway. Everybody knows that, and the whole

history of the country proves it. But the first resolution above given was meant to pave the way for the second, in which the Anson Whigs declare their willingness to co-operate with all parties and nearly all kinds of people in the free States, so they are called "conservative," in order to defeat the national Democracy. The great "national Whig party" indeed! Why, where is it? Talk of Whigism in the free States, and you would be laughed at. There are no Whigs in the free States, with the exception of a few antiquated fossils, who have no influence, and no hold on Northern public sentiment. The fact is to be regretted, for the old Whigs North are better, or were better and more conservative than the Republicans, or the "American" Republicans; but the fact is as we have stated it. So a bare reference to a "national Whig party" at once exposes the weakness and the sectional character of these North-Carolina (Anson) Whigs. They are sectional as Whigs; they are national only as they belong to "the opposition," and thus affiliate, as Messrs. Gilmer and Vance have more or less done, with the black Republicans.

But in another resolution the Anson Whigs say: "That as Whigs of North-Carolina, we are determined to know no geographical parties, no sectional distinctions, no North, no South, no East, no West—but our country—our whole country."

That is all very fine; but if the Anson Whigs adhere to that they will find no party North, with the exception of the Democratic, with which they can co-operate; and they have solemnly declared that the defeat of the national Democratic party is "a great national necessity." What, then, will they do? Will Gen. Dockery, Col. Cameron, and the balance of the Anson and Richmond Whigs get up a nice little national Whig party of their own in North-Carolina? That would be more amusing than profitable—fuller of fun than it would be of success at the polls.

But the next resolution of these Anson Whigs which we copy, discloses fully the cloven foot of Know Nothingism. They declare

"That our naturalization laws should be revised and amended so as to extend the time of probation now prescribed, prevent the emigration of paupers and criminals, and declare all from participating in our elections who have not complied with the letter as well as the spirit of the law."

There it is!—"Sam" with his dark lantern and all the ceremonies of the test oath and the cult. That is Know Nothingism, and not Whigery as taught by Henry Clay in 1844.

It is apparent from all the signs of the times that "the opposition" so called, will resort to every imaginable device in the approaching Congressional campaign, to weaken the Democratic party, and to carry the First, the Fifth, and the Eighth Districts. In one locality they will be Whigs, in another Know Nothings, in another American Whigs, and in another "no-party men," as they were to a great extent in 1848. Let the Democrats war on them as the allies of the black Republicans, for they belong to the same "opposition" to the administration, and would be gratified beyond measure to see it overthrown, though they may assail it with different weapons. The Know Nothings South and the Republicans and "American" Republicans North belong to the same grand army, and are divided only into wings and brigades. Let us charge one brigade of this grand army, whose object is offices and plunder, as we would charge the other; and let us, while our Northern Democratic brethren are contending with the black wing in the free States, show no quarter to the motley host in the South, who would rejoice equally with their Northern allies over the defeat of the administration and the only national party which now exists.

Wilmington and Weldon Road.

We are glad to hear of the constantly increasing prosperity of this Road. The receipts and expenditures for the six months ending March 31st, 1859, have been as follows:

Gross Receipts,	\$256,845 48
Expenditures,	106,482 77
Net Receipts,	\$150,362 71

For the same time last year:

Gross Receipts,	\$237,675 01
Expenditures,	113,697 99
Net Receipts,	\$123,977 02

This comparison exhibits a difference in favor of this year, or rather of the first six months of this fiscal year, of \$26,375 69 in net receipts. The amount in excess carried these last six months is 5,000 bales in cotton of the amount carried during the corresponding six months of last year.

INCREASED RECEIPTS OF THE RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—We learn that the receipts of this Road from freight for the six months ending 1st April, 1859, were \$74,531 46, against \$54,459 75 for the same time last year; and from passengers \$37,038 21, against \$30,185 41, for the same time last year,—showing a total increase in receipts of \$26,924 51 for the last six months. This is certainly a gratifying result.

We learn that large quantities of merchandise are passing up the Central Railroad for merchants west of this. Business of all kinds is reviving. The tobacco crop has not yet gone forward, and when it does it must add considerably to freights. If the wheat crop should be a good one, as the prospect now is that it will be, a much larger quantity will be transported over the Central and the Raleigh and Gaston Roads than has been done during any former year.

The Sickles Trial.

We have not given to our readers the details of this trial. We doubt the propriety of doing so, with our views of the duties and obligations of the press. The details are, however, given with much particularity in the New York, Baltimore, and Washington papers. The trial has been going on some fifteen days, and the probability is it will occupy eight or ten days more. A deep interest is taken in it by the Washington and Baltimore public, and the cars for Washington are crowded now and then with persons going to and from the trial.

The Court has ruled that the counsel for the defence may go into the proofs of adultery, and the proofs come fast and thick that Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles were in the habit of frequenting the house rented by Mr. Key as the place of meeting. The fact of adultery is really as unquestionable as the killing of Key. The general impression still seems to be that Sickles will be acquitted.

John W. Cunningham, Esq.
We publish below a letter from this gentleman, addressed to the Editors of this paper, in which he declines to permit his name to be used for Congress in the Fifth District. Mr. Cunningham's numerous friends in the District will hear of his determination in this respect with regret. The State contains no more thorough gentleman, no sounder Democrat than John W. Cunningham.

As Mr. Cunningham observes, "the Democracy of the District have many worthy and noble champions of the cause," and we trust—indeed we feel sure that they will rally as one man to their nominee. With proper efforts, it seems to us, they ought to be able to defeat Mr. Gilmer, the great congratulated of Joshua Giddings, and the constant actor on party tests with the black Republicans, in their efforts to embarrass the administration. The question for the District to decide is, whether they will have a man who will contend for all their Constitutional rights, or one like Mr. Gilmer, who will strengthen as far as "the opposition" interests require him to do it, as he has heretofore strengthened the black Republican party in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Cunningham's letter is as follows:
Editors of the N. C. Standard:
DEAR SIR: Having been often urged to be a candidate for Congress in this Fifth District, and having seen also a number of public demonstrations in my favor, I desire, through your widely circulated paper, to state my position on the subject.

I feel very grateful to my friends for their partiality, and if my fixed purpose could be changed, I would be actuated solely by a desire to gratify that numerous class of my fellow-citizens whose kindness and confidence place me under obligations which I shall ever feel and acknowledge. But I cannot obtain my own consent to the use of my name, as a candidate for Congress, in the Democratic Convention shortly to assemble in the District; and I hope, therefore, that it will not be presented, while I most respectfully and earnestly request my friends to consider me as entirely out of the question.

The Democracy have many worthy and noble champions of their cause in the District; and whoever may be selected as their standard-bearer in the coming contest, shall receive my ardent support.

Availing myself of the occasion to express again to my numerous friends my grateful appreciation of their kindness and partiality, and my strong hope that the candidate of our party will carry the District at the election in August.

I am, with much respect,
Very truly yours,
JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM.
Person Co., N. C., April 13, 1859.

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFICULTIES WITH PARAGUAY.

The Union of the 17th contains an interesting letter from Mr. Bowlin, the Commissioner appointed by the President to adjust the difficulties between the United States and Paraguay, in which Mr. Bowlin gives an account of the settlement of these difficulties and the manner in which this desirable result was reached. The letter is addressed to the President, and is dated at Asuncion, Feb. 11, 1859. Mr. Bowlin was very much aided in his efforts by the President of the Argentine Confederation, Gen. Urquiza, who went before him to see and advise with Gen. Lopez, the President of Paraguay. The whole matter was adjusted without the firing of a gun, and with credit to both countries. By the settlement a new treaty is made between the two countries, with more liberal provisions than heretofore; a convention to settle claims against Paraguay; ten thousand dollars to the family of the sailor killed on the Water-Witch by the gun fired from Lopez fort on the Parana; and a satisfactory letter of regrets and apology from Lopez, with full permission to the United States to explore the rivers of Paraguay.

The adjustment of this difficulty without bloodshed is a matter for congratulation; and the President, the Secretary of the Navy and Mr. Bowlin, are entitled to the thanks of the country for the energy and discretion with which the movement against Paraguay and the negotiations have been conducted.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.—Messrs. Letcher and Goggin, the candidates for Governor, addressed an immense audience in Petersburg a few evenings since. The inference we draw from the accounts in the papers is, that Mr. Goggin did the pretty, and Mr. Letcher the sensible talking; that Mr. Goggin got the advantage in the protreptic, but that Mr. Letcher was greatly beyond him in the solids. This is generally the case in discussions between Democrats and "the opposition." The champions of the latter are all Henry Clays and Patrick Henrys, and they enjoy any quantity of glory until the people have voted. Then the aspect of things is changed. These champions become ordinary men again; and their friends, while they deplore their defeat, see so many means by which they might have been elected. This will be the case in Virginia.

Our neighbor of the Register, not having heard a Know Nothing speech these many months, and thirsting for the opportunity of defeating the Democrats one time more in imagination, went over to Petersburg to hear the candidates. We have no doubt he has returned strengthened in the faith, and fully assured of the success of Goggin—in advance and on paper. No doubt he will tell his readers that Letcher was nowhere and Goggin everywhere in the discussion; and that Constitutional liberty itself and the best hopes of mankind are vitally at issue in the contest, and in the entire keeping of Mr. Goggin. Still Letcher will be slightly triumphant, and being a modest man, will not pile up more than fifteen thousand majority. That will do, under the circumstances.

FARMERS' BANK.—This institution having accepted the amendment to its charter providing for removing the mother Bank from Elizabeth City to Greensboro, we learn from the Times that a meeting of the stockholders was held at Greensboro on the 11th inst., and elected the following Directors: J. H. Lidsay, C. P. Mendenhall, W. D. Smith, C. F. McAdoo and W. A. Winbourne. Mr. C. P. Mendenhall was chosen President, and W. A. Caldwell appointed Cashier of the Principal Bank. Of the Branch at Elizabeth City, L. J. Johnson, Esq., was appointed President and R. F. Overman Cashier.

It is stated that funds are provided for the redemption of the present circulation. The Greensboro Times says that the Bank now stands upon a foundation as good as any in the State.

NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO.—The Winston (N. C.) Sentinel says that the farmers in that region are turning their attention to the cultivation of tobacco much more than heretofore, and that they will have a large quantity ready for market this year.

MANAGEMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following article from the Washington Union demonstrates the wisdom of the administration, while it exposes the weakness and wickedness of the black Republicans and their allies in the South in their efforts to embarrass and injure it, and thereby injure the country. The Union says:

"The events of every day demonstrate, yet more and more clearly, the far-seeing sagacity of the President in declining to yield to the Black-republican clamor, which demanded that he should call an extra session of Congress. The preparation of a necessity, which would force the Administration to this step, was most careful and persistent on the part of those who are leagued together for its overthrow. In fact, this extra session was arranged as a regular trap, of which it was intended the Post Office Department should serve as the bait. It was believed that so intense was the solicitude of the Chief Magistrate in reference to this branch of the public service, on which the social and commercial interests of the whole country depend, that, rather than seem to jeopardize its interests for a moment, he would not hesitate to run the hazard of all the political disasters threatened by the assembling of Congress in advance of its regular session. It was known that if Congress was thus convened by Executive proclamation a large number of Democratic States would be unrepresented, the majority of the body would, in consequence, be black-republican, and the House be necessarily organized with a black-republican Speaker, and committees in which the same sable political complexion would predominate. Hence, this result was looked forward to with impatient longing as promising a carnival of agitation, distraction, and defamation. With such committees to investigate and report, no doubt was entertained but that the work of black-balling the measures and functionaries of the Administration, and of preparing armor and munitions for the campaign of 1860, would go bravely on. But, alas! for the fallacy of all human calculations, the time honored and homely adage, that 'there is many a slip between the cup and the lip,' was lost sight of in the adjustment of this proceeding. Through the factious strategy of unscrupulous politicians the Post Office Department was abandoned—was turned adrift and denied the use even of its own earnings for its support. The bait was thus temptingly arrayed before the eyes of the President, and he was carelessly besought to remember the great constitutional power with which he was armed for such an emergency. But cunningly devised as was the scheme, and adroitly as it had been covered over the ditch with black-republican spades, was digging at his feet, he was not deceived. He saw his duty in a light above that which shines upon the path of timid and time-serving men, and had the courage to meet it, regardless of the danger which threatened him. Through estimates furnished at his suggestion, he at once possessed himself of the actual financial status of the Department, and, having discovered that it was but an affair of four or five millions of dollars, he did not hesitate to conclude that, for this, a substitute could be found in the public spirit and fidelity of the contractors and agents engaged in the transportation of the mails. Did he reckon without his host?

No pause, no alarm, no distrust, has followed from the announcement of the fact that, because of the dereliction of another branch of the Government, the Post Office Department must be administered upon credit after the close of the present fiscal year. Confidence in the public honor and faith remains unshaken. The service is everywhere performed as ever. It proves the unshaken trust of the contractors, and of the contractors and agents engaged in the transportation of the mails. The spirit of the contractors is cordial, and their resolution to execute their contracts in expressed in every quarter. It is well ascertained that the banks and bankers, North, West, and South, will advance promptly, and that such of the public creditors as choose to realize their claims will be enabled to do so with but very slight loss. This prospect is in every way encouraging. It proves the unshaken trust of the contractors, and of the contractors and agents engaged in the transportation of the mails. The spirit of the contractors is cordial, and their resolution to execute their contracts in expressed in every quarter. It is well ascertained that the banks and bankers, North, West, and South, will advance promptly, and that such of the public creditors as choose to realize their claims will be enabled to do so with but very slight loss. This prospect is in every way encouraging.

Our friend of the Charlotte Democrat has answered the Greensboro Patriot so completely, that we copy his remarks in lieu of some of our own which we thought of submitting. The Democrat says:

"The Greensboro Patriot has an article with this caption, 'The Standard and the Charlotte Democrat endorsing Mr. Gilmer.' The Patriot copies our remarks in favor of non-intervention, and very complacently repeats that this 'is precisely the doctrine contended for by Mr. Gilmer, and for which he has been so much abused.' Our cotemporary is very much mistaken—Mr. Gilmer never was 'abused' for maintaining the doctrine of non-intervention, but was reprimanded for pursuing a course directly opposite. The Lecompton Constitution, against which Mr. G. voted, was the offspring of a Territorial convention legally assembled; this constitution recognized slavery, and Mr. Gilmer had no right to intervene in the affairs of the territory and say that it was a fraud—that it did not express the sentiments of a majority of the people. If the abolitionists in the territory, through stubbornness and a desire to agitate, refused to vote, and thus allowed the pro-slavery party to get control of the Convention, what right had Mr. Gilmer to interfere against the interests of the South, and say no, we won't let you into the Union because we think the constitution is a fraud and opposed to the sentiments of a majority of the people of the territory? Now, we ask the Patriot if this was not interfering with the internal affairs of a territory. If Mr. Gilmer had carried out the doctrine of non-intervention, he would have voted for the admission of Kansas and left the State to settle the slavery question afterwards, and thus deprived the black republican party in and out of Congress of a subject for agitation. So the Patriot will see that when the Standard and Charlotte Democrat approve the doctrine of non-intervention, it is a very different thing from 'endorsing Mr. Gilmer,' who went hand in hand with the black republicans in the last and previous sessions of Congress."

A HANDSOME DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. from the profits for the last six months. This will give to the Literary Fund \$16,000 for the last six months, or at the rate of \$20,000 per annum.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON THE RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—The passenger train now leaves Raleigh 30 minutes after 8 in the morning, and arrives at Weldon 50 minutes after 12. Leaving Weldon at 11 A. M., it reaches Raleigh 30 minutes after 3 P. M.

COUNTY SOLICITOR.—On Monday last, W. L. Tate, Esq., was elected County Solicitor for Buncombe by a handsome vote. The confidence reposed in our friend is well grounded, and he will be found altogether worthy of it.—News.

Important Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—It is understood that the Cabinet to-day had under consideration the Cass Yrisari Treaty, as ratified by Nicaragua. The result is as yet unknown, but it is generally believed that the Nicaraguan amendments will be rejected, and that Jerez will return home in the steamer of the fifth. In the meantime, there will be no abatement of Naval preparations at the various stations to augment our Gulf Squadron, with a view to enforcing a recognition of our rights, and securing indemnity for past outrages, as well as security for the future.

District Convention.

We have just learned, after going to press, that Warren County, at the meeting held at Warrenton on Tuesday last, recommended Franklinton as the place, and Thursday next as the time, for holding the Democratic Convention for this District.

Nash, Franklin, and Warren have recommended Franklinton; Johnston and Wake, Raleigh; Orange, Hillsborough; and Granville has held no meeting, so far as we are informed, but we take it for granted the Democracy of the latter county would prefer Franklinton.

We therefore give notice that the Convention will be held at FRANKLINTON, on THURSDAY the 28th inst. We trust there will be a full attendance.

FRENCH BROAD RAILROAD.—We learn from the Asheville News that the Magistrates of Buncombe have unanimously passed an order to submit to the people of the County a proposition to take stock to the amount of \$125,000 in the French Broad Railroad; and that the Magistrates of Henderson have unanimously made a similar order for that County for \$100,000. Buncombe will vote on the proposition on the first Thursday in June. The News is quite sure that the people of the two Counties will ratify at the ballot-box the action of the Magistrates.

We are under obligations to some young friends at Chapel Hill for copies of the second edition of Mr. Dobbin's Address delivered before the two Literary Societies of the University, June 5, 1859, reprinted by order of the Philanthropic Society; for the Catalogue of the Trustees, Faculty, and Students of the University for 1858-'59; and for "An Oration delivered before the twelfth annual convention of the Delta Psi Fraternity, at Raleigh, N. C., December 28, 1858, by William Bingham, of Orange."

PETERSON'S CHEAP EDITION OF WAVERLY NOVELS. We have received Rob Roy, by Sir Walter Scott, being the third volume of T. B. Peterson & Brothers' new and cheap weekly issue of the Waverly Novels. The edition embraces the whole of the author's novels—the most celebrated in the world—consisting of twenty-six volumes; and the whole set will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, for \$5. At this low price, it should possess the Waverly novels. Address T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.—We have the latest foreign news by the steamer Arctia.

The advices are again threatening and warlike.—Large bodies of Austrian troops are on the move towards Italy, and the movements and increase of the French troops are on a large scale.

Cotton had declined a nineteenth of a penny.

THE ELECTRIC.—Mr. Rood, the agent for this invaluable monthly, has returned to Raleigh, after a very successful tour to Chapel Hill and Greensboro, and is now prepared to deliver to subscribers the first number of the new volume, commencing with May. The present is an excellent opportunity for subscribing. Recollect the portrait of Hon. Edward Everett will grace the June number.

STANHOPE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.—We learn that Robert G. Lewis, Esq., of Raleigh, will deliver the annual address before the young gentlemen and ladies of Stanhope Academy, Nash, on the 3d of June next.

PRETTY WELL DESCRIBED.—A friend writing from Davis says: "I think Gen. Leach will be brought out against Mr. Seales. This is about as well as the K. N.'s can do under the circumstances, for Leach can talk all day about nothing just as well as about something."

RALEIGH, April 16th, 1859.

MR. EDWARD CASTWELL, RALEIGH.—Dear Sir: The undersigned have been appointed by their fellow students of the Holly Springs High School, in the county of Wake, a committee to wait upon you, with the request that you will do them the favor to deliver the annual Address before the Literary Society of that institution at the Academy, on the first Friday in June next. We trust that you will authorize us to announce your acceptance of the appointment.

DANIEL E. BECKWITH, Com.
JAMES T. ADAMS, Secy.

RALEIGH, April 16th, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I am honored by the commands of the Literary Society you represent. As the school is in Wake County, I do not feel at liberty to refuse obedience. I beg you, however, to say to the young gentlemen at Holly Springs upon your return, that I have almost ceased to be a "literary" person. Besides ordinary office and professional engagements, the Journal of the House of Commons, which I am now engaged in putting through the press, already exceeds six hundred printed pages; and as soon as that is completed, I am engaged to go on with the large work upon the "Law Practice," which my election to office last winter interrupted. I mention these things to you to break the force of any disappointment my incapacity for the occasion may excite; but I assure you that if my country men and friends desire me there, or anywhere else in their service, I will cheerfully submit to their wishes, and contribute what I may to their instruction or their gratification.

Being, gentlemen, very truly yours,
EDWARD CASTWELL.

To DANIEL E. BECKWITH and JAMES T. ADAMS, Committee.

Connecticut East Annual Conference.

NEW HAVEN, April 19.—The East Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is in session here, Bishop James presiding.

The Conference has passed a resolution almost unanimously that slaveholding is a sin, and that the word slaveholding should be inserted in the general rules as one of the things forbidden by them.

THE NORTH-CAROLINA FORM BOOK.

AN IMPROVED EDITION OF THIS VALUABLE work recently published by H. D. Turner, Raleigh, N. C., printed on good paper, and substantially bound in a neat calf. It contains "Forms" of all those legal instruments which people have occasion to use, and furnishing a guide to Justice of the Peace, Sheriffs, Clerks, Constables, Farmers, School Committees, &c., to which are added the Constitution of North-Carolina and the United States, an account of the principal officers of the State, and a list of the names of the members of the Legislature at the unparalleled low price of one dollar, (being the cheapest book ever offered for sale.) When sent by mail an extra charge of 20 cents will be required to cover postage on this edition. A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Published and sold wholesale and retail by

H. D. TURNER,
at the North-Carolina Book Store, Raleigh,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
and HAYES & ZELL,
Philadelphia.
A. S. BARNES & CO.,
New York.

April 4, 1859.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles—Thirteenth Day.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Court met to-day at ten o'clock.

A lengthy argument was made in the forenoon by the prosecution, against the act of adultery being admitted as evidence in the justification and provocation for killing.

Judge Crawford decided that it was a question of competency of evidence for any purpose. This was not a point to be decided here, but after the evidence was all adduced. It was due to the prisoner as well as right for the jury, that this expression should be explained. It was one which ordinarily would have but one meaning, but still it might be differently understood by the jury.

The Court was of the opinion that it was admissible.

During the delivery of the Judge's opinion, the most profound silence was maintained in Court.

Several witnesses were then examined as to the frequent visits of Key and Mrs. Sickles to the house on Fifteenth street; the length of time spent there; the signals at front window; position of rooms; appearance of bed, etc., etc., all of which agreed on the facts elicited.

Another witness testified to seeing Mrs. Sickles and Mr. Key, in the parlor of former, drinking champagne and eating salad, during Mr. Sickles' absence at the Court.

The Court to-day dismissed the regular petty jury, for a fortnight, leading to the conclusion, that the present case will last up to that time.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The proceedings to-day were unusually interesting. The testimony was principally confined to two co-chambers of Mr. Sickles, as to the intrigues between Key and Mrs. Sickles. Woodbridge concluded his evidence, it having been interrupted by a question of law on a former occasion.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Mr. Woodbridge was cross-examined at great length. Nothing of importance was elicited.

Felix McCuskey, of Brooklyn, testified to the circumstances which transpired at Sickles' house, after the return of Sickles from the killing of Key.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1859.

Secretary Cass, on reading the Cass-Yrisari Treaty as modified, promptly expressed to the Nicaraguan Minister his approval of it, but said it required the President's sanction before leaving the State. It was immediately carried to Mr. Buchanan, who, having examined closely the additional article, with its modification, declined giving his approval, saying that he would suspend judgment until General Lamar arrived, he being expected here on the 28th inst.

The Treaty was objectionable in what is known as the "additional" article. This provided that "the United States shall enforce their neutrality laws, and prevent any armed expedition from leaving their shores for the purpose of invading the soil of Nicaragua." This article presupposed a dereliction on the part of the United States in enforcing these laws. To this our Government objected. The clause now comes back so modified as to read "The Government of the United States will do all in its power for the enforcement of their neutrality laws, and the prevention of any armed expedition into Nicaragua." The clause without modification, is similar to the Ouseley Treaty.

Senator Percival speaks in high terms of General Lamar, and says that he possessed the respect and esteem of Nicaragua.

The Paraguayan steamers will be ordered back to the United States to be repaired and repaired, after which they will be distributed among the Squadrons.

Secretary Cobb says the Treasury receipts are far beyond the estimates, and as yet he has not found it necessary to touch a dollar of the Treasury notes authorized by the late law.

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April 22, 1859.

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Private classes taught if desired.

April 19, 1859.

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.
THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS ACADEMY WILL begin on MAY 1st.

C. C. TEW,
Superintendent.

April 15, 1859.

POSTPONEMENT.
THE SALE OF THE LANDS HERETOFORE ADVERTISED in the case of H. F. Stockton vs. the Home Mining Company, has been postponed to a time which will hereafter be published.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. M. E.

March 15, 1859.

J. A. ENGELHARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Tawborough, N. C.

February 4, 1859.

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