

The Standard.

RALEIGH: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1859.

W. W. HOLDEN, STATE PRINTER,

AUTHORISED PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

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PARTICULAR NOTICE.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE STANDARD, and all private letters to the editor, should hereafter be directed to W. W. HOLDEN. All letters on business, or enclosing money for subscriptions, advertising, or job work, may be directed simply to the "Standard," Raleigh, N. C.

Arrest of Rev. Daniel Worth.

We are indebted to Mr. Scott, of the house of L. M. Beebe, of Baltimore, for the following particulars of the arrest and trial of Worth, in Greensborough, on Saturday last. Mr. Scott was passing through on his way home, and was kind enough to call at our office and give us the particulars.

The Rev. Daniel Worth was arrested in Guilford, on Friday, on a Justice's warrant, and was tried before three Justices, in Greensborough, on Saturday. Messrs. McLean, Dick, and Scott appeared for the State, and Worth spoke in his own defence. We understand that he endeavored to defend his incendiary conduct, and in so doing read extensively from Helper's book.

Some fifteen or sixteen witnesses were examined. It was proved that he had used in his sermons the strongest and vilest incendiary language, and had circulated Helper's book. Among other things he has declared publicly that he has "no respect for the laws of North Carolina"—that "they were enacted by adulterers, drunkards, and gamblers." And that he "would not have old John Brown hung for a thousand worlds."

He was held to bail in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance at Court, and \$5,000 for his good behavior. He had given bail for his appearance, and was endeavoring to give bail for his good behavior. The Sheriff of Alamance, Mr. Patterson, was present, and intended to arrest him on a writ issued by Judge Saunders as soon as he passed from the jurisdiction of the Justices Court. He may, therefore, be expected here this evening to answer before Judge S. for his violation of the law in Alamance, Chatham, and Randolph.

We learn that the excitement in Greensborough was very great, and that the officers of the law experienced difficulty in protecting Worth from the indignation of the people.

ACCIDENT AND NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS.—The mail train from the north, on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, ran into the engine of the freight train, six miles from this City, last Saturday afternoon, by which accident the mail engine was greatly damaged and disabled; the express car, next to the engine, was a total wreck; the mail car badly injured and the passenger coach somewhat injured. No person was seriously injured. There were a good many persons aboard; several ladies; Gov. Dragg, Hon. D. K. McKee, Rev. Thos. E. Skinner, a number of Southern medical students, seeders from the Philadelphia medical schools, and other gentlemen going South. The collision occurred thus: The freight train was on the side track, in order to allow the mail train to pass; but, the freight train being too long for the turn-out, its engine protruded over the track about eight inches.

We learn that the conductor of the freight train had sent a negro man to warn the conductor of the mail train, but having no flag he waved his hat, to which the conductor attached no importance, thinking it was a sort of Christmas hurrah.

The conductor of the freight train showed much presence of mind in backing his train as far as he could as the mail train approached. If he had not done this, the injury and loss of life must have been serious.

As far as we have learned no blame is attached to the conductors of the two trains.

The loss to the Road is by no means heavy.

"Unity."

We copy from the Wilmington Journal the following account of an interesting session which took place on the 17th instant, in the Methodist Episcopal Conference in session in Beaufort:

"Rev. Mr. Closs presented to the Bishop, the Rev. Mr. Speight, of the Methodist Protestant Church. The Bishop presented him to the Conference. He made an address, expressing the gratification which he had felt at the appointment of Mr. Closs as a friendly messenger, and regretted that domestic affliction had prevented Mr. Closs from attending. It might have 'broken the ice,' if indeed there be ice. He said he was devoted to the good old Methodist character, that he was descended from a family which was among the first to welcome Methodist preachers in North Carolina; that his little church of about 7,000 in North Carolina, had kept pure the earnest doctrines of Methodism; that as a body his church cherished warm feelings towards the Methodist Episcopal Church; that they had no war to wage against it, and hoped a day of greater close-drawing was at hand. He closed feelingly.

The Bishop said, it is known that I have been upwards of 50 years in the ministry, and never had controversy with another church. His parents were Baptists, and he could but speak respectfully against them,—that he had long prayed that Ephraim might cease to envy Judah, and Judah to vex Ephraim. When your church, sir, sought to set up its organization, I granted its right, and thought it should not be pursued. We have the same doctrines, and generally the same institutions, and I bid you God-speed. I am of that class of men who believe the Methodist Church has enough to do to take care of its own business. I am glad to see you, meet you with pleasure, as representing one of the wings of God's great army.

Rev. Mr. Closs said that at the last Conference he was appointed to attend the Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, and he never had had a charge in which he more delighted. In the Providence of God, I was prevented from attending, and tendering our fraternal salutations. He bowed to that Providence. He rejoiced that notwithstanding his absence, the Methodist Protestant Church had sent a representative, and he hoped to see the day when the two branches of the Methodist church may be one."

To which—several Editor thought we be—we beg leave respectfully and reverently to add—

"Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

It is like the precious ointment upon the head, that ran down upon the beard, even Aaron's beard; that went down to the skirts of his garment.

As the dew of Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion; for there the Lord commanded the blessing, even life for evermore."

A merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all our patrons and friends.

In the Senate on the 21st, the following Standing Committees were appointed:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Seward, Crittenden, Seward and Sumner.
On Finance—Messrs. Hunter, Pearce, Gwin, Bright, Hammond, Fessenden and Cameron.
On Commerce—Messrs. Clay, Bigler, Toombs, Clingman, Salisbury, Hamlin and Chandler.
On Military Affairs—Messrs. Davis, Fitzpatrick, Johnson of Arkansas, Chestnut, Lane, Wilson and King.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Mallory, Thompson, Seward, Hammond, Nicholson, Hale and Anthony.
On Judiciary—Messrs. Bayard, Pu, H. Benjamin, Green, Powell, Trumbull and Foster.
On Post Office—Messrs. Yulee, Gwin, Rice, Bright, Wigfall, Hale and Dixon.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Pugh, Bragg, Harlan and Bingham.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Benjamin, Polk, Wigfall, Grimes and Ten Eyck.
On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Sebastian, Fitch, Rice, Han, Hemphill, Doolittle and Clark.
On Territories—Messrs. Thompson, Clay, Salisbury, Powell, Durkee, Harlan and Grimes.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Toombs, Crittenden, Nicholson, Durkee and Ten Eyck.
On Claims—Messrs. Iverson, Mallory, Bragg, Simmons and Foot.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Brown, Mason, Johnson of Tennessee, Yulee, Kennedy, Hamlin and Wilson.
On Patents—Messrs. Bigler, Thompson, Toombs, Hemphill, Sumner and Trumbull.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Bright, Davis, Kennedy, Clark and Doolittle.
On Territories—Messrs. Green, Douglas, Sebastian, Fitzpatrick, Haun, Collamer and Wade.

On Audit Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Johnson of Tennessee, Powell and Dixon.
On Printing—Messrs. Fitch, Davis and Anthony.
On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Lane, Bigler, and Harlan.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Haun, Saulsbury and Harlan.

On the Library—Messrs. Pearce, Bayard and Collamer.

In the House, on the same day, an exciting discussion took place on the subject of the Speaker-ship between Democrats and South Americans. Mr. Etheridge, Know Nothing, of Tennessee, made a speech, in which he said he would vote for a Democrat for Speaker only in the last resort. In the course of his remarks he gave "aid and comfort" to the Black Republicans by the following expressions:

"He [Mr. Milson] sought by his vote to bring into the Union a State under a constitution which the Legislature and the whole people thereof solemnly disavowed. He sought to give effect to the wishes of the Executive, who tried to crush with the hand of despotism the aspirations after freedom of a brave and noble people. (Applause from the republican benches.) I have been solicited to lend my aid in organizing the House by supporting the democratic candidate; but I say, never shall I do so except as a last resort, under contingencies, which I will not state here. To vote for a democratic speaker is the last thing I would do—(great applause from the republican benches)—because I am opposed to the administration for that act of despotism to the people of Kansas."

Now the Lecompton Constitution was framed in accordance with law. It recognized slavery. The Black Republicans of Kansas refused to take any part in the Convention which framed this Constitution, because they adhered to their revolutionary Topeka Constitution and repudiated the Kansas-Nebraska act, under which the Lecompton Convention was held. A "brave and noble people," says Mr. Etheridge—meaning the black Republicans—were "crushed by the hand of despotism"—that is, by the hands of the President—in their "aspirations after freedom." Applause from the black Republican benches. This man Etheridge is a traitor to the spot that gave him birth. Mr. Gilmer votes for Mr. Etheridge for Speaker.

In the Senate on Thursday, the 22nd, it was resolved that when this body adjourns to-day it will be to meet again on Tuesday the 27th, when it will adjourn till Friday, and again till Monday the 2nd of January.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Harris, of Maryland—one of the blood-stained members from Baltimore—nominated Mr. Gilmer for Speaker, saying he could be elected if the Democrats would come to his support. Messrs. Garnett, of Va., and Burnett, of Kentucky, declared they would not support him. The vote for Speaker was as follows: Sherman, black Republican, 95; Milson, Democrat, 79; Gilmer 30. Thirteen black Republicans voted for Gilmer.

During the session Mr. Grow incidentally remarked that \$5,000,000 were due mail contractors, who will throw up their service if not relieved by the first of January.

An ineffectual effort was made to adjourn over for the Holidays.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, a black Republican paper, throws some light on the first black Republican vote cast for Mr. Gilmer:

"The complimentary vote of thirty-six given to Mr. Gilmer Friday meant more than outsiders supposed. It enables the South Americans to meet their democratic colleagues upon the stump, with the claim that it was once at least in their power to have elected the largest slaveholder in the House—Mr. Gilmer—Speaker."

In the Senate, on the 23d, Mr. Davis introduced a bill for the temporary government of Arizona.—After an excited session the Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

Speeches were made in the House, on the same day, by Messrs. Earnworth, Cobb, Miles, Stanton, Reagan, Bonham and others on the slavery question. The House voted for Speaker as follows: Sherman 103, Milson 79, Gilmer 30. Remainder of votes scattered among 24 others. Necessary to a choice 107.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1859.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

In the House Mr. Bonham gave notice that he would endeavor to obtain the floor, to move that the House proceed to ballot for Speaker throughout this entire day; and failing in that, he would endeavor to offer a resolution that from and after to-day there shall be no vote taken for Speaker until the ninth of January, and that when the House adjourn to-day it be till Wednesday.

Hon. William Smith, of Va., read the remarks of Mr. Sherman in relation to the Helper book, and asked the question to him directly: does he disclaim the doctrines of that book?

Mr. Sherman made no reply.

Mr. Smith—after a pause, resumed. The gentleman is silent—he is dumb—he is mute as an oyster.

Mr. Nelson made some further remarks, saying when Mr. Sherman rose in the House and stated that he had five times disavowed any intention of interfering with slavery in the States, he considered that was repudiating the doctrines of the Helper book.

Mr. Morris, of Pa., remarked that he was a supporter of Mr. Sherman, because he knew him to be eminently conservative, and referred to a speech delivered by Mr. S. in 1856, in proof of that.

Mr. Smith could not allow the candidate of the republican party to speak by deputy. If that gentleman wanted to be vindicated before the country he should speak for himself. I ask him now, does he endorse the Helper book? "Speak or forever hereafter hold your peace!" [Laughter.]

No response being made, Mr. Smith proceeded to say that it was the duty of the House to protest against the election of any man as president officer who declined to denounce that infamous book. He then alluded to the remarks of Mr. Grow the other day, and went on to show that Mr. Grow was responsible for the defeat of the post office appropriation bill at the last session.

Old Brown's Pike.—We have in our office, one of the pikes with which old Brown intended to arm his peculiar friends. The curious are invited to call, and examine it.

Mr. Branch corroborated what had been said on this point by the gentleman from Virginia, having been a member of the committee of conference on that bill. He declared that the sole responsibility of its defeat rested on Mr. Grow, and believed his object was to compel the President to call an extra session of Congress, in order that he and his friends might, at an earlier day than was allowed by law, get possession of the organization of the House.

Mr. Grow desired to reply; but other questions intervened, several motions having been made to adjourn over, which, however, was subsequently withdrawn.

There was a call of the House as a preliminary to voting for Speaker.

The twenty-first vote was then taken, with the following result:

Whole number of votes, 206—necessary to a choice 104. Sherman Received 100; Boveck 20; Gilmer 17; Houston 17; John G. Davis 11; Maylay 9—scattering 32.

So there was no choice.

On motion, the House adjourned.

Mr. Larrabee's Speech.

Mr. Larrabee, of Wisconsin, delivered a very sensible speech in the House on Saturday last, in which he thoroughly exposed the black Republicans and put some pointed questions to Southern Americans. We do not concur with Mr. L. in all he said, but we commend him for his soundness and fidelity generally as a national Democrat. Mr. Larrabee was one of those Northern Democrats who voted against Lecompton, but, unlike Hickman, Haskin, and other malcontents, now that the question is at rest, he has returned to his allegiance and is standing fairly and squarely at his post.

Among other things Mr. Larrabee said:

"Now, Mr. Clerk, it will not be denied by gentlemen upon the other side, that there is a large and controlling element in the republican party which is in favor of making aggressions upon the rights of the people of the South. They will not deny that there is a large and controlling portion of that party which is opposed to the execution of the fugitive slave law. They will not deny that there is a large element of that party which will never submit to the admission of another slave State into the Union. And, sir, they will not deny that, without their consent, that strong element among them, the so-called Northern States, or a single congressional district. And yet, how is it when they come here? Has a man got up upon this floor to represent the peculiar views of Horace Greely? Has anybody got up to enunciate the opinions of the Wisconsin republican party, or of the republican party of Minnesota, of Michigan, or of Iowa? No, sir; not one. There is a man upon this side of the House who will say, in his place, that he will never vote for the admission of another slave State into the Union? Is there a man there who will say that he will resist the fugitive slave law? Not one of them has risen in his place to say these things. Why do they keep silence? Why is it, when they know the fact that the South is justly indignant and excited at the sentiments of the republican party in the North, that they allow two or three men, who have hearts and intellects moved with a love for the Union, to speak for them? Why do they keep silence, and permit sentiments to be expressed as theirs, when they do not entertain them?"

There is one other significant fact; and that is, that you never hear a Republican speaker, either here or at the hustings, denouncing abolition sentiments. I never heard one in my life, and I have seen it in no Republican paper. Do you denounce Wendell Phillips? do you denounce the treasonable utterance of Cheever? No, you do not. You apply them to your own elevation to office; you apply them to the strengthening of your own party, and for the purpose of placing a man of your own kind in the presidential chair. The country is nothing in your view. The rights of any portion of it under the constitution are nothing in your view. You march over them, trample them down, carry out but the single idea of mere ambitious projects to attain the control of the government. Do these men ever vote the Democratic ticket? Did Cheever ever vote it? Does an abolitionist ever vote it? Never. But these gentlemen on the other side—these national, conservative men from Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, who have spoken here, will act side by side in the political battles of the country, with those who, they know, are preaching treason to the country and to the constitution."

How is it that Mr. Larrabee, a Northern man who opposed Lecompton, considers that question at rest and votes for Boveck, while Mr. Gilmer, a Southern man who also opposed Lecompton, refuses to be satisfied, and prevents, by his amendment, the conservative portion of the House from denouncing the endorsers of Helper's book?

Turning to Mr. Gilmer and other Southern Americans Mr. Larrabee said:

"Now, gentlemen of the Southern opposition, those of us, few we may be, who are here from the North, are here after having successfully overcome this abolition idea, this sentiment of aggression upon your rights under the federal constitution. Is it not the time now for those who are lovers of the constitution and the Union to together? I submit it to you, whether I shall go to my home and have these republicans charge that I went for the rights of the South, under the constitution, the South rejected my efforts and my sacrifices?"

And, Mr. Clerk, I want gentlemen of the Democratic party from the South to recollect another thing; and that is, that the Democratic party of the North, in the proportion of two to one, exceeds the Democratic party of the South.

We do, you will say. But, gentlemen, the time is near at hand when we will carry them; and I tell you, gentlemen of the South, who believe that there is an all-pervading sentiment at the North which is determined to drive slavery from the country, that there is positively no such all-pervading sentiment. It is confined to that wing of the republican party which is represented by Giddings, Greely, Cheever, and that class of men, and not by that part of the republican party which is represented by the gentleman from Ohio—I mean Mr. Corwin; and as far as Mr. Sherman, the candidate of the other side for Speaker, is concerned, he is now the incarnation of abolition ideas, unless he gets up on this floor and denounces that doctrine.

I want to say to you, gentlemen of the South, that I am not a slaveholder, as you know, and I do not propose to discuss here the merits or demerits of your institution of slavery. If I lived in your midst, as I said before, I would own slaves, and yet not deem that I was doing a moral wrong to any one. But, gentlemen, there is a necessity, a great necessity, that you and we should bury all past differences, and unite upon some common platform, in order that we may overcome those who are opposed to us. Will you do it? Can you do it if you will?"

BLACK REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—The recent meeting of the National Black Republican Committee, to fix the time and place for their convention, was held at the Astor House, New York, on Wednesday last. Besides those in attendance from the non-slaveholding States there were committee-men present from Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. Gov. E. D. Morgan, of New York, who subscribed \$100 to Helper's book, presided over the committee. As already stated, the convention was called to be held at Chicago on the 13th of June next. Helper is said to have been present in consultation with the committee.

Books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the "Oak City Savings Bank," are now, and will remain open at the Banking House of John G. Williams & Co., until the 14th day of January next. The corporations have fixed the shares at \$50, and have provided for a call of the stockholders to meet on the 14th of January, when the Bank will go into active operation. Proceedings in our next.

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No denomination of Christians in this country is sounder on the question of slavery than the Primitive Baptists. Amid all the mutations of the times they cling to the old landmarks and walk in the old paths.

The following reply of the Rev. Burwell Temple, Editor of the Primitive Baptist, explains itself. It is highly creditable to that venerable and patriotic man: Dr. C. Banks, New York—

DEAR SIR:—Your communication of Nov. 19th, is at hand, and its contents duly considered. Your proposals to me for advertising for you relative to your medical line of business may be of good intent—to relieve the afflicted; but I deem it unnecessary to apply for your medicines to cure the afflicted in the South, when we are to be killed or threatened with death after being reviled for our adherence to our Southern Rights—to wit—Slavery. A very large majority of the money sent and carried to the North for medicines, merchandise, &c., is the product of slave labor. Many of the speculative craft of the North have made large fortunes out of "abominable" slave labor, without the least remorse of conscience for trafficking on the product of said labor. Your factories would stand almost idle were it not for the labor of Southern slavery; and yet the people of the North are threatening the soil of Southern States with drinking the blood of their owners! Such state of things, without a reformation, must necessarily turn the attention of the Southern people to the encouragement of Southern factories, our own trade directly with Europe instead of the Northern part of our own Country, and instead of the patronization of Northern newspapers we must entirely support those of the South alone. (We except all periodicals published North that contend for and advocate our Southern Constitution.) It is in issue, and has an extensive circulation, from Maine to California. But little aid from the Northern and North-western States; while they have many subscribers to political and religious papers printed there from the South. If you disdain Southern prints, you, to be consistent, should disdain Southern dollars—the product of slave labor. When there is a better state of feeling manifested toward us by our Northern brethren, nationally or sectionally, then we may publish for you, and not before. B. TEMPLE, Esq. P. B. Milburnie, Nov. 28, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—Your communication of Nov. 19th, is at hand, and its contents duly considered. Your proposals to me for advertising for you relative to your medical line of business may be of good intent—to relieve the afflicted; but I deem it unnecessary to apply for your medicines to cure the afflicted in the South, when we are to be killed or threatened with death after being reviled for our adherence to our Southern Rights—to wit—Slavery. A very large majority of the money sent and carried to the North for medicines, merchandise, &c., is the product of slave labor. Many of the speculative craft of the North have made large fortunes out of "abominable" slave labor, without the least remorse of conscience for trafficking on the product of said labor. Your factories would stand almost idle were it not for the labor of Southern slavery; and yet the people of the North are threatening the soil of Southern States with drinking the blood of their owners! Such state of things, without a reformation, must necessarily turn the attention of the Southern people to the encouragement of Southern factories, our own trade directly with Europe instead of the Northern part of our own Country, and instead of the patronization of Northern newspapers we must entirely support those of the South alone. (We except all periodicals published North that contend for and advocate our Southern Constitution.) It is in issue, and has an extensive circulation, from Maine to California. But little aid from the Northern and North-western States; while they have many subscribers to political and religious papers printed there from the South. If you disdain Southern prints, you, to be consistent, should disdain Southern dollars—the product of slave labor. When there is a better state of feeling manifested toward us by our Northern brethren, nationally or sectionally, then we may publish for you, and not before. B. TEMPLE, Esq. P. B. Milburnie, Nov. 28, 1859.

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