a shadow to dim his political vision, but all beyond

is viewed, as through a glass, darkly. The charge of dictation on the part of the Standard we totally disregard, for we know it to be unfounded. But we do profess to know what are Democratic principles as laid down by our State and national conventions, and in applying these principles we profess to know who are Democrats and who are not. Our platform is broad and plain, and those who stand upon it are Democrats, and none others; and there is such a gulf between the Democratic and Know Nothing platforms, that no man has a stride sufficient to place a foot on each. Let him attempt it, and he will find that intervening gulf his political

With the motives of men in embracing political or other principles we have nothing to do. They may be honest, or they may not. It is not for us or for any earthly tribunal to decide. It is enough for us to know whether a man is with or against the Democratic party. If with it, we hall him as a political friend; if against it, we regard him as a political enemy. We are always sorry to see a Democrat forsaking his faith and embracing principles contrary to the Democratic creed; but he must be presumptuous indeed who supposes his party will break up its organization and turn its back on long established and dearly cherished principles to follow him. As an organ of the Democratic party the Standard would be faithless to the duties it has assumed and recreant to the trust reposed in it, if it did not oppose and denounce all attempts at disorganization, all departures from the cardinal principles on which the party is founded, and which gives it a distinct and separate existence. To attempt to follow all bolters or disaffected individuals, would soon render the Democratic party, like its opponents, "powerless," split it into discordant factions and place it where it would not be in the field even. Like the Register, we would not know in a short time where we were, what our principles were, or to what party we belonged. Like the Know-Nothing-Whig-American Sams we should soon be at sea, our vessel sunk, and ready to grasp friend or foe that pronised to keep our heads another moment above water. Rather than see the Democratic party reduced to such a humiliating situation as this, we would nail its flag to the mast and go down with it, overwhelmed by opposing waves, but not sundered by discord. A di In conclusion we would inform the Register that it

assumes to itself too much importance in supposing it has inspired any "mortal dread" in the Democratic ranks, or that it has made the Standard "more particularly nervous than any of its brethren." Neither the Standard nor its brethren are at all alarmed. They have heard direful threats before. Even "Sam" has not been dead so long but that many of the present generation can recollect his boasts and denunciations, from all of which the Standard and its bretheren were delivered without the interposition of any particular miracle. No doubt our neighbor thinks a " Distribution Democrat " an infernal machine capable of blowing up the Democratic party, but when he applies the match he will find himself flat on his back, with a mighty smoke around him and a deafening noise in his ears; and when he raises his head, blows off the smoke and looks out to see what execution has been done, he will find all the slain in the rear of his ordnance. Commending to his careful attention the following article from the Asheville News, from which he will perceive the evident dread and nervous trepidation of our mountain brother, we dismiss him for the

"A FAMILY DISAGREEMENT.-We are sorry to see

our Know Nothing cotemporaries quarreling among themselves about the next summer's campaign. They are now in the condition of the army of beeves that Leslie Combs used to talk about-so weak that they have to be held up to be knocked down-and if this family fight continues until the opening of the campaign, the party will not be strong enough to make a shadow. We are opposed to this, and enter our solemn protest against it. The Democracy are spoiling for a fight-a regularly organized and well contested battle. It is true "Sam" is a shabby oppon ent, but we can "keep our hands in" by thrashing h m, until something better turns up. So stop your quarreling, gentlemen, and prepare for the fight. This interesting family flare up may be briefly stated thus: the Raleigh Register, the central organ of the opposition, has taken the position that the Whig and American parties should not go into the fight next summer at all; that, being hopelessly prostrate, they should stand aloof and wait for "something to Along with this advice to its party, there is a shrewd suggestion that they might consistently vote for a Distribution Democrat for Governor! Consistent Register! Shrewd angler for fishy Democrats! The Salisbury Watchman endorses the Register's views and shouts "Lureka!" over the bright idea. The Greensborough Patriot next takes the matter in hand, and dissents in toto from the position of its brethren, and raps them over the knuckles severely for advising the party to fly from the field before the battle opens, and indignantly asks-"Who has clothed the Register with the power to pronounce the fifty thousand American Whigs who have never faltered, and who voted for John A. Gilmer for Governor, as powerless?" Sure enough who did? Peg it to them, Mr. Patriot. The cowardly fellows deserve no mercy. To think of backing down without a fight, while "fifty thousand American Whigs who have never faltered and who voted for John A. Gilmer for Governor," remain above ground, is absurd to the last degree! We hope the Patriot will continue its fatherly talk to the faint hearted brethren, and that it may succeed in its efforts to raise the courage of the aforesaid "fifty thousand" to the fighting point. When the bugle blast calls the Democracy to the field we want an opponent to

Democratic State Convention.

We copy the following from that sterling Democratic journal, the Asheville News. Wich the News we want to see "a regular, rousing gathering of the clans-a mighty throng of the invincible, lion hearted Democracy." And we trust the Western as well as the Eastern Democracy will attend in full force:

"DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION .- We observe that several of our cotemporaries are expressing an opinion as the proper time for holding the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. Some are in favor of an early day-some time in February or March. Others take the ground that there is no urgent necessity for such haste-the time above mentioned being the season of the year when travelling is least comfortable, on account of bad roads, &c.

We cannot see why so early a day should be so-lected, but can imagine several, to our mind, very cogent reasons for deferring it to a later period. It is desirable that the entire State be represented. This, indeed, is essential to harmony of feeling and concert of action. From those portions of the State lying contiguous to the several lines of Railroad, it is an easy task to visit Raleigh at any season. Not so however, from the extreme western counties, and at the early day mentioned, it is more than probable that not a single delegate would be in attendance from west of the ridge.

We trust the time will be so fixed that every section can be represented in strong force-a regular, rousing gathering of the clans—a mighty throng of we have important interests hanging upon the action of the next Legislature, and our wants and our requirements should be fully and fairly stated, that prejudice and ignorance may no longer stand as barriers to our legitimate advancement. If we ever get anything from the Legislature of North-Carolina, wa have to look to the Democratic party for it. An appeal of the right sort, backed by an able delegation next winter, will, we have faith to believe, secure all We Want."

The Money Pante in Balland.

The despondent condition of monetary matters on the departure of the steamship Allantic on the af-ternoon of the 11th ulti, resulted on the following day in a fearful panic throughout the whole count All the banks utterly refused to discount for their patrons, which naturally added to the wild excitement, until the afternoon of Thursday, when the treasury letter appeared in London, and was instantly transmitted by telegraph to all the chief cities and towns, suspending the bank charter act, and authorising the issue of notes to any amount on approved securities. The effect at every point was instantaneous, and the panic ceased as if by magic.

At Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and other important cities, the news was received with the most 

The charter of the Bank of England, it seems, was suspended by the government, and an unlimited in sue of small notes authorized. The New York Times, noticing this important government measure.

"Down to 1844 the Bank of England was a homegeneous institution, differing from other banks in England chiefly by its financial connection with the Government, and by the enormous proportions which its capital had attained in the course of a century and a half of existence and activity. Circumstances had given it an anomalous position and a power of unquestionable utility as the unwatched watchman, the unregulated regulator of the price of money and of the national currency. In that year Sir Robert Peel, assisted by the advice and informa tion of Mr. Jones Loyd, since Lord Overstone, and of other eminent bankers and financiers, cast the Bank in a new mould, with the double object of assuring stability to the currency and of controlling the financial movements of the kingdom.

The essential feature of the new Bank Charter was the separation which it established between the Issue and the Banking Departments of the Bank . In all practical aspects the Banking Department of the Bank of England is now an independent Bank, do ing business on the same principles with the other Banks of London, but hampered by its connectio with the Issue Bank of the Government in the following way: Under the old system no bullion was set apart exclusively to meet the circulation of the Bank. Every sovereign in the vaults of the Bank was at the disposal of the Bank Government when called for, either by general depositors or by borrowers on security. Under the new system only so much specie remains at any time in the Banking Department, as is not needed in the Issue Department to balance the excess of the Bank circulation over the amount of the Government Debt to the Bank. In 1844 this Debt amounted to £14,000,000. certified by the securities of the Government, and against this sum bank-notes might be issued. In 1856 an order in Council authorized the further emission of notes against securities to the amount of £475,000. For every pound issued by the Bank, in the form of notes, above this sum of £14,475,000, the Issue Department must hold a pound in specie. This arrangement it is which has caused the greatest dissatisfaction to the enemies of the Bank Charter Act. For it will be seen at once that the practical operation of this restriction must greatly impede the development of the Banking Department, and interfere with its natural movement, particularly in times which threaten a public panic.

The Banking Department can only show specie, of course, to the amount of the notes which it actually holds, and as the notes in the Banking Department begin to diminish, the Directors must naturally enough begin to feel concern for the Issue Department. Just here it is that the Government in tervenes as in the present instance. The elevation of the rate of discount proving impotent to arrest the drain upon the Banking Department, the Treasury suspends, not the obligation of the Bunk to pay specie, but that clause of the Charter which limits the increase of issues by the increase of specie."

This prompt action of the English government has postponed, and probably prevented, great financial embarrassment and disaster; but the issue of small notes, even on good securities, as in this case, will hardly restore permanent firmness and confidence in money matters. We cannot understand how the evils resulting from the credit system can be cured by an indefinite extension of that system. The last New York News says:

"The news from London by the Vanderbilt is important. The English Government has given authority to the Bank of England to increase its discounts, without regard to the limitation imposed by its charter. This step has relieved the market. The expansion of loans and discounts will remedy the mischief, which had reached its height by the discount brokers and banks, except the Bank of England stopping discounting. The numerous failures reported do not include any large banking houses having establishments in this city. Now that the worst has been reached, an expansion of discounts agreed on, a feeling of confidence is more likely to return here. The Bank of England keeps up its rate of 10 per cent., and the Bank of France has raised its rate to the same. Consols were steady. The Cotton market at Liverpool shows a panic feeling, and a de-

cline of 3d. had taken place, recovering however 11d The news is favorably received in Wall street, but much anxiety is felt to get the newspapers by the Vanderbilt. The Cotton dealers take courage from the fact that a reaction in prices in Liverpool had occured at the last moment. The cotton interest is so far strong here, as no reclamations can be dreaded from the other side, the stock in Liverpool being owned there and not here.

The feeling is strong that the American houses in London are now safe, being rendered able to get assistance from the Bank of England. A great crash has been prevented by the giving power to the Bank to extend its issues on securities.

The money market here is easy on call and short time, at 6a7 per cent. The discount market is still dull. Spofford & Tileston's paper sold to-day at 10 per cent. The range is 7a9a10 per cent. for first class paper indorsed, and 10a12 for single names. The Stock Exchange, after the first Board, ad journed for the day, and until Friday Morning, to enable its members to keep Thanksgiving day out

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day were \$85, 334,44, including \$31,000 from customs. The pay ments were \$131,056 61, and the balance \$4,770,447

NEW LAMP.-Messrs. Williams & Haywood have sent us a new lamp, manufactured by S. H. & H. C. Ufford, of Boston, which we have tried for several nights, and which we think an excellent article. It burns oil, tallow or any kind of grease, and the combustion being perfect there is no smoke. The cost of burning it is said to be less than one-half cent an hour. By the arrangement of a shade the eyes are protected, and the light concentrated upon the object to be viewed. It gives a brilliant light, and though we think it best suited for writing by, it will answer very well for reading, needle work, &c .-Messrs. Williams & Haywood have these lamps for

That staid and dignified, but astute and sagacious old journal, the National Intelligencer, takes ground against the action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention, and will no doubt oppose the admission of the new State. The Intelligencer has at ways inclined to the Free States in controverseis on the question of slavery. It also sympathizes with Gov. Walker, and says :

"We regret that we are unable to discern in the late proceedings of the Territorial Convention the marks of the same equity and honorable dealing which have successfully vindicated the course of Governor Walker; and, in the absence of these cardinal qualities, we are forbidden to hope that those proceedings will secure the general sequiescence of the people, whether of Kansas or of the country at large; and the prospect of this result it is which in spines us with profound regret at the decision of the Convention."

We copy the following truthful and excellent arti-cle from Hents' Merchants' Magazine. Let the young men read it and profit by it. It is true, every word of it. Genius is dazzling and attractive; bett judgment, will, and the power of endurance are bet-ter than genius. Hardly any thing is impossible to a young man who is temperate, economical, and honorable, and who labors constantly and perseven ngly. Try it, young man -try it for just ten years, and then say if it is not true. Resolve to succeed labor, and you will succeed: But you must choose your calling, and stick to it. "A rolling stone gathers no moss." Better to be at the head in the most ordinary calling than to be at the foot in four or five of the most important and influential. But we will

not detain you from the article referred to, which

advances many wholesome truths with much more force than we could give to them: "Business Endurance.—Men of genius, without endurance, cannot succeed. Men who start in one kind of business may find it impossible to continue therein all their days. Ill health may demand a change. New and wider fields of enterprise and success may be opened to them; new elements of character may be developed. Men may have a positive distaste for some pursuits, and success may demand a change. None of these cases fall within the general rule-Men may have talents, but if they are "everything by turns and nothing long," they must not expect to prosper. No form of business is free from vexations; each man knows the spot on which his own harness chafes; but he cannot know how much his own neighbor suffers. It is said a Yankee can splice a rope in many different ways; an English sailor knows but one method, but in that method he does his work well. Life is not long enough to allow any one to be really master of but one pursuit.

The history of eminent men, in all professions and callings proves this. The great statesman, Daniel Webster, was a great lawyer. His boyhood was marked by uncommon industry. As a speaker, he did not excel in early life. With great deliberation he selected the law as his profession, nor could he be deterred from his chosen-pursuits. While a poor student, and the tempting prize of fifteen hundred dollars a year as Clerk of the Courts, then a large sum, gained with great difficulty for him by the zeal and influence of his father, nor could all the persuasions of the father turn him from the mark he had set before him; and his great eulogist, the Attorney General of Massachusetts, is another marked illustration of resolute endurance and indomitable industry-life long-centering in one profession, making him one of the chief ornaments of that profession, if not its head in the United States.

Our late distinguished Ambassador at the Court of St. James, the Hon. Abbot Lawrence, whose wealth was poured out for all benevolent purposes in donations as large as the sea, could recall the time when he had his profession to select, and the first dollar of his splendid fortune to earn. He chose deliberately a calling; he pursued that occupation with integrity and endurance, through dark days and trying seasons, and the result is before the world. This case affords an apt illustration of the proverb of the wise man, that a man "diligent in his business shall stand before kings, and not before mean men "

The late John Jacob Astor, as he left his native Germany, passed beneath a linden tree not far from the line that separated his native land from another, and made three resolutions, which he intended should guide him through life:-"1. He would be honest. 2. He would be industrious. 8. He would never gamble." He was on foot; his wealth was in his shoulder. The world was before him. He was able to carry them out. His success is the best comment on his endurance. Stephen Girard at the age of forty years, was in quite moderate circumstances, being the captain of a small coasting vessel on the Delaware, and part owner of the same. No trait in his character was more marked than his endurance, and the element gave him a fortune.

All men who have succeeded well in life, have been men of high resolve and endurance. The famed William Pitt was, in early life, fond of gaming. The passion increased with his years; he knew that he must at once master the passion, or the passion would master him. He made a firm resolve that he would never again play at a game of hazard. He could make such a resolution; he could keep it. His subsequent eminence was the fruit of that power. William Wilberforce, in his earlier days, like most men of his rank and age, loved the excitement of games of hazard. He saw the ruin of the vice of gaming as he never saw it before; he was appalled with what he beheld. Sitting amid gaming, ruin, and despair, he took the resolution that he would never again enter a gaming house. He changed his company with the change of his conduct, and subsequently became one of the most distinguished Englishmen of his age.

Dr. Samuel Johnson was once requested to drink with a friend. The doctor proposed tea. "But drink a little wine," said his host. "I cannot," was the reply. "I know abstinence-I know excess: but I know no medium. Long since I resolved, as I could not drink a little wine, I would drink none at all." A man who could thus support his resolution by action, was a man of endurance, and that element is as well displayed in this incident as in the compilation of his great work. When Richard Brinsley Sheridan made his first speech in parliament, it was regarded on all hands as a most mortifying failure. He was urged to abandon a parliamentary career, and enter upon some field better suited to his ability. "No," said Sheridan, "no, it is in me, and it shall come out!" And it did; and he became one of the most splendid debators in England. Loyola, the founder of the Order of Jesuits, the courtier, the man of gallantry and dissipation, obtained such mastery over himself by labor and endurance, that, to illustrate the fact, he stood several hours, apparently unmoved, in a pond of ice and muddy water up to his chin. Perhaps no other nation in Europe at that time could have won the battle of Waterloo, except the British, because no other could have brought to that conflict that amount of endarance needed to win. For many hours that army stood manfully before the murderous fire of the French; column after column fell, while not a gun was discharged on their part. One sullen word of command ran along the line as thousands fell: "File up! file up!" "Not yet! not yet!" was the Iron Duke's reply to earnest requests made to charge and fight the foe. At length the time of action came. The charge was given, and victory perched upon the standard of England."

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—This Court is in session here this week, his Honor Judge Wayne presiding. The charge of the Judge to the Grand Jury on Monday was brief, but able and comprehen-

The case of the United States vs. Lee, of Elizabeth City, charged with robbing the mail, was continued, on account of the absence of Gen. McGuire, a material witness. The Court intimated that Mr. Lee might be permitted to go without bail. The Grand Jury found a true bill against John G. Gulley, but it is not certain his case will be tried this week.

The officers of the Court are R. P. Dick, Esq., U. S. Dictrict Attorney; Wesley Jones, Esq., Marshal; and E. Cantwell, Esq., Clerk. We observed the following members of the Bar in attendance from a distance : Messrs. William A. Wright, J. Parker Jordan, and Ed. Wilking Wall De TT

MR. SHITH'S ADDRESS .- We have received and read with much pleasure the Address of Moody B. Smith Esq., of Wilmington, before the Literary Societies of Davidson College. It abounds in wholesome counsels and just views of the right courses of life; and the style is terse, clear and chaste. Mr. Smith has at once taken a high position, in this his first effort of the kind, as "a man of head and thought." We hope to find room soon for some extracts from this excellent production.

TRI-WEEKLY DANVILLE NEWS.—We have received olis, a prospect especially acceptable to the denizens of Washington, under the above title, by R. A. Howard, James Raines, and W. L. Snead, Esqs. It is handsomely printed and filled with interesting mater. We wish the Editors success.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28, 1857. The Kansas question has again suddenly become one of imposing magnitude as a political issue, and it is feared that another period of agitation will spring out of the turn it has taken. Some perion of the normern Democratic press emphatically disapprove of the plan of the Constitutional Convention, submitting only one point to the verdict of the peo ple; and it is rum red that Governor Walker also oins in this disapproval. He is now here, and, so far, it has not authoritatively transpired what view he does take of it. It is possible that he may concur with the view taken by the Administration that the real question at issue is fairly submitted to the action of the people under the ordinance adopted by the Convention, and that it is immaterial whether the whole of its provisions were submitted or not. It is admitted that the Convention possessed the power to submit the Constitution or not, and Mr. Buchanan acquiesces in their decision.

Should Gov. Walker endorse the action of the Convention as embracing the substance of his pronises to the people of Kansas that the Constitution should be fairly submitted for their action, it is probable that the portion of the Democratic press now expressing disapproval, will also yield their first impressions and ultimately coincide in the view that it s safer policy to admit Kansas as a State under this Constitution, however the question of slavery may be decided, and thus remove this troublesome question from Congress, than to run the risk of a repetition of the political convulsions following the passage of the Nebraska act and the repeal of the issouri Compromise act. But if Gov. Walker chooses to persist in the perverse policy that has characterized his course during his stay in Kansas, and take ground against the action of the Conven tion, thus making an issue with the Administrat on, they will doubtless persist in fomenting strife. The President and Gov. Walker are reported to have had englity interviews on Kansas matters generally, and the knowing ones assert that a perfect agreement on the course to be pursued hereafter has been reached. Of course, as the Administration is fully committed to the support of the action of the Convention, Gov. Walker will also give it the weight of his endorsement.

When the Constitution of Kansas has been presented to Congress for the admission of the new State, the subject will become a question of active; discussion. The vote on the Constitution by the people of Kansas will be taken on the 21st of December. The formal presentation of the Constitution will scarcely be made before the middle of January. Discussion may arise before that period, but. only by way of manifesting a desire to renew the agitation, whether a practical question is before Congress or not. It is obvious, that those who commence such premature discussion will be held responsible for whatever agitation may ensue. When the actual question is presented for decision, discussion will be proper and in fact desirable, that the country may understand all its bearings in its new phase. The settlement of this matter alone will give great interest to the proceedings of Congress, and anticipations prevail generally that the approaching session will be one of more than ordinary

Washington has suddenly become the centre of diplomatic movements connected with the condition the Central American States, which are attracting unusual attention. Costa Rica is represented here by two ministers. Great Britain has one resident minister here, and another accredited to Central America, who is apparently inclined to stop here. France has also her usual representative with the duplicated Englishman. The French government has not heretofore had a representative in Central America, and every body is wondering what emergency has risen to require the presence of a diplomatist just at this moment. The individual selected makes the appointment of more significance, as Monsieur Belly has gained a notoriety in France for his articles disparaging the United States and lauding the good order, progress and civilization of Spanish Central America!

The business of these six diplomatists just now is to settle Central American affairs. Mr. Buchanan has it in contemplation to recommend to Congress in his message the formal abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; these diplomatists, it is said, are endeavoring to dissuade him from taking this decisive step. This treaty has resulted in nothing but diplomatic embarrassments, and sound policy requires that our government should withdraw from an "entangling alliance," which, I may remark here, was formed by a Whig Administration professing to hold such things in especial horror. There is an obvious impropriety in negotiating upon the internal con-cerns of a neighboring government with a third power, and it is time we had retraced the false step and retracted the admission of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Now is the proper time to relieve ourselves from this alliance, and hereafter settle directly with Nicaragua all questions that may arise between the two governments. England's influence on the American Isthmus grows out of this treaty, and she is therefore anxious to secure its perpetuation. The French Emperor, the faithful ally, comes to her assistance, and claims to be heard also. If new complications can be effected, European influence strengthens its hold on the American continent, and pretexts are presented for further interference. These are supposed to be the objects of this diplomatic con-

ference at this moment. The financial news from Europe indicates that the money panic is producing even more disastrous effects than it has done on the American side. Not only have commercial firms fallen by scores and banking houses tumbled down, but even the Bank of England itself, the great model of national banks, has succumbed to the pressure, and in fact suspen-ded specie payments. That is the real fact disguis-ed under an order of Council directing the suspension of its charter. The rate of interest had been raised to ten per cent., yet the demands for discount were greater than ever, and gold was in demand for Scotland and the United States. It is asserted that the system of credits is much more expanded in England than it has been in America, and that the crash will continue to produce disasters for a long time to come. On the continent, the wildest schemes of speculation have been indulged in, and an expansion exists quite as great as has been known here within a generation. In fact the commercial system of Europe is radically unsound, and every thing indicates that a period of general liquidation is at hand. Many of the business establishments abroad have grown to dimensions beyond the ability of their proprietors to control, and mismanagement and bankruptcy were the inevitable consequences. The prevailing crisis soon discloses their actual condition. On this side, the condition of things is improving, although business has not revived. The New York banks hold a greater amount of specie than ever before. The country is paying its indebt-edness to the City, and every day its position becomes sounder and safer.

The new hall of the House of Representatives will be ready for use at the end of a week, but as the walls are still damp and many of the Committee rooms and other arrangements necessary to the easy transaction of its business, are incomplete, it will not be taken possession of until spring. It is the finest hall in this country, and will be a model room in all its arrangements. The galleries are spacious, accommodating twelve hundred persons. Each member will have a desk by himself. The hall is rectangular in shape, the Speaker's chair being at one side. The ceiling is flat, and every thing is excluded that might interfere with its excellence as a hall to hear

Members of Congress begin to drop in and settle themselves for the season. A greater number than usual are accompanied by their families. A correspondent of a New York paper advises the wives of all members to accompany their husbands, alleging that the attractions of Washington life are destructive of steady habits among these gentlemen, and that wives alone can make them walk in the narrow path of rectitude. The writer has had more ex rience in Washington life than your correspondent, and I therefore let him speak for me. At any rate, the presence of the families of members of Congress will add to the galeties of the season in the metrop-

Time has been glad to forget.

Astrogram. -Too often a collection of valuables that are worth nothing, and a collector of all that

Cuesa ort-How many care worn flow do meet with every day; and the secret grief which graves the lines upon the fere to atranger can guest at. We may, however, in most such cases reason ably suspect that they are to be secribed to narrow means. Who can be happy when his pure is low Who can wear a smiling brow when his heart is heavy and his pocket empty? There are few such philosophers in the world. It is an this account the hers in the world. It is on this account the we naturally call in the aid of the goddess Fortun whose prime ministers are Messra. S. Swain & Co of Augusta, Geo., who furnish to every applicant f quarter ticket in their authorized State lotteries, o which draws every Saturday. If you have lo heart and hope, cheer up and try your luck by a investment.—N. Y. Sunday Atlas.

Kansas, the Cabinet and Goo. Walker. Washington, Nov. 27.—As far as can be asce tained, the Cabinet are united in sustaining the a tion of the Kansas Constitutional Convention. Whatever preference there may have been for sul mitting the entire Constitution to the people, all as now agreed that the mode proposed for the inhabitants to settle the question of slavery is in account dance with the letter and spirit of the Kansas No

braska Act.
Despatches to the New York Herald say, while the President endorses the action of the Constitutional Convention of Kansas, Gov. Walker de nounces it in no measured terms, and stands pledge to defeat it. Walker says the efforts on the part Congress to force that Constitution on the propi without their voice being heard, will surely be followed by rebellion, and a bloody civil war.—He say the opposition to it in the Territory is almost un

versal. Walker had another interview with the Presider to-day. The Cabinet were also engaged on the sam subject.

Later from Europe. HALIFAX, Nov. 28 .- The steamhisp Fulton, wit Southampton dates to the 18th Nov., passed Rac

Point this afternoon. According to accounts brought be her, there has been several heavy failures in England, since the sailing of the Vanderbuilt. A general panic pre-

Breadstuffs were dull and the market closed wit declining tendency. The Bank of France was ciscounting liberally. Consols had advanced, and the money market we

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, the 25th ult., by Rev. L. K. Willie, M. T. Winckler, of Mecklenburg, Va., to Miss Christi . Turner, of Granville, N. C.

On the 25th ult, at the residence of the bride's fithe in this City, Mr. Pinkney Parish to Miss Margaret, elde daughter of Mr. Joseph Jordan.

In this city, on Wednesday evening, the 25th alt., the Rev. T. E. Skinner, Mr. W. W. Woodel, of this place, the Miss Julia Bruce, formerly of Hillsborough, N. C. In Beaufort, on the 18th ult, by the Rev. L. L. Hendror Mr. John C. Gorman, Associate Editor of the Beaufor Journal, formerly of Raleigh, to Miss Emily J. Bushall, of

DIED,

On the 30th Oct., at Privilege, in Randolph county, Joh Brown, in the 47th year of his age. Mr. Brown was a man of strict integrity, in the tru sense of that term, paying to others their dues as well a contending for his own. He was a man of business habit always attending to his own without meddling with the affairs of others; and, as the result of his probity and goo judgment, he has left to his bereaved widow and four little children, not only a merited good name, but an abundance of this world's goods.

Com.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET. By A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchan

NOVEMBER 28, 1857. The intelligence from Europe, per Steamer "Arabia which advised the effect on the Europeon money market of the B.nk suspensions of this country, was much money than the country of the B.nk suspensions of this country. of the B.nk suspensions of this country, was much more favorable than was anticipated, and caused a rapid rise in the price of stocks, and a general improvement in the ton of business. This was quickly followed, however, by ad vices per Steamer "Niagara," of a much less cheering character. The Bank of England had raised the rate of interest to 9 per cent.—the highest rate ever known; the deman for money was still very great, and several large failure were reported. Breadstuffs and cutton were lower.

This news of course counteracted to some extent the good effect produced by the Arabia's advices, but the financial embarrassments on this side seem to be pretty well over, and we hope for a rapid increase in business now The New Orleans Banks have already resumed specie pay over, and we hope for a rapid increase in business now The New Orleans Banks have already resumed specie pay ments, and a similar move may be looked for very soon b all the solvent Banks in the Country.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is coming to market very slow ly. The scarcity has caused considerable advance in the

prices, and we quote S. F. \$674@\$654, Extra \$7@7) Family \$734@754 in demand. We would udvise early shi mests as these prices will not be maintained under full

supplies.

WHEAT is dull, and we quote Red \$1 12½, White \$1 25 CORN in fair demand at 68@71c. for all kinds.

COTTON—The stock is very light, and last sales wer made at 12½ some days since. There have been no train actions since the receipt of the Niagara's news.

GUNNY BAGGING 15c. ROPE 9c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosins very dull, and we have 1

sles of any quality to quote from.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE 40@42c.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 40@42c.

TAR dull at the nominal price of \$: 40@\$145.

STAVES—W. O. Pipe \$65, Culls \$80, W. O. Hhd. \$44, Culls \$18, R. O. Hhd. \$44, Culls \$18, R. O. Hhd. \$44, Culls \$18, W. O. Heading, \$46, Culls \$18. W. O. Heading, \$46, Culls \$18. W. O. Heading, \$46, Culls \$18. W. O. Bhl. \$28, Culls \$8.

B. E. PEAS in good demand at \$1 25@\$1 31.

DRIED APPLES dull at \$1 75—no sales.

PROVISIONS—Cush prices. BACON—N. C. and Va., Hams 18c., Sades 17c., Hog round 17½c. Western Sides 15@15½c., Shoulders 14@14½. Lard 18c. Mess Port \$25.

BUTTER 21@28c. as to quality. Cheese 11½c.

LIME—Thomaston \$1 10, Washington City \$1 25.

SALT—L. B.—Jeffery & Darcy, \$1 60, G. A. \$1 10.

GUANO—Peruvian \$60, Manipulated \$47@53, Mexican \$23@\$\$30.

\$24(\$30. SUGAR AND MOLASSES—P. R. 9@91/c., Cuba 81/@ 9c., Crushed and Pulverised 13c., Coffee Sugars 111/@12/. Cuba Molasses 30@35., N. O. 40@45c.—scarce. OOFFEE\_Rio 12@121/4, Laguayra 131/4@14c., Java 18 21c., Mocha 22@23.

SOAP AND CANDLES—Brown Soap 43/@5c., Pale 53/@6. Sperm Candles 45@50c., Chemical 33@40c., Adama:ntine 26@25c., Mould 15/2@16.

We quote wholesale prices. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

November 28, 1857.

TURPENTINE—Declined 10 cents yesterday, and 493
bbls. changed hands at \$2 55 for virgin and yellow dip,
and \$1 55 or hard, \$2 280 lbs. This morning 560 do, sold at same figures.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales yesterday of 400 bbls., and this morning 410 do. at 40c. 2 gallon.

Nothing done in Rouin or Tar..

CORN—A cargo of 2,600 bushels new, just received, but not yet sold.—Journal.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

REMARKS.—We have no material change to pote in prices to-day, and the market closed about as on yesterday.

WHEAT—The market is steady without any quotable changes in prices.

WHEAT—The market is steady without any quotable changes in prices.

CUTTON is very quiet, and we have not beard of any sales to-day. Receipts for the season are moderate.

TOBACCO—The breaks this morning showed more old than usual, but the bulk was withdrawn, prices, not being satisfactory. In primings there is no change.

SUGAR is in fair demand, and prices are a little lower. CORN—We have not heard of any sales to-day.

EXCHANGE—On New York 5 per cent.

BACON—We note a decline in this article, and we now quote Shoulders 13½@14c.; Sides 15@16c. Stock very light.

MOLASSES has further declined, and market tending ownwards.
FLOUR—This article is higher. We quote family at GUANO—\$63 per ton.

LARD—But little in market. We quote Virginia in kega BAGGING is quiet and rather depressed. We quote at LEATHER continues firm, with a better demand.

OFFEE. The market is quiet, without any change by

rices the past week. SALT—\$1 65 from store, and \$1 55 in large lots from MACKEREL is lower, with but little enquiry.

RICE-5%@6%c-Express.

NEW YORK MARKET. NOVEMBER 28, 1857

Flour is heavy; Ohio and State brands are a trifle lower. Southern is firm at \$4 25@5 50. Wheat is heavy; after of white at \$1 25@\$1 50. Western mixed Corn is higher; sales at \$0c. Stocks are dull; Virginia sixes 89%. BALTIMORE MARKET.

November 28, 1857

Front is steady at \$5'80, Howard street and City Hills 50.

Gold to prime red Wheat \$1'18@\$1'15, white \$1'15@1'25.

Corn—old white 75@78c., new 58@65c. Old yellow 75@
76c., new 59@65 cents.

we.	M LITHOGRAPH, supject from an Ambrotype taken
	from nature, giving a perfect view of the Falls and seek rounding Society, is now ready for delivery of the Falls and seek rounding Society, is now ready for delivery of the Falls and seek ready for delivery of the falls of the seek o
	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT
ch.	Gring the principal implement relating to the Publication of the MATCHELL'S Block Law and Destination of the MATCHELL'S Block Law and Destination of the Publication
et ie,	Land Street Street, and ordered the Police of the Street S
on	Colored to nature, without frame and glass, 100 line Finds, Picture and Key framed in gilt and plans, 500 line Colored to nature, 500 lines.
he st	A limited number baving been published, all persons of airing a copy would do well to order improving all persons are best, and the magny may all plant of the demand.
an.	the demand.
-	December 1st, 1857.
10	SELECT SCHOOL, Raicigh, N. C. 1007
p .	January sext, at the home of Mrs. Partridge, or Harman street. All the branches of a thorough equation will be embraced in the course of instruction.
6	Terms for Session of the management to the session of
	od Class.  Id Class.  Id Class.  Latin and French.
n	Music on the Plane,
of	Guiter, Drawing, Painting in order colors, Pastel and Grecian, Oil Painting,
le pl-	Board, feel and lights (per mouth)
ys ii.	November 97, 1857.
nt	KNAP OF REEDS WASONIC SCHOOL,
E-6.	THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will open the 12th of January, 1863, under the super-
th	intendence of EDWIN G. MOURE, A. B., who brings high testimonials of character and qualifications. Tuition will range from \$8 to \$18 per session of five months. Board
Ce	tion, in a moral and enlightened community. It is eliminated on the public road leading from Hillsboro' to Oxford, twee-
he l	ty miles from the former and sixteen miles from the latter place,  Por further information, address L. W. UMSTEAD,
th	Secretary of the Executive Committee, or the Principal, at Mr. Tirsuh, N. C., until Jan. 19th, 1865; then at Keap of Reeds, Granville Co. N. C.
- 411 - 1114 - 1114	December 2, 1887.
	TOTICE
	and hogs; a new cetton gin. wagons, carts. plongbs, &c., will be sold, (on a credit of aix months.) on Thursday, 17th December, at the late residence of John D. Powell, deceased. The purchaser to give bond with security.
Di.	P. S. The above sale is postponed until Tuesday 29th
er,	River-Side, Nov. 17, 1857.  Register copy.
to I	SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
n,	THE SPRING SECTION OF 1858 WILLS BEGIN
of	Good board and competent Assistant Instructors will be provided.  For other particulars, apply to
=	December 2, 1857. A. G. BROWN, Principal, 1218—wet.
ne l	J. M. LOVEJOY'S ACADEMY. THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS ON THE 7TH OF
as ta, he	cipal,
od tle	Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1857. Register copy 4 times.
	W. J. BINGHAM AND SONS.
	Onks, Orange, N. C. Spring Session begins January 18th.
24	December 2, 1857.
ni.	At SUCIAL HALL
ets ore	FOR SALE BY THE MEASURE, and served up in ally mode desired.
in ne	Raleigh, Nov. 24, 1857.
ur-	Attorney and Connection at Law,
nd rea	FAXSTRULLE St., Baleige, N. C. Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to him
bre in- ell	Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to his in the United States and State Courts; and with the Executive or ather departments of the State Government, July 1, 1856.
w.	READ, AND MAKE UP A CLUM
w-	card of absent ; — I all card ; last out &
	" North-Egroling Standard."
25.	NEW VOLUMES for 1856
ere 08-	TITH THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE STANDA
100	portmence a NEW VOLUME 100 MIN A

NOT SO NEW VOLUMES YOU WAY of both our Weekly and Semi-Weekly instent, remains volumes for the future with the ourrent year from Jane to January. OUR PRINCIPLES. It is unnecessary for us to set forth the principles of the shall advocate. They are well known to the people of the State, and are embodied in the

PLATFORMS OF THE NATIONAL AND STATE CONVENTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. Regarding Oncarination as scond only to Principle as accessary to success, we shall not heritate to decount heresies of any man who endeavors to disorganise the ty by advancing dectrines contrary to the cardinal ciples of the Democratic faith, as laid down in the forms above alieded to. THE CAMPAIGN OF 1886.

ANOTHER GREAT POLITICAL BATTLE! to be crowned, if true to its principles and its ore ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY!! We shall be in the midst of the fight, and shall have readers well posted as to its progress, striking such be ourselves as we may think till aid in achieving a sold

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGERSE. The approaching session of Congress will be a very in-E A TO MEEVERAL NEW STATES onepoid Td. bat will probably be admitted into the Union; the KANSAS DIFFIC ULTIES THE MORMON QUESTION

The latter of the story of the self of the latter of the l as our Washington Corresponder, who is so well as favorably known to our readers for the ability and reliability of his letters. He will keep us well posted i matters at the Federal City.

General News, Literature, the Markets, &c.
We shall endeavor to collect the NEWS with care,
note the MARKETS, and present such other matter on make the Mandard interesting and instructive. APPEAL TO OUR PRIENDS.

And now we desire to call upon our friends on he
EXTEND OUR CIRCULATION.

We ought to have TEN THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS,

CHANGE CHENTER TRANSPORTER SOUTH COMPANY AND THE COMPANY AND T WEEKLY, MANUE.

FOR TEN DOLLARS he will send SEX t each
The Standard is conducted strictly on a system, and all authoriptions are stopped at the experiment of the time I sid for.

Address. Hol.DEN & VILSON REST.

Nov. 25, 1857. The Democratic press of it e State will lay us us obligations by giving the above a few insertions, or is ing our terms.