The Standard.

[Correspondence of the Boston Post.]
LETTER FROM MISSISSIPPI

YAROO RIVER, MISS., May 15, 1858. I wonder if that distinguished and deceased po-tentate, who was so anxious to obtain a new pleasure, and was willing to pay such a very handsome price for it, had ever eaten the artichoke that grows price for it, had ever eaten the artichoke that grows so abundantly at the south; if not, and he were alive at this present time of writing, I should suggest it to him and claim the promised reward. This delicious vegetable, which should rank with the most delicate fruit, is something for which, did I reside upon Mount Olympus, I would forego my cus-tomary ambrosia. Do not confound the artichoka I speak of with a small brown vegetable that looks like a potato, and that you frequently see at the north. That is the Jerusalem artichoke, which does not come from Jerusalem, by the way, but from South America, and is so called from a resemblance to sound between that word and its Spanish name. The artichoke I allude to and esteem so highly, and which came originally from the shores of the Med-iterranean, looks something like a large pine cone, and is green in color. It is boiled for an hour and a half-served hot, immediately after dinner and before desert-eaten with melted butter, salt and a slight suspicion of vinegar, -and is a morsel of mest exquisite delicacy.

While I am on a vegetable subject, let me ask if you are aware to what different and distant countries we are indebted for most of our vegetables? Did you know that peas came from Syria-beans from Persia-leeks from Switzerland-cauliflowers from Cyprus-spinach from western Asia-endive from Japan-radishes from China-onions from somewhere in the east, and rhubarb from Tartary? I was ignorant upon these points until I read a capital article on gardening in Household Words a few days since, and if the facts are not new to you, they may be to some one of the countless multitudes who peruse the agreeable and instructive columns of your journal, to whom I beg leave respectfully to

I wish I had the power of description, and I might then convey to you a correct idea of a wedding and grand ball I attended a fortnight ago this evening, but the thing is impossible. The parties concerned were ladies and gentlemen of the African persuasion. Every Saturday evening the inspiriting sounds of the tamborine and fiddle are heard, and they have a dance, but on several occasions during the year, the negroes have a grand frolic, and this was one of them. It was given by their proprietor on account of their having finished cotton planting, and it had been postponed for a week at their request, in order that the marriage of a couple, who intended committing matrimony, and who were not quite ready, might take place at the same time. Two large rooms were decorated for the occasion in the house in which the family who own them lived before their new one was completed, and the ladies spent the greater part of the day in gathering flowers and making wreaths and bouquets for them; presents were given the bride and bridegroom, and the most liberal provision was made for a hot supper. At ten o'clock in the evening (for they are very fashionable in their hours) word was brought that the company were assembled, and they waited but our presence to have the rites begin. We found one side of the room arranged with chairs for their master's family and the strangers that were within their gates, and as soon as we were comfortably floor, the ceremony was performed that made the colored swain a sable unit,—the tamborine and fid-dle, whose impatience had been until that moment with difficulty restrained, struck up in the most quadrille-provoking manner, and the ball began in good, though by no means sober, earnest. Such unmitigated merriment, fun and enjoyment I have rarely witnessed. It was decidedly better than anything I have ever seen at any professional Ethiopian entertainment. Old Bob, the fiddler, who thought the position of violinist to such an assemblage was one that admitted of nothing that resembled levity, sawed away at the catgut, from the moment the bal! opened until daybreak the next morning, with a face like a Dutch clock, that was infinitely more ludicrous than any attempt he could have made to be comical. It was a greater assumption of eminent gravity, and affectation of self-importance, than I have ever seen beyond the limits of Boston, and only within them, in the case of some very little men. Ben, the butler, with a surname like that of the Father of his Country, most energetically played the tamborine with his hands, elbows, knees, feet and head, and called the figures. They danced quadrilles, contra dances, jigs and the polka, with an enthusiasm I had never seen exhibited, and even those who were not engaged in the dance going on at the time, would find it impossible to remain quiet under the enlivening strains, and start up and do a little dancing on their private account. Occasionally some celebrated double shuffler would be called out for a solo in the middle of the floor, but before be had been under way for two minutes others would join in and it would seem as if every darkey in the room had the St. Vitus's dance to a most alarming extent. This went on until one o'clock, when Ambo the coachman, as fine a specimen of his race, and as skillful in his profession as any one I know, determined the question as to the existence of any Bourbon among them by drawing forth several bottles which he tendered, first to the gentle partners of the dance with a grace worthy of your most popular dancing master, and then poured out a cup for each of the "conflicting sex," each one of whom was led to the middle of the floor by the immortal Ben, who, with great humor, introduced him to the assembled multitude, expatiated on the distinction he had arrived at in his particular department, and made him give a toast. Some of them were very orginial and very funny. After this ceremony was concluded supper was announced. It had been served upon a long table running diagonally from corner to corner of a large room adjoining, and it consisted of hot stews of all kinds, and tubs of hot coffee; and every dish was replenished as fast as it was emptied. until they could eat and drink no more. They returned then to the dancing room, where soon "the fun grew fast and furious," and every one seemed to dance the double shuffle on his and her own account and as if their very existence depended upon it; and they ceased not til the rising of the sun.

They felt highly honored by the presence of their master's family and friends, and were delighted at the pleasure we seemed to derive from their preformances. One of the house servants told her "Missis" the next day that "de servants all thought it was de best party dey had eber had—dey neber had hab so much company before-dey were berry sorry dat de misseses went off so early, but were glad some ob de massas stayed to see the fun,—dey neber did see any one enjoy anything like the northern massas—dey tink he would kill hisself a larfin." I thought so too, for never, at comedy or farce, did I laugh so hearti-

I presume it would not be prudent, politic or pro-

per for me to say that, after passing six months in the West Indies, and visiting many of the islands, which I did some years since, and after passing five months at the south, which I have just done, and having had many opportunities for observation in every place where I have been, and having conversed with every intelligent man I have met with, non-slaveholder as well as slaveholder, upon the subject, I believe the African race to be inferior in intellect and judgment to the Caucasian—that they are not fitted for self-government, but are, like children, better under restraint and direction—that were I the true friend of the black, as the abolitionist pretends he is, (which I am not, my preferences tending another way) I should wish him to continue in his present condition; but that being more interested in the prosperity of a superior race, I do not care how soon the institution is abolished; that the slaves are genthe institution is abolished; that the slaves are generally well treated, and seem contented and happy; that a man who abused them would not only be put in Conventry by every respectable person, but would find his affairs interfered with by an outside pressure; that though the institution is liable to abuse, so are other relations of life, such as that of husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, commander and sold'er, master mariner and seaman, and I do not think one is more abused than another; that were the African crushed and ill treated as demagogues who wish to go to Coogress pretend he is, as many old ladies who get maudlin over their tes on the subject of their sufferings, fully believe, and I had the power to free persons from bondage, my sympathics would lead me to exert it first in behalf

of educated and accomplished men festering in chains in the dangeons of Ferdinand of Naples, and of many a brave man, helpless woman and tender child who are dragging out a miserable existence amid the snows of Siberia; and finally, that I do not think that any reform, in apperson or a nation, can be effected by perpetually exasperating and exacerbating their minds upon the subject.

THE WEALTH OF OUR STATESMEN .- Jefferson died comparatively poor. Indeed, if Congress had not purchased his library, and given for it five times its value, he would with difficulty have kept the wolf

Madison saved mony, and was comparatively rich To add to his fortunes, however, or rather to those of his widow, Congress purchased his manuscript papers, and paid thirty thousand dollars for them, James Monroe, the fifth President of the United States, died so poor that his remains found a resting

place through the charity of one of the citizens.

John Quincy Adams left some hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the result of industry, prudence and inheritance. He was a man of method and

Martin Van Buren is very rich. Throughout his political life he has studiously looked out for his own nterest. It is not believed that he ever spent thirty shillings in politics. His party shook the bush, and he caught the bird.

Daniel Webster squandered some millions in his ifetime, the product of his profession and his political speculations. He died, leaving his property to his children and his debts to his friends. The former sold for less than twenty thousand dollars-the latter exceeded two hundred and fifty thousand. Henry Clay left a very handsome estate It prob

ably exceeded one hundred thousand dollars. He was a prudent manager, and a scrupulously honest James K. Polk left about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars-fifty thousand of which he save from his Presidency of four years.

Zachary Taylor left one hundred and fifty thou Millard Fillmore is a wealthy man, and keeps his noney in a very strong and safe box. Ex-President Pierce saved some fifty thousand

ollars from his term of service.

MENTAL ATTRIBUTES SUPERIOR TO PHYSICAL.-In one of our late visits to the gallery of the House, says "M. J. W.," the Washington correspondent of the Charleston, Courier, we found Mr. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, engaged in the laborious task of anathematising the Administration and our venerable pilot who has so successfully weathered the storm. Though violent and denunciatory, it was a gracefully delivered speech and showed rare

As Mr. Davis resumed his sent, an attenuated figure, with stooping, narrow shoulders, and long grace-less arms-(Mr. Stephens, of Georgia)-arose, and in a moment you might almost have heard a pin fall. There was something impressive in the self-stilling of this restless body -a tribute from the many to the power of the one. With the intuitive penetra tion of his great mind, Mr. S. unraveled the artful pretexts of his talented opponent, and his shrill voice rose to a sharp scream as he tore into shreds its flimsy argument.

As Mr. Davis arose in his seat to attempt a reply. the constrast in their appearance was most striking and implied that truth so universally felt, yet so little acknowledged in actual life, that men with superior force of intellect, can subdue and paralyze those far superior to themselves in physical attributes. It was this force of intellect which made Mr. Stephens Mr. Davis' master. The athletic figure and bold front of the latter, was overpowered by the acuter, profounder mind of his shadowy opponent.

Whether the recent demonstrations of England are used as a premeditated cover for the Africanization of Cuba, or only as an excuse to monopoliize the African labor supply for her own colonies, it is certain that we have played very foolishly into her hands in making partnerships for the suppression of the slave-trade. This looking after slavers gives the pretext under which the hated right of search (selom exercised but never abandoned) is to be revived. Every mail brings us news of vessels boarded, and some fired into. And-mark the hypocrisy-not one negro who is captured by a British cruiser ever gets back to his home in Africa, but he becomes an "apprentice" in the British colonies. Humanity and Philanthropy are the idols which are to be worshipped; but English commercial selfishness and dishonesty understand what philanthropy means. It does not return the poor African to his far distant home, but gives him the privilege of British colonian apprenticeship. We in this country will be supreme idiots if we continue the tools of this "philanthropy." So says the Baltimore Ex-

THE CROPS AND THE WEATHER .- We have had the best opportunities for viewing the growing crops in the South side counties between Richmond and Lynchburg. The wheat generally is thin and the heads small, particularly on unimproved lands, which, however, is no new thing; but where the fields are well cultivated the crop is an average one, though the season has been too wet and cold to have given it a fair chance. It will be ready to cut, if the weather continues as warm as it now is, in a week or ten days. Some of the fields on the Appomattox look very well. The corn crop generally is doing very well, though that, like the season, is behind the time. The tobacco has been in some time, and the plant in some fields is nearly six inches high. Laborers are everywhere busy in the tobacco fields early and late with the cultivator and the hoe, weed ing and nursing. Our planters anticipate a good crop. Fruit will be plentiful but not abundant. In sheltered localities apples and peaches are fair .-Rich. Enquirer.

THE WHEAT CROP.-It is painful to witness the destruction that has overtaken the wheat crop, from the ravages of the rust. A few weeks back and the prospect for an abundant harvest was never more flattering. It was really cheering to look upon the fields burdened with their heavy luxuriant growths, giving promise to the husbandman of a rich remuneration for his toil and labor. Now the scene is changed, and he can barely hope to gather more than will compensate him for seeding and reaping. We are assured by some of our agricultural friends that the injury sustained will diminish the crop from one-half to two thirds. The small quantity gathered will be of an inferior quality, the grain very small and very light. The damage has been materially increased in many places by heavy falls of hail. We hope however an increase in price, may, in a measure, supply the loss in quantity, and thus prevent the farming interests from the heavy suffering that now seems inevitable,-Elizabeth City

We learn, says the Camden Republic, that on the 19th instant, the body of a white man was taken up on the eastern side of the Alabama river, in this county, just below the landing of S. B. Mathews. The body had, appearently, been lying in the water for several days, and was to much disfigured to be identified. The body was well dressed and presented the appearance of a very genteel person. No papers were found. Circumstances led to the presumtion that it was a corpse of the unfortunate man. Mr. J. H. Taylor, whose suicide by drowning has been chronicled in the papers within a few days past.

One more item we will give, though small in itself, yet conclusive and powerful, so far as it goes, in favor of railroads. A gentleman informed us the other day, who has established a steam mill in this vicinity, since the building of the Central road, that he is now paying annually to the farmers of this county twenty thousand dollars for wheat. Too years ago we venture to say that that much wheat was not scarcely even raised in the county, and sold for less money, or rather was not sold at all.—Winston Sentinel.

Robert Harvis, of Richmond, Va., has received from the Brazilian government the contract for the second section of the Don Pedro, the second railroad of Brazil. The amount of the contract may be estimated at four millions of dollars. There are about 218 miles of the road yet to be let, which, if the contractors carry on the second section satisfactorily, it is expected with be placed in the same hands. This will amount to some \$12,000,000.

THE GRAVES OF THE PRESIDENTS.—The remains of Washington rest at Mount Version, where, in so cordance with his desire, they were interred. The Congress of the United States has proposed to trans-fer his body to the national seat of government, and the Legislature of Virginia has requested the privilege of placing it beneath a monument at the capital of that State; but it has been deemed right to respect his own wishes. The tomb at Mount Vernon will soon become national property, thanks to the efforts of a company of ladies, aided by the Hoa. Edward Everett and others. The tomb of John Adams is beneath the portico of the Unitarian Church at Quincy Mass. The vault was constructed by John Quincy Adams, whose own remains now repose in it. Thomas Jefferson's body hes at Monticello, near Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Va., near his former estate, now owned by Com. U. P.

Levy, U. S. Navy.

The last resting place of James Monroe is in a little cemetery in Second-street, just below Third Avenue, in New York city. One step inside the neatly arranged grounds, and half covered with grass, almost concealed by bushes, at the foot of a ittle wren house, which serves as his only monument, the grave of James Monroe, who served his country in the capacity of soldier, minister and President, is indicated by a simple marble slab, bearing his name. The Legislature of Virginia has just appropriated \$2000 to defray the expenses of removing the remains to Virginia, and for the erection of a monument to his memory. In a quiet country church-yard at Montpelier, Orange county, Va., thirty miles from the grave of Jefferson, lie the remains of James Madison. Until within a year, nothing but tradition has marked the spot, but recently a plain stone obelisk has been erected, to indicate the resting place of the departed statesman.

The grave of Andrew Jackson is at the Hermitage, on the banks of the Cumberland river, about ten miles from Nashville, Tennessee. He was interred in the family tomb, at his express desire. He requested that no pomp or commemorative show should distinguish his tomb, and he was known to refuse a proffered present of an antiquated marble sarcophagus, brought from the Mediterranean, and said to have once contained the remains of ancient heroes. The body of William Henry Harrison reposes in the family tomb at North Bend, Ohio, a few miles from Cincinnati, on the banks of the Ohio river. Immediately upon his death his remains were laid in the Congressional burying ground at Washington, but were transferred to the family vault. Near Nashville, Tennessee, the former residence of James K. Polk, his body is now lying. The tomb of Zachary Taylor, is near Louisville, Kentucky, the former residence of his father. Like General Harrison, he was first interred in the Congressional burying ground at Washington, where he died a short time after his inauguration. In the fall of the same year, however, his body was removed and deposited in the family cemetery. The other ex-Presidents, Martin Van Buren, Jno. Tyler, Franklin Pierce, and Millard Fillmore, are now living .-Boston Courier.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN NORTH CAROLINA.-The 42d annual Convention was held in St. Paul's Church, Edenton, on the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 17th days of May last. There were present the Bishop, 35 out of 44 Clerical Members, and 59 Lay Delegates representing 32 of the 41 Parishes which appointed Delegates.

From reports made to the Convention by the Bish op and Committees, it appears that there are 2.839 Communicants attached to this Church. During the past year there are reported 594 Baptisms; 836 Confirmations; 4 ordinations of Priests, and 1 Deacon's ordination. There are now 10 candidates for Deacon's orders, and 1 for Priest's. Two Churches have been consecrated during the year. The contributions reported to the Convention, for various purposes, amount to \$21,341 10.

The Committee on the state of the Church reports its steady progress in the Diocese: that there has been an unusually large number of Confirmations and additions to the Communion; that there is a surplus in the Domestic Missionary Fund, affording means to increase the number of Missionaries; and that there is in operation a society whose aim it is to build Churches in all the destitute places.

A resolution was adopted approving the establish ment of the University of the South, and commending it to the patronage of this Diocese. Rev. Dr. Curtis, Hon, Thomas Ruffin, and Dr. Thos. D. Warren were appointed Trustees.

Chas. T. Haigh, Esq., of Fayetteville, was re-elected Treasurer, and E. L. Winslow, Esq., was re-elected Secretary of the Convention.

The standing committees are the same as last year. The next Convention will be held at Goldsborough on the first Wednesdoy in May, 1859. We gather these facts from the recently published journals of the Convention .- Fay. Obs.

THE CANVASS FOR CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT .-On Thursday last, the candidates for the Legislature for the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett, and the Candilates for Sheriff of Cumberland commenced their canvass at this place. Maj. Jno. T. Gilmore announced himself as a Can-

didate for the Senate in an effective speech about half an hour.

W. McL. McKay, and Jas. S. Harrington, Esqs. declared themselves as Candidates for the Common Their addresses were well received. They as well as Maj. Gilmore pledged themselves to use their efforts on behalf of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad, and do what they can to obtain State aid for said Road. They are also willing to leave the affairs of Harnett to the people of that County to decide by ballot what they will have done.

Mr. McKay stated that Mr. Barbee, the candidate for the Commons, had instructed him to say that his family being sick he could not be present, but desired Mr. McK. to declare him a candidate. Hector McNeill, and Frank N. Roberts, Esqrs., declared themselves as candidates for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland .- Fay. Carolinian.

ALAMANCE COUNTY CONVENTION .-- By request we publish with pleasure, in another column, the cor respondence between Judge Ruffin and the Committee of the Convention, subjoined the proceedings of the Convention held at Graham, on Saturday the 7th of June. It will be seen from the proceedings, as announced in our last issue, that the Judge de clines to accept the nomination. If the press of the State at all indicates public sentiment, we may say, that Judge Ruffin's declining to become a candidate, is regretted by the entire body of the people. Almost every one seems to appreciate the importance of sending to the next Legislature our most experienced and best legislators; and since Judge Ruffin has declined the nomination, we congratulate Alamance upon the nomination of J. I. Scales, Esq. He is a young gentleman of very superior talents, and a good heart. It has been our pleasure to enjoy his intimate acquaintance for some time. He will represent the county with dignity and ability: and we doubt not but that the day will come, when the people of North-Carolina will be proud to honor him with a higher and more responsible position than a mere seat in the General Assembly of the State.— Western Sentinel.

BLADEN COUNTY .- A friend from Bladen county informed us this week that the nominee for the Senatorial district, composed of Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick counties, Thos. D. McDowell, Esq., will in all probability, be elected by a large majority over his know-nothing competitor, A. J. Jones. Our friend says that know-nothingism in that part of the country is completely abhorred by the people, and that Mr. Jones will be obliged to shift his grounds in that respect, to get even a decent vote. We hope the democrats in that district will not allow Mr. Jones to run over the track under any other head than as a know nothing. Let them put it to him wherever he goes. Throw up to him continually that he belonged to that order and has never openly renounced his allegiance to that dark power. We learn from the same source that Judge Ellis' protpects are excellent, and that he will probably receive a largely increased majority over Gov. Bragg's.Fuyetteville Carolinian.

A tipler, who squinted awfully, used sometimes to mean that his eyes did not agree. "It's very lucky for you," replied his friend, "for if you eyes had been matches, your nose would have set them on fire long ago."

The candidates in Guilford, as announced in the Patriot, are Raipli Gorrell for the Senate, and D. F. Galdwell, John M. Morehead, and Abram Clapp, for the Commons.

Next General Conference.—The next General Conference will be held at New Orleans on the 1st April, 1862. The following is the order of Episoopal diritations for 1888:

Kentucky, Sept. 1; Millersburg, Ky., Western Virginia, Sept. 13; Greenupsburg, Ky. Louisville, Oct. 6; Hopkinsville, Ky., Virginia, Nov. 24; Portsmouth, Va., North Carolina, Dec. 8; Newbern,

Tennessee, Oct. 20; McMinnville, Tenn., Holston, Nev. 8; Chattanooga, Tenn., South Carolina, Nov. 17; Charleston, S. C., Florida, Dec. 12; Jackson-

THIRD DISTRICT .- BISHOP PAINE, Memphis, Nov. 10; Trenton, Tenn., Alabama, Nov. 24; Macon, Miss., Dec. 8; Woodville, Miss., Louisiana, Dec. 16; New Orleans, La

FOURTH DISTRICT .- BISHOP EARLY. Missouri, Sept. 8; Chillicothe, Mo., Kanssas Sept. 24; Fort Scott, Kansas, Indian Mission. Uct. 7: Choctaw Agency, Arkansas, Oct. 20; Dardanelle. Ark; Whchita, Nov. 8; Arkadelphia, Ark.

FIFTH DISTRICT .- BISHOP PIERCE. St. Louis, Oct. 6; St. Louis Mo., East Texas, Nov. 10, Tyler, Texas, Texas, Nov. 24; Anstin, Texas, Georgia, Dec. 15; Columbus, Ga., Pacific,
—Stockton, Cal.

Illinois Administration State Convention.

Springfield, (Ill.,) June 9 .- The State convention of the administration democracy assembled here today. Two hundred and sixty-three delegates, representing forty-eight counties, were in attendance.-John Dougherty was nominated State treasurer, and ex-Governor Reynolds superintendent of public instruction. Resolutions were adopted affirming adherence to the Cincinnati platform; reaffirming the principle of non-intervention in the Territories; opposing the concentration of power in the hands of the central government; deprecating slavery agitation; condemning Senator Douglas, and characterizing his course in opposition to the administration as overweening conceit; denouncing the principles of the republican party as tending to a dissolution of the Union, and denouncing the late outrages by the British cruisers on American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and elsewhere.

THE BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON .- The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press

Lord Napier is one of the sharp ones. He has connections all about here. Sir Gore Ouseley is unequalled at pulling the chesnuts out of the fire, and as he has any amount of American connections, the game may go against us rather badly in the discussion of the right of search. I never saw the English legation so silently busy. They have great influence here in certain circles, vastly more than the French, or the Spanish, or the Russian. There is such a weakness to get into the charmed circle of the Queen's representative! Senators that plume themselves upon their ability and their influence, grave statesmen, courtiers, all seek for the entree to My Lord. State secrets have a poor chance of it in such a rush.

THE BUSINESS OF THE PENSION BUREAU.-The following is an abstract of the business of the Pension Office under the act of 3d March, 1855, for the last month, (May:)

No. of applications for bounty land received No. of warrants or certificates issued Total number of applications received Total number of warrants issued 224,350

It will require 28,169,910 acres of the public lands to satisfy these warrants, as tollows: 80,729 warrants of 160 acres each 120

3,845,600 48,070 60 do 334 20,040 do 472 18,880 100 10 50

28,169,910

We learn that Charles C. Williams, Esq., has been selected by the Democrats of Camden and Currituck as their candidate for a seat in the Senate of North-Carolina, and that the Currituck Democracy have nominated Burwell M. Baxter, Esq., for the House of Commons. The two former members, Messrs. J. B. Jones and Sam. B. Jarvis, declined a re-nomination. These are good and popular selections, and the Democracy have shown a just appreciation of true merit, in tendering them the nomination. - Democratic Pioneer.

GAS IN THE CARS .- The New Jersey Railroad Company, from New York to Philadelphia, state in their report just issued, that the apparatus for the introduction of illuminating gas in the cars has been satisfactorily tested. It is found to be a great improvement in cheerful light and economy over other modes in use, and will be introduced into other trains. After the first outlay, the expense is about one-third the usual cost.

VERTIGO, EXTREME LANGUOR AND EXHAUSTION, will not trouble you after using one bottle of Boerhave's Holland Bitters. Take half a tea-spoonful regularly, one hour before meals-eat moderatelytake a short walk before breakfast, and you will find that all that has been said of this remedy is true .-Try it; it rarely fails to relieve Sick Headache, Weakness of any kind, Acidity of the Stomach, or any symptom of Dyspepsia.

RAIL ROAD REVENUES .- This has been a bad year for rail roads. We do not remember to have noticed a single annual or semi annual report that has not shown a falling off in receipts. People have travelled less, for business or pleasure, and there has been less transportation of goods.

The reports of the Baltimore and Ohio road for eight months past show \$3.073,328 of receipts. against \$3,389,633 for the corresponding months of

last year. A few months more of depression, and the tide

wlil turn.-Fag. Obs.

PROMOTED. - We are pleased to learn that Major James Miller has been appointed Chief Engineer on the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad in the place of Col.

Thompson, resigned. Major Miller has been long and favorably known in this region, as a gentleman of indomitable energy and untiring industry, and his appointment will be hailed with pleasure by all who know him .- Tribune. Madison.-It will be seen by the announcement

n another column, that Wm. Brown, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for the Commons in Madison county. Col. John A. Fagg is the K. N. candidate. - Asheville News. HAYWOOD .- Dr. Samuel L. Love is the Democratic

candidate for the Commons in Haywood county. Dr. Love has served the people faithfully and effi ciently in the Legislature, and will, we presume, have no opposition.—Asheville News.

We have been informed that the Bank of the State and its several branches resumed specie payment on Thursday last. We were glad to hear it. It is high time that all our banks had adopted the same hon est course. - Western Sentinel.

Great Freshet in the West-Large Cities Threat ened with Destruction.

CINCINNATI, June 15 .- Reports of a most alarming character from Cairo, Ill., have reached here. The water is still rising, and in some places running over the banks of the Ohio, It is now nearly or quite level, and it is thought one foot more rise

will probably sweep Cairo away entirely.

The Mound City is also innundated. At the highest point, where the Depot is located, the water is four and a half feet deep. Passengers are conveyed a quarter of a mile from the city in flat boats.

The Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad Com-pany has declared a semi-annual dividend of 21 per cent, besides setting aside a fund for the redescription of its bonds falling due next Janury.—Charlotte

Then Washed Away.

Sv. Louis, June 14.—Using city is entirely flooded.

All the houses are tumbling down, sinking, or being washed away. Scarcely a building is expected to withstand the flood. All the strength supplying in (a) the Missimippi are using a

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 19. 1858.

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

Special Notice. The Grandard is conducted strictly upon the cash system All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified rous where before their time is out, by a cross mank on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription. your subscription.
Weekly Standard \$3 per annum, in advance.

Semi-Weekly Standard \$4 per annum. do. Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office from, as well as the one to, which they desire the change to be made.

FOR GOVERNOR: HON. JOHN W. ELLIS, FOR THE SENATE:

MOSES A. BLEDSOE. FOR THE COMMONS: G. H. FARIBAULT, | J. F. HUTCHINS. ED. G. HAYWOOD.

> FOR SHERIFF: WILLIAM H. HIGH.

Appointments for Messrs. Ellis and McRae. Yanceyville, Caswell, Friday, June 18th. Wentworth, Rockingham, Saturday, June 19th.

We publish below further appointments for Messrs. Ellis and McRae. They will address the people at the following times and places: Danbury, Stokes, Monday, June 21st. Winston, Forsyth, Wednesday, June 23d.

Yadkinville, Yadkin, Wednesday, June 30th. Dobson, Surry, Thursday, July 1st. Wilkesboro', Wilkes, Saturday, July 3d. Boon, Watauga, Monday, July 5th. Lenoir, Caldwell, Wednesday, July 7th. Morganton, Burke, Thursday, July 8th.

Congress adjourned on Monday last. The President, however, convened the Senate in special session on Tuesday, to act on Executive business .-It was supposed the Senate would be in session but a day or two. For a notice of the adjournment of Congress, see article in another column, from the Washington Union.

The announcement made by the President that he would not sign any bills unless an opportunity was given him to examine them in detail, has had a most salutary effect on the legislation of Congress. No attempts were made, as at former sessions, to rush bills through at the close of the session, because it was known that they would not be approved unless time was allowed to the President to examine them; and the result has been that no bad or doubtful measures have been passed into laws. Mr. McRac, another renegade, and consorting with Buchanan deserves the thanks of the country for this salutary reform. The two houses of Congress adjourned quietly and harmoniously, after a session of some six months, during which much business of importance has been considered and transacted.

Franklin County.

We learn that the campaign commenced at Louisburg on Tuesday last. Menalcus Lankford, Esq. is the Democratic candidate for the Senate, and W. F. Green, Esq., the old member, is the Democratic candidate for the Commons.

We learn with surprise and regret that D. W. Spivy, Esq., who professes to be a Democrat, has taken the field for the Senate against Mr. Lankford, the regular candidate. John E. Thomas, Esq., old line Federalist and double-distilled K. N., is a candidate for the Commons against Mr. Green.

We sincerely trust that Mr. Spivy will reconsider his course, and withdraw from the field. No real or supposed grievance can justify him in opposing the regular action of his party. In the first place he cannot be elected; and in the second place if he could be elected, his influence in the Legislature would be crippled by the manner of his triumph, and in the end his usefulness as a public man would be destroyed. In either event it is bad policy in him to be a candidate. He may injure the party in Franklin somewhat, but he cannot damage it materially. He may yet save himself by withdrawing; but if he should hold on he will inevitably go down, and go down finally as a public man.

KNOW NOTHING RESPECT FOR THE PROPLE.—The Register, in an article in its issue before the last, in which it assails Judge Ellis and urges its Know Nothing friends to vote for Mr. McRae, speaks of the great body of Judge Ellis's supporters as "a mangy, unwashed pack, who can be harted upon any track by the lash of the whippers in." This is a specimen of the respect entertained for the great body of the people by Mr. McRae's file leader in North-Carolina.

In the same article the Editor regrets that his "limited ability" prevents him from being "infinitely more efficient" in Mr. McRae's behalf than he can be. We think, if the Editor continues thus to assail and insult the people, that Mr. McRae himself will be "infinitely" obliged to him to cease his advocacy of his claims. It will do him more harm than good.

"HIGH UP IN THE PICTURES."-A friend writingus from Weldon says: "Mr. McRae has gone to work, and figures out that he will be elected by a large majority. In his speech here last Friday, his estimate ran as high as thirty thousand! After his speech, I heard several gentlemen, old line Whigs, remark that they had intended to vote for him, or not vote at all; but that now they intended to vote for Judge Ellis."

So Mr. McRae is claiming thirty thousand majority! Why, if his whole vote reaches that number, he may consider himself a fortunate man.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY BONDS .- Mr. Guion, President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, has advertised the first issue of Mecklenburg County bonds, \$30,000, to aid in the construction of the Road. The bonds are all of the denomination of one hundred dollars, and bear seven per cent, interest, payable semi-annually in the town of Charlotte, with coupons attached. They are to run twenty years. Sealed offers are invited until the

taken for granted that the British government w offer ample apologies for the outrages committed by her war vessels on our merchant vessels, and that assurances will be given that the outrages will not

MELABOHOLT ACCIDENT. -- We learn that Robert HELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We learn this Report
Haliburton, Esq., a worthy and spellif citizen, living
some eighteen miles northwest of this place, was a
thrown from his horse on Wednesday last and killed.
Another secount and most prehably the correct one,
in that Mr. Haliburton, was struck, with appellance
salt learn the locar and most prehably at its death.

Rich Developments !-- Letter from Mr. Venable.
The Hon. A. W. Venable returned from Congress in 1888, and notwithstanding his District had been re-arranged by the previous Legislature and several new Counties added, he declared himself a candidate for re-election, without consulting, as he should have done under the circumstances, the wishes of the constituent body. He avowed a willinguess to abide the action of such a Convention as he described, but he characterized Conventions generally as assemblages of "broken down politi-cians, bob-tailed lawyers, and beer-house debaters," and declared that he would submit to the action of no such body. Such assemblages had never been known in this State; and hence the impression was at once made by the course and the manner of Mr. Venable, that he was averse to a Convention to be called in accordance with the time-honored usage of the party.

In addition to this, Mr. Venable had voted for Bennett's land bill, an unjust, unconstitutional, and anti-Democratic measure; and after having thus misrepresented his constituents, instead of express. ing regret for his course and promising not to repeat the wrong, he endeavored to justify it, and labored to prove that he was right and the great body of the Democratic party of the State in error on the subject. He had also made a speech in which he opposed the acquisition of Cuba on any terms, thereby still further misrepresenting his constituents. In this way he provoked and produced a division

in the Democratic party in the District; and the result was the election of a Whig to Congress, Still thousands of good Democrats voted for him, under the belief that Mr. Lewis could not be elected, and because with all his faults they preferred him to the Whig candidate, Mr. Rogers. They hoped, too, that Mr. Venable would profit by the experience of the past, and that he would again take his stand. fully and squarely in the Democratic ranks, in which he had wielded influence and been of no small service. But they were disappointed. There are but few politicians who possess the philosophy or the honesty to put up with a defeat at the hands of their friends, however much that defeat may have been provoked. Mr. Venable, under the influence of his inordinate vanity and self-love, at once claimed that the thousands of Democrats who had voted for him were distribution Democrats, and had endorsed his vote for Bennett's land bill. This was one of his greatest mistakes, and has been the leading cause of his subsequent defection and apostacy. In 1854 he was a member of the Democrat. ic State Convention, and of course approved as a member of that body, the resolution that was adont. ed against distribution. But notwithstanding this committal against distribution, and notwithstanding his co-operation with the Democratic party, it was apparent to close observers that he was restless and dissatisfied, and preparing, on the first favorable occasion, to take his final leave of the par-

ty. That occasion presented itself not long since: and we now find him engaged in supporting Mr. Messrs. Arrington, Battle, Williams, and Sanders (Linn B.) in efforts to disorganize and prostrate the Democratic party. There is no half-way house for traitors between open apostacy to the opposition and the Democratic party. The traitor must either return and be forgiven, or go over and be condemned. He that is not for us is against us, and he "that gathereth not with us scattereth abroad." That man who professes to be a Jeffersonian and Jackson Democrat, and who assumes to lead, must indeed be a Democrat from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet-an example for the imitation of others, and not a sickly edition of treason and apostacy, dwelling on his own supposed wrongs and ignoring the principles and the practices of the party to whose recognition and nursing care he owes

his prominence and influence. We publish below a letter sent us by A. J. Taylor, Esq., the Democratic candidate for the Senate in Nash County, and which letter we have been authorized by Mr. Taylor thus to use. It was addressed by Mr. Venable to Applewhite Richardson, Esq., of Johnston; but Mr. Richardson being a sound Democrat, handed it to Mr. Taylor, and gave him the privilege to use it in any way he might see proper. Here is the document:

"BROWNSVILLE, 18th May, 1858. My good old Friend :- I write to urge you to come out as a distribution Democratic candidate for the Legislature. The triumph of this principle by electing a Legislature favorable to this measure, ensures two Senators to aid in relieving us of the burden of taxas. If the 750,000 acres which Bennett's bill gave North-Carolina, had have been received, we would have had one million less of debt and sixty thousand dollars less of interest to pay yearly. I expect to be a candidate myself; and let us old men lead the boys once more.

With sincere regards to Mrs. Richardson and

family, I am yours truly, A. W. VENABLE.

A. RICHARDSON, Esq."

Here is a secret and insidious attempt to produce discord in the Democratic ranks in a neighboring County, the object being a seat in the United States' Senate. And this confirms the view we have heretofore taken, that Mr. McRae's main object is, so to distract and divide the Democratic party as to elect a distribution and Know Nothing Legislature, and thus pave the way for himself and Mr. Venable to the federal Senate. Self is at the bottom of all this talk in favor of distribution. Mr. Venable is to manage Grapville; Mr. Arrington, Mr. Battle, and Mr. Williams are to manage Nash; Mr. Linn B. Sanders is to manage Johnston so as to elect Mr. Willis Sanders to the Commons; and Mr. Mc-Rae, fresh from federal office and fresh from Paris, is to manage the State generally. This, it must be confessed, is a brilliant and enticing programme. But "my good old friend" Mr. Richardson was not to be caught in this way. Like a true patriot and sound Democrat, he has exposed the plot. Some one besides himself must " lead the boys once more." Whether Mr. Venable will " lead the boys in Granville, remains to be seen. We trust he will. Let him take the field, and our word for it the gallant and indomitable Democracy of that County will so finish him as a politician that he will never again disturb our ranks by his selfishness and treschery,

Poterical.—The Chairmen of the Republican, American Republican and Straight-American State Committee, of Pennsylvania, have issued recommen-Oth June.

The Barrish Outrages.—It appears now to be aken for granted that the British government will the state Convention, already called to meet at Harrish of granted that the British government will the state Convention, already called to meet at Harrish of granted that the British government will be a second to be mocracy in the North are combining against what they call the "Lecompton swindle," while Mr. Mo-Rae and the opposition in the South re-echo the cyagainst Lecompton and the administration of James Buckaman. The Lecompton constitution is a seriality say the black Republicans and Know Bothings of the North; and "I," says Mr. McRae, would have held on "until Gabriel had blown his trumpet three times before I would have voted for it.

Would not this opposition North be encouraged by his