

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1855.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard. Our regular rates of advertising are as follows: One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, \$1 00. Each subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

FOR CONGRESS: GEORGE W. THOMPSON, OF WAKE COUNTY.

THE DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in this District, met at Franklin on Wednesday last, and adjourned sine die on Thursday.

The Convention, in balloting for a candidate, adopted the popular vote as the basis of representation, each County casting the number of votes given in August last for Gov. Bragg, and a majority of the delegation deciding for whom the vote should be cast.

Messrs. A. W. Venable, Jones of Orange, Arrington of Nash, Pritchard of Warren, Sanders of Johnston, and Thompson of Wake, were voted for; and on the fourth ballot, GEORGE W. THOMPSON, of Wake, having received two-thirds of all the votes cast, was declared the choice of the Convention; and the nomination was then made unanimous amid much enthusiasm.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON is not unknown to the people of the District. He has served Wake County repeatedly in the State Senate, and being elected in 1844, 1846, and 1848; and he is, in all probability, the most popular man in the County. He is a candid, straightforward, honorable man—an independent farmer, with no thirst for office, and no ambition but such as should animate a virtuous citizen—that of being useful in his day and generation—when called, as he has thus been, to the performance of public duty.

The proceedings of the Convention shall appear in our next; and our Associate, Mr. Wilson, who was in attendance, will doubtless furnish our readers with a full and interesting account of what was said and done.

GEORGE D. BOYD, ESQ.

We regret to learn, as we do from the Salem Press, that Mr. Boyd declines the nomination for Congress in the Sixth District. Indeed, we have just received a letter from Mr. Boyd himself, of date the 18th, in which he states that about the last of March he enclosed to us "a Card, addressed to the people of the Sixth Congressional District, withdrawing my [his] name from any connection with the ensuing canvass;" and desiring to know whether the letter was received, &c.

The letter was not received. If it had been, it would, of course, have been published; for however unwelcome the information might have been, we should not have thought for a moment of taking the responsibility of withholding the communication. We make this statement as a matter of justice to Mr. Boyd.

DR. JOHNSON ON MALARIA.—We have received a small volume, containing "An Address, delivered before the Medical Society of North Carolina at its second annual meeting in Raleigh, May, 1851; and also "An Address, delivered before the Medical Society of North Carolina at its fifth annual meeting, by CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D." We had the pleasure of hearing one of these Addresses at the time it was delivered; and we are glad that Dr. Johnson, in response to the wishes of his friends, has consented to unite them in the same publication and present them thus in a permanent form. Of course, we do not presume to attempt even to form an opinion upon points as to which learned and laborious members of the Medical profession differ; yet this does not preclude us from expressing our gratification at the evident ability displayed, as in these Addresses, by a friend; nor from recording our humble commendation of the clear, elegant, and impressive style in which Dr. Johnson has communicated his opinions to the public. This work is dedicated to Dr. Warren, of Edenton, N. C.

We shall publish, in our next, the Card of Mr. Cooke, Editor of the "Carolina Cultivator," in relation to the organization of the State Agricultural Society; and also a Card from Mr. Lemay, the Editor of the "North-Carolina Arator," in reply to the same.

THE WEATHER.—The Spring has broken upon us in this region almost at once. Indeed, the heat is nearly if not quite equal to that of summer. On Thursday, the 19th, at three o'clock, P. M., the thermometer in the shade in the store of Messrs. Williams & Haywood, stood at 96.

GAS FOR THE CITY.

A meeting was held here one day last week, to take into consideration the subject of lighting the City with gas; and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Palmer, Cook, Jordan, Williams, Pescud, Burch and Dewey, was appointed to wait upon the citizens with a view to raising the necessary stock. The gentleman who was here from Baltimore, has furnished estimates for the construction of the works. Thirty thousand dollars will be required; and it is proposed to raise this amount by subscriptions to a stock company in shares of fifty dollars each, the Baltimore company taking at once ten thousand dollars of the stock. The works proposed to be erected, will furnish an ample supply of gas for the whole City, and also for the Asylums, for St. Mary's, for the State House and grounds, and the Governor's Mansion. The gas will be distributed opposite each person's door, and a meter will be furnished by the company. Each consumer will then put in his own pipe, which will cost from six to fifty dollars, according to the size of the dwelling and the number of rooms to be supplied. The gas will be disposed of at \$3 75 per thousand feet, as registered by the meters. At this price we learn that each burner will cost less than one and half cents per hour, and will give as much light as a camphine lamp. The gas to be made from the oil of rosin, which is said to be equal if not superior in every respect to any coal gas.

In connection with the subject we copy the following from the Hagarstown (Md.) Chronicle, showing the importance and value of the article and the cheap rates at which it can be furnished. Hagarstown, which is a much smaller place than Raleigh, has works of the kind referred to. The Editor says:

"As a practical test of the advantage of this light, we think we can give no better instance than our own consumption and cost for the time during which it has been in operation. We have four burners, two of which have been used almost every night, and very frequently the whole number, to a late hour. We burned from Nov. 28 to March 13th, 1,050 feet, at a cost of \$7.88. The average cost per burner, was one cent and one-eighth per night, or four cents and one-half for the whole light. To have afforded us even indifferent light for our business, would have taken each night from a pound to a pound and a-half of candles, the cost of which would have been at least 18 1/2 cents—more than four times as much as the gas. To have made an equal light, and to afford us equal advantages, would have taken more than five times this number of candles, with their proportionate cost, and the dirt and grease incident to their use.

No man who has made the experiment, can doubt its advantages, its economy, and its superiority over every other light; and we much doubt whether any one could be induced to dispense with it, after having enjoyed its beauty and luxury."

HON. BURTON CRAIG.

The Charlotte Democrat, in raising the name of the Hon. Burton Craige for re-election to Congress, pays him the following well-deserved compliment. Mr. Craige is stronger in his District than he has ever been; and though the opposition to him may be determined and fierce, and based upon all the isms, he will walk right over it by a commanding majority. Such a man cannot be beaten. The Democrat says:

"As it seems to be the unanimous wish of the Democracy of the District, that the Hon. Burton Craige should be their candidate for Congress, without waiting to hear directly from him, we take the liberty of placing his name at our mast head and will keep it there until victory again perch upon our banner.

This is a Democratic District, and to the bold grounds taken and to the able exposition of our principles by Mr. Craige in the late canvass we are to attribute our increase and growth. We cannot now show forth what will be the issues, but one thing we do know, that Mr. Craige stands yet upon the eternal principles of the party, unswerving by the blandishments of power or unscared by the combination that seeks to "rule or ruin."

Of those who have watched his course in Congress we confidently ask if he has not exemplified by his conduct and acted out by his votes the very doctrine advocated by him before the people?

On his first appearance in Congress he was met with the Nebraska question. In the fearful struggle when "the times shrieked and the brave stood still," we find him battling with friends of the South for the very principles of State sovereignty promulgated by the sage of Monticello, in the celebrated Resolutions of '98 and '99, upon which not only our equality in the confederacy depends, but is the very foundation stone of Republican Government.

He voted against the Lomaté Asylum Bill, the Homestead Bill, and all other attempts to squander the public land, and proved himself a jealous guardian of the people's rights. He lent a cordial and efficient aid to the Administration of President Pierce than which none has more endeared itself to the hearts of all national and conservative men.

He is opposed to all political secret societies—and to Know Nothingism in particular. He is a friend and advocate of universal toleration, and goes for the Constitution as it came from the hands of its immortal framers in all its length and breadth. He is opposed to monopoly, whether in the shape of a high protective Tariff, National Bank, or secret midnight societies convened to crush liberty of conscience, independence, judgment and the exercise of private rights.

With all patriots and true southern men he views the Know Nothing order as an insidious foe, hatched in the hot-bed of fanaticism, and designed, as John P. Hale the Abolition leader of New York and New Hampshire says, to Abolitionize the South. With such a candidate, tried and proved, are we not bound to re-elect him by an overwhelming majority?"

THUNDER FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

We published recently (from the Asheville News) a Card from Mr. Russell Tate, of Haywood County, in which he announced his withdrawal from the Know Nothing organization and warned all good citizens against it. The Asheville reporter replies to this by publishing the following Card from Gen. R. M. Henry:

"ASHEVILLE, April 6th, 1855. MESSRS. EDITORS.—I saw Russell Tate after he signed the certificate published in the last 'News,' to the effect, that he had been fraudulently initiated into the Order, commonly called 'Know Nothings,' and he told me that he wished to withdraw the certificate, and that the certificate did not contain his sentiments; and he further said that Dr. Samuel L. Love persuaded him to sign it; and afterwards I saw Dr. Samuel L. Love and he told me that he had written to have that certificate withdrawn. I do not know to whom he wrote, but I think that he wrote to Mr. Clingman, as I heard him say that Mr. Clingman had persuaded him to get Mr. Tate to sign the certificate. I afterwards received from Dr. Samuel L. Love, and he told me that none of the secrets of the order were revealed in the certificate."

R. M. HENRY."

To this the last Asheville News replies as follows:

"That slight clap of thunder from Haywood, last week, unstruck the nerves of the K. N. leaders, most shockingly; if we may judge from the desperate efforts made to ward off the effects of the blow. They will need more certificates than they will be able to muster, to impeach the candor or the veracity of any one concerned in the matter. In due season Mr. Tate and Dr. Love will speak for themselves; and we shall not be surprised if the next thunder from Haywood is ten times more crushing than the last."

The News then adds the following, which is conclusive:

"Since the above was put in type, Col. R. G. A. Love, of Haywood, who operates himself as Know Nothing, has informed us, in presence of several gentlemen, that Mr. Tate told him that he would not recall his renunciation of Know Nothingism for five hundred dollars—that it was prompted by a sense of duty, and that no letter was ever written countering the publication."

"In the meantime," continues the News, "we commend the thunder from Henderson to the attention of the brethren. Let the organ try its hand upon Messrs. Cantrell and Thompson, and see what it can make out of them. They are known to be highly and respectable influential citizens. The organ will find it prudent, no doubt, to deal very tenderly with them."

TO THE PUBLIC.

HENDERSONVILLE, April 6, 1855. We, whose names are undersigned, have never been in the habit of bringing ourselves before the public eye; nor should we do so now, were we not impelled thereto, by very grave and serious considerations which we believe to be our duty, to ourselves and our fellow-citizens.

We have been induced, by what, at the time, seemed to us plausible reasons, to become members of an organization commonly known in the country as "Know-Nothings." It was represented to us, by men in whom we had confidence, that this organization was gotten up for the purpose of promoting certain great principles, which recommended themselves to us as Americans and protestants.

Our short experience and observation of this new order, have been sufficient to convince us that we have been led into error; that the association has been gotten up and is pushed forward to promote the selfish interests of very great numbers of reckless and unscrupulous politicians; and that it is, in its origin, objects and working, essentially corrupt. On this subject, we regret that we cannot enter into details, that we might more fully explain our reasons for this conclusion. Without discussing the question how far an obligation, induced by circumstances of duty, may require a certain degree of concealment, it is enough that we do not think proper willfully to do any thing that would seem to conflict with such an obligation.

We content ourselves, at this time, therefore, with proclaiming that we henceforth renounce all allegiance to this secret order, and shake from us the fetters it has attempted to impose on us; and with earnestly warning our fellow-citizens, that if they value their rights as citizens, and the inalienable birthright of every free American to vote as his conscience directs, against all connection with this insidious organization.

E. CANTRELL, R. THOMPSON.

We trust that independent men, in all parts of the State, who have been tricked and deceived into joining this midnight organization, will follow the example so nobly set by Messrs. Tate, Cantrell, and Thompson.

At the recent festival in New York in honor of Henry Clay's birth day, the Rev. Samuel Osgood said:

"But in saying that we go for American citizenship, we do not mean to renounce any man. An American is a man who believes in American ideas, no matter what his birth place may have been, and I am one who welcomes to our shores every person who is a lover of our liberty and of our laws. [Cheers.] I can never consent to try to piece out the wings of our noble old eagle by any black feathers from the night raven of Jesuitism. [Tremendous cheering.] American citizenship, fair play, no kind of secrecy, no fighting Jesuitism by Jesuitism, but an open field and fair play, and our star spangled banner for our standard. [Renewed cheering.] Our great orator believed in making America a power of our own."

If Henry Clay were alive, it would be just as easy to cram a giant into a quart pot, as to induce him to dwarf and degrade himself by skulking into a Know-Nothing lodge. He would never have given

"The mighty space of his large honors, For so much trash as may be grasped thus."

The same remarks will apply to Calhoun and Webster, and Silas Wright. What would have Gen. Jackson have said to this midnight concern? Imagine, if you can, the depth of his contempt and scorn for such an organization. Americans cannot be far wrong on the questions of birth and religious liberty, who walk in the footsteps of such men as Jackson, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and Wright.

The Richmond Enquirer and other Democratic presses in Virginia published a letter to Mr. Wise, from the pen of George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, Postmaster at Salem, whom they falsely asserted to be Judge Loring, of Boston. This misstatement they have not yet corrected, although it has been exposed in all the American papers. Raleigh Star.

The above is not true. Both the Enquirer and South-Side Democrat promptly corrected the mistake, by stating that the letter was from Mr. Loring, of Salem, and not Judge Loring, of Boston.

Senators Wilson and Sumner, of Massachusetts, are to be two of the orators at the May celebration of the Anti-Slavery Society in New York.

CONNECTICUT—GREAT FIGURES.

The following tables speak for themselves: TABLES—1854.

Recapitulation of Votes for Governor in 1854 by Counties.

Table with 4 columns: County, Ingham, Dutton, Chapman, Hooker. Rows include Hartford, New Haven, New London, Fairfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex, Tolland, Total vote.

CONNECTICUT—1855.

Table with 3 columns: County, Ingham, Minor, Dutton. Rows include Hartford, New Haven, New London, Fairfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex, Tolland, Total vote.

Total vote, 64,900. Minor's plurality, 641. The Middleton (Connecticut) Sentinel and Witness says:

"By comparison with the vote this year, it will be seen that all the counties but New Britain, less vote for Mr. Ingham as governor than last year—that county giving 710 more this year. His vote, however, is only about 1,200 less, while Mr. Dutton's has fallen off some 11,500, notwithstanding he received most of the free-soil votes, he being their candidate. Mr. Minor, know nothing, received the votes of that secret party, many whigs, and temperance men. With so many lambs together with a thoroughly-organized secret party against Mr. Ingham—an organization which swept all before it in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island—it is remarkable that he held so near his own. It shows that the Democratic party, although it may have temporarily only, we trust—lost some of its members in that new political order, through the wiles of office-seeking men, yet they are still numerous, and with a thorough organization and an enlightenment of the public mind can soon regain its vantage ground. There are liberal, constitutional whigs, who will be found side by side with them in the ranks of the Democratic party. They will contract the new secret organization. Know Nothingism may run for a time; and then it will pass away."

THE LANGUAGE OF WASHINGTON.—The recent scenes of effigy-burning and riot recall a reminiscence. During the first campaign of burning the effigies of the Pope, the followers of the American army entered into a design that called out the following order, which may be found entered in Washington's "Orderly Book":

"NOVEMBER 5, 1775.—As the commander-in-chief has been apprized of a design for the observance of that rite, and the childish custom of burning the effigy of the Pope, he cannot help expressing his surprise that there should be officers and soldiers in this army so void of common sense as not to see the impropriety of such a step at this juncture—at a time when we are soliciting, and have really obtained, the friendship and alliance of the people of Canada, whom we ought to consider as brethren embarked in the same cause—the defence of the general liberty of America. At such a juncture, and in such circumstances, to be insulting their religion, is so monstrous as not to be suffered or excused; indeed, instead of offering the most remote insult, it is our duty to express public thanks to these our brethren, as to them we are indebted for every late happy success over the common enemy in Canada. G. WASHINGTON."

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.—Do not the following noble sentiments of Webster rise far above the miserable, narrow, and bigoted policy of modern advocates of religious intolerance and persecution? How can the old admirers of the eagle-like Webster trust him aside and listen to the wretched croakings of the "Know-Nothings" and the present Know-Nothing Secret party? We find the following in the Norfolk Argus:

"It seems to be the American destiny, the mission which has been entrusted to us here on this shore of the Atlantic, the great conception and the great duty to which we are born, to show that all sects, and all denominations, professing reverence for the authority of Jesus, and believing in his divinity, should be safely tolerated without prejudice either to our religion or our liberties.

We are Protestants generally speaking; but you all know that there presides at the head of the Supreme Judiciary of the United States, a Roman Catholic; and no man, I suppose, through the whole United States, is so ignorant of our being and belief in his revolution as may be safely tolerated without prejudice either to our religion or our liberties.

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For the Standard.

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

April 28th and 29th, Newbern. May 1st, Kingston. " 2d and 3d, Goldsborough. " 5th and 6th, Wilmington.

CONCHA'S ARREST OF DR. PECK.—The news of the arrest of Dr. Peck, a New York dentist in Cuba, who went there for his health and was practicing his profession when seized, is thought to be creating no little excitement to-day in official circles here. Unless we are greatly mistaken, our Government is firmly of the belief that Dr. Peck had in no way whatever compromised himself in the affairs of the island. The fact that up to the departure of the last mail from Havana, Concha had refused to give any explanation whatever of the causes of this arrest, of course serves to increase the excitement here. Concha, indeed, seems bent on loading on the canal's back of American patience, the feat which is to break it; and with it, our present relations with Spain.

We have a letter from Havana by this last arrival which intimates that the American engineers employed in Cuba, who are quite numerous, are preparing to leave the island in consequence of the danger of arrest to which they are subject simply because they are Americans. Their withdrawal will be a serious injury to the business interests of the island. Star.

THE GREAT MEN OF A GREAT COUNTRY.—A young American exchange sums up our human greatness as follows:

"The greatest man, take him all in all, of the last hundred years, was Gen. George Washington—an American. The greatest Doctor of Divinity was Jonathan Edwards—an American. The greatest philosopher was Benj. Franklin—an American. The greatest of living historians is Wm. H. Prescott—an American. The greatest ornithologist was John James Audubon—an American. There has not been an English writer of the present age, whose works have been marked with more refinement or more grace than those of Washington Irving—an American. The greatest lexicographer since the time of Johnson was Noah Webster—an American. The inventors whose works have been productive of the greatest amount of benefit to mankind in the last century, were Godfrey, Fitch, Fulton and Whitney—all Americans. And the greatest humbug of this or any other country, of the last or any other hundred years, is P. T. Barnum—also an American."

PERSPECTIVE THE FOREIGNERS—PROTECT THE NEGROES.

Under this caption the Ohio Statesmen of March 13 says:

"The times are truly out of joint somewhere. While the most cruel, unmanly, and anti-American spirit is pervading the country, from one end to the other, towards the emigrants from foreign lands, there is also a spirit abroad as little to be encouraged, striving to engender strife and animosity among the citizens of our own country, North and South. The whole spectacle is one that every true lover of his country must regret to see. Whatever sympathy we may have with the slave of the South, why should we make him of more consequence than the white emigrant from the North? The emigrants of Europe? The people of the South are not less entitled to respect than the people of the North. The whole spectacle is one that every true lover of his country must regret to see. Whatever sympathy we may have with the slave of the South, why should we make him of more consequence than the white emigrant from the North? The emigrants of Europe? 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