The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1858.

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

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *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* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *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.*

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Death of Mr. Benton.

We learn from the Washington *Globe*, that the Hon. Thomas H. Benton departed this life at his residence in Washington, on Saturday morning last about seven o'clock. The *Union* of Saturday, which went to press on Friday night, says:

"A painful rumor obtained circulation last evening that this distinguished gentleman had died. Upon inquiry, we learned that such was not the fact.—Late in the afternoon he was propped up in bed, working, with his indomitable perseverance and industry, upon the condensation of the debates in Congress, which has engaged his attention for a year or more."

What will, what indomitable energy in the very jaws of death!

We take the following announcment of his death from the *Globe*:

"THE HON. THOMAS H. BENTON.—The announcement of the death of this great man in the House of Representatives yesterday was premature; but now the sad event has taken place, as will be seen by a note from Wm. Carey Jones, his son-in-law, which we append.

We have not time before putting this paper to press to write even such a notice of him as we could write. Perhaps it is well for both the living and the dead that it is so. Who can do the justice to the memory of THOMAS H. BENTON that he has so often done to others? No man living. It is our opinion that he possessed more general information than any man who has lived in the nineteenth century, and could impart all he knew as clearly and as impressively as any man that ever lived. Thirty-two years' service in Congress, during which time charges of the corruption of members of Congress were rife, he was above suspicion; not even a charge was ever laid at his door. Let that vouch for his integrity.

C STREET, SATURDAY, 10th April, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: The old friend to whom you have been so true, and who had so high an appreciation of your character and qualities every way, has gone hence. He died this morning at twenty-five minutes to eight.

Your friend,
WM. CAREY JONES.

Mr. JOHN C. RIVES."

Immediately after the House adjourned on Friday, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, called attention to the following letter, which was read from the clerk's desk:

C STREET, WASHINGTON, April 8, 1858.

To you, as old Tennessee friends, I address myself to say that, in the event of my death here, I desire that there should not be any notice taken of it in Congress. There is no rule of either house that will authorize the announcement of my death, and, if there were such a rule, I should not wish it to be applied in my case, as being contrary to my feeling and convictions, long entertained, as shown in a note to a speech of Mr. Randolph, on the occasion of the death of Mr. David Walker, published in the abridgement of debates, vol. VI, p. 556. The request of Mr. Walker there recorded, and the remarks of Mr. Randolph, express entirely my sentiments and convictions. Should, therefore, any of my kind friends in either house make it necessary to do so, I entrust to you to make known, by means of this note, my express wish and desire that the event remain unnoticed in Congress.

Your old Tennessee friend,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

SAMUEL HOUSTON, Esq.,
Senator in Congresss from the State of Texas.
GEORGE W. JONES, Esq.,
Representative in Congress from Tennessee.

Kansas in the House.

The Washington *Union* of Friday last says:

"The House again took action on the Kansas bill yesterday. The question came up on the Senate's non-concurrence in the House amendment. It was moved by the opposition to *adhere* to their own bill, and the motion was carried by precisely the same vote which was cast a week before on amending the Senate bill. It was but a reiteration of the previous action of the House; it is neither a step forward nor backward. The question stands precisely this morning where it stood yesterday morning. We have no commentary on the present state of the question other than we have had on it as it has stood for a week past.

The next step in the programme will be a call for a committee of conference. This call will proceed from the Senate, and we shall have another test vote in the House in response to that call. If the House refuse a committee, there will be an end of the question, and the bill will fall. If the House agree to a conference, then there will be ground to expect a speedy adoption of the views of the Senate."

The chances are that the bill will fall—indeed, it appears to be almost certain that it will.

The latest intelligence from Kansas is as follows:

Later from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—The Kansas constitutional conconvention has adjourned. Negroes and foreigners having declared their intention of becoming permanent residents of the State are to be allowed to vote for the constitution—the question of universal suffrage to be voted upon at the next general election thereafter. The proposition to allow negroes to vote caused a very angry discussion in the convention, and several countersigned the constitution under protest.

This, then, is the new Constitution for which Lecompton has been set aside!—abolition and negro suffrage! Will Mr. Gilmer swallow that? As a matter of course, if Lecompton should pass with the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, the black Republicans would vote it down; and if it should not pass, this negro suffrage Constitution will at once come up. The *blacks* in Congress, we do not doubt, would gladly vote for it; but what would Mr. Gilmer do? Perhaps if Mr. Giddings would kiss him two or three times more he might induce him to go for even this. "Kiss him Giddings!"

FRANKLIN SUPERIOR COURT.—This tribunal was in session last week, Judge Ellis presiding. No civil case of importance was tried. The case of the State vs Joe Manly (a free negro) charged with the murder of his brother, Bill Manly, was tried on Wednesday. The Jury remained out all night, and returned a verdict on Thursday about 11 o'clock, A. M., for manslaughter. Imprisoned for 12 months and branded. Attorney General Jenkins for the State; H. W. Miller and Jos. J. Davis, Esquires, for the prisoner.

☞ We learn that the package of *Standards* for Auburn, Wake, does not go regularly; and we call the attention of those whose duty it is to see that it is promptly transmitted and delivered, to the fact. We trust this hint may prove sufficient.

The Legislature of Virginia has appropriated $2,000 for the removal of the remains of President Monroe from the city of New York to the groves of Hollywood, in Virginia.

Observe the Difference.

In no respect have the representatives from the South in Congress more clearly shown their good faith and their determination to do as they would be done by, than in their course in relation to the admission of new non-slaveholding States. Minnesota presents herself for admission—Oregon is at the door—Nebraska, New Mexico, Washington, Arizona, and Dacotah, all destined to be free, are on the way; and yet, though Kansas with a Constitution legally and properly formed, is kept back and kept out by faction and treason, the representatives of the South still adhere to the policy of "the fathers," and vote as promptly for the admission of non-slaveholding as of slaveholding States. They know that the power of their section is waning and that they will soon be in a hopeless minority; yet they feel that that cannot release them from the obligation to do right.

Minnesota is a free State, and therefore the black Republicans and Douglasites can detect no flaw in her action in preparing for admission; but Kansas presents herself with a Constitution recognizing slavery, and forthwith their ingenuity is taxed to find reasons for repulsing and excluding her from the Confederation.

We state facts apparent to all.

We copy the following from the proceedings of the Senate of Wednesday last:

"ADMISSION OF MINNESOTA.—The bill for the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union was read a third time, and the question was stated on its passage.

Mr. BELL made a few remarks in relation to alien suffrage and the rights of the several States to fix the qualifications of electors.

Mr. MASON replied to some of the suggestions of Mr. BELL. By his vote to admit Minnesota into the Union he wished to be understood as expressing no opinion in reference to the provisions of her constitution with regard to suffrage.

Several other senators briefly assigned the reasons which would influence their votes. The bill was then passed—yeas 48, nays 3—as follows.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Biggs, Broderick, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Green, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Hammond, Harlan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, King, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Seward, Simmons, Slidell, Stuart, Sumner, Thomson, of New Jersey, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, and Wright—48.

NAYS—Messrs. Clay, Kennedy, and Yulee—3.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Davis, Fessenden, Henderson, Iverson, Pearce, Reid, and Thompson, of Kentucky—11.

After the consideration of executive business, The Senate adjourned."

In Thursday's proceedings of the House we find the following:

"THE ADMISSION OF MINNESOTA.—A message was received from the Senate informing the House that that body had passed a bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union, and asking its concurrence thereto."

Immediately following this we find the House proceedings on the admission of Kansas, the House adhering to the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, which amounts to a rejection of the State.

The House will no doubt concur in the bill from the Senate to admit Minnesota; but Kansas will be remanded to renewed strife and civil war. What is to be the end of all this inequality and injustice? Mr. Calhoun declared in his last great speech in the Senate that the abolition agition would "*go to its end.*" What will that end be?

TO BUILDERS.—The attention of builders and contractors is invited to the advertisement in the *Standard* of the proposed extensive improvements at the University of this State, at Chapel Hill. The plans, detail drawings and specifications of the work can be seen at the offices of the architect, William Percival, Esq., Goddin's Hall, Richmond, Va., and Smith's brick building, Raleigh, N C., from the 26th of April to the 3d of May; at which period sealed proposals will be received till the 4th of the same month.

HINTON ROWAN HELPER EXPOSED.—Mr. Biggs, of this State, in a recent speech in the Senate, which we publish to-day, thoroughly and properly exposes this man Helfer, whose work was quoted by Senator Wilson in disparagement of the South. The people of the State will thank Senator Biggs for tearing the covering from this apostate, and showing him up in his true colors. This was rendered necessary by the use made of Helfer's statements by the abolition Senator from Massachusetts. Otherwise he would not have been noticed.

THE OAK CITY GUARDS.—We were much pleased with the display made by this Company on Friday last. The ranks were unusually full, and the excellence of the drill and manœvres reminded us of the corps palmiest days. Capt Tucker is bringing the company up to a full complment rapidly. He has ceased to think of disbanding, and expects to take to the Newbern celebration, on the 29th inst., forty members. The Captain is made of the right kind of stuff.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.—We have been requested by W. M. Matthews, Esq., to announce to the citizens of the Mecklenburg County that he cannot again serve them in the House of Commons, as his private business requires his whole attention. To the democracy of the county he returns his thanks for the generous support heretofore extended to him, and assures them that he declines a re election from no disposition to refuse serving the party whenever in his power, but from circumstances beyond his control.

We are aware that Mr. Matthews has been earnestly solicited to accept a re-nomination, as his course in the last Legislature was entirely satisfactory to his constituents, but as he feels compelled to decline, it is due to himself and friends that the fact should be announced previous to the meeting of the County Convention.—*Char. Dem.*

Attempt to Shoot Secretary Thompson.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—This forenoon an attempt was made to shoot the Secretary of the Interior, by Peter Besancon, formerly a Clerk in the Pension Office, from Louisiana, but drooped from the roll last year. He had been vainly endeavoring to be restored, but refused by the Secretary, together with domestic disappointments, temporarily unsettled his intellect. He had a conversation with Secretary Thompson in the Department, and when the latter was leaving struck him, and then endeavored to shoot him with a revolver. Mr. Thompson grappled and threw his assailant violently to the floor, dislocating his shoulder and fracturing his arm. Besancon is now in the hospital.

Brigham Threatens Extensively.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., April 6.—An arrival from Fort Kearney on the 30th ult., states that Brigham Young has notified Col. Johnston to leave the territory by the 10th inst., or that his command will be annihilated. Young had tendered Johnston a supply of provisions. Our informer met a supply train of one hundred and sixty wagons at Little Blue. Indians on the route peacable.

Floods.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A St. Louis despatch confirms the accounts of floods in the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers from the mouth of the White river to the Louisiana line. Few places have escaped. Many plantations have been submerged, and the destruction is immense. At Napoleon the water is higher than the flood of 1844.

[REPORTED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners.

A special meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held on Friday evening last: the Mayor and all the members of the Board, except Col. Yarborough, present.

Mr. I. D. Smith, one of the guard whose conduct was the subject of enquiry at the last meeting, presented himself and made a statement to the Board. No action was taken in the matter.

Mr. Root called attention to the general complaints relative to the action of the Board on the tax on "goods, wares and merchandize." He did not give the subject full consideration at the last meeting. He now remembered that one of the reasons for originally imposing that tax, was that several merchants were not taxed at all to the City—neither residing within the limits nor having real estate therein; and that the tax upon their goods was the only one paid by them. Mr. Root, seconded by Mr. Clayton, would now move a reconsideration of the vote by which the tax was remitted.

Mr. Turner: I don't go for reconsidering any such thing—its all foolishness. Mr. T. considered that the petitioners were too heavily taxed to the State on their goods.

Mr. Hutchins was in favor of low taxes; but he desired to see them thoroughly equalized.

Mr. Smith had not fully considered the question when he voted to abolish the tax at the last meeting.

Col. Tucker objected on the ground of informality. He contended that none but the special business for which the meeting was called, could be entertained.

The objection was overruled.

The vote to reconsider was as follows: *Aye*, Messrs. Marriott, Hutchings, Clayton, Smith and Root—5. *No*, Messrs. Turner, Tucker, and Sorrell, —3.

The time for listing these taxes was extended.

Application was made to remit the tax on a carriage and a dog belonging to Hon. K. Rayner. The complaint from Mr. Rayner was that he considered Hertford his home and should not be taxed for this city.

Mr. Hutchins considered the tax on the carriage was due here as it was used in Raleigh the greater portion of the year; the tax paid by Mr. Rayner in Hertford were for State purposes.

Mr. Smith concurred with Mr. Hutchings.

In answer to a question, the Mayor stated that Mr. Rayner paid no personal tax to this city, as he considered Hertford his home.

Mr. Smith stated that the negroes kept here by Mr. Rayner were listed in Hertford, and yet paid town taxes here, and he could not see why the carriage should not be taxed here.

Mr. Clayton moved that the tax be remitted.

The following was the vote: *Aye*, Messrs. Clayton, Root, Turner and Marriott—5. *No*, Messrs. Hutchins, Smith and Sorrell.—3.

No other business of public interest was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

MR. MILLER'S LETTER.—Below will be found a letter which appeared in the Raleigh *Standard* of the 7th inst., written by Henry W. Miller, Esq., to a private citizen of that City, whose name has been withheld from the public.

All of our readers are familiar with the name of Mr. Miller and have long known him to be one of the most rabbid old-line Whigs in the State. But Mr M. loves the interest of his own State and the rights of the South too dearly to join in the hue and cry of South American old line Whig editors, orators and stump speakers against the Adminis tration of Buchanan, or the efforts of the National Democratic party, on the success of which depends the preservation of Southern Rights and the safety of the Union. In speaking of the Democratic party he says: "The dissolution of that party, especially at this time, I should regard as a National calamity."

We ask not only our political friends, but also those of the opposition, to carefully consider these sentiments which emanate from so high a source as Mr. Miller, and one who has so long and ably battled against the democracy. We ask our opposition friends to compare his sentiment and his course with Gilmer's of North Carolina, Bell's of Tennessee, Crittenden's of Kentucky, and other "South Americans" who lately betrayed the rights and interests of the South, by their speeches and votes in Congress, into the hands of her enemies at the North, the Black Republicans, taking sides with them, thereby aiding to defeat the Kansas Bill. We call upon them to come out like men as their old associate has done, and pay to the Democratic party the tribute it deserves. Say with him, "its dissolution would be a national calamity." We are sorroy to see that some of the papers in the South, yea, in North Carolina, are zealous in singing their praises to Gilmer, Crittenden, Bell and to other traitors to her rights, and show as much exultationon the downfall of Administration measures as do the rankest abolitionists North. But we rejoice to know that there are men of the opposite party too high minded, too patriotic for a moment to sustain the course of these Southern renegades, and whatever old-line whig and so called American editors may say, they will stand firm in the support of a measure which involves their own rights and the safety of the Union.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

Clouds of doubt have, indeed, been raised by politicians and thrown around the Kansas question. We have heard much of Southern fraud, and much of violated popular sovereignty. But it must be manifest to all that this is smoke and dust. It is only an old stratagem used by the Black Republicans to blind the people of the South, and divert attention from the occupation of an advanced position towards securing Southern subjection and Northren rule. Under the sway of an increasing and overshadowing Northern majority, agitation is to go on Slavery is to be undermined, weakened and worried out. Arizona, Northern Texas and the Indian Territory, and Missiouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Virginia, are to come in Free States. Tennessee and and North Carolina are, then, to be beleaguered, until fatigue, famine and treachery do their work. As the circle narrows, the cordon of hostile sentiment and action along the surrounding Free States will tighten upon their victim. And finally, perhaps after a desperate and bloody struggle, slavery is to go out on this continent.

Such is the policy of W. H. Seward, the longheaded statesman of the North, the ruling spirit of the great Black Republican party. With the extinction of slavery for the object, "No more slave States" is but the rallying cry of the first onset, and apparently the South is routed.

It is suggested that, as the Senate disagrees to the Bill which passed the House for sending the constitution back to be made anti-slavery before Kansas be admitted, a conference will be held, and possibly some compromise effected. Possibly, in the House, a sufficient number may yield, under pressure, to carry Lecompton in the end. Of this we can form no adequate conjecture.

Doubtless great efforts will be made, by shuffling and evasion, to patch up a hollow truce between the sections. But for the Union and the South, the sooner this issue is met and settled forever, the better. We trust there will be no further weakness or wavering on the part of the South.—*Charleston Mercury.*

CONNECTICUT.—MESSRS. ARNOLD AND BISHOP'S DISTRICTS.—The black-rebublicans and their anti-Lecompton allies are exulting over the result of the recent election in Connecticut. They do not seem to know that the figures in Mr. Arnold's district show a democratic Lecompton majority of between four and five hundred—an increase upon his majority at the last congressional election—thus sustaining the course of that tried and veteran democrat, and fully insuring his triumphant re-election.

In Mr. Bishop's district in the presidential election, Mr. Fremont received a majority of over three thousand votes. Mr. Bishop, four months afterwards, carried it by a small majority. In the recent election it went anti Lecompton by about eight hundred votes. When we recollect the revolution which Mr. Bishop created in public sentiment in the short time intervening between the presidential and his own election, who can but believe that, with so much smaller odds against our vote at the late election, a year hence he will triumphantly carry his district, and continue to reflect the credit which he now does upon the gallant democracy of his State.—*Wash. Union.*

SEWARD, MASON OF THE AFRICAN RACE.—If there are benevolent purposes on the part of the communities represented by Honorable Senators here, how are they exercised in the attempt to free the African on this continent? Look at him in their own cities; look at him in any community where you find the African race free. You will see of course individual instances where they have preserved that degree of elevation which they had attained while slaves; but in successive generations they lose it; and the great mass of those who are emancipated, when they are freed from involuntary servitude, or what is the same thing, involuntary labor, decay and die out. All the great incentives that belong to the white race to improve their condition mentally and physically, or to rear and educate their families to advance in civilization, are utterly lost to the African wherever he is found amongst the white race, in freedom, or not subject to slavery. He will not labor. You cannot make him labor by any of the incentives you can apply to him but the will of a master. That is the condition of the African race on this continent, and everywhere where I know them.

"Now, what is proposed? If the African race were left on this continent to the ordinary laws of emigration, do we not know, has not our experience, even in the short time it has been proved here, established it, that the laws of emigration are the laws of nature; that the African in bondage will go into those climates where his labor is most productive, or which are most congenial to his condition? They cannot exist in a northern climate, because their constitutions are not adapted to it by nature; and if they could, their labor would be of so little value, compared with their labor at the South, that they would necessarly not emigrate there. What purpose, then, have honorable Senators, or what purpose have thier constitutents, in view, in constantly agitation the public mind on the question of African slavery? They say they have wiped thier hands of it, when, in truth, the climate alone has extinguished it in their section. They glorify themselves, as Lord Mansfield did in England, that the air of their country is so pure that a slave cannot breathe it; that his shackles fall instantly from his limbs. We envy not their condition, I assure them. Why, then, should they seek to interfere with ours? Whatever of good, or of ill, belongs to the relations that subsist between the two races on this continent is ours, not theirs. The responsibility is with us, not with them. Why is it, then, that whenever opportunity offers, the whole public mind throughout this country is vexed and disturbed and agitated by the question of slavery—not by us, for we are silent; but by those statesmen who are trying to destroy, or to curtail, or to impair it; and always in terms of denunciation? Sir, there is but one reason; and it is exemplified in the very case before us now. It is a resistance to that principle of the Constitution which makes it an element of political power. Take away that, and I warrant you there will be no more clamor on the subject of slavery. It is, then, opposition to a feature of the Constitution; it is opposition to a part of the compact without which the States never could have been brought together."

For the Standard.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

MOUNT OLIVET MASONIC HALL,
March 17th, 1858.

WHEREAS, God in his Infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst, our much beloved Brother, Col. J. J. Leach, whom while he lived our Society loved to honor, and that he is no more, as a tribute of respect to his memory. Therefore

Resoved, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of an all-wise Creator, and ruler of the universe, we cannot but mourn the loss of our departed brother, and hope to imitate the virtuous example, and cherish the memory of our beloved brother and worthy member of the Masonic Society.

Resolved, That we sympathize with his bereaved mother, who has lost an affectionate son, and with his relatives and friends, who have lost a faithful counsellor.

Resolved, That the community in which he lived, has sustained an irrecoverable loss; his benevolent hand turned none away.

Resolved, That the members of this Society wear badges of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and a copy be filed in the Archives of this Society, also be published in the Raleigh *Standard*, N. C. *Advocate*, and Fayetteville *Observer*.

JOHN SPINKS,
W. D. MOFFITT,
WM. S. ALBRIGHT, } Committee.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. HOLDEN & WILSON: Three of our old Representatives having declined a re-election, and it being therefore necessary to select that number of men candidates, and as our friends in the different portions of the county will have no opportunity of interchanging opinions as to who shall be our nominees; I respectfully suggest the following ticket, believing it will give entire satisfaction, and be triumphantly elected: For the Senate, Mosses A. Bledsoe; For the Commons, Geo. H. Faribault, Henry Mordecai, and Fabious J. Hutchins.

I do not intend by this suggestion to disparage the claims of any other Democrats, and shall cheerfully support the nominees. WAKE.

Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, April 9.—The steamer America, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult., has arrived.

The Anglo Saxon had arrived out on the 27th.

The Government's India bill had been introduced. It is similar to Palmerston's in its main feature but different in detail.

The appointment of Pelissier as French Minister to London has become quite popular.

A 'telegram' from Madrid says that a bill had been introduced into the Cortez abolishing slavery in the Spanish territories.

There have been several changes in the British diplomatic corps. Crampton goes to Russia.

Mr. Roebuck moved in Parliament, the abolition of the vice Royalty in Ireland, but was negatived by the previous question.

The U. S. steam frigate Niagara, in her outward trip on several occasions, made over 300 miles in twenty four hours.

British exports during February decreased more than £2,000,000 on the same month last year.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, 27th.—Cotton opened with the week one-eighth to one-fourth advance, but the America's news subsequently caused middling to recede one-eighth, and lower qualities ¼ below the Persia's dates. Sales for the week 65,000 bales, including 4,500 on speculation, and 9,500 export. Sales on Friday 7,000 bales. Fair Orleans 7⅝. Middlings 7. Fair Mobiles 7¼. Middling 6⅞. Fair Upland 7¼.—Middling 6 11 16ths. Stock in port 402,000, including 229,000 bales American. Havre Tresordinaire 104,000. Manchester advices unfavorable. Breadstuffs dull. Western Flour 21s. 2d. Ohio via New York 23s. 5d.; via New Orleans 25s. 6d. Wheat unchanged. White and yellow corn 33s 6d to 34s. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Naval stores steady. Money abundant but unchaged. Bullion increased £772,000. Consols 97¼ to 97⅝.

HON. CALEB CUSHING.—In the dreary waste of Massachusetts politics there is at least one bright spot. The Legislature instructed the Governor to remove Judge Loring, because, with judicial firmness, he executed the law. The Governor obeyed, and communicated the fact of the removal to the Legislature. It was received by them with an outburst of applause. But there was even there one patriot. One man bold enough to declare his honest convictions, and pure enough to be carried by those convictions to a sound position. One man who stood up and stood alone to denounce the infamous act in the face of those who even then were exulting over their success. This man was Caleb Cushing. Mr. Cushing has held a high position in the Democratic party. He was a member of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet, and has adorned many other high positions. He gains no additional honor by being a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. But that body is indebted to him that it exhibits in this instance a single evidence of either honesty or dignity. Mr. Cushing is one of a body of men in the North, who are true to themselves and to us. The South may well mark these heroes, and if we can express our gratitude in no other way, we may be allowed to tender them, as we do in this humble way, the homage of our sincere admiration.—*Charleston Evening News.*

CONVENTION OF DELEGATES OF THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, April 10th, 1858.

On Thursday the Kansas State Bill which had been returned from the Senate with the House amendment (Montgomery's substitute) disagreed to, was taken up, by consent, for consideration.

Mr. Montgomery of Pa., moved that the House *adhere* to its amendment, which after some desultory discussion was carried by the same majority which was given a week ago on amending Green's bill, viz: *eight*. The matter now stands just where it did previous to this action of the House and any further steps towards an adjustment must originate with the Senate. I think it improbable that that body will recede, and a failure to do so will leave this subject still open to subserve and further the interests and aims of factious demagogues.

It will be seen by reference to the House vote that John A. Gilmer of elephant notoriety and anecdotical proclivities, again voted with the unscrupulous and rampant abolitionists.

New converts are proverbially zealous, and it would seem that the honorable gentleman, in order to impress this mongrel combination of the odds and ends of every political faction and disgusting ism, with the sincerity and value of his persistent efforts in furthering their traitorous schemes, has lost sight entirely of the fact that there is in existence a southern State known as North Carolina, whose slave interests he is supposed, in part, to represent in Congress.

Loud, gassy professions of loyalty to the South, without corresponding *action* amounts to just nothing. It is stuff, transparent gammon, which only discloses the weakness of the party using such expedients without throwing dust in anybody's eyes.—The shrewd demagogue, the narrow-minded selfish partizan, who in the effort to narrow down and shape great measures to fit the grooves of paltry faction, tears down that which he cannot build up, and openly affiliates with the acknowledged enemies of his section, is never at a loss for a plausible pretext to justify recreancy to trust and treachery to interests.

The sovereign people, however, will not readily believe that black is white, simply because an honorable member of Congress asserts it is, and I venture to say that they will require at his hands a more satisfactory explanation than the revised edition of his merry-andrew jokes and frothy declamation will afford.

With public men's *motives* I have nothing to do—with their acts much; they are legitimate subjects for criticism—and very *dirty* ones they are sometimes.

The house at last passed the deficiency bill by a vote of 111 ayes to 97 nays. This bill was very objectionable, as a whole, to several friends of the administration, growing out of the incorporation of several items which provided for paying money to certain clerks for extra service and also as extra compensation, amounting in one case to $5000 or $6000 and running through a series of years; now that the means are afforded the Executive, our difficulties in Utah will doubtless be speedily settled.

The special commissioners to Utah, Governor Powell and Benj. McCulloch, will, as soon as the President completes their instructions, leave for Salt Lake City. They will accompany the Army which leaves Fort Leavenworth on the 25th instant. Judging from the opinions expressed by those conversant with Mormon affairs it is very probable that the troubles in that region will be adjusted without a resort to harsher measures.

As I stated in a previous letter, the Select Committee of the House will soon report a bill for the establishment of a Governmont Printing Bureau.—The bill will provide that all printing, binding, engraving, Congressional reports, debates, &c., now done by constract or otherwise, shall be carried on and executed by this Bureau. The Committee will further make an exhibit, I am informed, of the manner in which frauds have hitherto been practiced in the execution of the work for the government.—Well, we shall see when the report sees the light.—There have been so many allegations, of late, of fraud, bribery and corruption dinned into the ears of the eager public, and all ending in smoke, that I am not at all alarmed by this fresh cry of "wolf."

The Senate have transacted no business of general interest save the passage of the bill admitting Minnesota as a sovereign State of the Union.

The "Little Giant"—Mr. Seward's "eminent Illinoisan"—is now regarded as fully identified with the Black Republican organization, inasmuch as he has sold, as trustee, the slaves inherited by his children by his first marriage, and thus removed the only barrier to his full and free communion with that sanctified party.

Jolly, facetious Hale—the Senatorial mountebank and political clown—may now sheathe his keen-edged weapon and rush to the warm embrace of his regenerated friend without his sensitive olfactories being offended by the repelling odor of "niggers."

The Mexican Minister having represented to the Executive, that he had every reason to believe that various parties are secretly organizing in the Southwest an expedition to operate against the State of Sierra Madre, the President has directed that instructions be issued to the federal officers to prevent all such organizations or the fitting out of any expedition within the limits of the United States for the invasion of the Mexican States. If those impatient, fiery filibusters who are just now so eager to appropriate a generous slice of Mexican soil, will wait a little, Uncle Sam will accomplish the end with less risk and more substantial results.

The rumored difficulty between Generals Harney and Smith all turns out to be moonshine. No question has arisen between these gallant officers as to who shall have precedence in the command of the Utah expedition. Both take their respective commands, one as Major General and the other as Brigadier General.

Judge Loring, who was removed from the judgeship by Governor Banks of Massachusetts, for enforcing the federal laws, has been appointed as sub-Treasurer for the port of the city of Boston.

Joseph B. Holderby, Esq., of Rockingham county, N. C., has just been confirmed by the Senate as Consul to Dundee, Scotland. This is a most admirable appointment, and one which will prove especially gratifying to Mr. B's hosts of warm friends in N. C., who know and appreciate his great personal worth and peculiar fitness for this responsible position.

The life of the Secretary of the Interior was attempted on Thursday morning by Mr. Peter Bensancon, Jr., late a clerk in the Pension office. It seems that Mr. Bensancon was one of the clerks dropped last year under the laws directing a reduction of the clerical force in that Bureau, having been reported on the list of the inefficient. He called on the Secretary demanding a reason for his dismission, which was given; he then used some very naughty words, and followed it up by striking the Secretary a violent blow behind the ear. Bensancon then drew a revlover, when the Secretary seized him, pinioned his arms to his side and threw him to the floor with such force as to break his arm and dislocate his shoulder. The pistol was soon wrenched from Bensoncon's hand and he was removed to an adjoining room where his injuries were attended to.

No one regards this assault as premeditated on Bensancon's part; the poor fellow has always been regarded as a peaceable, inoffensive man and had ever been on terms of friendship with the Secretary. It is generally believed that domestic difficulties, the loss of his position, &c., have slightly affected his mind.

The Secretary very humanely made out an order for his admission to the Washington Infirmary, where he will be well cared for.

It is said the Hon. Thomas H. Benton is fast approaching the end of his mortal career. He is exceedingly enfeebled and is barely able to communicate his wishes in whispers. His great work has progressed to the Compromise of 1850, and his last exertion upon it will be a well deserved tribute to the services of Henry Clay, whom he opposed on that occasion, and against whose political advancement his best energies had been long directed.

B.

MISTAKES.—An Edgecombe correspondent of the Wilmington *Herald*, referring to Mr McRae's speech in this town says:

"So far as I have heard, the people of Edgecombe are highly pleased with Mr. McRae's views, and I believe would go for a Distribution Democrat."

The election in August will tell a different tale.—*Southerner.*

Happy is the man who did no know it was and is never troubled with the blues.

THE STEAMER OF ILLINOIS.—The Sacramento Transcript of the 3d ult. says: "Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the steamer Illinois, Capt. Lewis, arrived in port from Panama, having on board a large quantity of gold dust, and a considerable portion passengers, namely, Illinois, bringing the 5th instant, and Chagres, 1st instant. A larger detachment of the same people as were expected from Europe, under the care of a United States Pastor. The Welsdonians are well known in European ecclesiastical history. They are poor in this world's goods, but rich in every Christian grace. For centuries they have been hunted and persecuted for their religious views and practices, and have suffered from imprisonment and the spoiling of their goods, but even death itself.

The Freshet in the South.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—The rise in the Mississippi river is the highest ever known. The whole country on both sides from Napoleon to Lake Providence is submerged, and immense damage has been done. A crevasse is feared, and precautions have been taken. The river is still rising.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

APRIL 10, 1858.

COTTON—This has been a dull Cotton week owing to the light receipts. Since the steamer India's news of ⅛ advance, sales have been readily made at 11c. for best grades.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—But little offering, with sales at 40 cents.

FLOUR—The receipts have been fully equal to our wants, there being no shipping demand; note sales of super. which is the grade most sought after at $5 05 to $5 20, while Family is dull at $5 25 to $5 35.

BACON AND LARD—Wanted at 12½@13c. for former and 13c. for latter.

CORN, PEAS AND OATS—No change.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

APRIL 10, 1858.

TURPENTINE—Further sales yesterday of 400 bbls. at $2 75 for virgin and yellow dip and $1 60 for hard. This morning 425 do. sold at $2 75 for former, and $1 65 for the latter—all ⅌ 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales yesterday afternoon of 50 bbls., and this morning 100 do. at 44 cents per gallon; 44 cents freely offered and 45 cents asked.

TAR—280 bbls. sold yesterday at $1 60 ⅌ bbl.

COTTON—Sales yesterday of 101 bales ordinary to good middling at 10½@11¾c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—A cargo of 228 hhds., 21 cts. and 32 bbls. just received from Cuba; no sales.—*Journal.*

MARRIED.

On Wednesday the 24th of March, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. B. Solomon, Mr. W. C. Finch, of Louisburg, and Miss Sallie E., daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Brinkley, late of Halifax county, N C.

DIED,

At his residence, in Rockingham county, N. C., on the 29th of March, Thomas Roper, in the 80th year of his age. He was a devoted husband, an affectionate father, and a communicant of the M. E. Church.

☞ Fayetteville Observer copy.

KITTRELL'S CELEBRATED
MINERAL SPRINGS FOR SALE.

HAVING DETERMINED TO MOVE SOUTH next Fall, I offer for sale my valuable farm in the county of Granville, situated immediately on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, containing 1,000 acres of land—about 400 of which is in original growth—that part under cultivation being well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn, wheat, &c. The improvements are all good, consisting of a large and commodious dwelling, with all necessary farm buildings, together with a new Circular Saw and Grist Mill, also a Store House at Kittrell's Depot, which is considered a fine place for business.

My MINERAL SPRINGS, located within a mile of the Railroad, are considered very valuable. The water having been found by analysis to possess medicinal qualities of the first order, and has cured some of the most obstinate cases of Scrofula, and effected many remarkable cures in other diseases after the patient had been pronounced incurable by the best physicians—all of which can be substantiated by the evidence of many respectable men. These Springs have been largely patronized for several years by invalids, many of whom have been permanently cured, and all speak favorably of the beneficial effects of the water. I have also been under the necessity of refusing admittance to hundreds of visitors wishing to use the water whom I was unprepared to accommodate.

Persons wishing to embark in this business, will find it an opportunity rarely met with. The location, the advantages of the Farm and Mills, together with the unsurpassed merits of the water, all combine to render this one of the most desirable situations in the county.

For further particulars, those wishing to purchase can call and examine for themselves, or get any information by addressing me at *Kittrell's, Granville County*, N. C.

GEO. KITTRELL.

Kittrell's, N. C., April 1, 1858. 30—tf.

THOS. CALLAN,
(*Successor to Isaac Proctor,*)
MERCHANT TAILOR AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE CUSTOMers of the establishment and the public generally, that he has just opened an excellent and varied assortment of Goods in his line, carefully selected by himself and purchased for cash, which will enable him to sell on unusually favorable terms. Having been, for a number of years, Foreman in the best establishment in Baltimore, and subsequently with Mr. Proctor of this City, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders.

A trial is respectfully solicited.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing always on hand, to be disposed of cheap for *Cash*.

Cutting and Repairing done with dispatch.

The latest styles of fashions always on hand.

Raleigh, April 12, 1858. 30—1y.

NATHAN KRAMER,
WILMINGTON STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.,

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NEW York with a large quantity of superior Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Watches, a fine assortment of Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash. The citizens of the City and surrounding country, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine my stock and prices, as I am sure I can offer superior in