

From the Raleigh Standard.
Hon. Asa Biggs.

On Tuesday last, the Hon. Asa Biggs was nominated to the Senate and confirmed as Judge of the United States for the district of North Carolina, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Potter.

This appointment has been expected for some time. It will give general satisfaction, and will be received with special gratification by the numerous friends of Mr. Biggs here and elsewhere. The new Judge will bring to his duties a matured judgment, sound and extensive learning, habits of patience and industry, firmness in the performance of duty, and pleasing manners.

We publish below a letter from Mr. Biggs addressed to the people of North Carolina, in which he informs them of his resignation of the office of Senator, and returns his thanks for honors heretofore conferred upon him. The people of the State have never had a more faithful or conscientious public servant than Asa Biggs. He goes now from political service to a more quiet position, but one in which his usefulness will still be widely felt, and appreciated. The following is his letter:

To the People of North Carolina:

Resigning, as I have, the elevated position of Senator of the United States, I cannot sever the relation of representative and constituent without expressing my feelings of gratitude for the high confidence reposed in me by you; and whatever position I may hereafter occupy, I shall always remember and acknowledge with great sensibility the kind partiality of those generous friends who placed me in one of the highest, most dignified and responsible offices in the world. My resignation became a duty to my family—those, and those only, who have a higher claim upon me than the claim of my countrymen to serve in public office. I feel the less regret, because from the Senate I go into the public service in a different capacity, more congenial to my feelings and habits, and one in which I trust I may be able to serve my country not less usefully, though in a more retired and quiet sphere. It is also with less reluctance, because I am confident that in the executive of our State we have an assurance of the appointment of such a successor to me as will faithfully reflect your wishes, and maintain the high character of North Carolina, in the councils of the confederacy—a character which, although not pressed upon public attention with arrogance, is sustained with inflexible fidelity, and as I have reason to know, is properly and highly appreciated by the wise, considerate, and patriotic. What errors I may have committed as your representative, I entertain an abiding conviction that no tarnish has attached to the fair fame of our venerable Commonwealth; and in this I have a becoming pride. Suffer me, in conclusion, to repeat my profound acknowledgments and gratitude for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me; and upon my retirement to impress upon all my countrymen the importance of sustaining in all our public measures and public men, and in all our intercourse as citizens of this great Union of States, the well-earned and cherished reputation of North Carolina as the "honest Old North State," although we may occasionally, in this degenerate day, for such an ambition, incur the sneers of wittings and spendthrifts.

ASA BIGGS.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1858.

GREAT CLOCK.—Henry C. Wright, in a letter to the Standard, says:

"The priest and military have retired, and I am now sitting in a chair facing the gigantic clock—from the bottom to the top not less than 100 feet, and about 30 feet wide and 15 deep. Around me are many strangers waiting to see the working of this clock as it strikes the hour of noon. Every eye is upon the clock. It now wants five minutes to twelve. The clock has struck and the people are gone, except a few whom the sexton or head man, with a wand and sword, is conducting round the building. The clock has struck in this way: The dial is some 20 feet from the floor, on each side of which is a cherub, or little boy, with a mallet, and over the dial is a small bell; that on the right strikes the first quarter, that on the left the second quarter. Some fifty feet over the dial, in a large niche, is a huge figure of Time, a tall, thin, scraggy figure in his right hand. In front stands a figure of the young man with a mallet, who strikes the third quarter on the bell in the hand of Time, and then turns, and then glides, with a slow step, round behind Time, comes out an old man with a mallet, and places himself in front of him. As the hour of twelve comes, the old man raises his mallet, and deliberately strikes twelve times on the bell, that echoes through the building, and is heard all round the region of the church. The old man glides slowly behind Father Time, and the young man comes on ready to perform his part, as the time comes round again. Soon as the old man struck twelve and disappeared, another set of machinery is put in motion some twenty feet higher still. It is thus: there is a high cross with the image of Christ on it. The instant twelve is struck, one of the apostles walks out from behind, comes in front, turns, facing the cross, bows, and walks on around to his place. As he does so, another comes out in front, turns, bows, and passes in. So twelve apostles, figures as large as life, walk round, and pass on. As the last appears, an enormous cock, perched on the pinnacle of the clock, slowly flaps its wings, stretches forth its neck, and crows three times, so loud as to be heard outside of the church to some distance, and so naturally as to be mistaken for a real cock. This is as silent as death. No wonder this clock is the admiration of Europe. It was made in 1571 and has performed these mechanical wonders ever since, except about fifty years, when it stood out of repair."

THE CROPS IN FRANCE.—The Paris Monitor of the 26th ult. says:

Travelers who have lately come by railway from Marcellies to Paris, have been struck with the promising and advanced state of the crops. Cereals, meadows, vineyards, and fruit trees of all kinds, are in the most thriving condition. From Lyons to the capital, vegetation, under the influence of a temperature unusually warm for the season, has advanced very rapidly; and if the present weather continues for another week, farmers will rarely have had stronger grounds for anticipating an abundant year.

"When you hear a young lady declare that she hates all men, infer that some peculiar one has touched her fancy"—and—she has not touched his."

An Irishman was challenged to fight a duel, but declined on the plea that he did not want to leave his mother an orphan.

An auctioneer, vexed with his audience, said: "I am a mean fellow—mean as dirt—and I feel at home in this company."

The Caldwell Monument.

We copy from the Chapel Hill Gazette the address of the committee charged with the erection of this noble work, to the Alumni Association. The occasion of the inauguration of the Caldwell monument, will be highly interesting not only to the Alumni of the University but to the friends of the University generally. The Gazette says:

"The monument is, at present, in the process of construction and will be completed in a day or two. The site is, in all respects, most fortunately chosen. It is the most elevated spot in the open area, between the College buildings and the village, in a direct line with the front door of the center building, a few feet north-west of the old poplar. It is not merely directly in the path traversed during so many years, in the daily walks of the venerated President, from his residence to the old Chapel. No other situation could have been selected, which would have presented so commanding a view from the village and the College edifices.

The surrounding lawn and neighboring grounds, were never before in so high a state of improvement.

The inauguration of the monument, with appropriate ceremonies, in which the President and other distinguished members of the Association are expected to participate, promises to make the occasion one of unusual interest, and presents very alluring attractions to visitors."

The address of the Committee is as follows: To the Alumni of the University of North Carolina:

It is now sixty years since the celebration of the first Commencement at this Institution. In 1798, the number of graduates was seven; in 1858 it will be ninety-three. The number of Matriculates during the 17 years, exceeded that during the 43 years preceding; and the Graduates of this year are more numerous than those from 1798 to 1812 inclusive. The progress of the University in matters more important, although not susceptible of an exhibition so brief and striking as the above, is marked and gratifying. The present Senior Class is favorably distinguished amongst its fellows for scholarship, propriety of deportment, and especially for the manner in which it has exercised the prerogative of its position in repressing disorder and giving a good example.

We therefore address you for the purpose of suggesting that the coming Commencement affords a fit occasion for the Alumni and other friends of the University to throng the groves of Chapel Hill, and congratulate each other, face to face, upon its prosperity and fair anticipations.

A matter of special interest in the proceedings of the next anniversary will be the inauguration of the monument just raised to the memory of President Caldwell. We hope that a large assemblage of his pupils will be present at this ceremony. In a day when the causes of Literature and Internal Improvement flourished among us, it is due that the public should commemorate the services of one so devoted to these interests under circumstances of adversity and discouragement. The obligations incurred by his pupils are still greater; their estimation of his mind is higher; their sense of his high purpose, his ardor, his courage and purity, impressed upon them in early youth, is more tender; and we are sure that only some unusual engagement can prevent any one of them from doing honor to the memory of their venerable preceptor, by an attendance upon the Commencement of 1858.

W. H. BATTLE,
Secretary.

Chapel Hill, May 14th, 1857.

The Late Terrible Storm in Illinois!

Immense Destruction of Property—Railroad Trains Blown to the Pieces—Houses Unroofed—Steamboats blown to Pieces.

The gale Thursday evening, says the Chicago Tribune, was in some portions of the State of unprecedented violence. It covered a large extent of territory, and every where its track was marked with painful damage to property, and perhaps, as further intelligence will show, loss of life. It seems to have crossed the Mississippi near Osquawka, and to have extended eastward, at least as far as McLean county, where we hear of some of its disastrous effects. In the West there was much hail accompanying the wind and everywhere a great fall of rain. We hear that at Lexington, on the line of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago road, the storm was terrific. Nearly every house in the village of Lexington was unroofed or blown down.—The air was loaded with the wreck which was made; the heavens were black with clouds which were pouring out destruction, and more than one who was there felt that the end of all things was at hand. If Lexington has escaped with great loss of life, the fact is most wonderful of all.

A letter from Lexington to the Tribune, dated May 13, says: The passenger train from St. Louis, by which I send this was blown from the track and cars tipped over, but with exception of a few slight flesh wounds, the passengers were uninjured. Before the train crossed all the car windows on the windward side, were blown out, the engineer and fireman both blown from the engine, and a brakeman was also blown off one of the cars.—The storm struck the train a short distance north from here.

Accounts received from the following places represent the storm as terrific beyond description at each. We subjoin a few extracts.

GALESBURG.—The storm was severe along the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. At Galesburg it was terrible. The engine house of the Railroad Company and two churches just completed were blown down, and a number of dwelling houses were unroofed. Three cars standing on the track were blown down. The amount of damages at Galesburg is estimated at \$40,000. No lives lost.

GAWK.—Two steam mills were ruined at Osquawka and ten houses unroofed, besides other damage done. Damage estimated at from \$10,000 to \$15,000. So far as ascertained, no lives were lost.

GALVEY.—At this place a large two-story dwelling house was rendered a complete ruin; a portion of Mr. Babcock's dwelling was also blown down. Nearly all the out houses in the village were upset. The wind carried large boxes, lumber barrels, &c., into the air as if they were paper. A large church was moved from its foundation about a foot. The storm raged hardest between 6 and 7 o'clock.

MEXOTA.—Here the storm was also furious and while in progress, the railroad engine house caught fire and was consumed, together with the locomotive Rocket.

While this severe gale was raging, the rain and hail poured down in a perfect sheet. It was truly terrific. We have not as yet heard of any disaster on the lake.

Why are Men's teeth like verbs? Because they are regular, irregular, and defective.

A Western editor, in noticing a new and splendid horse, thinks it will afford much satisfaction to those who use it.

COMMUNICATED.

For the Carolinian.

DEAR EDITOR.—We visited the Scotch Fair held semi-annually near Laurel Hill in Richmond county last week, and as we were much interested ourselves, we hope a brief sketch of what we saw there will not be altogether uninteresting to your readers.

On driving up, the first sight that greeted our eyes was quite a number of Up-country wagons loaded with tobacco, peach brandy, leather, apple brandy, Lacon, Rye whiskey, butter and rectified whiskey, (made of a combination of Irish potatoes, strichine berries, buck eye, and tobacco. As we approached the wagons which were stationed on either side of the road, we heard a wagoner's boy who looked like he had not been out of the egg shell twenty-four hours, yelling out at the top of his voice "Roll up tumbler, I don't care much how you get up, so you *fill* the money up and buy some of my fine bac-o."

On passing a short distance beyond the wagons we discovered a considerable number of very neat tents; some arranged for merchandise and others for eating tents, and as it was about dinner time we pitched our party and had the lady a quarter at the door. We were seated at a very substantial dinner.

After satisfying my appetite I returned thanks to the mutilated chicken that withstood so well the onslaught of my knife, and emerged from the tent to see what was going on without. I could see multitudes of men walking to and fro some drinking, some smoking, some cursing and yelling like so many hyenas, and doing every thing to amuse themselves.

I met through the day a great many of my friends and acquaintances, and among the latter several from the good old county of Moore who occupied situations in the fore-ends of "traveling Jersey." The Fair is generally very largely attended, our farmers attend to sell their cowhides and buy their tobacco, flour or anything else they may stand in need of, as anything can be found on the ground, from a ginger cake up to a negro. Our young men attend to throw dice for amusement and as the water is very bad there, they generally take an occasional drizzle of snake tail to counteract the effects of the tad poles in the water.

The Fair "figuratively speaking" is a ring and the men are all circus riders. By the way I was much amused at a black leg from Baltimore who accidentally (as he said) attended the Fair last week. His physical status would remind one who had read the book of one Ransley Sniffle in the Georgia scenes. He was apparently drunk, palsied, foolish, and with all the most expert gambler on the ground—a perfect suck-up. On the whole there was very little dissipation at the fair last week, much less I am told than usual.

An erroneous impression has gone abroad that the Fair Ground is a perfect sink of iniquity—equal in dissipation and rowdiness to the five Points of New York.

It is true that each fair is attended with more or less dissipation, but not more I imagine than assemblage of the lords of creation.

If a man is disposed to fall back on his dignity and act the gentleman at the fair, he can find suitable associates and will not be molested and on the other hand if he is inclined to take a game of "snake tail" or "wet his whiskers with snake tail" or "try his hand at fist-cuff, he can also be accommodated, or if he would rather "bet his money on the bob tail horse" he can get somebody to "bet on the bay."

From whence the "Scotch Fair" derived its name or what is the antiquity of its origin we know not, sure that it is located in a scotch neighborhood, and our ancestors took their "wee draps" there in the days of "Auld Lang Syne."

BRINDLE.

Robeson May 19th, 1858.

The proceedings of Friday came to hand last evening. Bishop Paine presided. We find but few items of special interest in this section. Our many readers in North Carolina will learn something from a perusal of the following:

Levi Pearce presented report (No. 3) of the Committee on Boundaries having duly considered memorials from sundry persons within the bounds of the North Carolina Conference, praying for a transfer to the Virginia Conference, and also remonstrances against the same, submit the following:

Resolved, 1. That the request of the memorialists be granted, so far as that portion of the State of Virginia lying in the North Carolina Conference is concerned, by a transfer of said territory to the Virginia Conference.

Resolved, 2. That the boundary line between the Virginia and North Carolina Conferences be Albemarle Sound and the Roanoke river, up to the point where the State line crosses the said river, and thence with the State line to the top of the Blue Ridge.

The report lies ever under the rule. W. Barringer gave notice that when it should come up he would offer an amendment, which he hoped to sustain.

The Rev. J. E. Edwards preached at Springfield near Nashville, last Sabbath morning.—Petersburg Express.

THE CHICKEN AND FEATHERS.—At breakfast one morning, in that quiet and comfortable old inn, the White Swan, in York, a foreigner made quick dispatch with the eggs. Thrusting his spoon into the middle, he drew out the yolk devoured it, and passed on to the next. When he had got to his seventh egg, an old farmer, who had already been prejudiced against Monsieur by his mustaches, could brook the extravagance no longer, and speaking up, said:—"Why, sir, you leave all the white! How is Mrs. Lockwood to afford to provide breakfast at that rate?" "V'y," replied the outside barbarian, "you wouldn't have me to eat de yolk? De yolk is de sticken, de vite de feeders. Am I to make von bolster of my belly." The farmer was dum-founded.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO AND LOSS OF LIFE.—St. LOUIS, May 16.—A violent tornado on Thursday, blew the train on the Chicago and Alton Road off the track, at Lexington, Illinois. Several persons were seriously injured, and the town in the vicinity has suffered severely. One-half of the houses were prostrated and three persons were killed.

On Friday another storm occurred between Bloomington and Springfield, in Ill. Much damage was done. A number of houses at Elkhart and Williamsville were demolished, and a family of five persons killed.

England's Position on the Continent.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Under this caption we have the following article in La Presse, by the editor. It carries the wire-edge of the prevailing French feeling for their English allies.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE PRESS.]

"The French revolution cannot be regarded as a merely national affair, for every continental Government has been more or less affected by it. Equally before the law; promotion in the army and the State; the need of worth and not the privilege of birth; the abolition of all exceptional jurisdiction; the freedom of religion and of conscience, are principles which have spread as much by the influence of our example, as by the conquests of the first empire, and they have made many a breach in the institutions which have sprung from ancient feudalism.

"Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, part of Germany, Spain, and Italy, possess already, or will soon establish, institutions more or less conformable with the principles of our great Revolution. Even Austria, the obstinate antagonist of our armies, and of our ideas, has been obliged since 1848 to emancipate her peasantry, and by this movement she takes her first step upon the ground of French policy. In all Europe there are but two nations yet un-influenced by our example—Russia and England still stands firm in their adherence to the old forms of governmental policy.

"Russia, with a nation half Asiatic, and an enslaved people, an autocratic Emperor, and an office-holding nobility, was so totally unlike the nations of Western Europe, that the events which overtook her could not touch her. The Crimean war has, however, put an end to this isolation. In that conflict, with two of the greatest Powers of Europe, Russia learned to rely no longer upon a military system which is not based upon civilization. In order to increase the moral value of his subjects, the Emperor is emancipating the serfs, and is thus seeking to institute a middle class. By the institution of this reform, and by the construction of railroads, Russia is at length entering into the orbit of European movement—she is now beginning her re-formation of '89.

"England alone remains entirely beyond the influence of French ideas. Geographical proximity has not counterbalanced the profound opposition, or, as the Germans say, the contradiction, which nature has instituted in the development of the genius of the two nations.

"Liberal by the form of her institutions, England is still immersed in feudalism. Every thing which is a mark of our race, in Great Britain the races have not mingled; the Celt and the Saxon are still enemies, and no code yet combines all their principles of legislation. All with them is tradition, local, peculiar, and that which we enjoy as a common right, is with them the fruit of privilege; if the Catholics sit in Parliament, it is not by virtue of the general principle of the civil equality of religious sects, but by virtue of an act of Parliament of 1829, which did nothing in favor of the Jews.

"In the army the highest grades are the privilege of birth; the colonel buys his regiment, as he did in France before the Revolution; and obedience and discipline are still based upon the whip and the baton. Europe and China are not more unlike than France and England, separated by a strait but twenty-one miles in breadth.

"England is extremely fond of calling herself the champion of nationalities, but it is not by her own example that she has succeeded in foreign lands, as a convenient method of enforcing rivalry. In 1847 she favored Italy in order to distract Austria; but in 1848, when Venice asked for help, England was ready to assist her according to the treaties. Venice expressed her regret for the victory of Navarino—a battle that established a Christian people and a maritime nation! England can be at the same time revolutionary in Spain, and conservative in Portugal; and for the simple reason that it is the Spanish revolutionists and the Portuguese conservatives that promise to reduce the tariff.

"For the last two years England has been opposed to two projects that have found much favor upon the Continent, viz; the union of the Danubian provinces, and the canal of Suez. She was at first in favor of the former, because she considered it an obstacle to the ambition of Russia. She is now opposed to the measure. She has not explained the reasons that induced her to change; but it would not be difficult to discover them in her relations with Austria.

"England entered the Crimean war in order to defend the integrity of Turkey; yet that fact did not hinder her from taking possession of the island of Pele, which belonged to Turkey, with the intention of getting command of the Red Sea, in case that the canal of Suez should be built in despite of her opposition.

"We know that national interest must be the mainspring of action for every Government. But when a nation makes no attempt to reconcile its peculiar interests with those of the world at large, when it at one moment flies to the support of men who are struggling for public principles, and then, on a maturer consideration, coldly abandons them to their fate, then, we must say, that a nation which displays its selfishness with such candid cynicism, has forfeited all claims upon the sympathies of the world; it is no longer a gallant chivalry devoted to the cause of the oppressed, but a merchant wisely engaged with his bargains. We may wish him good luck, but we feel no longer bound to die in his service.

"France has borne too often the mission of overturning the world, but the convulsion has always commenced in her own bosom—the fire has always burned her before scorching her neighbors. France is revolutionary from enthusiasm; England from calculation. England loves to carry a brand in her hand that may envelope her neighbors in flame, while her own shade is perfectly secure.

"For some years these strange tactics have surrounded England with a peculiar prestige. Other Governments have feared her as the disturber of the order established by treaties, but her policy is now completely unveiled, and nations aspiring to independence have found themselves too often mere instruments for her advancement, to place themselves again in her hands.

"The English are people, full of energy, resources, and perseverance, but their cause is no longer that of democracy, for which they have done nothing, or of civilization, which they are now opposing in Egypt and upon the banks of the Danube.

"If we glance at the domestic relations of the country, we see the method of government exciting the hate and formidable insurrections in India; and even at home, in the Parliament, the parties seem to be falling into a state of exhaustion and old age. Who can now define the terms whig, tory, or even radical? Power passes from the hands of Lord John Russell into those of Lord Palmerston to Lord Derby, as before 1848 with us, it passed from M. Mole to M. Thiers, and from M. Thiers to M. Guizot. A period is passing away, a state of things dying out, but the germ of the new life which is to revive the old has not yet been revealed.

It must not be supposed that we belong to those who believe that England is decaying; it is her political system that is in need of renewal; and when we remember that she is the only country in Europe which has not embraced any of the principles of the French Revolution, we have reason to conjecture that Great Britain may at some time not far distant become the theatre of great actions."

Slavery in the Methodist Protestant General Conference.

We clip the following from the Lynchburg Courier of Saturday evening:

Cuffy in the Conference.—The proceedings of the conference yesterday evening were invested with an interest and animation not heretofore possessed. Cuffy got in among the brethren and stirred up a breeze. It happened in this way: A memorial from a convention of Northern and Western Conferences, recently held at Springfield, Ohio, was presented by Rev. W. Collier, President of the Pittsburgh Conference. The paper adverts to the question of slavery and asks the General Conference to recommend to the several Annual Conferences (a concurrent vote of two-thirds of which is necessary) the call of a convention, with the view of framing a new Constitution more in conformity with the views of the section referred to—the Western Conference on this subject.

This document came like a bomb-shell in the Conference. One fiery brother, Dr. Whitfield, of Virginia, moved that it be laid on the table—characterized it as treasonable revolutionary, &c. Dr. Armstrong, of Tennessee, moved that it be referred to a committee, counselled conciliatory action. He was succeeded by Messrs. Murray, Walker, Varden, Holcomb, Norton, Kidwell, Clawson and others, whose names we have forgotten, having taken no notes—all favoring a reference, advocating Union, harmony but at the same time deprecating the spirit of the memorial.

During the discussion speeches and explanation were made by Messrs. Collier, of Pittsburgh, Clancy, of Indiana, and White, of Ohio—the representatives of the Northern sentiment on the floor. They were cool and guarded in their remarks, but at the same time firm and decided. Mr. Clancy stated in substance that the Northern wing of the church was unalterably fixed in its purpose to exclude from the General Conference unless the prayer of the memorial was granted. The sentiment was almost an unit and the resolve was inflexible. It made no difference whether the paper was laid on the table or referred (except so far as courtesy was concerned) unless the petition was to be granted.

He had nothing to say about slavery. His sentiments on that subject were well known, but that was not the place or time to avow them. He had always suspected himself of being somewhat of a coward—but he felt no fear standing here among his brethren. Mr. C. was exceedingly calm and collected. Dr. Collier (a very smart man) spoke of the almost universal prevalence North of the fact. Had seen the storm and heard the thunder of opinion in nonist-leakable tones. Was himself a harmonizer. Called on Dr. Whitfield to withdraw certain offensive expressions (which he did.) Counselled kind and conciliatory action on the part of Southern brothers a respect our petitions—they love us and thus endeavor to bring about harmony. Had the most sainted united forever. We give the meast outline of remarks.

The motion to refer finally prevailed, with only two dissenting voices. The debate was one of great warmth and interest, and was listened to attentively by a large assemblage of spectators. The subject will come up again when the committee reports on the memorial.

JUMPING THE ROPE.—Little girls and sometimes large ones grow ambitious at times in this exercise, and their movements should be watched as they may do themselves injuries from the effects of which they may never recover. We have known women made cripples for life by this exercise in their juvenile sports of an hour. A serious case of the kind occurred in this city the early part of this week. A young lady from New York, in a thoughtless hour, resolved to see how many times she could jump the rope without stopping, as she had done, and went on until she was exhausted, and sank into absolute helplessness. As an immediate consequence she was seized with an affection of the heart, and was for two or three days in danger of sudden death. At the last account she had improved a little but is still in eminent danger and her recovery can only be the result of the utmost care, with the aid of a considerable lapse of time.—Poughkeepsie Eagle.

MANLINESS.—Learn from the earliest days to insure your principles against peril of ridicule. You can no more exercise your reason if you live in the constant dread of laughter, than you can enjoy your faith if you are in the constant terror of death. If you think it right to differ from the times, and to make a point of morals do it; however rustic, however antiquated however pedantic it may appear, do it—not for insolence, but seriously and grandly, as a man who wore a seal of his own in his bosom and did not wait till it was breathed into him by the breath of fashion.

ONIONS.—Dr. Hall says onions are one of the most nutritious, healthful, and delectable articles of food found in our markets. A few grains of roasted coffee eaten immediately afterwards, or a teaspoonfull or two of vinegar swallowed removes at once the odor from the breath.

ANTIDOTE TO STRYCHNIA.—The success of camphor as an antidote to strychnia, in the two cases reported last year by Dr. Rochester, of Buffalo, prompted to its trial in a recent case, reported at length in the Virginia Medical Journal, by Dr. Clairborne, of Petersburg. The strychnia was taken with suicidal intent, in a dose of two grains, and the patient was not seen until retanic and epileptic spasms of intense violence had supervened, which continued for hours, until I drain of camphor had been administered in doses of 10 to 6 grains every half hour, when they ceased, and the patient recovered.

A HINT.—"Dad you know that brass thing the fellow gin me for my trunk, there at the depot?" "Yes." "Well, 'twant nothing but brass was it?" "No, I 'spose not?" "Good! Well, I tacked it on to that hackman back there for a quarter, and he went off satisfied."

Johnston found out what the hackman had played when he saw the hackman present his check, and take his trunk from the baggage master in spite of his loud protestations that it belonged to him.

A wag tells of a boarding-house keeper whose tea was so weak that it couldn't get up the spout of the tea-pot.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Three Days Later from Europe.

Cotton Advance—Baltimore—Halifax, May 19th.—The Canada steamship Niagara, with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst, arrived this morning. She brings three days later intelligence. The City of Washington arrived out on the 6th, and the Indian, on the 8th. Her news is important.

The British government had announced in Parliament; that they had disapproved of the Governor General of India's proclamation, confiscating land in Oude.

Sir Colin Campbell would be created a Peer of the Realm.

The Spanish Cortez had been suddenly prorogued. Some of the Ministers had tendered their resignations.

Nothing later from India. The Indian Bill was progressing slowly.

The great Chester Cup race had been won by Vanity, against twenty-eight horses in the field.

The Times speaks approvingly of the extension of the United States southward. It thinks the absorption of Central America by the U. States, cannot be long delayed; and that the annexation will be a great improvement of their present position. It thinks, too, that there will be more opposition at home than abroad.

The Paris Pays affirms that Sir Colin Campbell urgently demands large and immediate reinforcements.

The Governor General has issued a proclamation calling on the rebels to submit, and throw themselves at the mercy of the Government. It confiscates their estates, but spares their lives.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, May the 8.—Cotton advanced one quarter on the week. Sales during the week 81,200 bales. Stock in port 510,000 bales, including 422,000 American. Breadstuffs generally, closed with a declining tendency. Flour quotations barely maintained on Saturday. Wheat very dull. Corn advanced from one to two shillings. Fine sugar slightly advanced. Rice dull. Corn steady.—Spirits turpentine dull. Money generally unchanged. Bullion decreased £400,000. Consols for money 97½ and 97½. The government asked for a loan of 15,000,000 pounds, for a time not exceeding ten years.

Washington Affairs.—WASHINGTON, May 19th.—Mr. Boyce has made a report in favor of material modifications of the Tariff. He ignores protection. He would tax luxuries at the highest, and necessities at the lowest possible rates; and would remove all restrictions from the existing trade.

Mr. Garnett, partially dissented from the report of the Committee. He says such radical changes must be the work of time.

Judge Loring has taken his seat in the Court of claims.

The President to-day sent to the Senate several documents respecting British on rages on American vessels. Among the documents are seven Cass's instructions to Minister Dallas, to bring the matter before the British Government, demanding the dismissal of all officers concerned, and also a preliminary communication.

The President intends to hold Spain responsible for outrages committed in her waters. The President has been ordered to cause actively, and prevent the search of our vessels, by the ships of any nation.

Orders have been given to the frigate Savannah and brig Dolphin, to join the Home Squadron.

The frigate Washburn of the Mediterranean Squadron, is also ordered to the Gulf of Mexico.

The documents have been referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

From the London Times of 25th ult. The Financial System of France and England.

By far the most useful and respectable function of the French Legislative body consists in the supervision which it exercises over the Budget, or rather in the publicity which it secures for the financial measures of the Government. It is through this opening that ability may perhaps gradually find an entrance through the complicated barriers of the Imperial system, for there are fortunately economical reasons which render it impossible to exclude the troublesome curiosity of capitalists and of tax payers.

A trader who depends largely on credit must be prepared from time to time to show his books and to explain the nature of his assets; and France has in ten years had occasion to contract additional obligations to the amount \$112,000,000. The three loans which were raised for the support of the war in the East amount to about \$60,000,000. The remaining \$52,000,000 represent the cost of disturbing order in 1848, and the still more expensive process of re-establishing it in the exigent form which it at present exhibits. During the whole of this period a nominal Sinking Fund has appeared in the annual balance-sheets, but the revenues belonging to it have, after the ordinary fashion of Sinking Funds, been appropriated to the current expenses of successive years nor have they been sufficient to restore the equilibrium. The total expenditure, including certain public works, is about £70,000,000, so that it considerably exceeds our own; but the very different mode in which the accounts of England and France are drawn up renders an accurate comparison difficult, and probably fallacious.

The French Civil List is treated as a portion of the national debt; and it is not unusual to follow the same precedent by making grants or annuities in the form of charges, not on the annual revenue, but on the public credit. The funded debt, properly so called, entails a charge of from £14,000,000 to £15,000,000, and the floating debt, including not only Exchequer bills, but the property of the savings banks of municipalities and of other local bodies, amounting at the beginning of the present year to more than £32,000,000.

England, with its enormous debt bequeathed by former generations, has certainly no reason to be ashamed of the comparative results of a financial policy at the same time bolder and more prudent. French financiers have submitted to a chronic deficit, and have almost doubted the public debt during the same period, which has been characterized in England by the most extraordinary financial prosperity.

The Russian war, the death of 1858; and the inundations of 1857 serve to excuse the seeming extravagance of the Imperial system; but the first famine cost more than all national calamities which France has suffered in the last twenty years, and the wealth of England was soon broadcast during the war by sea and by land to an amount which exceed even the large expenditure of France. It is scarcely a matter of boasting that this country is richer and more peaceable than the most prosperous State in the Continent; but it may be safely asserted that the traditions of the Ex