

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL.

The following extract is from a letter written by a lady upwards of eighty years old, residing in Philadelphia, to her grandson in Washington.

"When Gen. Washington delivered his Farewell Address, in the room at the southeast corner of Chesnut and Sixth streets, I sat immediately in front of him. It was in the room the Congress had occupied. The table of the Speaker was between the two windows on Sixth Street. The daughter of Dr. C., of Alexandria, the physician and intimate friend of Washington, Mrs. H., whose husband was the auditor, was a very dear friend of mine. Her brother, Washington, was one of the secretaries of Gen. Washington. Young Dandridge, a nephew of Mrs. Washington, was the other. I was included in Mrs. H.'s party to witness the august, the solemn scene. N. C. C. declined going with Mrs. H., who had determined so early as to secure the front bench. It was fortunate for N. C. C. (afterwards Mrs. L.) that she would not trust herself to be so near her honored grandfather. My dear father stood very near her; she was terribly agitated. There was a narrow passage from the door of entrance to the room, which was on the east, dividing the rows of benches. Gen. Washington stopped at the end to let Mr. Adams pass to the chair. The latter always wore a full suit of bright drab, with slash, or rather loose cuffs. He also wore wrist ruffles. He had not changed his fashions. He was a short man, with a good head. With his family he attended our church twice a day.

General Washington's dress was a full suit of black. His military hat had the black cockade. There stood the Father of his Country, acknowledged by nations "the first in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen." No man, with good colored scars, no ebbing. The most profound stillness greeted him, as if that great assembly desired to hear him breathe and catch his breath—the hush of the heart. Mr. Adams covered his face with both his hands. The sleeve of his coat and his hands were covered with tears. Every now and then there was a suppressed sob. I cannot describe Washington's appearance as I felt it—perfectly composed and self-possessed till the close of his address. Then, when strong men's sobs broke loose, when tears covered their face, then the great man was shaken. I never took my eyes from his face. Large drops came from his eyes. He looked to the grateful children who were parting with their father, their friend, as if his heart was with them and would be to the end."

A BEAUTIFUL CLASSICAL ALLUSION.—Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, in his address at the Musical Festival in Boston last week, alludes to the contemplated submarine telegraph, in these words:

On Christmas eve, in the year 1814, the Treaty of Peace between England and the United States was signed at Ghent—a worthy commemoration of that blessed event when the Herald Angels were heard singing to the shepherds on the plains of Bethlehem—"Peace on earth, good will towards men." But that Treaty was not known on this side the ocean for six or seven weeks after its date. The great battle of New Orleans, as you well know, was fought at least two weeks after that Treaty of Peace was signed. Our modern system of railroads and steamers and telegraphs might have saved that effusion of fraternal blood—might have deprived individual heroes—might have deprived our country and its history—of all the glory of that really great victory. If the gigantic Ocean Harp, which at this moment is in process of being strung—whose deep diapason is destined to produce a more august music on the sea than mythology or modern fable ever ascribed to siren, mermaid, or Arion—if the mysterious ransom of that profound sub marine chord had been in successful operation then, as we hope it soon will be, between St. John's and Valentin Bay—those cotton-bag ramparts at New Orleans might never have been celebrated in history—while, of those who so gallantly defended them, many would not have been laid so low, and some, perhaps, would hardly have risen so high.

KEEP FRUIT TREES STRAIGHT.

Trees in an open exposure often acquire a leaning position from the prevailing winds. This should not be suffered. They should be set up erect, and, indeed, thrown into the wind at an angle of ten or fifteen degrees, in order to bring them ultimately into a straight position. This is best done by obtaining crocheted limbs from the woods, eight to twelve feet long, and placing the butt end, which should be sharpened, on the ground, and the crocheted end either against the trunk, immediately beneath the branching point, or against a large outer limb, if more convenient, securing it from chafing in the crocheted, by a padding of straw, or litter, and setting the tree at once up to the desired angle of elevation. Loosen, also, the ground on the windward side of the root, so that it will not bind, and the work is accomplished. Let this be done when the tree begins to make its summer growth, or soon after leaving out. One season, if the tree is thrifty, will be all that is required. If, however, it be obstinate, repeat the trial another year. The remedy is sure. Even large trees which have acquired a permanent lean, may be thrown into an erect posture, by loosening the earth at the root, and occasionally cutting off an obstinate large root, without injury to its growth, and thus be made slightly. An erect tree will be longer-lived, and more fruitful, than a leaning one, and not half so subject to casualty as if left to its own guidance.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Housekeepers should know, now that the season of pies and puddings is approaching and sugar inordinately dear, that the acid in rhubarb, gooseberries, and currants may be neutralized by putting a third of a teaspoonful of soda in the fruit, and without affecting the flavor. A less quantity of sugar will then answer to sweeten.—Lodge.

WHEN DOES WOOL GROW?—I answer, when it is wanted to cover the sheep and keep it warm. From the time the sheep is shorn until the frost comes you can see the shape of every clip of the shears; when the frost and cold weather come, it grows out immediately. Now, if you wish for a heavy clip, fold when the wool is growing. If you have any extra feed, then is the time to use it. The wool draws very hard upon the carcass, and growing out fast deceives almost every farmer. They think their sheep are doing well when they are growing poor. I can make an additional pound of wool with one bushel of corn, and my sheep will afterwards winter one bushel of corn easier. Let your sheep get poor while the wool is growing, and you cannot recruit them until the next summer.—J. D. Chamberlain, in Genesee Farmer.

BEAR KILLED.—On Sunday the 17 of May, a very large bear was killed near Childsville, in Yackia county. We are informed that he weighed 365 lbs. He was devouring a hog when discovered, and from his size and age it is presumed that he has, in his pilgrimage on earth, appropriated many swine to his especial benefit. Charlotte Democrat.

IDEAS OF LUCK.

We notice in many of our exchanges the curious application of the words "luck" and "lucky," which to the thinker must at once afford, by a ridiculous application, food for merriment. Examples of the following kind have recently drawn our attention to this subject:

In New Orleans a man fell from the mast of a vessel into the river, was drowned, and carried home, when his widow exclaimed: "Oh, wasn't he lucky in not breaking his neck, an making an ugly corpse of himself!"

We see in another paper that a Mr. White, living in Venice, (Pa.) was recently murdered in his own bed by some one who wished to get his money. The editor adds, that "luckily, Mr. White deposited his money in bank the day before;" so Mr. White was lucky in losing nothing but his life.

In Ohio a house was not long ago set fire to, and Mrs. Roberts consumed among the ruins while asleep. Mr. Roberts was away from home that night, and the reporter says very sively, "luckily for Mr. B. he did not sleep at home that night, for then he might have further cause of sorrow by sharing the fate of his poor lady."

We find another instance of a negro while taking home his fashionable mistress's new bonnet, gets run over and killed. The bonnet is uninjured, and the lady exclaims, "well, it is lucky he saved my new bonnet." The bonnet was worth about \$20, and the lucky negro who was killed was worth perhaps \$300.

The following model letter was received by the President a few days since:

CRAWFORD COUNTY, Mo., April 30, 1857. Mr. BUCHANAN—Dear Sir—Mr.—is the Postmaster at this place, and he is gone out West and has been gone 3 or 4 weeks, and he has no deputy here, but I have been opening the mails and attending to it since he has been gone, as he left the key with me, and the Postmaster told me that I must make a report at the end of every month, and did not tell me who I was to write to, but I suppose it is to you so should make our reports, as we are all citizens of the Government of which you are now President. If you are not the right one to receive the report please drop me a few lines, letting me know who I am to report to, and I will write again.

REPORT AT THE END OF APRIL.—The weather is cold for the season—Provisions scarce and very high—but notwithstanding all that, we have regular mails once a week, good health, and the people of this country are universally pleased with your Administration; this is all I know that would interest you; if there is anything omitted in my report, please let me know. My best respects to you and Mrs. Buchanan.

POLITICAL.

"Truth would you teach, or save a sinking land, All four, were aid you, and few understand."

REPLY OF LINN B. SANDERS, ESQ., TO THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE STANDARD:

Gentlemen:—Your comments upon my circular, addressed to the voters of Johnston county, are such as to require a reply—not for the purpose, however, of changing or attempting to change any opinion which you may have chosen to express; but with the view of defending myself against the false position in which you have labored to place me. I make no reply to the rhetorical flourish with which you hold forth the name of "Linn B. Sanders, Esq.,"—no reply to what you say about "the stock of wisdom" which I "possess"—no reply to "the whim, caprice or vanity" so logically introduced, and no reply to the estimation placed upon the circular referred to, I leave all this to be judged of by those who know me well, and by those who have read, or may read, the address which has called forth such little personalities when grave questions were involved. To reciprocate the tenor of your article would be contrary to the whole course of my life. You have failed to provoke me to it. Internal Improvements, Distribution and Deposit are the subjects upon which your assault is founded. To then, I intend to confine myself. Now, sir, in regard to the first, I ask you if it is not a "strange plank" in the platform of North Carolina Democracy—not having been put there until as late as 1854? I ask you if it is not "vague, indefinite and uncertain?" I ask you if "different constructions were not placed upon it in different sections" of the State? If you answer these questions in the affirmative, as you are bound to do, then you have done me great injustice in your philippic against me for having, in a letter to my constituents, and in conformity with their views, attacked a resolution, which places them in a new and false attitude, and which they believe has done much mischief, and is likely to do more, unless it is stricken from the platform, and this party "tendency" speedily checked. Until these questions are disposed of I need go no further upon this subject, except to say, that Gen. Dockery did what I could not, and no one else would do, and that by his motion to reconsider I had an opportunity to represent my constituents. Place yourself in my position. Would you not feel grateful to him? And, if grateful, would you be ashamed or afraid to acknowledge it publicly? Especially when millions of dollars were involved, and your constituents deeply interested. To give an account of the transaction to the people of my county, and to thank him for his agency in placing it in my power to carry out their views, is all that I did. And yet you say that (1) "he eulogizes Gen. Dockery as the embodiment of statesmanship, judgment and patriotism." Your object is too palpable to require comment. But do me the favor to read the paragraph again "as a matter of simple justice," and you will find that in your hot haste to prejudice my democratic friends against me you have permitted "young America and progress" to run rampant. Upon reflection you may yet say of me, at least as much as I said of Gen. Dockery, that "much as I object to some of his political opinions and associations, I believe that in this matter he was actuated by the purest and most patriotic motives." But enough on this subject.

SLAVERY CONSERVATIVE.

The radicalism of the present time, and the dangerous doctrines and disreputable practices which prevail, have elicited contrasts between different sections of the Union, which speak volumes in favor of the moral and social condition of the South.

The whole country has been startled by the development of wholesale schemes of public plunder, devised and often successfully executed in Washington city. But it is a remarkable fact, that the corruption connected with Congressional legislation; the stock-jobbing, involving the characters of distinguished men; the project of land speculation, and the vile and venal combinations for pecuniary or political profit, are the offspring of Northern citizens, and pressed with urgency by the influence of Northern money.

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The great crowd of office-seekers who throng to the Capitol are from the free States. The lobbying and sale of pretended influence interposing obstacles to just claims, and attempting by chicanery to give validity to dishonest demands upon the public treasury, are confined to the men of the North.

The north alone is distracted by new fangled notions of social organization and irritating dogmas of religious doctrine. Fourierism, socialism, free love societies, hostility to marriage contracts, and to the existing social relation of the two sexes, find no advocates at the South. Licentiousness is not openly practiced and defended as an improvement in human condition; the hovellness and grace of the female character, have not been destroyed by woman stepping out of the sphere of her duties; the pulpit has not been made the oracle of blasphemy and irreligion, of faction and of revolution; the whole frame work of society has not been agitated and convulsed by temporary and unreasonable excitements in any of the Southern States.

Innovation upon established customs, change of laws that have been sanctioned by time, and have wrought general good, can scarcely be recorded as facts in the history of any section of the South. It is the North which nurtures over the demoralization of slavery, while the degen-

ed or loosed. Mine is to divide it among the States so that the government will have no interest in or control over it. You make the States debtors, and of course, according to the amount of their indebtedness, I am for making them independent. If your plan should be adopted, and North Carolina should take the money on deposit or "loan," it would not be prudent to apply it to the payment of our State debts, because you may have to pay it back. If you should so apply it, however, you would live in continual dread, that something might turn up, by which the government would be induced to collect it.—Suppose the Abolitionists should be in the majority, in what a predicament would North Carolina be placed? But I will not pursue this idea further at present. But, oh! you say it will never be demanded. Why owe it then? Why not distribute it at once? What is the difference! In respect to the amount, none. But in another respect, a wide—a radical difference. Deposit or loan keeps power over the States. Distribution gives it to the States, and leaves them free of restraint. Whose position is then the more federal? Which is the better Democrat—State rights democrat? The writer of the article to which I am replying or myself? I leave the decision to the candid and impartial of all parties. A choice between these alternatives must be made. I have chosen to take North Carolina's share of the money, and pay our debts with it—debts contracted mainly on account of Internal Improvements. You have chosen to take it as a loan to be refunded when demanded; and for this difference of opinion, you charge that I "have deliberately taken position with the Know Nothing faction," and "have fallen like Lucifer, to rise no more." Have "young America and progress," gone so far as to tolerate an editor in reading out of the Democratic ranks upon such flimsy pretenses whoever he may mark for proscription? I thought the days of the triumvirate were over. "Upon what meat has this our Caesar fed that he has grown so great?" "Quem ad fenum esse effrenata iudicabit audacia?"

You further tell my constituents they "will regret my course" on distribution. Why not tell them on Internal Improvements also, since you have denounced me alike for both? Whilst the Democrats of Johnston are true to their principles, they are nevertheless free and independent, and will scorn any effort of the Standard to dictate to them. They act with the Democratic party, not because the Standard is the organ, but because they believe the party right. They feel themselves under no obligations, except to support principle, for they, as near the centre as they are, have received no share upon a division of the loaves and fishes. Among the names you mention, two were applicants for office. One of them for Treasurer, with ample qualifications, and with no objection, that I know of, except that he was from Johnston. The other, whose name is but another word for Democracy, and who has been hunted down and prosecuted for opinion's sake, wanted a clerkship, an office for which no man in North Carolina is better qualified. But he was from Johnston. Others have applied for smaller offices, but they too were from Johnston, and all of them were at different times beaten. Still they stand firmly by their colors, and whilst they swear from no principle, they tolerate no distinction. True, some of them may differ with me at present, as to the disposition to be made of the public money. But when the alternative is presented—Distribution or Deposit—most of them will, in my opinion, agree with me to take the money as their right, instead of borrowing it, to be returned when called for. Some reasons for doing so I have given. I will give others when they desire it. In conclusion, allow me to say that the shafts aimed at me fall harmless and unnoticed—harmless because of conscious honesty of purpose—unnoficed because they involve no principle in which my constituents are interested. I will say further, that your editorial is not written with your usual caution and judgment, and that in undertaking to read me out of the Democratic ranks, you read out a great many of your Democratic friends, not only in Johnston, but throughout the State.

Do me the favor to publish the above and oblige, yours, &c., LINN B. SANDERS. White Oak, Johnston county, June 3, 1857.

SLAVERY CONSERVATIVE. The radicalism of the present time, and the dangerous doctrines and disreputable practices which prevail, have elicited contrasts between different sections of the Union, which speak volumes in favor of the moral and social condition of the South.

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erated, by the Societies for public distribution. S. P. M.—The declamation of the Competitors of the Sophomors Class came off this evening. The following are their names and subjects:— Virginia—A Lay of Ancient Rome, Macaulay.—Jas. P. Coffin, Tennessee. Infidelity rebuked, Phillips.—Thos. C. Evans, Milton. Liberty and Union, Webster.—J. L. Granberry, Tennessee. The true source of national strength, Harper.—Alex. Kirkland, Chapel Hill. Our "Manifest Destiny," Cushing.—Henry L. Ragely, Texas. Dr. Kane—a dirge, Anonymous.—C. S. Croan, New York. Love of fame and its sources, C. B. Lee.—John T. Cook, Warrenton. The Mississippi contested election, Prentiss.—Henry C. Lee, Alabama. Ambition, Anonymous.—Chas. W. McClammy, New Hanover Co. After the Declamation exercises, Mr. C. W. McClammy, a member of the Sophomors class, was presented with a handsome copy of Encyclopedia by Gov. Bragg, accompanied by a few highly complimentary remarks, in consideration of Mr. McC.'s proficiency in composition.

THURSDAY. The procession was formed at the usual hour and marched to the Chapel, when after sacred music by the Band and whole audience, and prayer by Rev. Dr. Mitchell, the Orators of the Senior Class, in number, entertained a densely packed audience with speeches, pleasantly interspersed with beautifully executed pieces by the Band, until one o'clock. These speeches were all fine oratorical productions, glowing with all the fervor of youthful imagery and beauty of thought. Two or three we thought inevitable: "The Teacher," "Dr. Kane," and "President Caldwell"—well worthy of graduates of so distinguished an institution.

The following are the names and subject of the Orators of the Senior Class: Latin Salutatory.—J. L. A. Webb, Tennessee. President Caldwell.—J. L. Steward, Mississippi. The Teacher.—Robert Bringham, Orange Co. The People, not infallible.—A. C. Avery, Burke Co. To whom does a country owe its success.—J. C. McLanahan, Cumberland Co. The Greek Language.—B. F. Grady, Jr., Duplin Co. John De Witt.—J. H. Coble, Guilford Co. Greek Oration.—Pericles.—J. E. Dugger, Warrenton. Dr. Kane.—Chas. A. Mitchell, Chapel Hill. The influence of public opinion.—J. A. Robbins, Randolph Co.

COMMEMORATION WEEK. As heretofore announced, the festival of Commemoration was duly celebrated at the University in this place, and we are gratified to say, passed off with much eclat. Hundreds of visitors thronged our town, and the hotel being entirely inadequate to the wants of strangers, our citizens with their usual hospitality threw wide their doors for the accommodation of visitors. The weather, although threatening, turned out beautiful, but warm, and we are informed that upon the whole it was one of the best Commemoration seasons ever known here.

MONDAY. The exercises of the occasion were commenced on Monday evening by Rev. Dr. Otey, of Tennessee, an Alumnus of this institution, who delivered an impressive and able discourse, directed more especially to the members of the Graduating Class.

TUESDAY. On Tuesday the address to the Historical Society was delivered by Dr. Hawks. Owing to other engagements we were deprived of the pleasure of hearing this address, but we are informed that it was able, eloquent, and in every way worthy of Carolina's Historian. On Tuesday evening at eight o'clock, a crowded audience was in attendance to hear the declamation of the competitors of the Freshman Class. The young men acquitted themselves very creditably. We append their names and subjects.

The South, Simms.—William T. Nicholson, Halifax County. The gift of Athens to man, Macaulay.—J. C. Battle, Chapel Hill. Talents always ascend, Wirt.—Benj. W. Brown, Pitt Co. Examet on being found "Guilty."—Tobias Gibson, Louisiana. Duties of American citizens, Webster.—Wm. J. Headen, Chatham Co. Murder of Rizzio, Aytoun.—Dan'l R. Coleman, Concord. Against flogging in the Navy, Stockton.—Alex. T. Cole, Richmond Co. Regulus to the Roman Senate, Sargent.—Iowa M. Royster, Raleigh. North Carolina, Mrs. (Tenella) Clarke.—H. J. Hogan, Chapel Hill.

WEDNESDAY. On Wednesday morning a procession was formed, according to programme published last week, and, preceded by the Richmond Brass Band, marched to the Chapel, where Henry W. Miller, Esq. of Raleigh, interested and entertained a crowded audience for two hours, in an address to the two Literary Societies of the Institution.—No eulogy of Mr. M.'s address is necessary from us, when he is so well known as one of the most talented and eloquent orators in the State.

After the address by H. W. Miller, Esq., the Alumni Association was called to order by Walter L. Steele, Esq., of Richmond, when an election was gone into by the Association for a President for the ensuing year, and Paul C. Cameron, Esq., of Orange being put in nomination, was elected by acclamation. Mr. Cameron was conducted to the chair by Gov. Manly, and made a few well timed and appropriate remarks, after which he proceeded to form the Association into procession in the order in which they graduated, beginning at the year 1796. The first gentlemen present on the roll were: Gov. Manly and Dr. Hawks 1814. They then marched to their hall for the transaction of the business of the Association.

P. M. Hon. Warren Winslow of Fayetteville addressed the Alumni of the University, in a masterly speech of two hours, abounding in valuable statistics, &c. The addresses of Mr. Miller and Mr. Winslow will be published, we understand, by the Societies for public distribution.

DEGREES. The Degree of Bachelor of Science is conferred upon Mr. J. E. Lindsey. The Degree of Master of Arts, in regular course, is conferred upon Wm. Henry Bunn, Henry Jordan Cannon, Rev. Pleasant W. Dalton, Joseph Adolphus Englehard, John Barney Grotter, Delano Whiting Husted, Sam'l S. Jackson, Thos. C. Leak, W. L. Ledbetter, Leoidias John Merritt, J. M. Morrison, R. B. Sanders, Rufus W. Scott, John Duncan Shaw, John D. Taylor, Geo. N. Thompson, F. A. Toomer, Jas. A. Wright, Thomas T. Dismukes, M. D., and Wm. Badham, Jr. The Honorary Degree of Master of Arts is conferred upon W. Mason and Lucian Holmes. The Honorary Degree of LL. D. is conferred

upon Aaron V. Brown, present Post Master General of the United States. The Degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. Wm. Hooper, LL. D. The foregoing is merely a brief synopsis of the report of the Faculty and visiting Committee, as the great length of the document and our limited space precludes the possibility of giving it entire. We have endeavored, however, to give all the first distinctions, together with the courses of examination of each class.

THE YALE DIRECTORY. By Mr. John Elisha Wharton, of Guilford, was an elegant and beautiful piece of composition, very affecting and eloquently delivered. Sacred music and the Benediction closed the exercises of the occasion. CHEERING ACCOUNTS OF THE CROPS. The New York Tribune of Wednesday, says: "We have very favorable reports in regard to the crops from Illinois, including Bloomington, a section where it is said the winter wheat was entirely killed. The letters are cheering from every part of the State, despite the croakers and speculators who are endeavoring to keep up high prices. The stock on hand at Buffalo is over 150,000 bushels wheat, and at Chicago is over 300,000 bushels Wheat, and 200,000 bushels Corn. Large amounts are on way to Oswego of Wheat and corn; also a considerable amount in store at Milwaukee of wheat—making in store and in transit including Flour, 2 1/2 millions bushels wheat. With all this the daily receipts on Lake Michigan of near or quite 40,000 bushels wheat per day, and no prospect of diminution. A gentleman from Kentucky and Tennessee reports that wheat is finely headed out, and looks for the largest crop ever known in those States. Wheat also looks very well in Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin."

A letter from Bloomington says: "We have nothing of importance to communicate, except the cheering prospects of the coming wheat crops. Both Fall and Spring on the ground looks very fine. Most of the Farmers that left their Fall wheat to plough up for corn would not sell the crop remaining now for \$20 to \$40 per acre. A large amount of ground has been sown with Spring wheat; it is supposed to have been killed out by the winter, beside as much other. There is but one sentiment, and that is every field looks the best it ever did.—There is to be sure time enough for a partial failure. But in all reasonable probabilities, Illinois will have all the wheat the railroads, &c., can handle this Fall."

A correspondent of the Petersburg Democrat writing from Dinwiddie county, Va., under date of 4th inst., says: "A more salutary change in the appearance of a wheat crop is not found in agricultural history, than that witnessed in the past few days. The increase in size and vigor is almost incredible.—That abomination the chinch bug, is swiftly disappearing, and the farmer may rest assured of a splendid crop if the smut and rust do not appear. Contrary to the fears of many, the tobacco plants were in good order during the excellent season just past, and from many of our farmers have finished planting or nearly so. There seems to be an unusual interest felt in the narcotic weeds, and the next year will witness the largest market of tobacco that Virginia has given for some time."

The Walhalla (S. C.) Banner says: "From all quarters we learn there are favorable prospects for a fine yield of small grain, and that the corn crops look well. But little cotton is planted in this section, but it is said that the cotton promises fair."

The Memphis Bulletin of May 20th says: "We conversed with a gentleman yesterday from Bolivar county, Mississippi, one of the finest cotton growing sections in the south. He has recently visited nearly every part of the country, and says there never was a better prospect for an abundant cotton and corn crop than at present."

The Cincinnati Times of Monday contains the following continuation of information derived from all quarters: "In our own State we have every prospect of an excellent crop of wheat. Probably the present indications never were better. The press at Wooster, Circleville, Delaware, Columbus and elsewhere, all speak of the promising aspect of the wheat crop."

BEEF AND SPECULATION.

A meeting of butchers and drovers was held at Philadelphia on Monday last for the purpose of devising means of circumventing speculators in cattle, and reducing the present high prices of meats. One object of the meeting was to arrange for the calling of a convention of the butchers of all the principal cities for the purpose of forming an association, and to recommend the establishment of a board of purchase, under the control of the butchers, to purchase all cattle and sheep from the original feeders and graziers. Nothing definite was accomplished, however, owing to the state of the weather, and the meeting was postponed.

The Boston Bee says: "Operations at Cambridge market, on Wednesday, were completely paralyzed by the resolution of the butchers to buy no cattle of the drovers at the prices. It was claimed by the former that their customers could not and would not purchase meat at such price; consequently the droves were taken to Brighton market, where, we understand, the drovers were obliged to submit to a considerable loss on sale of their stock."

IN DIFFICULTY.—White, the notorious Kansas lecturer, who has been swindling the people of Virginia, for some time past, was collared by the clerk of the steamer "Quarrier" last week, on her downward trip from Kanawha C. H., to Cincinnati, and made to give up a gold chain which he had fraudulently obtained. The clerk did not know that the citizens of Atlanta, Ga., had offered a reward of \$3000 for the arrest of the swindler, or he would have secured him.

CHRISTOPHER NOBLE clung on to the rear portion of a car on the Great Western railroad last Tuesday in such a manner as to be concealed from sight, and, while the train was going at full speed, let go his hold and got off, intending to proceed to his house close by. The consequence may be anticipated. He fell on his head; the momentum of the train then threw him seven feet in the air, and on reaching the ground he was thrown up a second time; the body was then hurled a distance of no less than forty-one feet from the spot where he first fell, and he was picked up dead.—Cincinnati Gazette.

NO AID FOR KANSAS.—The Vermont Legislature has refused to appropriate money to relieve the Kansas Sufferers.—The New York Legislature has done likewise, and Massachusetts, whose Legislature began the movement, has reduced the amount of its quota to \$50,000, and will probably, in the end, vote nothing.