NEW POST OFFICE LAW.

The National Intelligencer publishes the following regulations, which the Postmaster General has made to carry out the provisions of the act just passed requiring prepayment of postage on all transient printed

1. Books, not weighing over four pounds. may be sent in the mail, prepaid by postage stamps at one cent an ounce any distance in the United States under three thousand miles, and at two cents an ounce over three thousand miles, provided they are put up without a cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that their character may be determined without removing the wrapper.

2. Unsealed circulars, advertisements, business cards, transient newspapers, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books,) not weighing over three ounces, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by postage stamps. Where more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate .-This applies to lottery and other kindred sheets assuming the form and name of newspapers; and the miscellaneous matter in such sheets must also be charged with one rate. A business card on an unsealed envelope of a circular subjects the entire packet to letter postage. Any transient matter, like a circular or handbill, enclosed in or with a periodical or newspaper sent to a subscriber, or to any other person, subjects the whole package to letter postage: and whenever subject to letter postage, from being sealed, or from any cause whatever, all printed matter, without exception, must be prepaid, or excluded from the mail. It is the duty of the postmaster at the mailing office, as well as at the office of delivery. carefully to examine all printed matter, in order to see that it is charged with the proper rate of postage, and to detect fraud .-At offices where postage stamps cannot be procured, postmasters are authorized to receive money in prepayment of postage on transient matter; but they should be careful to keep a supply of stamps on hand.

SALE OF NEGROES.

The Columbia Carolinian states that a number of negroes were sold in that city on the 5th instant, at the following prices:

Boy 22 years old, \$1,195; boy 25 old, \$1,100; boy 29 years old, \$1,050; boy 40 years old, \$950; boy 40 years old, \$1,-000; boy 38 years old, \$1,075; boy 14 years old, \$1,000; boy 8 years old, \$830; boy 19 years old, \$1,170; boy 20 years old, \$1,260; boy 19 years old, \$1,250; boy 6 years old, \$410; girl 10 years old, \$775; girl 16 years old, \$1,000; girl 12 years old, \$705; woman 50 years old, \$225; woman 21 years old, \$830; woman 55 years old, \$305; woman 32 years old, \$600; girl 12 years old, \$800; girl I8 years old, \$950; seven in a family, say one 65, one 75, one 45, one 6, two 4, one 3, (an everage of \$400 each,) \$2,800; boy 22 years old, \$1,025; boy 9 years old, \$700; woman 30 years old, and 2 children, boy 5 and girl 7, \$1,065. Plantation 600 acres, \$3,450. Besides many horses, mules and wagons, which brought very high prices.

DEATH OF A CLERICAL MISER. The Rev. Henry Dickenson, M. A., who recently died at West Retford, England. was the last of a family who had lived in the neighborhood over two bundred years:

He was penurious and eccentric. Al though possessed of ample means, he never kept any demestic servant, and seldom permitted any one to enter his abode. His appearance, excepting Sundays, was exceedingly mean for a clergyman. He used to go unwashed, for a week together, and he used to clean his own shoes about once in the same interval. About three pounds of meat, a small loaf or two of bread, and half a pound of butter, served him and his wife for a week. Mr. Dickenson continued in tolerable health up to Sunday, the 16th. when his parishioners observed much difficulty in the performance of his duty in the

In the morning of that day he delivered an affecting sermon. In the afternoon he preached for the last time, taking for his text the 2d of Peter, chapter ii: 15, "Account that the long suffering of our Lord's salvation," and dwelling repeatedly and with marked emphasis on the word "salvation." On leaving the church, he had to be assisted to the rectory by two of his parishioners, whom he dismissed as soon as he got to his own door. In consequence of his indisposition the church-wardens, a day or two afterwards, tendered their good offices at the rectory, but Mr. Dickenson declined their help, and it was only by a kind in getting into the house. Mrs. Dickenson at first refused to open the door, but was

They found her husband in a deplorable state of prostration, arising from the sheer want of the necessaries of life, according to the opinion of the medical men. He sank

o'clock on the morning of the 16th. Notwithstanding these indications of poverty and misery, it has been assertained that Mr. Dickenson died worth between £40,000 to £50,000, the whole of which he has bequeathed to his wife. He was also considered a liberal landlord, and the poor of West Retford have not unfrequently been benefitted by his charities.

The Herbert Case.

Washington, Jan. 7 .- It appears from a document sent to the Senate that the Netherlands government approved the conduct of its minister, Du Bois, in refusing to testify in court in the Herbert case. Du Bois, was willing to file his testimony in the State Department. Netherlands pro-

OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY. Delivered in the Senate of North Carolina on the 22d December, on the Bill to recharter the Bank of the State.

It must be conceeded that the question

now under consideration is, perhaps, one of the most important questions that will ngage the attention and earnest consideration of this General Assembly-a question involving the character and financial condition of the State; its public credit and its commercial and mercantile arrangements, not only internally, but in its external operations out of the State. Whatver else may be said of the State of North Carolina-however much she may have been derided and defamed by unworthy aspersions upon her character, political and commercial, she has ever stood forth among the nations of the earth, first in public confidence, and first in all those attributes that constitute fidelity and integrity in the faithful regard of her good name and public credit. She may have been reproached, heretofore, as a laggard in the race of nations to a distinguished position in commerce and in the arts and sciences. Though we may not aspire to an eminent distinction-a distinction equal to our more fortunate and favored sister States, in many things that constitute a great people-we can, at least, claim to be equal to any in true patriotism and public

Intimately connected with the develop-

ment of the resources of the State, is the establishment and maintainance of a judicious and equitable system of legalized Banking. It is a question of the greatest possible import to every interest of the State that the currency and exchanges of the country shall remain in a perfectly healthy and reliable condition, securing the confidence of every class and interest of our people. Should this confidence give way in the public mind, the whole body politic is immediately deranged, distress possesses the public mind, and commercial ruin, to a considerable extent, follows as a necessary consequence. Could these fatal consequences fall upon those who are responsible for a state of things so unfortunate and unnatural, it would little matter; but too often its baneful effects falls most heavily upon those who are the least responsible for it, and the least prepared to stand up under its operations. It becomes the Legislature to guard and protect her people from undue and improper privileges to institutions that are to furnish the circulating medium among her citizens. If upon vague, imaginary, and untried financial operations, there is great danger of inaugurating practices and precedents which may end in total ruin and utter bankruptey of the State. There has, perhaps, been no business or profession that has undergone greater changes in the application of its general principles, than that of Banking. Its general principles in the main are doubtless the same; but its application must vary and conform to the incidences and requirements of commerce in all its ramifications; hence it is that institutions hereto-

Bank to sustain its credit in the present day with such a system. It is unfortunately too often the case that the public that their officers are sharpers and swinten arises from the resentment of disappointed applicants for favors. An objection is raised to the continuation of this institution on the ground that it is creating a monoply, that perpetuities are naturally and properly odious to a republican people. That is simply blind prejudice, and not reason and egitimate argument. Banks are useful or they are not useful. If they are useful, or necessary evil, as they are sometimes called, that usefulness ought to be directed in that channel and established upon those principles that have been tested by long experience, and consumated to perfection and public usefulness by a proper and due application of that experience, and a cer-

of rottenness, favoritism, &c. The institution now under consideration has, doubtless, always been free and open for the most minute inspection of its operations to any one properly entitled to claim that right. I will venture the assertion of gentle compulsion that they succeeded that the most searching examination into the business of that Bank, under its present able and efficient management, would deultimately induced to admit one or two per- | velop a high order of diplomatic skill in the financial operations of the institution. The invention of steam, and the application of elecricity to its modern uses, has been instrumental to a considerable degree in pulling down the ancient usages and old into a state of cyncope, and died about one land marks heretofore established and observed, and have inaugurated in their stead the "nimble sixpence," the quick return. the accomplished Banker.

tain avoidance of evil, if any there be.

Unfortunately the re-incorporation of a

Bank too often arrays opposition based

upon imaginary evils, unfounded charges

Banks properly managed are useful; and must expect an occasional excoriation, and as one is entitled to the credit of being more useful than another, according to the skill and fidelity of its management, it necessarily follows that without skill in their management they would be an unmitigated evil. A reference to the reports made by the proper officers of this Bank. indicate that the investment of the funds of the State in this institution have been exceedingly remunerating to the State. I ask, then, why is it proposed to destroy this Bank-is it because a better one is professes the warmest friendship for our posed? Not at all. Will gentlemen compel this Bank to go into liquidation, and Mossa-hat b'long to nigger, sir."

REMARKS OF WM. R. MYERS, then invest the funds of the State in an enterprise untried and unknown-placing this large amount of means in the keeping of untried, unknown and inexperienced men. Senators should pause, and weigh well the operations of this thing, and its future con-

I desire no favoritism, but if the necessities of the State are such as circumstances seem to indicate, it becomes us to adopt such legislation as will the most certainly realize the greatest amount of profit to the State with the least possible risk. When we legislate so as to realize that end, I conceive that we have done nothing more nor less than our duty; anything less than this would clearly be a disregard of that duty.

A regusal of this charter on our part. cannot sesult favorably to the credit of the State. It seriously cripples the Treasurer in all future negotiations on account of our foreign debt. His wants are present and pressing. Where is it possible he will be able to procure the large amount of exchange that he is compelled to have during the first and succeeding year. It is idle to suppose that if you require the old Bank to go into liquidation, that she will or can lend any material aid to his relief, for immediate steps must be taken for winding

Suppose you charter a new Bank with a capital of four or five millions, and but a small amount of its stock is taken by individuals-as I am sure but little will be. unless it is well known who will be at the head of the institution-can it be pretended that there will not be a panic? Can gentlemen answer for such a state of things?

There is not a Senator in this chamber but will then feel the weight of this argument. The indebtedness of the constituency of Senators, in the aggregate, must be large, who could without any serious loss meet every demand with the ordinary indulgence extended by this Bank; but if the extraordinary demand of a final settlement be made, it must fall with a crushing force upon the country. I speak for my people; and no doubt the remark will apply with equal force to every section, and especially so to commercial localities.

Granting that a new Bank would be put into operation with the greatest dispatch imaginable; will not it, like all similar institutions, have to take the ordinary course of organization, which must consume a period of perhaps six months ?

Can it be pretended that in twelve months thereafter she will be able to realize on her Bills, &c., an amount of exchange equal to the ordinary demands of the country! If wild and unnatural license is granted, based | not, what then becomes of the commerce of the country! It must languish. larger amount of dividends could be real- to the Board of Trustees, we gather the ized to the State; if a safer investment of following facts touching the income of the the stocks of the State could be made by the proposed change, there would be some plausibility in the argument. This, I presume, cannot be seriously insisted on even by the most bitter opponents of this Bill.

The action of this Legislature on the subject of Banking is watched with a degree of solicitude and care by the intelligent and accomplished Financiers and Bankkers both in and out of the State, but little fore known and recognized as Banks of known or understood by Senators on this stood to mean a place for the safe keeping from one of the most experienced and acof the Public monies of the State, or that complished Bankers in the country-a of individuals, to be handed out on LONG gentleman residing out of the State but a TIME paper, interest payable at 88 days, native of North Carolina-deprecating the and the principal whenever the Bank goes course indicated by the Legislature, and into liquidation. It is impossible for any predicting unfortunate and evil results should the currency of the State be placed upon a basis ordinarily known and established in the history of all Bankmind is carried away by prejudice or by ing. The character of the currency that an imaginary, undefined evil somewhere should be given to the people should be lurking within the folds of a Bank charter. "above suspicion." A bad currency I And it is freely argued that all Banks are hold to be worse than a bid law; a bad more of evil than of good to the public, and currency must effect all classes and sexes, and its effects cannot be easily removed dlers. This prejudice nine times out of and public confidence restored. Its baneful effects exists long after its apparent cause is removed. Not so with a bad or an inoperative law; its repeal goes to the very git of its operations; its effect is immediate. and during its continuance there are comparatively but few that are materially us so to legislate on this important branch of our duty that the greatest amount of good may be realized, with the least possi-

> From Washington-Successor to Mr Crampton Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6th .- The administration has been officially advised that Villiers, the brother of Lord Clarendon and the late Judge Advocate General, has been appointed British Minister to this country, and will shortly arrive here.

Official despatches received at the Navy Department, from Capt. Hartstene, speak in glowing language of his reception in

Thomas D. Condy, of South Carolina, has been confirmed by the Senate as U. S. Attorney for that State.

River and Harbor Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .-- About forty members of the House have held a caucus and concluded to consolidate all the river and harbor bills into a general bill, and to use their efforts to pass it over the Executive

IMPORTANT TO BACHELORS .- The Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Pittsburg, a few most undesirable life companion, was rejected. Judge McClure remarked that, Returning again to the proposition that if men married sharp tongued women, they a severance. Bachelors should remember this decision, and we advise them to cut this paragraph out and paste it in their hats.

A negro, in Columbia, South Carolina, had just purchased a new hat, which he stuck on his head, in a very foppish style. Soon after, it began to rain heavily, and Cuffee doffed his beaver, and tucked it under his arm. A gentleman, passing by, and observing the occurrence, said-"You fool, why don't you put on your hat, and save your head from the rain." Cuffee's

General Entelligence.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On last Christmas day Mr. M. Mills of this District while riding an unbroke horse near Lands Ford was thrown and so badly injured that he died in about two days afterward. R. H. Fudge Esq., acting as Coroner held an Inquest on the dead body, result of which was a verdict according to the above facts .- Chester Standard.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CANDIA .- A corespondent of the Boston Post writes from the Island of Candia, under date of November 15th, that official returns made to the pasha, show the following loss of life and property there by the recent earthquake .-Persons ascertained to be killed, and whose bodies have been taken from the rubish, 525; ditto wounded, 627; total killed and wounded 1,152; buildings totally overthrown and destroyed in the city of Candia 2,239; ditto very badly injured, but partly occupied, 17; total, 4,119. Buildings destroy- December, the rains continue to fall heavied in other sections of the Island, 6,111: total, 10.230. Vessels laden with provisions and money for the relief of the sufferers had been sent by the Turkish government to Candia, and one had arrived.

EXPEDITION AGAINST CHINA .- We find the following paragraph in the Paris letter

"But another expedition is spoken of, which will interest particularly the United States, and that is an expedition on the part of England and France against China .-It is rumored that a very large and formidable fleet is to leave in the Spring for the China ports ; to give assistance to missionaries who have been maltreated in that country and at the same time to attempt the negotiation of more liberal commercial treaties. The Catholic Clergy of France are in great joy at this anticipated project, and large number of missionaries are preparing to accompany the expedition. I cannot, however, guarantee the truth of this report."

HIGH PRICES .- Another instance of the very high prices which negro property is new commanding, is furnished by the sale of the estate of Wm. E. Anderson, by the Commissioner in Equity, in this District, of land which, five years ago, could not have been sold at \$4, was bid off at \$10 per acre. - Yorkville Enquirer.

INCOME OF THE UNIVERSITY .- From the report of Hon. Charles Manly, Treasurer University of North Carolina. For the year ending November 20th, the receipts amounted to \$24,811 29 : and the disbursements amounted to only \$12,631 65. The sources whence this revenue is derived are in part the following: Bank dividends, \$15,250; interest on State and individual bonds, \$3,124 77; cash from sales escheated property, \$6,023 52.

an annual income. The tuition fees must also produce a large revenue, sufficient, we should think, to meet all the expenses of the institution. There have been, during turnalia. the year, 18 beneficiaries, all natives of

A Scene Near Rome.—It was supposed that with the introduction of railroads, the trade of brigandism on the high road would be at an end. It appears not to be the case, however, in the Papal States, as the when they began to reckon from this, they following paragraph from the official paper did not go back to the true date as it is of Rome will sufficiently attest:

We learn that the railway train between Frascati and Rome was stopped by a party of brigands, who, at night, imitating the signal for the stoppage of train, brought it to a halt. They immediately secured the engineer and firemen, and then, after damaged thereby. It therefore becomes detaching the locomotive from the cars, pockets and baggage of the passengers. A would make it 4 years before. Turtullian ble bazard to the largest portion of our brigand was stationed at either end of the fellows, armed to the teeth, forced the passengers to deliver up their valuables. As the people of the Roman States are not allowed to carry arms, they are at the mercy of the brigands. who go armed to the teeth, and who, with a knowledge of this fact, do not hesitate to assail people in their houses. Venerable Bede, early in the 8th Century. After this incident, it is to be hoped the government will at least send an armed protection of the defenceless passengers.

a world of woe is contained in these few words to the poor artizan and mechanic "I'll call around and pay," says the rich man, to avoid the trouble of going to his desk to get the necessary funds, and the poor mechanic is obliged to go home to disappoint his workmen and all who depend upon him for their due. It is an easy matter to work; the only real glory in this days since, on application for divorce, made life is an independent idea of being able to ly News, of New York, a conservative Dem- following, which we find in one of our principally on the ground that the wife sustain yourself by the labor of your own ocratic journal, expresses the belief that a exchanges: was an inveterate scold, and therefore a hands, and it may be easily imagined what change is taking place in the public opinion crushing force there is in "I'll call around and pay," to the laboring man who depends upon that pay for subsistence.-If those not trouble this Court with applications for who could pay would only pay at once, it would place hundreds and thousands in a condition to do likewise, and would prevent much misery and distress."

> "SAM'S" OPINION OF HIMSELP .-- The Crocket (Texas) Printer states that Gen. Sam Houston, while on a visit to that place a few days since, said in private conversation, that "there was nothing now left for the American party but to join either the Democrats or the Republicans." This announcement of the decline of fortunes of

CHRISTMAS.

It was required of the Israelites of old to rive to their children a reason of their observances, when asked, "why do ye this ?" but, how many, either old or young, could give any reason for observing the 25th of December in commemoration of the birth of our Saviour? When we recur to the history of the great event, it seems utterly impossible, to say the least, that it should have occurred at this season of the year.

1. It would be a very inconvenient time for making the enrolment spoken of; and a very unfavorable season for traveling. 2. It is not likely that shepherds would

remain in the fields tending their flocks so late in the year.

With regard to the weather in that climate we learn that "December is the first winter month : the cold is piercing and someimes fatal to those not inured to the climate, but rain is more common than snow."-Rob. Calmet, page 242. Another writer says, "during the months of November and ly; afterwards they return at longer intervales, and not so heavy."

Its observance did not originate in the early church. "There is no mention in the early church of any such observances, till between the 3rd and 4th centuries, and then the day could not be found out with any to the Commercial Advertiser, received by certainty." And the day has been in all probability left in doubt, on purpose to prevent any superstitious regard being paid

The sacred writers were undoubtedly inspired what to omit, as well as what to express. Eusebius, in 4th century, in the time of Constantine the great, in his Ecclesiastial History, has a chapter on "The times of our Savior's manifestation among men." n which he would naturally fix the date if known, but he gives us nothing more than we have in the Bible.

Nor does the origin of this day called Christmas recommend it to our regard .-Like many other observances it was borrowed by the Catholic church from the heathen. The well known Pagan festival of the Saturnalia, instituted in honor of their fabled diety, Saturn, was celebrated by them with the greatest splendor, extravagance and debauchery. It was during its continuance a season of freedom and equalion Tuesday. A woman twenty-one years ty: the master ceased to rule and the slave old, and her infant brought \$1,301; and a to obey; the former waiting at his own talikely girl, four years old, \$751. A tract ble upon the latter, and submitting to the suspension of all order, and the reign of universal frolic. They began on the 19th of Dec. by lighting a profusiou of wax candles in the temple of Saturn; and by suspending in their temples and in all their kinds of evergreens. The christian church * appointed a festival in honor of her

master's birth, nearly about the same time, for the purpose of superseding it. In doing this, the policy was to retain as many of the habits which had prevailed in the Saturnalia, as could in any way be reconciled with the purity of christianity. They made their new festival therefore a season of relaxation and mirth, of cheerful visiting and mutual presents. They lighted candles in their places of worship and adorned them Besides other property, the University with a profusion of evergreen boughs .-Deposit and Discount, which was under- floor. I received a letter this morning has \$150,510 safely invested, and producing Thus did the Romish church borrow from Pagans some of her most prominent observances." The same parellel between the two is drawn in Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities under the word Sa-

The birth of Christ is not made an era from which to reckon time in the Bible though his death is, in Daniel's prophecy of 70 weeks. And no one proposed to make it an era, till Dyonisins Exignius in the 6th century. A great variety of other eras were employed by ancient historians. And now generally believed. The real Annus Domini is now placed differently by dif-

Browne in Ordo Sæclorum fixes a conjectural date 5 years earlier. Justin Martyr in 2d century makes a remark from which we infer that he thought it about 5 years before our A. D. Irenæus who also lived in 2d. century, says that Christ was born proceeded with perfect impunity to rifle the in the 41st year of Augustus Cæsar, which seems to have believed it 4 or 5 years earcars with loaded muskets, while their lier. Some fix upon 2 or 3 years further back. Dr. E. Robinson in his Greek Harmony, page 180, says "that this our common era begins in any case more than 4 years too late; that is from 4 to 5 years at least, and more probably from 6 to 7 years after the actual birth of Christ." This era was first used to historical works by the Thus we see that the whole matter is involved in doubt. No one knows the year, guard with the railway trains, for the the month nor the day of Christ's Birth .-Dr. Lardner conjectures about the 1st of Oct. They then who pay any religious "I'LL CALL AROUND AND PAY."-What respect to Christmas, are in so far promoting superstition .- Greensboro' Times.

There is no truth in the report that the Supreme Court has come to a concluconstitutionality of the Missouri Compromise. The Judges have not yet had a consultation on the subject.

CHANGE OF PUBLIC OPINION.—The Daiof the popular mind in relation to Federal polities. It says:

"Since the election of James Buchanan a change has come over the spirit of the popular mind at least, if we may judge from the moderate tone of the press in every part of the country and of all shades of opinion. The ultraists and extremists of every quarter stand rebuked by the triumph of the Democracy and its representative man, James Buchanan. The Nebraska bill expresses perfect neutrality on the great exciting question of the day--it eschews at once radicalism on either flank-it was a measure not of compromise, but of just moderation, and its spirit is perfectly exsagacious reply was-"Head b'long to know nothingism may be considered as pressed in the character of the great statesman of Pennsylvania.

Ten Wives and a half to Each Man. A writer from Fillmore city, Utah, furnishes the following little historical and physiological sketch, exhibiting political standing, personal qualifications and marital responsibilities-to say nothin, of those which are paternal-of some of the prominent Mormons of the territory :

GLORIOUS LIVING.

Of the members of the Council, 13 persons, each has the number of wives respectively affixed to his name. Herbert C. Kimball, Preside J. Council 57 Daniel H Wells Councilman, (cross eyed) 19 Albert Carrington. (crippled and near

Orson Pratt, (crippled and near sighted) 7 Wilford Woodrun, (crippled and near sighted) Lorin Farr, (crippled and near sighted)

Leonard E. Harrington, (crippled and near sighted) Benjamin F. Johnson, crippled and near Isaac Moorley, (72 years old) John A. Ray, (from Texas)

Grand total, men 13, women House of Representatives, 26 members: J. M. Grant, Speaker, has W. W. Phelps, (printer of Morgan's

A. P. Rockwood, (an old man) Edwin D. Woolley, (a small man) J. W. Cummings, (crippled) Hosea Stout, (lawyer from Kentucky-3

S. W. Richards, (young and handsome Jesse C Little, (lawyer of Boston, Mass., 3 creation to have taken place on the 1st of Wm. Snow, (Vermont laborer)

P. H. Young, (older brother of Brigham -tailor) C. V. Spencer. (of Mass., quite small) Ezra S. Benson, (old and homely) James C. Snow, (quite poor)

Aaron Johnson, (has three sisters, and al-Lorenzo H. Hatch, (wagon maker) Jacob G. Bigler, (farmer) George Peacock, (farmer) John Eldridge, (phrenologist-two dead) 1 Isaac C. Haight, (coal digger) Jesse N. Smith, (lawyer) John D. Parker, (old and deaf) Jesse Hobson, (ox steamster) J. C. Wright, (hotel keeper) James Brown, (dairyman) Enoch Reese, (farmer, etc.,) W. A. Hickman, (one of the Danites)

To which add officers of the House, to wit : Thomas Bullock, (Clerk and an English-

J. Grimshaw, (Assistant Cl'k and an Eng-Chandler Holbrook, (foreman and deaf) Jacob F. Hutchison, (Messenger) Joel H. Johnson, (Chaplian)

To which add 68 for the number of Gov. Young's wives, and we have the whole number of females thus represented by the members of the Legislature, and his excel- ry, 1857. lency, amounting to 420; or in other words, 40 men have 420 wives.

A NEW TRADE.

Already some palpable good has come of the Southern Convention at Savannah. A gentleman of this city who attended the Convention was surprised to find that a prominent merchant of Savannah purchased his supply of nails in a Northern market. In reply to a friendly remonstrance, the merchant contended that he could not get his nails in any Southern city. To this the gentleman answered that an abundant supply of the best article was manufactured in Richmond. The merchant immediately sent an order for four thousand kegs to the Old Dominion Company of this city.

That is the way to do the thing. the commercial nor manufacturing interests of the South can thrive unless Southern nerchants are ready to give the preference o one another over the merchants of the North. The merchants of the South should deal generously with each other, in the confidence that for any temporary and trivial oss of advantage, they will be compensated n the end in respect both of private and

In the above instance the Savannah merchant did not suffer any inconvenience; and pesides getting his nails on as good terms as they can be bought in the North, he has the satisfaction of contributing something o the individual welfare of his section.

This inconsiderable transaction promises to open a profitable trade between Richmond and the South. We understand two vessels have been since loaded at this port or Savannah .- Richmond Enquirer.

SNOW BALLING WITH A VENGEANCE .-On Thursday afternoon, says the Argus, a gang of fellows collected on Water street. Norfolk, and commenced a furious snow ball frolic among themselves and attacking all who passed. Some were rolled about in the snow, some knocked down with stones. and, horrible to state, part of a man's nose was bitten off! Dirks and pistols were drawn, clubs used, and the yelling, shoutsion in the Dred Scott case, involving the ling, hellowing and howling were absolutely

A MOST REMARKABLE CASE.-We do not expect that our readers will place the utmost confidence in the truth of the

"Charles Houston, a man well known on the Alabama river, but the last few years a resident of California, was killed by the explosion of a steamboat near San Francisco a few months since. A noble Newfoundland dog, owned by him, escaped injury, and dragged the body of his master to the shore. The dog was sent home to the mother of the deceased, residing in Perry county. Alabama. On being shown a daguerreotype of his lost master, the dog mmediately recognised it, and commenced licking it, sending up the most piteous howls; since that time he has refused all food, and moans almost constantly. When last heard from he was in a dying condition, and is probably dead by this time.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

The Austin (Texas) State Gazette says: A gentleman (Mr. Neal Robinson) writes us from the Upper Blanco, that there have been more depredations by the Indians in Kerr county. Seven citizens were lately surprised by a party of thirty Indians; three of the whites were killed on the ground two others were wounded; one mortally, the other slightly, and the remaining two made their escape. One of the wounded men succeeded in reaching some rocks and hid. ing in their clefts. He says that the Indians, after killing their victims, commenced velling over the bodies, and there were collected over sixty Indians. The Indiana pursued their course to Sisterdale in Comal county, where they killed a young man who 12 was driving up his father's and his own John Stoker (cripple and near sighted) 8 horses. He was first shot at from a thicket. 3 it not being fatal, he hailed a traveller near Lorenzo Snow, (cripple and near sighted) 25 by for help. The latter was unarmed, and rode up to the house of the young man's father. Before, however the father and traveller could reach the spot, the Indians had killed and scalped him, taken four out of five head of fine horses and made their George A Smith. (crippled & near sighted 5

E. B. Drake, Esq., Editor of the Asheborough Bulletin, is about to become Editor of the Saliscury Herald. The Bulletin 6 office is for sale.

The age of the world is involved in great obscurity. There are about one hundred and forty different eras respecting it, some claiming the world to be more than three millions of years old. Julius Africanus, 1 following the Septuagint version of the Bible, which is the most reliable authority 15 for chronology that is known, makes the 8 Jewish month Tisri, 5508 B. C., or 7365 years ago. The 5618th year of the Jews begins on the 19th of September. The 1274th year of the Mehommedan Era begins August 22d.

STEEL CREEK ACADEMY

The Patrons of this Institution being desirous of giving their children a good Academical Edu-cation, have obtained the services of John W. Henderson, a graduate of the University of Mississippi, who has had some three years experience in teaching and is fully competent to prepare students for any class in our Colleges; under a good moral character, and also a consistent member of the Presbyterian church; raised in this county, but a resident of the West for the 10 last eight years. Terms per Session of five months as follows:

Orthography, Reading, Writing and

The above with English Grammar, Geography, Philosophy, Chemistry and Astronomy, The above with Latin, Greek, French, of Mathematics,

The exercises to commence on Monday, 12th of January, 1857. The scholastic year will consist of two sessions of five months each. Pupils will be received at any time, and will be charged from the time of entrance to the end of the session, except in cases of protracted sickness or some other agreement at the time of entrance. Good boarding can be had in good families on

Jau. 6, 1857.

The friends of R. M. Maxwell announce him as a candidate for the office of Constable for the Charlotte Beat. Election 3d Saturday in Janua-Servants to Hire.

I have two Servants to hire by the day or

week, at 50 cents per day. They cook, wash and iron well, and are good house servants generally. Also, a boy 18 or 19 at 75 cents per A. C. WILLIAMSON.

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WE, the "Common School Committees" for the two districts in the town of Charlotte. inform the citizens that we have unitedly employed Mr. E. C Eims for the ensuing year, and that a School under his superintendance will be opened at the Common School-house n this place on Monday the 5th of January,

E. H. ANDREWS, R. M. JAMISON, A. GRAY, C. OVERMAN. E. GRAHAM, J. RIGLER.

Dec. 15, 1856-5w

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