TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

There was quite an animated debate in the Senate on the 7th inst., on the proposition from the Commons to go into the election of five Trustees of the University .-Gen. Dockery and Mr. Pool professed to be greatly concerned at the rumor that the Democrats had made caucus nominations to fill vacancies in the board of Trustees, and descanted at length upon the evils which would, in their judgment, flow therefrom. They were replied to most pointedly and forcibly by Mr. Hill and Mr. Houston.

It was apparent to every one that without some concert among the majority in the Legislature the vacancies referred to could not be filled. Many ballots, it is well known, were had during the last Legislature, and much valuable time consumed;and yet but two Trustees were chosen .-And at this session nearly a half a day's sitting was exhausted in a ballot, and no one was elected; and so scattering was the vote that there was no indication of a choice of even one out of the five. It was the duty of the Legislature to fill these vacancies; yet we verily believe that, without concert of action among the majority, it would have required a week to fill them, at a cost of \$3,000 of the public money, while other and very important interests would have suffered by neglect. The action of the Democrats was, therefore, that of necessity. No Democrat thinks for a moment of introducing party into the University; and no Democrat thus elected, would so far forget what was due to his own character and to the whole people of the State, as to shape his course as a Trustee according to party principles or even party sympathies. But the Democrats caucused in relation to the University, and this it is that shocks the delicate political nerves of Gen. Dockery and Mr. Pool. What transparent hypocrisy! Did not Gen. Dockery preside in this City, not very long since, over a secret, oath-bound political association, the object of which was to proscribe every man in every possible situation, both politically and socially, who might be a Democrat! And did not Mr. Pool approve this? And are they not both sworn now to vote only for those of their own society or faction, and agaist every Democrat for any and everything ? If not, who released them from their oaths? They do not caucus about such mattersthey are above such conduct! There is no necessity for meetings by them to secure unanimity of action, for they are already bound. Let Gen. Dockery, or Mr. Pool, or Mr. Cherry but give the word in the Senate. and every Know Nothing is at once with them; and party is thus served, not as the result of a conference or a caucus, such as is held by the Democrats, but because, under one of the first rules of their organization, they are bound to obey. With what grace, then, can they assail the Democrats in this matter, whose sole object was to make an election, and thus advance the in-

State, will look to theirs. We might go on to show, if necessary, that since the Democrats came into power in 1850, every interest of the State, and especially that of education, has been fostered and advanced beyond all former example; and that at this time, as regards both the University and Common Schools, this State occupies the very first position among the Southern States.

terests of the University, while at the same

time they facilitated the public business and

We reserve this for some future occasion. and do not wish to be drawn into it. We desire to avoid even the appearance of party in connection with the sacred cause of edueation; but some party must and should lead in every free State; and it is but fair that that party, thus charged with the responsibility, should be permitted, when assailed and its motives misrepresented, to justify itself before the people by pointing to its acts and to the beneficent results of its policy and principles .- Ral. Standard.

THE SEIZURE OF CUBA .- The New York Herald contains the following in the shape of a communication :

"It has lately come to my knowledge that called "The Sons of Freedom." The ortowns, and is rapidly extending itself over Lodge, exists in this city, to which all other lodges are subordinate. Members are adare bound to each other by the most solemn aliment of many, of the Sons of Freedom."

----A MARRIAGE IN THE CARS.—In the cars between Banger and Portland, an incident occurred on Sunday morning, a little out of Bangor, the conductor, Mr. Pittman, who stood up in one of the cars, and, in the presence of the passengers, and while the train was at its usual speed, was duly mar-

CHARLOTTE AND HER RECOLLEC-TIONS.

Besides the honor of being the seat of the Convention, in 1775, that issued the first Declaration of Independence, Charlotte, in Mecklenburg, North Carolina, has claims upon posterity both singular and meritorious. The centre of a fertile and populous country, she was doomed to see the blood of her sons shed, and the Declaration of Independence of all foreign dominion maintained at the point of the British bayonet.

Cornwallis called Charlotte the "hornets' nest," and unwilling to pay for supplies with so much English blood, after the fatal ed in an agricultural experiment, as absurd to him, his lordship determined to leave potatoes in Maine. this vexatious post. To prevent annovance. he chose to depart suddenly, and in the returning light of day.

south of the village, and is now called Bisthat of his wife Susanna, his son William Polk, late of Raleigh, erected a marble slab the deficiency. a memorial of his resting place.

The Polk family came early to Mecklenburg, and in time of the Revolution were numerous, and some of them very wealthy. They resided part of them, in the bounds of was: Sugar Creek congregation; and part of them in Providence. Among them was Ezekiel Horses and Polk, the grandfarther of James K. Polk. President of the United States. The descendants have all emigrated from the country, mostly to Tennessee, or States further | Sheep

Garden, in his anecdotes of the American Revolution, says :- "Nor were the la-February, the following paragraph:

Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, have staple of our food, and excluding the in they will not receive the addresses of any crease in other quadrupedal live stock is discovered. Several were arrested. to South Carolina, and assisted in subduing the Scovalite insurgents. The ladies being of opinion that such persons as stay loiterng at home, when the important calls of the ountry demand their military services abroad, must certainly be destitute of that obleness of sentiment, that brave, manly pirit which would qualify them to be the defenders and guardians of the fair sex." "The ladies of the adjoining county Rowan have desired the plan of a similar

CHLOROFORM IN SURGERY.

signature."-Sketches of North Carolina.

saved thousands of dollars of the public ix or seven years few operations have been money? The Know Nothings of this State, performed in Edinburg, either in hospital as their constitution will show, are sworn to or in private practice, without the patient introduce party into everything, from conbeing previously anaesthetized with chlorostables up to State Superintendent of Comform. During that period one death has mon Schools, and from that to Solicitors courred in the city among the many thouand Judges. We speak by the record, and ands who have been subjected to the use we point to the know-nothing State constiof chloroform. But during the same six or 7,500,000 head, the aggregate being: tation to prove what we say. Will General seven years, among the comparatively few Dockery, or Mr. Pool, or those for whom operated upon there without chloroform, they speak, vote for a Democrat for any ofthree or four deaths are certainly known fice? No. Let them, then, look to their to have taken place, either during or immeown party duties and obligations; and the diately after surgical operations. There Democrats, who are now the power in the are marked differences between chloroform | Sheep and ether and their effects. Ether has a strong penetrating odor, which renders it repugnant to some persons; it always commemces by irritating the respiratory organs, and frequently provokes coughing, and sometimes suffocation. Chloroform does not disturb nor irritate the organs it passes through, and produces only a feeble organic excitement. Ether developes its anæsthetic effects slowly, and they remain for some time after the experiment or the operation is ended in the form of intoxication, headache, feeble pulse, and cold limbs. Chloroform, on the contrary, ceases in general its action when the patient stops inhaling it, and it is only in especial cases that it is seen to prolong its effects for some time after the patient ceases to inhale it.

> ----FEMALE NOVEL READERS.

One of our exchanges has the following article, which is worthy of a wide perusal It directs attention to an alarming socia evil, needing correction. Many girls, of really fine intellects, are throwing away all hope of vigorous mental culture by an insatiate craving for fictitious works. These there exists in this country a secret order, works, which issue from the press, countless as the frogs of Egypt, are destitute, ganization extends from New Orleans to N. for the most part, of imagination and good York, embracing the principal seaboard taste, and have no power to invigorate the mind or improve the heart. The next genthe entire country. The head, or Grand eration of American women may furnish board. -Boston Atlas. robust minds and characters; but the prospect is a dreary one, when one thinks of mitted by secret signals and passwords, and the unsubstantial food which is the only

oaths and obligations. The entire move- It is said that four-fifth of the novel readment is in the hands of leading men, of ing in this country, at the present time, is expenditure to £93,149,310 against £70, character and ability, and the country will achieved by ladies. So true is this, that 236,817 in 1855. Thus there was an excess be startled, one of these fine mornings, by publishers cater almost exclusively for the of expenditure over income in 1855-'56 of the announcement that Cuba, the "Queen female taste, in the selection of works for £22,597,165, and an excess of £6,145,256 of the Antilles," has fallen into the hands issue. The consequence is, that the market is flooded with high-wrought pictures of THE REVENUE-REPORT OF FINANCE high life for one class of these lady readers, COMMITTEE .- Mr. Boyd, Chairman of the and high-wrought pictures of low life for Finance Committee, has made a report to another class, while the staple article-the the Senate of "A bill to amend the 99th article which finds its way into the best of chapter of the Revised Code, entitled Revthe usual course. Soon after the train left families-is surcharged and sanctified by enue." The document has been printed a sickly and slender religious sentiment that and laid on the tables of members; and the had provided himself with a clergyman, is hardly less enervating than the story consideration of the subject will be comwhich forms its vehicle. Now, this is not menced early this week in the Senate. very complimentary to the ladies, we ad ried to a lady by the name of Fuller. Our and certainly take no delight in stating it. reading are unfit for responsible duties.

HIGH PRICES OF ANIMAL FOOD.

Time enough has now elapsed for the collection of data relative to the gradual increase in prices of the necessaries of life of certain articles of consumption there is no need of elaborate research. In the instance of sugar, for example, the main cause is notoriously the continued failure and deterioration of the Louisiana crops, aggrabenefit of the few hundred planters, engag-

night. Mr. McCalfery, a man of wealth Epidemics, to be sure, have been raging in San Juan and Virgin Bay. and standing, a Scotchman, and resident in certain districts, as destructive to live stock Charlotte, was chosen as their guide to lead as mildew to corn, or the rot to the potato. them by the upper and nearest route to Within the circuit of a hundred miles South Carolina. After so bewildering the around Cincinnati, during the last six months, army in the swamps, that much of their between 60,000 and 70,000 hogs have died seems to be incurable. Western N. York | was repulsed. Colonel Thomas Polk, so favorably men- also have been ravaged by the same pest, tioned in the history of the Declaration, one distiller in the neighborhood of the town owned property in and around Charlotte. of Jordan losing 1,500 in a month. But His mill was between two and three miles these maladies are temporary, and far from generally prevalent, and entirely insufficient sell's. His body lies interred in the grave- to account for the phenomena we seek to vard of the villago. Over his grave and explain. A consideration of the decreased value of the precious metals fails to supply

An ingenious article in a late number of the Cincinnati Gazette, furnishes certain tables, which, we think, afford a solution. The number of cattle in all the U. States

Ratio of in-1850. crease p. c. 4,896,050 Neat cattle 14.971.586 18,378,907 24 26,301,293 30,354,213 16 19,111,374 21,723,220

The increase of population during this

decade was more than 35 per cent., exceeding that of neat cattle one-half, more than dies in Mecklenburg in any degree inferior double that of swine, and nearly treble that in enthusiasm to the male population. I of sheep. It needs no deep reading in polifind in the South Carolina and American tical economy to be aware that in proper-General Gazette from the 2d to the 9th of tion as the demand for an article exceeds the supply, the price of that article will steamer Iturbide. The latter had eighty "The young ladies of the best families of rise. Assuming that horseflesh is not a entered into a voluntary association that crease of horses and mules, the average inyoung gentleman at that place, except the 173 per cent., an inconsiderable fraction rave volunteers who served the expedition more than half the per centage of growtl

It will be manifest, also, upon reflection o every one to whom it is not already fam liar, that in new countries, not thickly set tled and tilled, the amount of live stock exceeds in an extraordinary proportion that in older lands, where the population is dense and the original and natural fertility of the soil exhausted. Taking, then, New Eng land and New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, on the one hand, their live stock has deassociation to be drawn up and prepared for creased, within ten years, nearly 8,500,000 head, the aggregate being :

Prof. Simpson states that during the last Horses and 1,612,833 1,529,189 83.694 Neat cattle 6,173,569 6,083,841 89,728 6.897,395 4,909,384 1,938,013 11,872,622 5,450,678 6,221,950

In the six States of Ohio, Indiana, Illi noies, Kentucky and Missouri, on the other hand, the increase has been more than

1850. Increase

1,804,092 2,116,150 312,16 Neat Cattle 4,307,952 5,280,433 972,481 11,726,209 13,843,041 2.116,832 5,197,906 8,435,658 3,237,752 But even in these States neither the increase of cattle nor of swine has kept pace or blind.

with that of population. In the meanwhile, the exportation of animal products has more than trebled within the last twenty years, the average export of provisions being in value as follows:

Period of 1836 '40 inclusive, 1842 '46 110,521,000 1847 '51 194,330,000 1852 '56 236,679,000

nd we have thus the double process of minishing production and increasing exortation, which seems likely to experience o immediate check.

To recapitulate: the amount of live stock has actually decreased in the Atlantic States, while the number of consumers has gone on steadily augmenting. In the great producing States of the West, its percentage of increase has not been half that of the growth of the population. The exportation of provisions has trebled within twen-

The continual concentration of people into cities and their suburbs, is also to be taken into consideration as diminishing the aggregate of producers. These facts we consider, to afford a satisfactory explanathe county, and especially along the sea-

BRITISH INCOME AND EXPENDITURE. The public income for the year ending the 31st of March, 1856, amounted to £70,552,-145 against £64,091,571 in 1855, and the in the year 1854-'55.

The estimates of the committee are for an mit; but we are not to blame for the fact, increase of about \$100,000 to the revenue. Among other items, it is proposed to raise eastern friends are evidently a "fast" peo- Those who devote their time to such trashy the tax on land to fifteen cents, and on polls to fifty cents .-- Raleigh Standard.

LATER FROM NICARAGUA.

By the steamer George Law, from Aspinwall, advices from San Juan del Norte have been received to December 22d. No tidduring the last decade, and accordingly we ings had been received from Walker for receive from various sources explanatory several days previously. Scott had quartheories based upon statistics. In the case reled with him, and stopped running his boats. Walker had seized for his own use all the steamers on the river and lake.

A letter from Granada, dated December 1st, states that the church of Guadalupe was still held by 200 yankees, who refused vated by an abominable imposition, for the to surrender at the summons of Gen. Belloso. They were destitute of water and were subsisting on horses, but, nevertheless, they have of late years imported a great deal battle at King's Mountain became known as would be an undertaking to raise sweet obstinately refused the quarter offered .-They were to be attacked immediately; af- of expression. Around the purlieus of The cause of the exaggerated price of ter which the bulk of the allied army would animal food, however, is not so manifest .- proceed to operate with Gen. Canas against nobilities, where men and women appear

> The loss of the fillibusters since November 24th, is stated at 300; that of the allies is said to be small.

Private letters state that the Indians in Ometepea has risen against Walker and baggage was lost, he contrived to escape, of a distemper resembling in some symp- killed 15 fillibusters. Walker with 150 and leave the army to find their way by the toms the cholera, in others erysipelas, which | men had attempted to retake Granada, but | whom they consider their "betters," have

> Advices from Rivas to December 5th. state that Walker had arrived before Rivas and was preparing to attack General Canas who had 600 men well supplied with provisions and munitions. A few skirmishes had taken place between the advanced guards. Walker's men are said to be badly off .-

> They have scarcely anything to eat, and are

dying daily with dysentery. FROM OREGON .- The dates from Oregon are to 11th December. A battle was fought on the 21st of November, at Puget Sound, between the United States steamer Massachusetts, and a party of Northern Indians; 27 Indians were killed, and 21 wounded :

steamer's men was killed. ------FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

the remainder surrendered. One of the

The steamer Isabel arrived at Charleston with advices from Havana.

Dr. Kane's health was improving. A great storm-very destructive to the shipping-is reported as having occurred off Vera Cruz. The Mexican steamer Guadaloupe is among the wrecked; also, 'the persons on board, all of whom were lost. A conspiracy among the Spanish soldiers on the Isle of Pines, Cuba, had been

er Hercules, Gov. Geary has strangled the receive her with proper salutes at the New lic peace and safety in Kansas. He enjoys the rare felicity of having by his administration given satisfaction to all parties .-Perfect quiet reigns in Kansas, and all the arts of peace are springing into prosperity, under the energy and enterprize of the peo

MRS. GAINES PROSECUTING HER CLAIMS -Mrs. Mary Clarke Gaines has instituted another suit in the United States Circuit Court of Louisiana, against the city of New Orleans, H. E. Lamyre, Charles Hopkins Domingo Lanata and L. Lalland Ferrier. claiming forty arpents of land and a number of lots all located in the city, and which defendants hold in possession, and are now the reputed owners.

SCARLET FEVER.

The fatality attending this disease in many localities is truly alarming. There is, perhaps, no fever that has more baffled the skill of the Faculty, or which occasions more just alarm in the bosoms of parents than this fell destroyer of children. We see that from forty to fifty deaths are known to occur from it in the city of New York alone, weekly. It is equally fatal in Philadelphia, Boston, and other Northern cities. Many who recover are frequently left deaf

It is the opinion that this extraordinary mortality indicates some medical defect in the mode of treatment. The January number of the American Medical Gazette, edited by Dr. D. Meredith Reese, regarded as high authority, contains an urgent entreaty addressed to the medical profession, but which intimately concerns the public at large, in which he suggests for patients suffering from attacks of searlet fever an active emetic at the very onset of the disease, and only cayenne pepper tea to their ulcerated throat. This is the only medication, and, with cool drinks and cool air, has proved effectual. The eminent success of Dr. Reese would seem to entitle his recommendation to earnest consideration.

THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN AFRIca .- In England, the Government, as well as the manufacturers, are looking to the continent of Africa, as a prominent field for the culture of Cotton.

The London Times has sent a special correspondent to Algeria, to ascertain accurately the progress which has been made effort. by the French in cultivating cotton in that tion of the augmentation of the prices of colony. His report is unfavorable, but the animal food within ten years, throughout | ill success is attributed to the bad management of the French in not enlisting native labor in the culture, and not to any defect in soil or climate. The government provides the seed gratis for three years, and buys up all the Cotton grown, at high price. Yet with all this forcing, all the Cotton injured badly. The cause of this was an that is grown is cultivated by spade husbandry, and by fancy planters. The sum total of all the land in all Algeria, which at the last published returns was cultivated for Cotton, was 1000 acres, and for the produce of this the government paid \$60,000. The Cotton is bought in its rough state, sent to France to be cleaned, and to Rouen to be manufactured.

> BILLS .- The sure method of detecting a photograph is to touch it with a solution composed of 60 grains of cyanide potassium in an ounce of pure water. This solution is a poison. It will remove the photographic impression instantaneously, but it will not touch the carbon ink of the bank apothecary for eighteen pence.

"WOMAN VERSUS LADY."

The Alta California, under the caption we have copied above, submits the following truthful and felicitously expressed remarks upon the absurd habit into which we Democratic Americans have fallen into of substituting the word lady for woman, and for wife. The Alta says:

We were casually informed a few days since, that a gentleman in this city mortally offended a female friend by incidentally applying to her the term "woman."

With the importation of foreign silks, and foreign jewelry and knicknacks, we two much of foreign mannerisms and forms courts, among the tinsel and show of not as God made them, but in fictitious characters, where the feelings, sentiments and emotions of the heart are covered, hid from view by the cold formalities of etiquette, among "high" classes the term "woman' has very naturally lost its native nobleness and dignity. The "low" classes in those countries, aping, as they always do, those caught the infection, and we, with all our professions of distaste for the mockeries of kingly titles, and hollow court forms, have followed their example.

And yet how much more of dignity and beauty, how much more of holy music is there in the good old Saxon word "woman" than in the term "ladv." The sound of the former brings up to the heart of a true man a vision of beauty, worth and true notility of affection and of love. Holy memories cluster greenly around this name of "woman." Recollections of mothers, noble hearted "women" and sweet sisters rise at the name. All that is queenly, and beautiful, and pure, is expressed in the

The term "lady" is weak and puny, and effeminate by the side of the name of "woman." There is strength and force in the latter. In the former there is a weakness and lack of expression. One calls to our vision the gentle, noble creature, whom God made to smooth with her loveliness the rugged pathway of life, to light it with her smiles, to soothe with her sweet influence the rougher passions of mankind; the other, the fictitious creature of fashion, with her furbelows and hoops, and soft nonsense and simpering.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES .- It is said to be the intention of our government to reciprocate in every proper way the attentions manifested toward Lieut. Hartstein and his associates, soon to arrive in a British war KANSAS AND GOV. GEARY .- Like anoth- steamer. Instructions will be issued to monster that had so long disturbed the pub- York Navy Yard, and the officers will be invited to Washington to be welcomed by the hospitality of the President and Cabinet.

DEATH FROM BURNING.—We learn from the Marion (S. C.,) Star, that a little girl, twelve or fourteen years of age, the daughter was burned to death in a most heart rending manner. She was alone in the house, and while standing ineautiously too near the fire, the flames communicated themselves to her dress, and quickly enveloping her person, accomplished the work of death before any assistance could be rendered.

THE STEAM PLOUGH.—A correspondent of the Times says: "On Friday last I had the pleasure of witnessing Mr Fowler's new steam plough at work on the farm of Mr Choter, near Slough; and I wish the public to know that machinery has at last been means reaches his ears. The loudest roar set in motion which really can plough with economy as well as efficiency. Mr Fowler is able to plough very light land, I was informed, for 3s, and heavy land for 6s per acre; and he is now trenching for his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Shore Farm. 10 inches deep, at 15s per acre."

GALLANT .- Sunday evening last on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, about forty-four miles from the former place, the locomotive gave out, whereupon the gentlemen passengers jumped to the ground and pushed the car containing the ladies the distance of three miles. There was heroism and gallantry for you. Beat it the Cathedral service proper of the united

certainty, that a new British expedition is Franklin's party. There is no hope of finding the unfortunate explorers, it is true; but it is highly probable that papers and memoranda remain, which may yet be recovered, or at least some trace of personal records. The latest accumulations of knowledge gathered on the spot, which would decay and be scattered in time may now be found; and this possibility has voice, render it musical. Bunke's voice stimulated the spirit of enterprise to another | had such a lofty cry, that it, together with MINISTER DUCKED IN THE SNOW .- A

Rev. Mr Dodge, who pretended to be a Baptist clergyman was lately taken by the his voice was so sweet, rich and beautifully citizens of Grant county, Wisconsin, varied. It is a remarkable fact that stamplunged naked into a snow bank, and afterwards taken out of town on a rail. He rectly when singing .- Cor. of Cam. Journal. was otherwise maltreated, though not arrangement having been made by the aforesaid Mr Dodge to elope with another man's wife, a respectable woman of the county, whereat the indignant people took the law into their own hands. So says the Laneaster Herald.

LUCKY EDITOR .- An editor in Arkansas. was lately shot in an affray. Luckily, the ball came against a bundle of unpaid How to Detect Photographic Bank accounts in his pocket. Gunpowder couldn't get through that!

CHEAP FUEL.-It has been long since admitted by many persons that coal is a cheaper article than wood, as fuel, but we have tried both and insist wood is the cheapest in Columbia. Those who may dispute the correctness of our opinion, if my sight. note plate printer. It can be put up by any there be any, can satisfy themselves by proving it as we have done .- Columbia Times. | bid you good night.

Shall we Recognize our Earthly Friends in Heaven?

Is it wrong to wish to see them, Who were dear to us on earth? Who have gone to Heavenly mansions, Who surround a brighter hearth?

Is it wrong to mourn their absence, From the parted household band? Should we check the sign of sadness, Though they're in a better land? Is it wrong to hope to meet them,

Yet upon the blessed shore, And with songs of joy to greet them, When this toil of life is o'er ? Is it wrong to think them dearer Than the many of the blest.

Who to us on earth were strangers ? Must we love them like the rest? I've a mother up in heaven, And, oh! tell me, if ye will, Will that mother know her children-Will she recollect them still?

Can she look down from those windows To this dark and distant shore ? Will she know when I am coming-Will she meet me at the door? Will she clasp me to her bosom,

In her eestacy of joy! Will she ever be my mother ---Shall I ever be her boy?

And, thou, loved one, who did'st leave us In the morning of thy bloom, Dearest sister, shall I meet thee When I go beyond the tomb?

Shall I see thy lovely features, Shall I hear thy pleasant words, Sounding o'er my spirit's heart-strings. Like the melody of birds ?

And I think me of another-Of a darling little one-Who went up among the angels, Ere his life had scarce begun. Oh! I long once more to see him, And to hold him in my arms,

As I did when he was with us, With his thousand budding charms. Ah! 'tis true the soul must suffer, And be bound with anguish down, Ere 'tis fitted for its dwelling,

Ere 'tis ready for its crown. But, oh, Jesus! blessed Jesus! Thou art loved without alloy : Thou wilt meet us, thou wilt bless us, Thou wilt give us perfect joy! S. S. particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c., ----

SCIENCE OF SOUND. It is a curious fact in the history of sounds

that the loudest noise perish almost on the spot where they are pronounced, whereas musical tones will be heard at a distance. Thus, if we approach within a mile or two of a town or village in which a public Fair is being held, (as is customary in Europe) we may hear very distinctly the organ and other musical intruments which are played of Mr Alexander Page, of Marion District, for the amusement of the people, while the clamour of the multitude can be but faintly heard. Again, if an old cremona violin be played by the side of one of modern manufacture, the latter will sound much the louder of the two, but the sweet brilliant tone of the former will be heard at a distance the other cannot reach. It is a well known fact that the human

voice is heard at a greater distance than that of any other animal. Thus, when the cottager's wife wishes to call her husband from a distance in the woods or open plains, Ready Made Clothing, she pitches her voice to a musical key, which she knows from habit, and by that of the largest lion could not penetrate so far. This property of music in the human voice is strikingly shown in the huge Eurogean and other Cathedrals. Hence, in the Catholic service the mass is entirely perfor ned in musical sounds-usually called a "chanting tone"-and become audible to every devotee, however placed in the remotest part of the Curch, whereas, if the same service had been read the sounds We feel very grateful for the patronage we have would not have traveled beyond the precincts of the choir, while those placed in the nave or isle would have been unable to distinguish perhaps one sound from another, or at least would have heard nothing intelligible. A similar custom is still observed in churches of England and Ireland-that of chanting nearly the whole service, and Have received a fresh supply of The probability almost amounts to a though there are those that rail clamorously against it as being too Romanish, yet it is to be sent in search of the remains of a custom in which there is something of sound philosophy-for it is well known that a singing or chanting tone is much less tiresome than a speaking one-it is besides a very ancient custom, handed down to us from the services of the temple of the great | Key Stone State Saponifier Jehovah himself. Loud speakers are seldom heard to advantage, and those orators who are heard most distinctly in large assemblies are those who, in modulating the the formality of his discourses in the House of Commons, usually tended to sand the members to dinner, while Chatham's lowest whisper was distinctly heard, the tione of merers never fail to pronounce a world cor-A RHYMSTER IN LIMBO. -- A poetical Court, 27th OF JANUARY, at the Court House

genius was hauled up before one of police magistrates for kissing a handsome County, a distance of 24 miles. The Toll girl and kicking up a dust-and the following examination took place: Magistrate.- Is your name John Ray?

Prisoner .- Yes, your honor; so the people Mag.-Was it you that kissed the gir

and raised the alarm? Pris .- Yes, your honor, but I thought it

was no harm. Mag.-You rascal, did you come here to make rhymes?

Pris .- No, your honor, but it will happen Mag.-Be off, you scamp, get out of

Pris.—Thank'ee, your honor, then I'll

MR. BANKS' LECTURE

On Friday night last, by request, Mr. Banks, of Fayetteville, repeated in this City his Lecture on the "Romance of Scottish History." The evening was clear and bracing, and the Commons Hall presented an assemblage of intelligence and beauty seldom seen here on any occasion. Mr. Banks was introduced to the audience by Mr. Cantwell. The Lecture was impressively delivered, and well received. The Lecturer commenced in the twelfth century, and came down to the present day, presenting and illustrating the leading events in Scottish history, and interweaving therewith many of the legends and much of the touching poetry of his native land. When at last he blended the "Romance of Scottish History" with the history of the United States, and particularly of North Carolina, and pointed to the patriotism and valor displayed by the descendants of Scotchmen on this side the great waters, the enthusiasm of the audience was fully aroused, and he was greeted with long and loud applause. In a word, the Lecture, both in matter and manner, was all that could have been expected by Mr. Banks' most devoted friends. and we but utter the general wish when we say that we should be much pleased to see it in print .- Raleigh Standard.

GARDINER, Me., June 22, 1854. WM. H. Dyer-Dear Sir: I have used two bot. tles of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age tor restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was as gray as a man of seventy. My hair han now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

A HOMESTEAD FOR \$10: SECOND DIVISION. \$310,000 worth of Farms and Building Lots,

IN the gold region of Culpepper county, Va., to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 13th of April, 1857. Subscriptions only ten dollars each; one half down, the rest on the delive. ry of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from \$10 to \$25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked.

A company of settlers, called "The Rappahannock Pioneer Association," is now forming and will commence a settlement in the spring. Am-ple security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises. More Agents are wanted to obtain sub-

scribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making \$200 per month. Advertising will be done for every Agent where possible. For full Apply to Port Royal, Caroline Co., Va.

DISSOLUTION.

Jan. 13, 1857.

The Copartnership of FISHER, BURonsent on the first of January, 1857. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make "IMMEDIATE" payment to FISHER & BURROUGHS. January 13th, 1857.

> MRIT NEW

The undersigned having purchased Mr N. A. oxie's interest in the firm of F., B. & Co. ill continue business at their OLD STAND. In returning thanks for the liberal patronage stowed upon the old firm, they hope, by constant attention to the wants of their customers, JOHN FISHER,

JOHN C. BURROUGHS. Charlotte, January 13, 1857.

WE TOLD YOU SO. WE have just received a second supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES, and a great many other goods, which together large and complete. And we will sell at a small advance on cost to close out our stock of Fall and Winter Goods by the first of March. We have a large stock of

Ladies Dress Goods.

which we will sell at cost for CASH. All those wishing to buy goods for eash, should call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere, as we will sell them goods lower than they can buy them in the place All those indebted to us will please call and ttle by cash if possible as we must have money.

BROWN, STITT & CO. Jan. 13, 1857.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

Scarr & Co. LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, onsisting of every variety suitable to this eli-

mate. Also, an assortment of Charlotte Drug Store.

CHEAP SOAP. OR CONCENTRATED LEY.

One pound of the Ley with five pounds of Fat will make twenty-five pounds of Hard Soap, r one hundred pounds of soft soap.

It is admirably adapted for rendering hard rater soft, and is fit for household purposes. For sale in one pound tins-25 cents each-at SCARR & CO'S January 13th. Drug Store.

Charlotte and Taylorsville Plank Road FOR SALE.

In accordance with a resolution of the Stockolders of the C. & T. Piank Road Company the undersigned, Directors, will expose said Road to public sale on Tuesday of the County in Charlotte. The Road extends from Charlotte via Davidson College to Mt. Mourne, 17:00 Houses with four acres of land near the Town line will be included in the sale. The K aid is at present in good condition, and by a recent act of the Legislature it can be converted into a Turnpike when the plank wear out and Toll charged on it as such.

TERMS:—The purchaser will be required to give a Note n gotiable and payable in the Bank of Charlotte or the Branch Bank of the State. A. SPRINGS, G. F. DAVIDSON, J. P. HENDERSON,

Jan. 13, 1857.

And others, Directors.

Life Insurance.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company for Charlotte and vicinity.

Persons wishing to insure their own lives of lives of their slaves will please call on THOS. W. DEWEY, Agent.

Jan. 13, 1857. 28-5t