

CORRUPTION IN CONGRESS.

The Boston Journal seems to think that the House of Representatives might take a more direct way of getting at corruption if there be any in its body, than by making a great ado over a newspaper reporter, and gives the following suggestions in support of that opinion:

"A gentleman who was long a member of Congress, and whose veracity is unimpeachable, in a recent conversation on the progress of corruption at Washington, informed us that he was told by one of the New York members of Congress, that it cost Mr. Collins \$50,000 for every visit he made to Washington; and that he was further told that one member (his informant pointing over at the same time to the seat where he was sitting) had demanded of Mr. Collins \$3,000, failing to receive which he would oppose his mail contract. The friends of Mr. Collins had actually to run him out of Washington to get him clear of the plunderers by whom he was surrounded.

"It was the opinion of the gentleman with whom we conversed, and who knew something from extended observation, of the rottenness which exists at Washington, that a very large slice of the money granted by the government to Mr. Collins and his associates, is absorbed in getting these appropriations through Congress. Now, these statements were made to us privately. Our informant fully believed them to be true, but he did not communicate them to us to be spread before the public, and in thus alluding to them without his express permission, we should not feel justified in making him personally responsible. Like Mr. Raymond, if summoned before a Committee of Congress, we would refuse to divulge the name of our informant. But we should suggest a way which the committee probably would not care to take, by which the accuracy of the statements could be verified, and that is by summoning Mr. Collins to give in his testimony. He could a tale unfold which would throw more light on this subject of Congressional corruption than a dozen editors could do from information received through indirect sources."

Exactly. A gentleman who never was a member of Congress, but who was connected with the Collins Co., as stockholder, and was thoroughly acquainted with all the ropes, told us that it cost the Company \$450,000 to secure the appropriation referred to by the Journal; that most of the members who voted for the appropriation were bribed, or bought, or compensated, or influenced, or whatever term may be applied to the operation of securing votes by purchase. The facts were communicated to us without any injunction as to secrecy, but we would not feel at liberty to divulge the name of the author without his consent. We will say this much, however, that if we should name the gentleman in the Gazette, very few men in or out of Congress would doubt the statement. But Mr. Collins knows all about it, and we say with the Journal, that if the Investigating Committee is in earnest, it will send for Mr. Collins.—Cincinnati Gazette.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—We learn that a very melancholy occurrence transpired in the eastern part of this county last week. Mr. Willis S. Jones retired to bed at about 11 o'clock on Friday night, but it appears that soon after he got up and went to a mill pond near by. From the tracks left, it is supposed that he first attempted to drown himself, but being a good swimmer his involuntary efforts saved him from that; he then went a little lower down, where it appears, from a large pool of blood left, that he cut his throat, and after wandering about a little, plunged into the water. He was missed on Saturday morning, but his body was not found until Sunday morning. He was a young man, about 23 years of age, was in good circumstances, but had met with some pecuniary losses which distressed his mind, and it is supposed was the cause of his committing the rash act.—Hillsboro Recorder.

A GENIUS IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—That world-renowned statesman, General Cass, is to be succeeded in the United States Senate by a Black Republican very ill qualified for his position. The Detroit Free Press relates the following anecdote of him:

"During the late campaign, Mr. Zachariah Chandler, United States Senator elect, improved himself in stump speaking by taking lessons of a recently graduated youth of the University, named Dexter. On one occasion Dexter had taught him to recite an extract from Burke, which was intended to be brought in with great force and tremendous applause. Having heard him recite, just before time for public speaking, Dexter went down to hear and see Zachariah climb the tree." He did it well, the passage from Burke was finished, and drew down the plaudits of the multitude. But, in order to give it still more force, Chandler remarked, in his most impressive manner: "Such—such, fellow-citizens—was the language of the immortal Burke, in the Senate of the United States."

A disease of the throat has been prevailing in Fishkill, N. Y., and vicinity, for some months past, particularly among children, which seems to baffle medical skill. It is of the nature of putrid sore throat, and the patient often sinks from apparently mere exhaustion, though in most cases mortification sets in very soon, and the subject becomes exceedingly offensive. The patient endures very little suffering, and does not appear conscious of any serious affection of the parts diseased, but there is a general prostration and loss of appetite, with loathing and rejection of nourishment, if swallowed. It is regarded by the faculty as something entirely new, while it has some of the characteristics of scarlet fever, without the strong febrile symptoms.

SPEAKER AVERY.

But few men, if any, have ever been called to preside over the deliberations of the Senate of North Carolina who have rendered themselves more popular with its members, we presume, than has Mr. Avery. He is a gentleman possessed of talents of a high order and seemingly thoroughly acquainted with the parliamentary usages and regulations of deliberative bodies.

Old Burke should be proud of her Senator, and North Carolina has just cause to be proud of such a man. He is dignified in debate, logical in reasoning, and conservative, practical and sound in his conclusions. Mr. Avery labored hard for his pet measure—the Western N. C. Railroad—and the people of the West, though they did not get what they wanted, even probably had a right to expect, may be sure that he nobly did his duty. Gen. Dockery, who proclaimed from the stump during the canvass for Governor, that he was in favor of the Western N. C. Railroad even should it cost the State \$10,000,000, killed it by his motion to reconsider and strike out. Being in the Senate chamber when the Senator from Richmond moved to strike out a large portion of the bill, truly did we sympathize with Messrs. Avery, Coleman, Mills and other Western Senators who seemed to have this measure so much at heart.

But let the people west of the mountains take courage; the road must be built—not only across the mountain but it is destined to reach the Tennessee line and ultimately penetrate the valley of the Mississippi.—Goldborough Tribune.

HON. J. G. SHEPHERD.

The Raleigh Spirit of the Age says: "We feel that a high award of praise is due Mr. Speaker Shepherd for the coolness, precision and patience with which he passed through this turbulent night session. Amidst all the confusion, and when every thing seemed to be at sea, he was able at all times to state the exact condition of the bill.—His was an arduous post, but he maintained it with dignity and ability. His closing Address to the House, in response to the unanimous vote of thanks tendered him, was courteous and touching—reflecting credit upon his head and heart."

Several of the Know Nothing Editors of this State have published and endorsed Mr. Rayner's Philadelphia speech. Wonder if they did not overlook the following paragraph of his speech:

"It shall never be said of me that I exhibited any terror or alarm at the idea of a political affiliation with many men at the North of the highest character, the sternest virtue, and the purest patriotism, men whom I am proud to number among my friends.—MEN WHO SUPPORTED FREEMONT, not on account of any abolition proclivities, but because they considered him the most available candidate to beat Buchanan."

SINGULAR PUNISHMENT.—In the middle ages, in France, a person convicted of being a calumniator, was condemned to place himself on all fours, and bark like a dog for a quarter of an hour.—If this custom were adopted at the present day, there would be some bow-wow-ing.

OLD AGE FOR CUTTING TEETH.—In the Memphis Appeal of January 24th, Mr. John H. Fuller, under date at Bolivar, 21st ult., says:

I saw in one of the Memphis papers some time ago, a notice of a man near Middleton, sixty or seventy years old, cutting a full set of teeth. I can bear that story. I have a negro woman who says she is one hundred years old, but supposed to be about ninety-three, who never had a tooth in her head until within the last six months. Since the first day of last August, she has cut as pretty a set of teeth as ever I saw in any person's mouth; and moreover, she can pick one hundred pounds of cotton per day the week round.

The last above named story may be true, but it smells very fishy.

PROFITABLE FARMING.—Capt. A. Slade, of Caswell, N. C., and his two brothers, have sold their entire crops of Tobacco, logs included, to a Lynchburg manufacturer, for the extraordinary price of \$35 per hundred lbs. Capt. Slade estimates his crop at 18,000 or 20,000 lbs. It is the product of the labor of ten hands. If it should turn out to be 20,000 lbs. he will realize from each laborer the unprecedented sum of \$700. Can the cotton fields of Louisiana, the sugar plantations of Cuba, the rice fields or the turpentine districts of the Carolinas, boast of larger profits?

A SINGULAR FASCINATION.—An English paper relates the following unaccountable occurrence:

One of the most singular instances in connection with material things exists in the case of a young man who, not very long ago, visited a large iron manufactory. He stood opposite a large hammer, and watched with great interest its perfect, regular strokes. At first it was beating immense lumps of crimson metal into thick black sheets, but the supply becoming exhausted, at length it only descended on the polished anvil. Still the young man gazed intently on its motion; then he followed its stroke with a corresponding motion of his head; then his arm moved to the same tune; and finally, he deliberately placed his fist upon the anvil, and in an instant it was smitten to a jelly. The only explanation he could afford was, that he felt an impulse to do it, that he knew he should be disabled, that he saw all the consequences in a misty sort of manner, but that he still felt the power within above sense and reason—a morbid impulse, in fact, to which he succumbed, and by which he lost a good hand.

German writers are discussing a new science. It goes by some unpronounceable name which in English means "the Physiognomy of the Human Form." Its theory is that the body indicates in a great degree the quality and characteristics of the mind. That not Physiognomy, Physiognomy, and temperament are to be taken into account, but the whole frame—elbow, shoulder, chest and back, face and hand, &c.—if studied carefully in detail, are as indicative of character in a man, as they are of speed and bottom in a horse.

DAYS OF HUMBAGGERY.

Spiritualism in Virginia.

There is a paper published in New York called the "Christian Spiritualist," devoted to the work of promoting spiritualism, that is, a belief in the capability of dead persons re-appearing in the form of spirits and holding converse with certain mediums in the flesh. In a late number of that paper we find a communication from a man signing himself Thomas L. Kilby, dated Suffolk, Va., in which he gives the following account of the operations of the spirits at that place:

"I will give you a very short account of some most remarkable manifestations, which occurred in this place a few months since. A Mr. Wilson, who is a man of standing and veracity, out of curiosity, made a trial at table-moving; and to his astonishment the table did move, and responded to various questions. His son also was found to be a speaking medium, and would receive answers almost at any time when questions were asked; and in this way many strange developments were made. On a certain night the writer of this was present, with four or five others around a table up stairs, and requested a communication, when most astonishing results took place. The table moved in every possible way, commencing with light scratches like the knocking of a mouse; then rapping, rocking, slipping about, rising entirely off the floor, so that one thousand men could not keep it down; and finally rising up, turning bottom upward, resting on a man's head a few seconds, and then falling violently down behind us and breaking the corner.

The table was re-placed, and a bell was called for through young Wilson. It was put on the table and the candle was blown out, when the bell was raised high near the wall, and rung in every possible manner, it being sometimes hard to hear it, and then it would be rung in the most rapid manner, and with all varieties of sound moving about in the room, and finally falling violently down on the floor. Then a glass of water was called for in the same way. It was placed on the table, and the candle put out; in a few seconds the water was cast in a gentle sprinkle in various directions, sometimes one way and then another, but continuously, and in such a way that it is impossible for any human person to have done it—all was gone out of the glass.

During the ringing of the bell the candle was taken out of the stick and thrown violently down stairs, and the candlestick was thrown up in the corner.

The next thing that occurred was persons were slapped or struck frequently on the face, head and on other parts of the body. I was struck three or four times, almost hurting by something which was constantly passing. It felt like very soft elastic flesh, cool, but not cold. I suppose there were from thirty to forty slaps in all received by those present. During this time some were choked slightly. One person's cravat was taken from his neck and cast across the table.

The next thing in order, I think, was, the Spirits said through the same medium, that they would show themselves if desired by all present; but some refused positively to see them, while others were willing, but it was said that they could not be seen unless all were willing; and very soon after this, three or four bright balls, like fire, were seen by all, floating in the room. This was said to be in place of the full appearance. Various other remarkable incidents occurred, too numerous to mention here, and when all seemed to be over, notice was given in the same way that the Spirits would communicate, when a remarkably well dictated and religious communication was given and written down, and then the scene was closed.

RESULT OF A FORCED MARRIAGE.—A HUSBAND POISONED.—A young woman in Quebec, named Mrs. Bison, a French Canadian, has been committed to jail on a charge of poisoning her husband, to whom she had been married only six weeks. It appears that she had been forced to marry Bison against her wishes, and during the short time they lived together they lived a very unpleasant life. Bison was jealous of her acquaintance with a young man whom she had known previous to marriage. She is about 20 years old, and is described as very good looking. Her husband was about 25 years. The evidence of her guilt seems to be strong. It has been proved that a few days before the death of the deceased she purchased a quantity of arsenic of a drug store, and the same poison, sufficient to cause death, was found in the stomach of the deceased. A woman, named Fortier, has been also committed to jail as having been accessory to the murder.

THE HOG DISTEMPER.—The disease among hogs, which has been so fatal at the West has made its appearance in Massachusetts within the past few weeks. The Boston Traveller says:

"In several towns in this vicinity, as we are informed, about seventy-five hogs have died with great rapidity after they were attacked. One lot of twenty-three was sent from a town in this region to Henniker, N. H., a few days since, and at last accounts all but two were dead. In some cases the hogs are well at night, eating their food as usual, but are found dead in their pens in the morning. As yet the mortality is not so great as for its singularity and suddenness than for its extent. No remedy has yet been discovered for the disorder.

IR WON'T PAY.—A young man meets a silly, selfish, stylish, gay, rattling, extravagant girl at a party. She has already become an adept in flirtation and is excessively fond of admiration. Her fine eyes soon make a conquest of him. Probably after wasting unheard-of sums in bouquets and other more costly gifts, he ventures to propose, and is told with feigned astonishment, that she never thought of him "except as a friend." Possibly he receives a favorable reply, especially if he is good looking and rich, or if the lady is growing old; but if he marries, he soon discovers that a fashionable coquette makes but a sorry wife, and a still more worthless mother. Such things will not pay.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last report:

By Nash, C. J. In Parsons v. McBride, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in Davis v. Burnett, from Martin, affirming the judgment. Also, in Lancaster v. Brady, from Craven, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Privitt, from Wayne, affirming the judgment. Also, in Simmons and others v. Spruill, in equity, from Tyrrell. Also, in Hester v. Rogers, in equity, from Wake.

By Pearson, J. In Hyman v. Gray, from Martin, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in State v. Guilford, from Wake, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Laws & Palmer v. Thompson, from Orange, affirming the decree. Also, in Brum v. Stafford, from Forsyth, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Froedle v. N. C. R. R. Company, from Davidson; judgment reversed—judgment for \$150. Also, in Taylor v. Dawson, in equity, from Edgecombe, dismissing the bill.

By Battle, J. In State v. Dibble, from Johnston, judgment reversed and venire de novo. Also, in Gordon v. Wilson, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in Gilliam et al. Ex'r v. Underwood, from Northampton, in equity; residue to be divided per stirpes. Also, in Holderby v. Walker, in equity, from Rockingham; E. E.'s maintenance and education to come out of her own share. Also, in Apple, Ex'r v. Allen, in equity, from Caswell. Also, in Collett v. Frasier, in equity, from Randolph; plaintiff entitled to \$80 and interest.

COTTON IN ALABAMA.—The Mobile Register, of Sunday, says: "So active has been the operations of our Railroad, or so short is the crop, that not over three hundred bales of cotton now rest in all the depots on the road.

We see it stated as the opinion of the principal cotton factors in Memphis, Tenn., that after the first day of February there will not be received at that place exceeding fifty thousand bales of cotton.

THE MURDERER'S MIRROR.—Dr. Doremus, who resides at the corner of Fourth and Nineteenth street, will make examination of the retinas of Dr. Burdell's eyes by a powerful instrument. Tuesday, to see if the last object which the deceased saw is still imprinted on the visual organ, and if so, whether it be his murderer or murderers. This is a fearful and sure mode of detection, for which we are indebted to the progress of science. If Dr. Doremus finds the the daguerotype there of the party to whom all suspicion points, the evidence will be indubitable, and the wretch should be hung, (if any murderer should) without judge or jury.—N. Y. Mirror.

SHOCKING MURDER.—We understand that a shocking murder was committed at the constable's election at Melville Alamance county, on Saturday last. John Shaw, a man considerably advanced in life, stabbed his son-in-law William Gibson, twice, and afterwards threw a stone at him, breaking his skull, and causing his death in a few minutes. Both were drunk at the time. Shaw is represented as being very peaceable when sober, but a dangerous man when in liquor. He was committed to jail, to await his trial.—Hillsboro Recorder.

HEARD UP FOR HUSBANDS.—An exchange paper says that the girls in some parts of Pennsylvania are so hard up for husbands that they sometimes take up with printers and lawyers.

A PROUD COUPLE.—In a town in Orange county, New York, are living a man and his wife who have not spoken together for eight years. They sleep in one bed, take their meals at the same table, and show not the slightest anger towards each other. The only reason for their obstinate silence is that each is too proud to speak first.

DEATH FROM EATING POISONED CONFECTIONERY.—The Natick Observer says:

"A child of Mr. L. P. Spooner of this village, aged one year and six months, died on Thursday morning last, from eating red 'popped corn ball.' Its death was attended by all the symptoms of poisoning after eating it being seized with vomiting. This sad calamity should be a timely warning to parents to guard themselves from a like affliction."

FAVORABLE PROSPECTS FOR THE NEW SUGAR CROP.—At a meeting of the Louisiana Agricultural Society, held recently, a paper was read from Judge Poss, president of the society, in which he informs the society that the future prospects of the sugar interest in Louisiana have undergone an unexpected and highly favorable change.

The cane has of late years been subject to a variety of diseases, including a borer worm, an insect often found in the West Indies, but until lately unknown in Louisiana. The severe cold of last winter, while it nearly destroyed the crop on hand, also destroyed that mischievous insect, and the other causes of disease, whatever they are. An unusual breadth of land has been planted this year, and with anything like a fair season, in his opinion an average crop will surely be made.

IMMORTALITY.—How beautiful the following from the pen of Prentiss, and how happy the heart that can see these beauties as he portrays them:

"Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and thus pass away, and leave us to muse on their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars, which hold their festival around their midnight thrones, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of affliction to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the beautiful being that now passes before us like a meteor, will stay in our presence forever!"

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.

AN ACT to alter and amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, as amended.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the acts of last General Assembly, incorporating the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, be, and the same are hereby altered and amended in the particulars hereinafter recited, a majority of the stockholders of said company in general meeting concurring therein. It shall be competent for said company to commence the construction and completion of said road at any eligible point, on the west bank of the north-west branch of the Cape Fear river; and from that point as a temporary terminus, to continue the work westwardly as if said point had been mentioned in the original charter, with the other points named therein; and that it shall likewise be competent for said company at a future day to extend their road eastwardly, near, or into the town of Wilmington, on the east side of the Cape Fear river; and until the town and the said temporary terminus shall be connected by such eastern extension, the said company shall have power and authority to purchase or lease, and to erect, have and to hold all necessary wharves, warehouses or other structures within said town, and to connect with said temporary terminus by means of steam or other boats or vessels to be used on said river for that purpose.

SEC 2. Be it further enacted, That in case the railroad company shall fail to build that portion of the road between said temporary terminus and the town of Wilmington, within six years from and after the passage of this act, then said town of Wilmington, as a corporation, or the citizens thereof, or both combined, shall have power and authority to build said portion of the road, and for the cost of the same, the railroad company shall issue certificates of stock to the parties entitled thereto, as contributors to said work.

SEC 3. Be it further enacted, That the said road shall consist of two great divisions: eastern commencing at the temporary or other eastern terminus, and terminating at Charlotte; and the western commencing at that point, to be regularly built to the western terminus of said road; and that each of said divisions shall be built in sections of twenty-five miles each, save the last section of each division, which may be less; and save also the portion from the town of Wilmington to the aforesaid temporary terminus, which shall constitute a separate and distinct section, whatever may be its length, and whenever the same may be built.

SEC 4. Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act and the original charter shall be so construed as to prevent the said company from putting under contract, the whole, or any part of their road, at any time, so as to prepare the road, bridges and trackage, for the reception of the superstructure, at the earliest practicable day. It shall likewise be competent for the company to commence and complete either division of the road by itself; or to commence and prosecute the work on both divisions at one and the same time; and the mortgage and pledge required to be executed upon the completion of the first section of either division as aforesaid, shall be drawn, held and taken as applying to each of the great divisions of the road, as separate and distinct works, and as if said divisions were included in separate and distinct mortgages and pledges, subjecting either division to foreclosure and foreclosure for a failure on its part, and authorizing and requiring a foreclosure and foreclosure of that division only, which shall fail to comply with the conditions thereof: And said mortgage and pledge shall be so drawn, held and construed, until the two divisions shall be completed, and thenceforth the fulfillment of the conditions, as to the entire liabilities of the company, shall attach to the entire road, and subject the whole work as aforesaid, to foreclosure upon the non-performance of the conditions and provisions required of the two divisions separately as aforesaid.

SEC 5. Be it further enacted, That the said company shall have power and authority to open books for subscription for the capital stock of the company from time to time, and when they may deem the same practicable with the means they may have at command. They shall have authority to construct a branch from some suitable point on the line of their road to the town of Fayetteville; and also to locate and construct one or more branches from their main stem in the counties of Richmond and Anson to the coalfields in the counties of Moore and Montgomery; and likewise construct a branch from their main stem, in the county of Richmond, to the town of Gold Hill, and that said branches, and each of them, shall be built agreeably to the provisions and limitations applicable to the main stem, as part of the eastern division of said road; and shall be included in the mortgage and pledge required to be made to the State as aforesaid.

SEC 6. Be it further enacted, That each and every county on the line of the whole road shall be authorized and empowered to subscribe for any number of shares of the capital stock of said company, not exceeding four thousand, under the provisions following: A majority of the justices of each county at any time of the county court, shall determine the number of the shares, for which they propose the county shall subscribe, and appoint a day for holding an election in relation thereto, and cause the same to be entered upon the minutes of the court; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county, in at least four public places to advertise the object and the day of the election, for at least sixty days prior thereto; and on said day to open and keep open the polls, agreeable to the acts regulating the elections for the members of the General Assembly; and all the qualified voters for members of the House of Commons in said county favoring the subscription, may vote "yea," and all opposing may vote "no."

and the result of such election shall be faithfully made known to the justices holding the first county court thereafter, and be made a matter of record; the result being favorable to the subscription, the same shall be ample and full authority for the chairman of the court, and it shall be his duty to make the subscription as proposed in the name of the county. To enable the justices of said county to meet the instalments that may be required upon such subscription, or otherwise pay for the same, they are hereby invested with authority to issue the bonds of the county, redeemable in any period not exceeding twenty years from the date thereof; to bear interest payable semi-annually, at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum; and it shall be the duty of the justices of the county regularly to provide the means for meeting the interest on the county bonds as the same shall become due, by laying such taxes annually on the persons, lands and other property within the county as shall and may be sufficient for that purpose. And the said justices shall likewise annually appoint a county agent, to negotiate any loan or loans that may be necessary, to sell and dispose of the bonds, and to receive the tax imposed to meet the interest, and regularly and faithfully apply the same to its payments, to represent the said county in all meetings of the stockholders of the railroad company, and to receive the dividends that may become due upon the county stock, and apply the same either to the interest, or to a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the principal as the justices of the county court may direct. And it shall likewise be the duty of the justices of the county, in due season, to make ample provision by taxation or otherwise, for liquidating the principal of said bonds as they shall come to maturity.

SEC 7. Be it further enacted, That all incorporated towns, banks and other bodies politic and corporate, within this State, shall have power and authority to subscribe for any number of shares of the capital stock of said company, the sense of a majority of the corporators being first duly taken, and ascertained to favor the same; and such corporations shall have power and authority to issue all necessary bonds, and make all necessary assessments and levies of taxes, that may be necessary to meet the obligations thereby incurred.—And the boards of commissioners, directors, or other boards appointed for administering the affairs of any such corporation, shall have power to appoint an agent or agents to make such subscription, and attend to the payments required on the same, to receive the dividends, and represent such corporation in all meetings of the stockholders; and to do and perform all other matters and things necessary to the full enjoyment of the rights herein conferred upon such bodies politic and corporate.

SEC 8. Be it further enacted, That the stockholders in general meeting, shall from time to time, have power to increase or diminish the number of directors, and that the same shall never exceed twenty nor be less than seven.

SEC 9. Be it further enacted, That it shall be competent for the said company, at all times, to own as many slaves and other chattel property as the successful prosecution of its operations may require; and to invest its profits and means as a sinking fund in the bonds and stocks of this State, or in any other bonds, stocks or securities as the president and directors may select as suitable, safe and proper modes of investment.

SEC 10. Be it further enacted, That in case the road bed shall be in such a state of preparation on either or both of said divisions of the road as may make it desirable to commence laying the superstructure at more points than those already specified it shall be lawful for the president and directors of the company, at any time, to commence and prosecute the laying of the track and completing the road, according to the foregoing provisions, as well from the western as from the eastern termini of said divisions; and in that case, the sections referred to in this act, as the last sections of said divisions, shall be those which shall last be completed and finished.

SEC 11. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification; and upon its acceptance by the stockholders of the company, it shall be held, taken and construed in the place and stead of so much and such part of the original charter, as are incompatible with its provisions.

SEC.—Be it further enacted, That upon the completion of each and every section of said road, as provided by the charter of said company, the treasurer of the State, instead of endorsing the bonds of the company as now provided, shall issue the bonds of the State, with coupons attached, conforming in character, as near as practicable, to those issued for the construction of the Western North-Carolina Railroad, and deliver the same to the president and directors of said company for an amount not exceeding — thousand dollars per mile for the construction of the eastern division, and — thousand dollars per mile for the construction of the western division of said road; Provided however, That the said company shall first make and deliver to the treasurer its own bonds, with coupons attached, payable at the treasury, in Raleigh, and in other respects to conform to those to be issued by the treasurer to said company; and to secure to the State the principal and interest thereon, shall first make and deliver the deed of mortgage, and the pledge as now provided by its charter.

SEC.—Be it further enacted, That the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company shall have power and authority to erect and use any number of furnaces, forges and rolling mills within the limits of North Carolina, for the purpose of manufacturing railroad iron; and to that end shall be enabled to have and hold so much real and personal estate as may be necessary to accomplish that purpose.

SEC.—Be it further enacted, That said company shall have power and authority to construct a branch from its main stem, at any eligible point west of the Catawba river to connect with the railway of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, at any point on the west side of said river.

In section 1st, in the 15th line, after the words Cape Fear River, insert, "or the town of Fayetteville."

REMARKABLE CASE.—A correspondent of the Abingdon Virginian, writing from Marion, Smyth county, Va., relates a singular case of marriage. He says:

"We have within half a mile of this place, an individual who has remained in one position (flat of his back) for 16 years or more. His joints are as stiff as though he had never had any; he can move his head slightly, can move his hand a little, is unable to eat a single mouthful, unless put into his mouth by another person; is fat, very hearty and cheerful; and within the last two years has married a good looking and hearty girl, and is raising a family of children.—The clergyman who married this man, said he had some scruples about it, until he had a long conversation with both the parties. He saw they were bent on being married. The young lady stood by the bed of the groom (she could not take his hand, for he could not reach it out,) and they were made one."

MATERIALS FOR A BIOGRAPHY OF BISHOP CAPERS.—The family of Bishop Capers is desirous of collecting all his letters, and whatever else may serve the purpose of giving to the Church a complete biography of this venerated minister. Any incidents in his history that may be in possession of those at a distance will be acceptable. Letters may be addressed to Maj. F. W. Capers, Charleston, or to the Editor of the S. C. Advocate.

TOOTHACHE.—Burns, the Scottish bard, certainly suffered some from the toothache, otherwise he never would have written the following:

"My curse upon thy venom'd stang,
That shoots my tortured gums along;
And thro' my lugs gives mune a twang,
Wi' knawing vengeance;
Tearing my nerves wi' bitter pang
Like racking engines!

"When fevers burn, or ague freezes,
Rheumatics knaw, or cholick squeezes
Our neighbor's sympathy may ease us,
Wi' pitying moan;
But thee—thou hell o' a disease,
Aye mocks our groans!"

Never bandy words with a man who has an aching molar; you are a rash man if you do. "Talking back" to such a sufferer has great power in giving the passion and the right foot an upward tendency. Stepping on a bad corn is nothing to compare. If you have any curiosity to experiment in this way, try it, and you will be very apt to go up a foot or so, or be knocked down below zero.—Spirit of the Age.

NEWSPAPER BILLS.—The Wheeling Intelligencer very justly comments on Newspaper Credits. When one has both horns of the dilemma the cap fits better:

"Newspaper Credits. It is notorious that doctor's bills and newspaper bills are the last accounts in the sum of almost every man's indebtedness which he thinks of paying. Whatever may be his ability to pay, no difference if his chest be filled with old rusty dollars, he thinks some indefinite time will do to settle the two aforesaid accounts. People somehow have a traditional notion that the practice of physic and the publishing of newspapers, are mere amateur professions, followed for amusement's sake, and for the cost of which little or nothing is expected. Yet there is not in the whole round of business, as far as we know, a more expensive employment than that of the printing of a newspaper."

GARDNER, ME., June 22, 1854.
Wm. H. DEER.—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age in restoring and changing the Hair. Before using I was gray as a man of seventy. My hair is now as young as my original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.
MURCHISON & HOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 104 Wall Street, N. Y.
Feb. 3d, 1857.

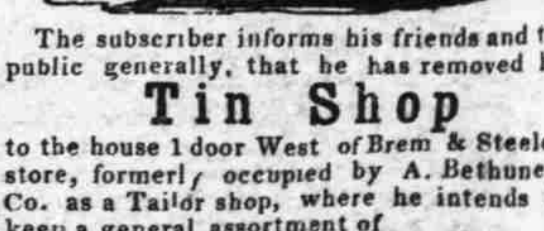
Notice.
HAVING returned to Charlotte, I am again at the disposal of those who may require my services in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.
ROBERT GIBSON, M. D.
Feb. 3d, 1857. 31-4

FURNITURE.
A lot of Furniture is offered for sale. Apply at this Office, or to J. M. Sanders.

NOTICE.
The subscriber, near Armstrong's Ford on the South Fork of Catawba River, has for sale
TWO NEGRO MEN,
one a brick-layer, stone-cutter and stone mason, height 6 feet, weight 180 or 190 lbs, and is good disposed. The other a good house-servant, six feet high, weight 175 lbs., copper colored, with a first rate disposition. Warranted in every respect.
February 10, 1857
LEROY STOWE.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his
Tin Shop
to the house 1 door West of Brem & Steele's store, formerly occupied by A. Bethune & Co. as a Tailor shop, where he intends to keep a general assortment of
Tin Ware and Stoves,
which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other shop in this place.
To accommodate his friends from the country, he proposes to take all kinds of
PRODUCE
in exchange for TIN WARE or STOVES.
He returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, and he hopes by attention to business to still merit their custom.
All orders for
Job work
will be punctually attended to, and at the shortest notice.
R. W. MOORE,
Charlotte, Feb'y 10, 1857. 6m



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