



CHARLOTTE:
Tuesday, November 10, 1857.

Superior Court.
The Fall Term of this Court commenced yesterday, Judge Person, presiding. There are no important State cases on the docket. Although there are many Civil cases on the docket, we have heard of none of very great importance.

From Kansas.
The following letter to the Charleston Mercury, will give our readers a true state of affairs in that distracted territory. Read it:

LEWIS, Oct. 20, 1857.
Messrs. Editors: The Constitutional Convention met, pursuant to adjournment, yesterday, and adjourned over to day for a quorum. Harassing and the session of the courts, has delayed the arrival of many members. Before the close of the week we will have a full attendance.

A great deal of excitement prevails. Governor Walker and his Secretary have shown their treacherous criminal policy, so long attempted to be disguised. Discovering that the late elections would result in favor of the pro-slavery party, they have issued a proclamation, relating to receive the polls of one of our strongest counties, 1700 majority, and say they will reject the returns of another of 1100.

There is not a color of reason for this, and it is entirely opposed in principle to the constitution. The presumption taken are to be made, and made with a view to commit the position taken by those in the States favoring Walker's policy. Hence it is necessary to make it appear that the Black Republicans are in the majority. A large meeting of Democrats and Democrats was held last night, and Walker and Stanton were denounced in unmeasured terms. A call of the Democracy for order, and Walker and Stanton will be exposed up. Strange as it may appear, the course of Walker has given us (Democrats) a great advantage, and no one thinks of withdrawing in any form. [Southern men unite.]

I assure you that there is not a delegate now in Leavenworth, except, perhaps, one or two, but have committed themselves to a direct reference of the Constitution they may make to Congress.

I will send you documents. We are now in a more critical state of territorial affairs than ever, but I think with the decided advantage on our side.

Don't believe much you hear in regard to the election. We were successful in every respect.

The Game.
Something ago we published the following game which was copied we suppose from one of the Mobile papers:

Ques—We have the following from a Florida friend: "Five thousand dollars reward will be paid to any one who will answer this—Why is a lady on horseback like a ship in a gale of wind?"

A—All lady living in Texas has furnished the following solution to the query. We shall endeavor to find the individual who proposed to give \$5,000 for an answer, and if the answer is correct we shall expect him to hand over the amount for our benefit:

Ans—A lady is like a ship because she is of the feminine gender, for so a ship is made; by a figure of speech in our language. She receives freightage more precious than gold or silver. In her rigging from the head mast long streamers of ribbons with stars and stars fluttering in the gale of wind—a lady has ribbons fluttering from her head dress, this represents the flag or ensign of the ship. Again she is like a ship in her rigging, including the cordage and sails, extending from the main mast giving a buoyancy to the hull. So the cordage, by which the lady is surrounded, or skirted, gathers the gale of wind, as she rides on, not impudently, but with a pleasant breeze of grace, giving a buoyancy to her form. When the ship is at anchor, she rests on the main, and when under way she is following the main, so a lady on horseback is under way and apparently following the main because placed in that onward position by the horse's main.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. James Allen, Senior, was shot by T. J. Bell, Esq., and died in a few hours afterwards. The sad occurrence happened nearly opposite "Stone's Hotel." Mr. Bell gave himself up and was admitted to jail, but on the death of Mr. Allen, was arrested and is now in jail. The whole matter will undergo legal investigation. *Yorkville Enquirer.*

We learn from the last Charleston Standard of the cause of this melancholy affair. It appears that Mr. James Allen, Jr., a son of the deceased, who is a merchant of good standing in Yorkville, was misrepresented and discredited by the Reporter to the Mercantile Association of New York and Charleston. Alluded to the publication of several headlines in one of which Mr. Bell's name was mentioned as the reporter. Mr. Allen, then, deemed it proper to have some new, and perhaps explanatory, circulars issued and was proceeding along the streets of Yorkville with them, back from the press, when Mr. Bell encountered him and forthwith pulled out his revolver and fired at him. Mr. Allen replied that he had the right to post them and he intended to exercise it, and when told Mr. Bell to shoot him if he thought it would be better to die an injured man than Mr. Bell, after repeating his warning three times, that if he refused did not doubt he would shoot him and proceeded continuing to press in the assertion of his rights, fired. Mr. Allen, Jr. it is said then, expired.

shoot Mr. B. and came very near succeeding. Great excitement prevailed, during which Mr. Bell was carried to jail. The weapon used by Mr. Bell was a double barreled shot gun only one barrel of which was fired. It is said that after being shot deceased did not fall but turned the other side to Mr. B. and told him to shoot again.

Maryland Election.
An election took place in Maryland on the 4th instant for Governor, and Members of Congress, &c. We have not received the returns but reports state that the American candidate for Governor is elected by 10,000 majority, and in Baltimore the Americans have carried the city by 9,000 majority. There was a good deal of excitement at the polls and rioting and shooting, but to very serious outbreak. The Americans are charged by some of the Democratic press with being the cause of these riots. Let the people read the following extract and they will perhaps, be able to tell who is in fault:

THE RIOT EXCITING PARTY.—All citizens who remember Nathaniel Cox's call upon his party to "exterminate Know Nothingism"—R. M. McNamee's commands to them to "go to the polls armed to the teeth"—Wm. Fell Giles' declaration at Towson, that they intend "to make the gutters of our streets flow with blood"—and Robt. Clinton Wright's appeal to them at the 16th ward "to give the damned Know Nothing the knipe to the hilt," must agree that the Foreign alliance democratic party have been inciting murderous riots all the time, and that we are bound to live and die "revolution and peril" whilst such a party remains with any life about it. *Baltimore Clipper.*

Triller in Sugar and Molasses.
A rapid decline has taken place at New Orleans in the article of Sugar and Molasses. The *Piney* says that the arrival of 200 hbls. of Sugar in that market caused a panic, and on further receipts prices fell to 34 1/2 cents for common; 34 1/2 cents for fair and 3 cents for prime. Molasses has also fallen. A choice article only bringing 20 1/2 cents. Families who are in the habit of using these articles freely will not be sorry to hear this.

The Best Joke of the Season.
One of the best jokes that we have heard lately was related to us by our Town Marshal. Two young men went to attend on a sick person, and while resting in the room the moon being immediately over the chimney threw its light down into the fire place. On noticing the light they supposed the house on fire, one of them climbed to the top of the chimney and the other handed him a bucket of water to put out—the moon.

By the arrival of the steamer Canada, from Liverpool, we learn that Cotton has declined about 1/4.
Judge Macbeth has been elected Mayor of Charleston by a majority of 125.

SEIZURE OF SLAVES UNDER A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.
CINCINNATI, November 8.—Three slaves belonging to Thurman Withers, en route from St. Louis to Parkersburg, Va. were seized here yesterday, when on board a steamer at the wharf, through a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Kimbryn, and were placed under the charge of Darius Egglestone by order of the Court. Mr. Withers swore out a habeas corpus before Judge Carter, claiming that the slaves were unlawfully restrained of their liberty, and claiming that they owed him service in Virginia, whither he was carrying them when they were arrested from his hands. The trial resulted in the deliverance of the slaves to their master by Judge Carter, and they have been carried to Kentucky.

NEW YORK, November 8.
FAVORABLE EFFECT OF FOREIGN NEWS.
The foreign news is favorably construed. Money matters here are cheerful and stocks advancing, with a break in the day.

The Argo reports no important failures, and brings no protested bills. Well informed London correspondents believe that the crisis will be short.

Large purchases of American stocks had been made in London, notwithstanding the serious decline in prices advised per Canada.

ANOTHER NETTLE FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS TO CHASE.—In Gloucester county, Va., on Tuesday last, a petition was presented to Judge Harrison, signed by "and Willis," a free negro, formerly belonging to James Francis, deceased, requesting permission of the Court to suffer him to become a slave again. It seems that Willis has tried life among the abolitionists, and having become convinced that negro freedom is a grand humbug, he desires to choose another master in the State of Virginia. He selected A. M. Thomas as his master.

BISHOP ANDERSON'S HEALTH.—The numerous friends of Bishop Anderson, in this section of Georgia, will be pained to learn that he is in very bad health. The North Carolina Christian Advocate thinks it doubtful whether he will be able to attend the session of the Methodist Conference to be held in that State next month. If he is unable to attend, Bishop Pierce will take his place. *Columbus Sun.*

MONEY AND BANKRUPTCY.—The Raleigh Standard says that "a distinguished gentleman of this State recently passed through Petersburg and took breakfast at one of the hotels, and offered in payment a N. C. bill. He was asked if he had nothing better, and made the excellent reply that the money was better than the breakfast."

RECALL OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—Last week a dead body was picked up on the Atlantic beach, a little to the north of Cape Hatteras, having a belt around it containing gold dust. No doubt it was the corpse of one of the passengers of the ill-fated Central America. Other dead bodies have been seen floating in the neighborhood.

From our Correspondent.
CHARLESTON, Nov. 4, 1857.

This has been a day of much interest and excitement. Election times are always exciting, and to-day a Mayor of the city of Charleston has been elected to serve the next two years at a salary of \$4,000 a year, and another candidate has also been elected, but we do not know who either of them are yet. To-morrow the votes will be counted and the election declared. It seems to be the impression now that Macbeth will be declared the successful candidate. The election, thus far, has been conducted with a good deal of order and propriety, considering the interests at stake and the pugilistic tendencies of this fast, filibustering, young American age.

The fat woman is here in all her glory. She holds her levees on King street from ten in the morning till ten at night, and her fashionable and gaily furnished hall is crowded with her most devoted admirers from rosy morn till dewy eve. She is in the bloom and beauty of gay sixteen, and walks about with all the elastic vivacity of a French dancing master. She is decidedly the handsomest fat woman I ever saw, but I consider my internal arrangements safe, as I am not ready to travel yet either for my health or convenience.

She is accompanied by a Mexican Indian Giant, and his chief, both of which are objects of some attraction. The giant is 18 years of age, eight feet high, and weighs in the neighborhood of 500 pounds. He is dressed in the full Indian costume, and makes a very fine figure. In this menagerie of living wonders is a Texian dwarf, and two mammoth serpents one of which is 18 feet long and weighs 300 pounds. It also embraces an orang outang, a horned owl, and Mrs. Cunningham and her bogus baby.

The Theatre is doing a fair business, and the fine acting and Mr. Marchant's admirable management has succeeded thus far in attracting good houses. Hamlet was acted last night with much applause, and to-night the very significant piece called "Nothing to Nurse" in honor of Mrs. Cunningham and her bogus baby, will be brought out with a good caste and the full strength of the Company. We are expecting a succession of stars after a while, which will astonish the natives, make the old fogies stare with wonder, and set the Ashly River on fire.

The approaching Fair of the South Carolina Institute which commences on the 18th instant, is attracting some attention. Great preparations are being made for a large crowd, and a large list of articles, and we shall all feel much disappointed if the matter should fail to create an excitement and get up a rush to the gay and fashionable metropolis. The Regatta will draw all the Islands, parishes and low country, and the agricultural, industrial and mechanical contributions will bring the people in crowds from the middle and mountainous districts.

King street has arisen in her majesty, shook the summer dust from her gay and gilded trappings, and is now shining forth in all her glory and power. If you want to see the prettiest women and the most of them in the seven states anywhere South of Baltimore, just take an afternoon ramble on this great fashionable highway, and retail promenade, and if your head is not turned and your heart effected, it will be because you have come to spare of either. The constant and sometimes dangerous contact with grass, hoops and crinolines makes it somewhat disagreeable to the phlegmatic old fogies of the past century who have to it all their gallantry, and the face and vivacity of youth has long since taken leave of them, but for youthful, nervous and sentimental young Americans like myself, such a misfortune would be considered decidedly agreeable, if not actually delicious.

The Banks are pretty easier and the peoples faces have pretty much relaxed into their usual form and longitude, and matters and things in general are verging into the old channel, and rapidly becoming straight again. I hope never to see such another financial smash up on this side of Jordan. Necessaries are barely comfortable, and as for luxuries they are perfectly out of the question. People of means are wearing their last winter's clothes, and managing mamma are actually repairing and retinning their dear daughters' cast off bonnets and furs, and then up for the present season, and during that time, when set off with a pretty face, look almost as good as new.

From eighty to one hundred stowage passengers arrive here in every steamer from the North, and we have nothing for them to eat or wear. They are determined to spend the winter with us, and take such luck as we can give them, or as they can get from us. They will not go to the country, and it seems they must starve or steal if they stay in the city.

ASHLEY.
ANOTHER BANK ROB IN OHIO.—A letter from Mount Vernon, Ohio, says: On Thursday, October 15, Mr. G. A. Sturges, a clerk in the banking house of Russell, Sturges & Co., of Mount Vernon, visited Mansfield with some \$300 of the notes of the branch of the State Bank, of that place, for the purpose of obtaining the specie for the same. Upon presenting his roll of notes at the counter, Mr. Colby, the cashier, received them and counted out the "hard," but before Mr. Sturges had time to gather up the precious treasure, a mob of citizens rushed into the bank, at a certain signal, threatened him with a coat of tar and feathers if he dared remove a dollar of the specie from the bank. His package of notes was thrown to him, and he was ordered to leave town forthwith, or lay himself liable to corporal suffer by his means agreeable.

On Saturday, the 17th, two of the partners in the banking house alluded to, Mr. Thompson and Mr. F. D. Sturges, visited Mansfield to try their luck with the bank. The specie was again counted out by the cashier, but before they had time to receive it, raffians again entered the bank, and by threats and menaces actually drove Messrs. Thompson and Sturges out into the street. Here several hundred citizens had collected and were ready for vengeance, and no doubt would have proceeded with their desperate work had it not been for the interference of B. Burns, Esq., who acted as peace maker on the occasion, pleading himself to our citizens that they should not be molested.

A celebrated divine, who prided himself upon his originality, was started one day by a friend, calling him that every word of his favorite discourse was stolen from a book he had at home. The astounded writer begged for a sight of this volume. He was, however, released from his misery by the other smilingly announcing the work in question to be *Johnson's Dictionary*, "where," continued his tormentor, "I undertake to find every word of your discourse."

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POWDERMENT FOR DISSENT AT PORT MORRIS.—We understand that a United States soldier is to be hanged in the hand with the letter "D," to have his head shaved, and to be "drummed out" from the fort to the tune of the "Hog's March" on the 16th instant, for desertion. *South Side Democrat.*

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT—NEW KIND OF REMITTANCES.

It is said that many of the New York merchants, by the preference of their correspondents abroad, received by the Persia large sums in the form of guaranteed bank acceptances or credits, something similar in their nature to what is known in this country as certificates of deposit. The Herald says:

Many of the acceptances bear the guarantee of the Bank of England, some of the Bank of Liverpool, and others of leading banks in Scotland. It was estimated that the aggregate securities remitted in this form by the Persia amounted to not less than £200,000 to £250,000, or at least \$1,000,000, which added to the \$1,200,000 in gold, made the whole amount of remittances by the steamer equivalent to \$2,000,000 or \$2,200,000. The bulk of these guaranteed acceptances were re-forwarded by mail to the South, principally to New Orleans, with the view of buying cotton with them. A branch of the New Orleans house in this city received a considerable amount of guaranteed acceptances, and considered them more convenient than if the amount had been forwarded in gold. First, the freight and insurance of three-fourths to one per cent. from Liverpool to New York was saved; secondly, had the gold, with the vessel, been lost in transit, a month or six weeks would have been lost before the funds could have been replaced, while the steamer to arrive after the Persia would bring the second of the acceptances. Moreover, on the arrival of the specie here, it would have to be carried to a bank, and then reshipped to New Orleans at a cost of one per cent, subject to delay in case of loss, while the guaranteed acceptances, or bills of credit, have been forwarded at once by mail to New Orleans.

The parties in New York who received remittances in these guaranteed bank credits were chiefly shipping houses and those engaged in making purchases of breadstuffs and other American produce to fill foreign orders.

These guaranteed bills ranked higher in the market than ordinary bills of exchange, whether drawn by bankers or merchants against produce and sold for within one to two per cent. of specie values, or of the par of sterling exchanges. While produce bills commanded only 100 to 102, and merchants' bills from 103 to 105 and 106 of these bills guaranteed by the Bank of England sold yesterday at 108, and for another backed by the Bank of Liverpool, 107 was offered and refused. This may be considered an important movement, and well calculated to produce an amelioration in the movements of trade, without subjecting the same amount of specie to two voyages across the Atlantic, at a heavy expense and risk, with loss of interest, &c. It is also important from the rapidity with which the transactions can be made and the produce bought and sent forward.

Immediate purchases and shipments of cotton are required to be made at the South on English account. It is a matter of vital importance to the manufacturers in Manchester that this should be done with all convenient dispatch; and as far as the celerity of the transaction is concerned, it can be better effected by guaranteed Bank of England credits or acceptances than by the shipment of specie.

At the present time the English purchasers have our cotton market to themselves. They form almost the only buyers, and no doubt are anxious to have the cotton forwarded as speedily as possible. It is clear that these guaranteed acceptances form the next best securities to specie, because so long as the Bank of England holds out these bills, if desired, can be drawn for in specie, which can be brought over to this country if necessary.

A special telegraphic dispatch informs us that the amount of certificates referred to above is greatly exaggerated.

IMPROVED CARRIAGE SPRING.—In a late number of the Washington Star we notice among the list of patents recently issued, one to Bold B. Hood, of Clinton, N. C., for improvement in Carriage Springs. Our attention had been previously called to this improvement, and we were most favorably impressed with it. It is a stay to the ordinary springs of a carriage, fashioned like an extended scroll, or rather like a scroll partially unfolded. It will add to the strength of the springs as well as to the ease of the vehicle, and also prevent that liability to the springs snapping under the carriage being driven violently against any obstruction. Mr. Hood is now adding to the old bugles as well as firing them to all his new work. We learn that a New York firm has already made application to him for the privilege of manufacturing these springs for general use. *Clinton Independent.*

NARY NED TO NARY BROKER.—The devices of the banks in the West to save specie, the commodity so scarce with them, are original, to say the least of them: "The Springfield (Ohio) Nonpareil" says the citizens of that town last week adopted a new plan for protecting their banks from being run by the brokers. Learning that a broker had reached town from a neighboring city to run the bank for coin, they promptly placed on one side of the bank entrance a bucket of tar and a brush, and upon the opposite a long, rough-looking fence rail, bearing the inscription:

"Nary ned to nary broker."

As the broker approached the bank he read this inscription, glanced at the tar bucket and retreated. The bank went on as usual.

TREASURER BANKING.—A Bill is pending before the Tennessee Legislature, providing that no bank shall issue notes payable at any place except that of issue; that no bank shall have office or branch of agency for discounts; that all notes of \$5 and under shall be withdrawn from circulation by January 1, 1859; all of \$10 and under by July 1, 1859; all of \$20 and under by Jan'y 1, 1861; no notes of similar amounts to be hereafter issued; such notes of other States prohibited.

We suppose the Tennessee Democracy intend to confine the benefits of banking exclusively to the rich, who only will handle the notes of larger denomination than \$20. *Fayetteville Observer.*

WILLIAM BAIN.—A noble saying is recorded of a member of the British House of Commons, who by his own industry and perseverance had won his way to high position. A proud widow of aristocracy one day taunted him with his humble origin, saying, "I remember when you blacked my father's boots." "Well, sir," was the noble response, "did I not do it well?"

GOLD AND IRON.—In the course of a speech advocating protection to American labor, March 1, 1855, Mr. Steward of New York expressed his belief that the one interest which this country ought to preserve and cherish, even more sedulously than most others, is the production of iron. "I believe," said he, "that if it were compelled to choose, whether it would surrender mining of gold in California, or mining of iron in Pennsylvania or in Virginia, it would wisely relinquish the precious metal, and stand fast by the useful and necessary one. It is not gold, but iron, that is the chief agent of civilization. It was the refusal of the liberty to work iron mines, not a refusal of the privilege of searching for gold, that was among the causes of the Revolution which freed the Colonies from British dominion, and insured their independence." *Fayetteville Observer.*

ROWDYISM RAMPANT IN THE FEDERAL METROPOLIS.
WASHINGTON, November 2

On Saturday night and Sunday, gangs of rowdies appeared to have sole sway of the city the force of watchman and police, being entirely inadequate to preserve the public peace and quiet. Several arrests were made, but so numerous are the disorders, that no security is felt when walking even in the most public streets.

The state of things calls loudly for Congressional interference, and a large number of our most prominent citizens look to the assembling of Congress as the only hope for the safety of property and the restoration of quiet.

THE STATUE.—The Petersburg Express notices that the passage of the Dutch brig Wall-gut, which brought over the equestrian Statue of Washington, was, in point of time, an exact parallel to the very first voyage made across the Atlantic. She set sail from Amsterdam on the 16th of August, and made the Cape, as we understand, on the 25th of October. Columbus spread his canvas to the winds, in the port of Palos, on the 2d of August, and came in sight of St. Salvador on the 11th of October. The discoverer of America, therefore, and the finest effigy of the savior of America, came over the sea in the same months in exactly the same number of days. *Richmond Dispatch.*

THE TROUBLES IN KANSAS.—A letter from Quindara, Kansas, Oct. 22, says: An injunction from Judge Cate to Gov. Walker and Stanton, commanding them to give certificates of election to the members that were intended to be elected by the frauds in Johnson county, was served day before yesterday by a deputy sheriff at Stanton's residence near the oil camp, about two miles east of Leavenworth. Gov. Walker is staying out there with Stanton, partly because he is afraid to stay in Leavenworth. Maj. Sherman, who is in command of the troops that have been quartered near Lawrence, has received orders from the Governor to remove with his whole command to Leavenworth at once.

BARNUM REDEMPTIVUS.—The Stanford (Conn.) Advocate says: "It is certainly with pleasure that we announce the probable fact that P. T. Barnum is again 'on his legs'; that he is to-day a richer man than he was before his connection with the Jerome Clock Company. It is said that he has bought all the claims against himself for from five to twenty-five cents on the dollar, with the exception of some \$15,000, held in and about Danbury, which he will probably have to pay in full. The whole of the vast property assigned passed into his hands, and he is now re-furnishing and re-fitting 'Ironistan' in good style for his future permanent residence."

THE UNION DISCOVERS.—The Disunion Convention held at Cleveland, Ohio, last week, was a funny affair. The *Herald* of that town says of it, that when it was in full blast, "there were about seventy-five Disunionists, men, women, non-descripts, negroes and all." As for the fun: "A female delivered a set speech in a sing-song style. An infidel appealed to the God he did not believe in." And two negroes, who had been shown about England as strange animals, boasted of their acquaintance with the nobility. All of which, and much more in the same style, was 'holding the mirror up to nature.'"

Pity that those lunatics could be caged in an insane asylum! *Washington Herald.*

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—We learn from a gentleman of Crawford county that a Mrs. Nancy Eubanks, formerly a Miss Dickson, of Hancock, was terribly gored in the stomach by a bull, on the 6th of October, ult., ripping it open from side to side, letting out her entire intestines. She gathered them in her apron and climbed three fathoms in that awful condition; she would have been killed before she could have escaped, had it not have been for a feed dog she had along with her. At the time, who kept the bull at bay. Mrs. E. is in the 74th year of her age, and, since the 29th ult., though not considered out of danger. *Southern Recorder.*

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—It is stated that the Lord Mayor of London receives the sum of £7,000, not for performing the duties of Chief Magistrate, but for the other day. He has learned to his surprise, that his wife had effected an invoice of fifteen hundred dollars on his property, with her "pin money," unknown to him.

WILLIAM BAIN.—A noble saying is recorded of a member of the British House of Commons, who by his own industry and perseverance had won his way to high position. A proud widow of aristocracy one day taunted him with his humble origin, saying, "I remember when you blacked my father's boots." "Well, sir," was the noble response, "did I not do it well?"

THOUGHTFUL WIFE IN A PRICKLES TANKARD.—Such a one has Mr. Peets, proprietor of the Phoenix Hotel, in Louisiana, N. Y., which was destroyed by fire the other day. He has learned to his surprise, that his wife had effected an invoice of fifteen hundred dollars on his property, with her "pin money," unknown to him.

DESTRUCTION OF OYSTERS BY STAR FISH.—The Providence Tribune says that the star fish (five fingers) have made and have a long list of oysters on "Long Rod," destroying not less than \$500 worth, belonging to one person alone.

IS SLAVERY DECLINING IN MISSOURI?

The census of 1850, as compared with that of 1851, taken by State authority, undoubtedly warrants an affirmative reply, although the actual increase of slaves was 12,492; the slaves in the same time having increased 216,793, or sixteen times as fast. This fact should admonish the South of the danger which threatens it in that direction. Who can doubt that the cause is to be found in the border troubles, and the almost positive certainty that Kansas is destined to become the prey of the free-soilers? Surrounding on three sides by non-slaveholding communities, can any one in his right mind expect to see slavery maintain itself in Missouri? Under the present condition of things the border States must all in a short time be lost to us.

In twenty-five counties of Missouri, the decrease in slaves, in six years, reached 4,412. Increase of free whites in ninety-five counties, 184,290. Ratio, 81 to 1. In the same counties, the aggregate white population is 653,921, and the aggregate slave, 57,471, or 11 to 1. In the counties which show a decrease, the following remarkable results are seen:

COUNTIES.	1851.	1856.	1851.	1856.
Atchison,	83	85	1,648	3,312
Nodaway,	76	144	2,043	4,634
Gretna,	57	69	4,197	8,721
Harrison,	13	8	2,474	7,634
Mermer,	14	23	2,076	5,569
Putnam,	10	31	915	5,570
Schuyler,	55	51	3,232	4,636
Scotland,	151	290	3,063	7,157
Grundy,	149	158	1,856	4,989
Sullivan,	88	62	2,293	5,044
	633	871	25,564	57,355

Increase of slaves from 1851 to 1856, 23,891. Increase of free whites from '51 to '56, 31,291. We take the above from the last number of DeBow's Review. *Washington Herald.*

FROM ITAH.

St. Louis, Oct. 23.—The correspondent of the Republican mentions having recently seen Capt. Van Vleet, the confidential agent of the government, at Palmetto, Kansas, returning from Salt Lake. He reports that the Mormons refuse to let the United States troops enter the city. Governor Young publicly declares that he will burn the prairie, and thus deprive the animals of the expedition of subsistence, and burn his own city if necessary, before he will submit to the demands of the Government. The efforts along the route are represented as in bad repair, and do not afford sufficient protection to the troops.

A NEW SUITOR.

A man who sails from a distance came out of the Court House after hearing the call of the Sun. Pro. and Requiry Desk etc., last week and observed with some anxiety that there was a man who always appeared to be suing people and he never could find out who he was or where he came from, but he invariably had more said to do than any one person he ever heard of, and was using almost everybody. One friend asked him what was the name. He said the Judge called him Sam Plimsit. Our friend told him that was only the Judge's way of calling over the cases when the same man had sued two or more persons. The inquirer posted off ejaculating, oh! ah! It is that; I have it now, meaning we suppose that another wrinkle had been added to the stock he previously could boast of. *Chatter Standard.*

THE JENNENS PROPERTY.—The immense estate of the Jennens family was formally taken possession of on Tuesday last, by Mr. Joseph Martin, heir-at-law. Mr. Martin, accompanied by his wife, Mr. James Martin, and one of his agents, Mr. James Pratt, proceeded by train to Sudbury, and from thence to Action place, Suffolk, the residence of the late Wm. Jennens, "the rich." This portion of the property was purchased from the Daniel family by Robert Jennens, the father of William, "the rich," and as the latter died intestate, it descends to Mr. Joseph Martin as an heirloom. The other portions of the estate are strictly entailed, and pass to Mr. Martin under wills which have been duly proved. *Liverpool Paper.*

MARINE LOSSES FOR OCTOBER.—The New York Courier publishes a list of marine losses for the past month, showing an aggregate of forty-two vessels, of which six were ships, nine were barkes, five were brigues and twenty-two were schooners. The total value of property lost was one hundred and twenty-three thousand and three hundred dollars. This is the value of the property totally lost exclusive of damages to vessels amounting to a total loss of and partial losses of cargo. The losses by marine disasters since the 1st of January foot a total of \$15,471,600, and the number of vessels lost is 487.

HIDING HIS TALENT.—In 1835, John Cone, of Haddam, Conn., received \$1000 of bills of the Middletown Bank, which he carefully hid away. A few days ago he took the bills to the bank, folded and labelled precisely as he received them six years ago, and demanded and obtained specie for them. The Bank profit on so long a circulation (if it may be called circulation,) is about \$2000 and Mr. Cone might have received nearly that amount in interest from a Savings Bank, or from any safe person to whom he might have loaned it. *Fay. Oz.*

COUNTERFEIT HALVES AND QUARTERS.—In these stringent specie times it is well enough to look to the kind of coin offered. The counterfeiters are taking advantage of the position of financial matters, and the discrediting of nearly all kinds of paper currency, to operate with their bogus money. A large quantity of counterfeit halves and quarters are in circulation in Cincinnati. The coin is but poorly executed, and may be readily detected on examination.

THE HERMITAGE.—The Washington Union says Gov. Johnston, of Tennessee, reports the purchase for that State of the Hermitage, and its tender to the Federal Government. In case the tender is not accepted, the Governor recommends that the property be retained as a residence for the future Governor of the State.

Dr. MITCHELL'S LIBRARY.—We understand the Administrator of the estate of the late Dr. Mitchell, has offered this extensive library to the Trustees of the University for the sum of five thousand dollars. Gov. Sartin, the President of the Institution, is also informed, has recommended the purchase of the library to the Trustees at that price. This library doubtless cost three times that sum, and certainly is very cheap, as it contains many valuable books that are out of print, and can be obtained nowhere else. The instruments a large and valuable collection—are also sold with the library. *Chapel Hill Gazette.*

AUGUSTA, November 3.
GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—John F. Ward has been elected President of the Senate of Georgia. John W. H. Underwood Speaker of the House. Alexander