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Terms of Advertising.

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THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The royal mail steamer America arrived at Halifax on the 23rd inst. We subjoin the following details: The political advices by this arrival, except so far as they relate to Austria are unimportant.

The screw steamship Sarah Sands sailed from Liverpool on the 5th inst. for Portland. The steamship Washington sailed from Southampton on Wednesday the 6th for New York, with 100 passengers, and a cargo valued at £600,000 sterling.

The Collins steamship Atlantic, from New York, on the 25th ult., arrived at Liverpool at 11 A. M., on Wednesday the 6th inst. The Arabia having taken in shot and ammunition at Kygnostun, would proceed to Marseilles to embark French troops for the Crimea.

There is but little news of interest from the seat of war, but negotiations are becoming most complicated and critical. On the 3d of December, a treaty of alliance was signed at Vienna between Austria, France and England. The exact terms are not known, but are surmised as follows:

- 1. That Austria regards the violation of the Turkish territory as war against herself. 2. That Austria will augment her force in the Principalities, so as to enable the Turks to resume offensive operations. 3. That on the demand of France and England, 20,000 Austrians will be sent to the Crimea.

There is also published a letter from Count Nesselrode, setting forth the terms on which the Czar will assent to peace, viz: 1. A joint guarantee by the five powers of the protection of the whole Christian population in Turkey. 2. A joint protectorate of the five powers on the Principalities, subject to existing Russian treaties.

The deliberations of the German Diet Committee are most important. The actual position of affairs seem to be, that Prussia insists on a declaration in favor of Prussian policy, or at least of neutrality; while, on the contrary, Austria insists that the following point shall be decided:—whether the North Eastern frontiers of Austria are not sufficiently threatened to warrant an immediate support from the federal troops.

The greatest activity was displayed in the war and navy departments both in France and England. Turkey had also despatched more troops to the seat of war. The French government had, however, been put to the greatest straits for the want of vessels. Several thousand additional troops had embarked at Toulon, and it was believed that the allies would have 100,000 men in the Crimea by the middle of December.

THE WAR.

Affairs before Sebastopol are unchanged. There has been some fighting, but none of importance. The garrison continues to make sorties. During the night of November 14th, in a hurricane of wind and rain, the Russians made a sortie from the city on the French camp, but were repulsed. On the 15th of November several men and horses died in the camp from cold and exhaustion. The Russians quiet.

Nov. 16th.—Fire very slack. A few redoubts were completed by the British, overlooking the Inkermann road. Some reinforcements reached the French. Nov. 17th.—Men and officers are constructing temporary habitations for the winter. An order has been issued by Lord Raglan that no officer shall leave the camp unless sick or wounded.—Rain is coming down in torrents.

Nov. 18th.—Weather more temperate. Russians in the valley, observed to have received reinforcements—suppose 20,000—under General Liprandi. Nov. 19th.—The French made a reconnaissance in force, and found the Russians busied in repairing their artillery, damaged in the previous battle.

Nov. 20th.—The 97th British Regiment landed ex-Orinoco steamer. The Queen of the South arrived with various drafts of British troops.—The French landed considerable reinforcements at Kameisch Bay. Firing very brisk from the town, and warmly replied to from the French and British lines.

Nov. 21st to 24th.—Bombardment continued week, on the part of the allies. Their fire did little damage, and that little was constantly repulsed. The allies were mainly occupied in

strengthening their position against attack and in establishing new batteries, the fire of which has not yet been opened. Menschikoff reports that the English had attempted to establish themselves near the head of the dock yard, but were repulsed with loss. Further reinforcements reached the allies.

Nov. 25th.—The Russians made a sortie and were repulsed by the English, who, in pursuing, took and retained 9 guns, which the Russians sought to spike. Another account says, two seven gun redoubts. On the 26th, part of the garrison attacked the French line, but retired with a loss of 230. The French lost 75. The defensive works of the English between the right of their line of attack.

SPAIN.

The Chambers have decided to support the present dynasty. Mr. Soule has arrived at Madrid and resumed his duties.

CHARLOTTE:

FRIDAY MORNING, December 29, 1854.

TOWN COUNCIL TICKET.

For Inland, WM. F. DAVIDSON, For Commissioners, THOMAS H. BREM, ROBERT SHAW, JOHN RIGLER, W. W. ELMES, J. A. HUGGINS, R. MCKEE JAMISON.

CHARLOTTE MARKET.

COTTON—Is dull; extremes range from 5 1/2 to 7. FLOUR—Demand active and large quantities coming in, at 8 to 8.40. RYE—80 cents per bushel. CORN—75c. OATS—49. WHEAT—\$1.25 to \$1.40, according to quality and weight. PORK—6 to 6 1/2.

To our Patrons.

We regret the necessity we are under of calling upon those who are in arrears to come forward and settle up without delay. Paper, labor, and every article used in our business have greatly advanced in price and unless our patrons are more punctual we will have to suffer.

There are many good names upon our list who have never paid one dime for the paper of which they have been readers for nearly three years.—There is a tightness in the money market which must operate hard upon us who have to pay cash for all our materials, unless we can receive at least a portion of what is, and has long been, due to the office. The 1st of January will be a most capital time to make glad the Printer's heart, by a punctual response to this call.

Both the Legislature and Congress have adjourned during the Christmas holidays. We have received but few of our exchanges owing to the custom of not issuing this week. Consequently, we have nothing upon which we can editorialize. The foreign news is important; a full synopsis will be found under the proper head. Austria has at last joined the Allies, and we may now expect that Hungary and the Italian provinces will strike for freedom. Poland, it is hoped, will also rise and assert her nationality. Sebastopol is not yet taken and is not likely to be.

FREE SUFFRAGE.—The Free Suffrage bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Boyd, of Rockingham, passed that body on the 20th inst., by the constitutional majority—three-fifths.

Proffered Mediation.

Memorials are in circulation for signature in New York praying Congress to empower the President to tender the mediation of this government with a view of putting an end to the European war. The memorial, after referring to the great loss of life and treasure already sustained by the war, which, unless speedily ended, threatens to involve the whole of Europe, and to retard the civilization and commerce of the world, proceeds to say:

"It has occurred to your memorialists, in view of the friendly relations existing between the United States and each of the contending powers; of the mutual interest of all parts of Christendom in the common welfare; and of the high position of this country among the nations of the earth—that while adhering to our established policy of avoiding all impertinent intervention in foreign affairs, and all entangling alliances—this country might, with great propriety, impartially tender its friendly mediation to the four belligerents, in the hope of staying the slaughter of their gallant armies, and restoring, if possible, the blessings of peace."

In conclusion, the memorial earnestly calls upon the President to proffer the belligerent powers the impartial and friendly mediation of our government. It will be remembered that Russia proffered her mediation in 1813 for the settlement of the difficulties between the United States and England, and that it was accepted on our part.

OUR SENATOR.—The Washington correspondent of the N. C. Standard, under date of Dec. 10th, says:

"Gov. Reid, your new Senator, and successor of Mr. Mangum, took his seat on Monday last.—He appears in fine health and spirits, and was cordially greeted by his fellow senators and especially by those who had served with him 8 or 10 years ago as members of the House of Representatives, of whom there are nearly a score now in the Senate. His presence here is a gratifying evidence of the growing strength of the democratic party in the Old North State, so long represented in the Senate only by federalists."

Bank Excitement in Washington.

Washington, Dec. 19.—There is much excitement in money circles to-day, growing out of the recent statement made by the trustees of the Exchange Bank of Sclدون, Withers & Co. The statement shows that the individual members of the firm are the largest debtors.

The notes of the bank were selling yesterday at a discount of ten per cent. To-day they are bought by the brokers at a discount of 40 per cent. Mark W. Izard has been appointed, by the President, Governor of Nebraska Territory in place of F. Burt, dec'd.

Congress.

Mr. Badger, has introduced into the Senate the bill noticed in our last report, for increasing the pay of members of Congress and Supreme Court Judges 50 per cent., and gave his reasons for so doing, the increased cost of living in Washington, &c. In the House a bill has been introduced to graduate the pay of members and abolish the franking privilege. Mr. Mace, of Indiana, has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill to re-enact the Missouri compromise, but there is not much danger of its passage. The fact that Kansas territory has elected a man who approves the Nebraska bill causes the abolition members of Congress a good deal of uneasiness.

The Senate on the 18th, was occupied in discussing the bill proposing the appointment of an Assistant District Attorney of the United States. In the House, while the Military Academy bill was under consideration, Mr. Barney denounced the Know-Nothings, and was replied to by Mr. Banks, defending the rights of secret associations. A bill to build six sloops of war was also introduced. Mr. Clingman proposed to introduce his joint resolution offering the mediation of the United States to the European powers, which was objected to.

On the 19th, the President transmitted to the Senate the correspondence of Mr. Marsh, our Minister at Constantinople, to Mr. Marcy. In the House, Mr. Phelps, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for naval appropriations; and Mr. Houston a bill for fortifications.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

SENATE.—The Senate met at the usual hour, and after reading the journal of yesterday, and going through the usual routine, Mr. Atchison, the former President pro tem of the Senate, appeared in the Chamber. Some unimportant matters were discussed for a few minutes, when on motion the Senate adjourned until Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House assembled at noon and after reading the journal of yesterday, and going through the regular preliminary business.

The Post Office and Ocean Mail Steam Appropriation bills were reported and referred to the Committee on Post Office affairs; after some discursive discussion, Mr. Fuller reported a joint resolution for the purpose of authorizing our government to negotiate with Great Britain for the joint erection of a light house at Cape Race. It was discussed for some time and passed. The House will adjourn until Tuesday.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Mark W. Izard to be Governor of Nebraska, in the place of Francis Burt, deceased. Edward J. Steptoe to be Governor of Utah, in the place of Brigham Young, whose term of office will by law expire when his successor is appointed. Thomas M. Pegues to be Postmaster at Camden, South Carolina, vice John M. Gamewell, resigned. Albert Greenleaf, of the District of Columbia, to be Navy Agent at Washington, for four years, vice A. G. Allen, resigned.

From Washington.

The well-known correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, (X) writing from Washington, relative to the Eastern War, and kindred subjects, remarks:

"The fact that Austria has joined the allied powers, throws the preponderance of physical strength, on the side of the coalition which, added to the moneyed power, and the unquestionable chivalry displayed by England and France, now presents fearful odds to Russian supremacy. The population of Great Britain and Ireland is in the neighborhood of thirty millions. France has thirty-five millions, and Austria 38 millions. Here then, over a hundred and ten millions of people are arrayed against seventy millions of Russians.

Prussia joins the allies, the odds will be still more fearful, so great that the dismemberment of Russia may be seriously contemplated. The eighteen or twenty millions of Germans, not comprised within Austria and Prussia, are known to be anti-Russian to the bone. Austria can easily raise five hundred thousand troops, and Prussia, without the Landwehr, two hundred thousand; France four hundred thousand, and England one hundred thousand. We must not forget moreover, that these troops are all disposable, while Russia requires a large portion of her army as a constabulary force, the army performing the whole service of police throughout the Empire.

We may now expect to hear of propositions of peace, founded on an honest desire to obtain it—perhaps an armistice—within a short time. This is "a consummation devoutly to be wished," by all commercial and industrial nations, and by none more so than the United States.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25, 1854. The steamer Orizaba has arrived with city of Mexico dates of the 19th.

Two more government victories were reported. Santa Anna had been re-elected almost unanimously. Alvarez was within eighteen leagues of the capital. The steamer Nautilus, supposed to have been lost, had arrived at Tampico.

The Southern Commercial Convention.

The Commercial Convention of the Southern States, which met in Baltimore in 1851, at Memphis in 1852, and at Charleston in 1853, adjourned from the latter city to re-assemble in New Orleans on the second Monday of January next. The City Council of New Orleans has directed the Mayor to appoint a hundred delegates from the city, and to invite the Governors of Southern States and the Mayors of Southern cities to visit that city during the session of the Convention.

Great Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—One of the most extensive and destructive fires that has occurred here for many years, took place this morning. The whole of Broadway, between Grand and Howard streets, consisting of one entire block was entirely consumed. Christie's Minstrel Hall, the City Assembly Rooms, many splendid stores and several large factories have fallen a prey to the devouring flames. A ball was progressing in the Assembly Rooms, when the fire broke out. One man is known to be lost, and several ladies are missing.

Five firemen have been killed, and fourteen seriously injured by the falling of walls. The loss is immense, and variously stated. Partial insurance.

THE HIGH PRICE OF PAPER.—The great advance in the price of paper within the last six months has put the publishers of newspapers to serious reflection how to counteract the evil. It is suggested in the West, among other things, that publishers reduce the size of their papers; demand advance payment in all cases; and cut off "dead-heads." The effect of this would be to reduce the consumption of white paper and enable the printer to live. It is now stated that rags cannot be had in sufficient quantity, and the reply to this is that an increase in the price of paper will not supply the deficit. Advance payments would remedy a host of evils attendant on publishers.

Repeal of the Usury Laws.

The question of repealing all laws, which restrict the interest of money to a fixed per centage, is attracting considerable attention in this country. The subject has been brought before the Legislature of this State. That body has, however, refused to conform to the spirit of the age, and has rejected the bill which was introduced for the repeal of the laws against usurious interest. In rejecting the proposed measure of repeal, which is demanded by the necessities of trade and commerce, and is the dictate of justice and equity and policy, the Legislature, it seems to us, has acted unwisely. The evil effects of arbitrary restrictions imposed upon money at interest have long been felt and deplored by many of the wisest political economists throughout the world. It is high time, then that our legislators would cast off this relic of a semi-civilized age, and give over to attempting to interfere with and control the great and fundamental law of free trade—supply and demand.

The repeal of the usury laws is a measure called for by the wants of trade and commerce. The movement in this direction has been started by men engaged in commercial business, and not by the money lenders and money changers. It is the borrower of money, who demands the reform. Banks that are engaged in discounting and exchanging, and private individuals, who have money at interest—users, who shave at a discount of fifteen to twenty per cent, who under the protecting restrictions of the law, grind the face of the necessitous, are all understood to be opposed to the repeal of the law. The Banks are opposed to the reform—it is a great reform—for a very obvious reason.

The repeal of the law would be followed by a large diminution of their deposits, which they are wont to bank upon very largely, and on which they pay no interest. This diminution of deposits would restrict their operations and lessen their profits considerably. Unscrupulous and unfeeling users are opposed to the movement, because repeal would raise up a host of competitors, and they would not then have the borrowers so completely in their power. They could not take advantage of the necessities of the tradesman and the commercial man to extort a ruinous discount upon bills payable that may be offered them.

The Sacramento Union.

The Sacramento Union, speaks in an enthusiastic strain of the exhibition at the recent Agricultural Fair in that city. It says—"as far as we know, no exhibition at all comparable in extent, variety and excellence, formation of our government."

For mammoth vegetables, California stands second to no country known to a civilized man.—Some of the specimens on exhibition were enormous. So with the cereal grains; and a successful producer of as fine wheat as grows in California in a very few years, will stand without a rival. And concludes his remarks with the following prophetic passage:

"Ten years in the future will find California with her million and a half or two millions of inhabitants; her territory crossed in various directions by railroads; her commerce with lines of steamships embracing the Islands of the Pacific and the continent of Asia, with San Francisco as the point from which it will radiate; her mines then more extensive and productive than at present; her wheat, flour equal to the best in the world and in quantities largely beyond the consumption of her people. Corn and rice will then be grown in rank abundance; the grape will be cultivated throughout the State; and peaches, pears and apples will be produced in such quantities, that people will hardly consider them worth gathering."

Stock of all kinds will be raised in great perfection and in immense numbers; and wool will have become almost a staple commodity. Millions of feet of lumber, and tons of granite and marble will then be sent annually from the mountains to the valleys which have obtained good titles to their land, and have built fine residences for their families; thousands of ditches for mining purposes will cross the hills and valleys in every direction, and upon many of them there will be found manufactories of nearly every article needed in the State."

FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The State Treasurer of North Carolina has just made his report for the last two fiscal years, showing the receipts to have been \$3,017,753.07 and the disbursements \$3,169,836.35. The receipts for the next two years are estimated at \$646,256 and the expenditure at \$629,653. The State debt is set down now at \$2,928,663.50. This will be increased soon to \$3,409,633.50, by the sale of \$111,000 bonds, to be sold under the act for the benefit of the Weldon and Gaston Railroad and the Nouse and Tar rivers, and of \$370,000 bonds for the North Carolina Railroad. After 1856, the present sources of revenue will be insufficient to supply the wants of the treasury, and an increase of taxation will be necessary if the North Carolina Railroad is not completed in time to enable it to earn sufficient profits to make up the deficiency.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE CZAR.

At a recent meeting held at Pittsburg, Judge Wilkins, who was formerly Minister to Russia, thus alluded to a scene in the palace of the Czar on a gala day. He said that the bearded serf, the haughty noble, rich and poor were alike admitted to the presence of the Emperor on that day, and that consequently a large body of armed men were necessary to preserve order. He said that while leaning over the gilded railing of the enclosure occupied by the diplomatic corps, he remarked to the Emperor that the scenes reminded him of home, when our people gathered around the President to pay him homage. His majesty then asked how did the people preserve order; they have no armed force like mine? The speaker replied, "we have education; every citizen constitutes himself a police officer, and is responsible for disorder; here, if anything goes wrong, you are to blame; but at home, if anything is amiss, the people must be responsible." The Emperor replied, "I understand Mr. Wilkins; education—education. By and by I shall attend to education."

THE EASTERN WAR.

The following is an extract from a letter received from a reliable correspondent in Paris: The war occasions a general gloom. The feeling in regard to the war is one of regret and grief. The sufferings of the soldiers; the death of so many brave men; the demoralization of the youth of the country; these are the general subjects of conversation. There is no enthusiasm among our successes. The war is regarded as a frightful calamity. Nobody talks about glory. Even the military men deplore the war as a dreadful necessity. I am told that in England the feeling is very much the same.

BURNED TO DEATH.

We regret to learn that our neighbor of the Argus, Col. J. W. Cameron, met with the misfortune of having his kitchen, in Richmond county, consumed by fire on the 7th inst, and horrible to relate three small negro children perished in the flames. We have not heard the particulars.—Cavalierian.

European News.

The Telegraph announces, as the great item of news by the last steamer, that Austria has positively joined the alliance of France and England, and will declare against Russia in a month.—There are some evidences that this was at least believed to be genuine in England. Consols, as reported, had made a very decided advance, and cotton acquired a buoyancy, which, however, it lost before the sailing of the steamer.

We doubt this news, because it is a departure from the previous policy and apparent interest of Austria, without any change of circumstances to justify it. It is true, the character of the war must change, and either the Czar must yield, or the chief scene of conflict will be changed from the Baltic and the Crimea, to the line between Warsaw and Vienna. But there is a winter coming, when the diplomatists will take the place of the Lancaster guns, and perhaps may settle a great deal more with much less noise.—Charleston Mercury.

A lady belonging to one of the most respectable families in Baltimore, a few days ago entered one of the markets in that city, and, after chaffing with a huckster woman about the price of a pair of chickens, adroitly slipped one of them under her mantle and moved off. The owner of the chicken followed and caught her, took the chicken from under her cloak and gave her a most unmerciful beating with it. Her head, face and clothing are said to have been shockingly disfigured by coming in contact with the greasy remains of the bird. It is said that this lady, though wealthy and in other respects accomplished, has hitherto had an irresistible inclination to steal everything she could lay her hands upon.—If this beating over the head with a dead chicken in the public market does not cure her of her criminal propensity, she is certainly incorrigible.

ADVICE TO LADIES.

A Vermont editor gives this advice to the ladies: "When you have got a man to the sticking point—that is, when he proposes—don't turn away your head, or affect a blush, or refer him to pa, or ask for more time; all those tricks are un-ratified now; but just look him right in the face, give him a hearty smack, and tell him to go and order the furniture."

RESULT OF VICTORIES.

A late letter from London says: Over £96,000 have been collected in aid of the wives and children of the dead and wounded soldiers. Trade suffers dreadfully.—The West End shops are literally deserted. Half of the aristocracy are in mourning for the death of kinsmen in the Crimea, and all fancy sales are ended. The usual quantity of amusements, (balls, etc.) are curtailed for the same cause. Every third person is in mourning.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT OCCURRED IN THE SANDY MUSH SETTLEMENT.

A frightful accident occurred in the Sandy Mush settlement, in the western part of this county, last week. A team of horses became frightened, ran away, broke the leg and otherwise seriously injured the driver, a Mr. Teague, turned the wagon over, killing instantly a little child some four or five years of age. A fearful warning against the too common practice of leaving horses unattended in the road.

In the same neighborhood a man by the name of King was last week shot by another named McEntire. No serious damage.—Asheville News.

GOOD ADVICE.—THE ALBANY (N. Y.) KNICKERBOCKER SAYS.

The best cure for hard times is economy. A shilling's worth of white beans will do as much feeding as fifty cents' worth of potatoes; while six cents' worth of Indian meal will make as much bread as fourteen cents' worth of flour. Besides this, it is twice as wholesome.—Almost every family in town could cut down their expenses one-half if they only chose to do so.

LEGISLATIVE DILIGENCE.—THE STANDING RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The standing rules of the House of Representatives, the National Intelligencer says, enjoin it as a duty on the committee of ways and means to report the severed appropriation bills within thirty days after the opening of an annual session of Congress. At the present session, however, the committee have signified their diligence by maturing and reporting these voluminous bills within the first ten days of the session. What is more, the House has already passed three of them.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—A beautiful young girl, 18 years old, named Weaver, belonging to Schoharie County, was operated on in the hospital here today for a tumor in the neck. Ether, was administered, when she fainted. Stimulants were then given so as to revive her, when more ether was had recourse to, the operation was proceeded with, and she was completely stupefied, and not long afterwards died. Dr. Marsh, assisted by Dr. Ormsby and others, performed the operation. [We should call that murder.]

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.

By an arrival here we have later advices from Mexico. Santa Anna has been elected to the presidency by a large majority. Another great battle has been fought between the Government troops and the insurgents, in which the latter were defeated. Some four hundred were killed on both sides, much the larger number being of the insurgents.

A MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.—THE ST. LOUIS DAILY INTELLIGENCER TELLS US.

A scheme is in agitation there to open a direct trade between St. Louis, China, India, &c., across the continent, by means of a semi-weekly overland stage and transportation line between some point on the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean. Such a line, it is said, could be maintained for a year on a capital of \$500,000, with all the conveniences that may be had on any stage route in the Union.

IT WAS BISHOP HORNER'S OPINION THAT THERE IS NO BETTER MORALIST THAN A NEWSPAPER.

He says: "The follies, vices, and consequent miseries of multitudes displayed in a newspaper, are so many beacons continually burning to turn others from the rock on which they have been shipwrecked. What more powerful dissuasive from suspicion, jealousy and anger, than the story of one friend murdered by another in a duel? What caution likely to be more effectual against gambling and profligacy, than the mournful relation of an execution, or the fate of a despairing suicide? What fiercer lecturer on the necessity of economy, than the auctions of estates, houses and furniture? Only take a newspaper, and consider it well—pay for it—and it will instruct thee."

WELL DONE FLORIDIANS.—WE ARE HIGHLY GRATIFIED TO LEARN BY THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

That the Hon. David L. Yulee, was chosen on the first ballot, receiving 31 votes, against 23 in opposition. Mr. Yulee, though still in the prime of life, has had a long public experience, and has been not only an able and watchful representative of the interests of Florida, but a faithful and unflinching friend of the South. The State Rights party will give him a warm welcome back to the Hall of the Senate.

SOME GOOD EVERYWHERE.—BAYARD TAYLOR, THE TRAVELLER, SAYS THAT HE PREFERS MEXICO FOR THE BEAUTY OF ITS SCENERY.

Germany for its society, California specially for its climate, and the United States for its government. "Jane, what letter in the alphabet do you like best?" "Well, I don't like to say. Mr. Wright, 'Poh nonsense; tell right out. Jane; what do you like best?" "Well, (blushing and dropping her eyes,) I like U best."

USURY.—IN THE SENATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA A BILL TO REPEAL THE LAWS AGAINST USURY WAS LOST BY A VOTE OF 85 TO 22.

"BOMBASTOPOL."—SOME OF THE JOURNALS THAT VIEW THE EUROPEAN WAR THROUGH ENTIRELY ROMANTIC SPECTACLES, THINK THAT SEBASTOPOL SHOULD BE RENAMED TOPOL NO LONGER—but (so far as the allies are concerned) bombastopol.

C. H. JORDAN, Esq., HAS BEEN ELECTED GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF F. & A. M. OF NORTH CAROLINA.

G. W. KENDALL, OF THE N. O. PIONEER, HAS TAKEN UP HIMSELF A WIFE. SHE IS A PARAGON BY BIRTH.

SAN FRANCISCO HAS BEEN VISITED AGAIN WITH AN EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION. BUSINESS WAS UNCHANGED.

Attachments for sale at this Office.

Barnum's Life.

The Life of Barnum, the celebrated show-man, written by himself, is out; and the papers say it has a great run. No doubt this is so. Carnot has a voracious appetite; and this Barnum knows full well; for he has catered for it all his life, as he was catering for it while penning this book. We have not read the work. We hardly shall. But we have read extracts from it; and if we were to judge of the goods by the samples seen, it is an immortal publication, evil in all its tendencies, and in every respect unfit to go into the hands of youth.

Barnum has accumulated a great fortune; how has he done it? The book discloses the means. It was by a system of ingenious falsehood and deception, constantly persevered in. It was by deliberately imposing upon those who patronized him, and imposing upon them for the vile purpose of personal gain; and the process is set forth with an air of self-gratulation—as though the chief of an man of verily to make money, and to make it means false and fraudulent if necessary, and if Mr. Barnum had succeeded in this, his allowed destination, beyond all other men! And shall we encourage the sale of a book that glosses over such conduct and such a sentiment with an air of plausibility? Might not the unchanged highwayman, the unwhipped pick-pocket, or the successful black-leg, boast of his exploits upon the same principle? Is cheating the public, is a resort to falsehood for large pecuniary gains, to be regarded as laudable conduct, while defrauding a private individual, or telling a deliberate lie for a few coppers, consigns a man to infamy forever!

It was the reading of the life of Alexander that fired the ambition of Cæsar; and the reading of the life of Barnum may cause many a youth to forsake the beaten paths of honest industry, and betake himself to a course of chicanery, fraud, and deception for the balance of his life. We could not conscientiously advise any father to put such a book in the way of his son. What shall it profit a man to gain the whole world, if he lose his own soul?—Fayetteville Argus.

GEN. DAVIS' CAMELS.—THE SECRETARY OF WAR RECOMMENDS THE RECOMMENDATION WHICH HE MADE IN HIS REPORT LAST YEAR FOR AN APPROPRIATION BY CONGRESS TO TEST THE VALUE OF CAMELS AND DRUMMERS IN TRANSPORTING MILITARY SUPPLIES ON OUR SOUTHWESTERN AND WESTERN FRONTIER.

It is known that in those regions which our troops are obliged to defend from the incursion of the Indians, there are table-lands and extensive deserts, where large tracts must be traversed which afford no water and but little scanty herbage. When springs are at length reached, they are often so brackish that horses and mules refuse the water. The camel, from the great weight he can carry, the longer time he can go without drinking, his power of subsisting on coarser food than the horse, and his willingness to drink brackish water, is admirably adapted for that region of country, unless the climate should prove an obstacle to his introduction. On every Eastern Continent he lives and works in almost every latitude and climate, and is extensively used for the purposes for which it is now proposed to employ him by the British in the East Indies and the French in Algiers. Experience has proved that horses and mules are inadequate for the transportation of military supplies in a country of the character of our Western frontier; and the experiment recommended by the Secretary of War seems so reasonable and so likely to succeed that we hope Congress will not fail to make the necessary appropriation.

LIFE OF GREELY.—IT IS STATED IN THE LIFE OF HORACE GREELY, THAT LEGGETT ONCE DISCHARGED HIM FROM A COMPOSITOR'S SITUATION ON THE EVENING POST ON ACCOUNT OF HIS SLOVENLY APPEARANCE.

Greely's first employment in New York was obtained from W. T. Porter of the Spirit, who was then the proprietor of West's printing office. In 1833 Greely started the Morning Post, the first penny paper in the world; it lived sixteen days, and began the New York Sun.

DAVEY CROCKETT'S FAMILY.—THE HICKMAN (KY.) ARGUS SAYS THAT THE WIFE AND DAUGHTER OF THE DISTINGUISHED PATRIOT AND ECCENTRIC GENIUS, DAVEY CROCKETT, PASSED THROUGH HICKMAN LAST WEEK, ON THEIR WAY TO TEXAS TO GET POSSESSION OF A PORTION OF THE LAND DONATED BY THE STATE OF TEXAS TO THE HEIRS OF THOSE WHO FELL AT THE BATTLE OF THE ALAMO, DURING THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

FLORIDA U. S. SENATOR