

CHARLOTTE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1855.  
COTTON—Not much coming in; extremes range from 3 1/2 to 7 1/2, with an upward tendency.  
CORN—Briak, at 85 to 90; slight advance.  
FLOUR—Dull; from 7 1/2 a 8 1/2, a considerable decline.  
MEAL—85 a 90c., and wanted.  
GATS—Dull; large supply on hand—we quote at 40 cents.  
NEW BACON—Hog round, 7 1/2 a 8.  
We quote no change this week.

We see in the last Metropolitan a communication recommending the Hon. W. N. Edwards, as a proper candidate to represent the Raleigh district in the next Congress. We do not know of course, whether Mr. E. would accept a nomination, but if he would, it strikes us he would be the very man that would be most likely to rally the party, remove all heart-burnings for the past, and bear the Democratic banner in triumph.

Owing to some misunderstanding the split was made in the party, and in a district of nearly 2,000 dead majority, the Democratic party was defeated. Profiting by past experience, which it is the part of wisdom to do, our friends in that district ought to hold a convention early in the season and place its champion in the field—and if he should be the old veteran of Warren, Whiggy, midnight associations, and Know-Nothings combined may look out for such an overthrow as they never before received.

Editor's Table.

We have received from Messrs. Leonard, Scott & Co., the American publishers, the January No. of Blackwood's Magazine. This old and sterling production seems to improve with age. The contents of the present No., are, "Conduct of the War," a scathing review of the foreign policy of the English Ministry. An interesting article on the Rural Economy of Great Britain and Ireland—continuation of the Story of the Campaign; and other papers of equal merit.

The Westminster Review, for January, has also been received. The following is the Table of Contents:  
"The Anglo-French Alliance; Ballads of the People; Prussia and Prussian Policy; The Prinzraub—a Glimpse of Saxon History; Poland—Her History and Prospects; Cambridge University Reform. Austria in the Principality; Contemporary Literature."  
New volumes of the four Reviews and Blackwood commence with the North British for November, 1854, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for January, 1855. It is suggested that the present is a favorable time for new subscribers to begin.

Godley's Lady's Book, for March, is also on our table. The bare announcement of this popular Ladies Magazine is enough to set all our fair readers agog to see it. The March No. is equal to any of its predecessors, which exhaust all pangs.

Agricultural Society.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society was held on Thursday, the 22d inst., in the Court-House.

The President took the Chair and called the meeting to order.

The Secretary called the roll, when it was ascertained that a quorum was present.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

On motion, the old list was purged, and only the names of those present and those who were known to be members and would attend was entered upon the new list.

The Society was numerously attended than at any previous time since its re-organization, and more interest manifested. An interesting conversation ensued upon various topics of interest and importance to the agriculturist.

A call was made upon Dr. Jos. W. Ross to give a detailed account of his experiments with the Peruvian and artificial Guanoes—and also of his application of the domestic manures—which he did, much to the edification of his hearers. It is hoped that Dr. Ross will prepare a report for publication. [We will here state that the Doctor thinks he was not re-imburshed for his outlay in Peruvian Guano last summer. It may be, he suggested, owing to drought.]

The Committee on Premiums reported, which, after some slight amendment was adopted and the committee discharged. The report will be prepared for publication and will appear next week.

Mr. Henderson submitted the following Resolution, which was adopted:  
Resolved, That each member not present be requested to have their names transferred to the new list at the next meeting of this society.

Gen. Jno. A. Young introduced the following, which, after some debate, in which Messrs. Myers, Davidson, Young, Alexander, and others, participated, was adopted:  
Resolved, That each member of the Agricultural Society be requested to submit a written report on any experiments on the application of Guano or other manures, which he may make upon his farm—and also his general mode of applying fertilizers; stating distinctly their effect upon his crops and upon his farm, and also upon the growth of various descriptions of stock—the general management of their farms, and upon any other matter pertaining to Agriculture which they may consider important.

On motion, Messrs. E. C. Davidson and W. R. Myers, were requested to address the Society at its next meeting.

J. W. Osborne, who was expected to address the Society at this meeting, was absent—and E. C. Davidson his alternate was excused on condition that he would do so at the next meeting.

On motion, the Society adjourned to meet again on the 4th Thursday in May.

A. SPRINGS, President.  
R. P. WARRING, Secretary.

The man who ran up a column of figures tumbled down and was hurt very badly.

Late from Europe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.  
The steamer Baltic has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of Feb. 10th.  
The new English Ministry had been formed with Lord Palmerston as Premier, and Parnum as Secretary of war. The other members of the former Cabinet retain their places.  
The Vienna Peace Conference had not yet opened.  
The Turks had routed the Russians in the Danube.

Affairs at Sebastopol continues as before. The French batteries had received orders to prepare for a general bombardment, and it was said arrangements for the assault had been completed. The Zouaves had mutilated and four thousand of them had been sent prisoners to Constantinople. The Russians continue to make sorties.  
Omar Pasha had withdrawn his resignation. The Russian forces on the Austrian frontier, had been ordered to retreat.  
The feeling at Constantinople, was strongly in favor of peace.

Holland and Denmark were seeking to join the Western alliance.  
Eight Austrian ships had been fired into by the Russians at Galatz. Austria had demanded explanations.  
Napoleon was about to assume the command of the army on the Rhine.

A Large Turkey.

Mr. J. R. Gillespie, of Hickory Grove, in this County, killed a Wild Turkey, on the 5th instant, weighing net 20 pounds. So the land of Hickory's, noted for its strength, still produces Turkeys scarcely ever excelled.

Ed. Lonergan sent us a day or two since a specimen of his Bread, made out of the Flour manufactured at Mr. Springs' new Mill, and a better and sweeter article is not often procured in this burg. He thanks Mr. Lindsay for the sack sent him and says he thinks that it is as good, if not better, than any he ever used. It is of a rich white color, light, and rises most admirably.

We have no doubt that those Mills, under the superintendence of Mr. L., will soon acquire a reputation equal to the Maryland and Richmond Mills.

Francis Kinloch Huger, who with Dr. Eric Bollman attempted the liberation of Gen. Lafayette from the dungeons of Olmutz, died in Charleston on the 15th inst., in the 82d year of his age.

Abolition Leads the Column.

Within a single month the following Abolitionists have been elected to the Senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next: Wm. H. Seward, of New York; Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; and Charles Durkee, of Wisconsin. Mr. Herlan, of Iowa, has received the whole vote of the fusionists in the Legislature of that State, and makes the fourth of the series.

Mr. Seward is his own successor. Gen. Wilson follows Mr. Everett; Mr. Durkee succeeds Hon. J. P. Walker, Democrat; and Mr. Herlan succeeds to fill the place now occupied by the orthodox Democrat, Gen. A. C. Dodge. There are several other States to elect, and we shall not be surprised to see the fusionists in these States uniting upon other Abolitionists of the same stripe as those already chosen. The contest in New Hampshire is conducted partly to elect two Abolitionists to the Senate, in place of two sound national men, otherwise certain of being returned to that dignified body. Gradually the conservative and constitutional influence in the Senate is passing away before the Know-Nothing organization. Gradually the stern and well-tried champions of the rights of the States are being stricken down in the North. In this state of affairs the strange and appalling spectacle is presented of Southern men coming forward to unite with influences that conspire to destroy the rights of the South and to dissolve the noble fabric of our Union. This would, indeed, be a melancholy realization of the adage, "Whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

Washington Union.

Important Decision.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS—Langdon vs. Fry.—This case recently determined in the City Court, settles a question that is important to Executors and Administrators, as well as to publishers of newspapers. Fry, as Administrator of an estate, and by order of Probate Court, made certain publications in the Advertiser required by law to be made; the estate was finally settled and the spoils distributed, the account for advertising not having been presented or paid. Langdon sued Fry for the account. In defence, Fry contended that Langdon, having failed to file his claim against the estate, and a final settlement having been made and the assets distributed, he was not liable for the same, either individually, or as administrator—to which it was replied that he had caused the advertisement to be inserted, knew of the existence of the claim, and should, in presenting his accounts, have presented this with the others, and retained a sum sufficient to pay it, and failing in this, he became personally liable for the debt. The issue rested on Fry's knowledge of the existence of the debt, at the time of making the final settlement, and it was held by the Court that being the actor, in creating the debt, and failing to reserve a fund from the assets of the estate sufficient to pay it, he had made himself personally liable, and accordingly rendered judgment for the plaintiff.—S. Y. Blocker for the Plaintiff, and Joe Seawell for Defendant.—Mobile Advertiser.

MORGAN FOUND.—The Masonic Mirror publishes a rather curious story to the effect that Morgan who, it was alleged, was murdered by the Free Masons, for disclosing their secrets, has been found in Smyrna in Turkey—that he now goes by the name of Mustapha, and is engaged in teaching the English language. The authority given for this report is one Joseph A. Bloom. According to the Mirror, this man Bloom met Morgan at a house in Smyrna, to whom the latter gave a detailed account of his adventures. It is stated that Morgan left the country in the ship Mervine, which sailed from Boston to Smyrna, and belonged to the firm of Langdon & Co. The captain's name of the Mervine was Welch. It matters little now, perhaps, whether the story be true or false.

The Progress of Minnesota Territory is truly wonderful. It was organized only six years ago; thirty counties have since been laid off, and nearly all organized; the population has increased from five thousand to thirty thousand or more; the taxable property of the territory is estimated for 1855 at \$7,000,000; a wire-suspension bridge has been thrown over the Mississippi river above the Falls of St. Anthony; agricultural societies have been organized, and one county has rejoined in a very creditable way; a territorial university is in operation, well endowed by Congress; and a system of common schools, with efficient superintendence, has been established, which guarantees the future intelligence of the people.—Balt. Sun.

Congress.

Both Houses were in session on Saturday, 17th instant, and the proceedings possess interest:  
In the Senate, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, offered a preamble and resolutions, reciting that the Constitution of the United States confers on Congress the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, but is silent as to the exercise of any power over the subject of immigration. The Constitution, however, declares that all powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, not prohibited to the States by it, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people, and resolving that Congress has no power to pass any law regulating or controlling immigration into any of the States or Territories of the Union; but that the power to prescribe such rules and regulations touching this subject, as may be deemed necessary to the safety and happiness of the people, belongs to the States respectively, or to the people; and that each State may determine for itself the evils resulting from the influx of criminal and pauper immigration to this country, and apply such remedy as their wisdom may suggest, or their safety demand.

The resolution lies over for future action.  
Mr. Cass gave notice that on Monday next he should ask the indulgence of the Senate to make an explanation which may perhaps be considered personal. It will be recollected that during the last session he called the attention of the Senate to a declaration made by the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Lords, that a union had been formed between France and England that looked to every question of policy through the world. Since then, and recently, a statement has appeared in the public papers purporting to be by the authority of Lord Clarendon, denying that the true construction was put upon his words, and condemning pretty severely the course Mr. Cass had pursued, and hence that Senator deems it due to himself that he should pursue the subject further.

In the House the appropriation for mail steamers was under consideration.  
The question was stated on concurring in the following amendment, reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union:  
"For the transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool and back \$55,000; and that the proviso contained in the first section of an act entitled An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1853, approved the 21st day of July, 1852, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: Provided, That Edward K. Collins and his associates shall proceed with all due diligence to build another steamship, in accordance with the terms of the contract, and have the same ready for mail service in two years from and after the passage of this act; and if said steamship is not ready within the time above mentioned, by reason of any neglect or want of diligence on their part, then the said Edward K. Collins and his associates shall convey the United States mail between New York and Liverpool, from the expiration of the said two years, every fortnight, free of any charge to the Government, until the new steamship shall have commenced the said mail service."

The above amendment was concurred in—yeas 100, nays 83.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, returning, with his objections, the bill making satisfaction for French spoliation on American commerce.  
It was read. The President first defines his power under the Constitution. If he approve it he will sign it, or if he disapprove, return it, with his objections to the House in which it originated for their further action, where it may be re-passed, not by a numerical majority, but by a vote of two-thirds. The Constitution does not compel him to affix his signature to any bill unless it shall meet his approbation. He is not to perform a mere mechanical part, but a conscientious and rightful duty in regard to the proposed law.  
The President is responsible to the entire people, as a Senator is to his State, or a Representative to his State or district. They are not required to pursue a course of legislation not in obedience to the requirements of duty.  
As to the amount of the claims, the circumstances in which they originated, the length of time they have occupied the attention of Congress and the country, and his knowledge of their history, the President could not fail to form a decided opinion on satisfactory grounds. But instead of resting on former opinions, it was necessary to review the whole subject, and state his duty in the premises.

It was asserted that the refusal of the United States to satisfy these claims rests on the justice of the country. If this be so, then the imputation on the public honor is aggravated, and there has been a persistent wrong during this entire period of time. If the charge be well founded, it would inscribe on our history instances of deliberate injustice, and the only course to pursue would be to make the most prompt reparation in our power.  
But no such imputation could be cast on the men who participated in the action in which the claims originated. Their justification consists in the absence of an indebtedness on the part of the United States; that they cast a stain on our national character has not yet been endorsed by the American people. But if so, this bill would stamp on the past an indelible stigma. It proposes, not to pay the claims, but to compound them. A law to this effect would be a perpetual bar to full justice.

This is not the way to repair a wrong, if one exists. Nothing from Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, has been brought to light to strip this subject of embarrassment; nothing of this nature has occurred. They never recognised the claims. The bill does not stand on a basis of controlling authority, but on a matter of history. The payment of these claims was never deemed by any President worthy of recommendation to Congress.  
The President then proceeds to review the history of the case, alluding to the treaty between the United States and France in 1778, urging that those claims were never assumed by this country.

THE EXPECTED GREAT COMET.—The eminent astronomer, M. Babinet, member of the French Academy of Sciences, gives some very interesting details relative to the return of that great comet whose periodical course is computed by the most celebrated observer at three hundred years. The result of his investigations is that it will appear in August, 1858, with an uncertainty of two years more or less; so that between 1856 and 1860 those who are then living may hope to see the great luminary which in 1566 caused Charles V to abdicate.

TWO CROPS A YEAR.—Mr. DeLeon, of South Carolina, United States Consul in Egypt, has addressed a letter to Dr. Gibbs, of Columbia, S. C., covering a proposal of an Italian, named Lattis, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Egypt, to reveal to the people of the United States a discovery he has made by which two crops of Rice can be grown in a single season, and with a great saving in the expense of irrigation. The method is said to be very simple, and he thinks it may apply with equal advantage to other grains besides rice.

The Progress of Infidelity.

It is most earnestly to be deplored that so few who are born in this land and love American traditions, are aware of the rapid hatred of christianity and its concomitants, which inspires the vast numbers who are yearly increasing our population from the continent of Europe. We do not speak of the convicts and paupers that are smuggled into our ports from Genoa, Hamburg, and Trieste; but of the tens of thousands of Germans, who, from year to year, come from provinces of Europe, completely paganized, and with whom freedom is considered synonymous with the downfall of the Kingdom of the Redeemer. We called attention some months ago to the fact, that large numbers of Germans who have come of late years to this country, are disciples of the anarchist school of Heine, according to whose creed "there can be no true freedom until christianity is bloodily abolished," i. e., until a persecution by infidels of christians is instituted, with ends similar to those of Diocletian or Sapor.

We showed that elections had been made to turn upon the single point, whether prayers should be offered to God in our Legislatures; whether the Lord's day should be kept, and religious oaths be maintained. One of the most influential German papers in this city, published simultaneously articles warning the better class of Germans, of whom there are so many in our city, against encouraging these excesses. Our remarks were republished in various parts of the United States, and we trusted that a good result might be produced. Since then, however, another anniversary has occurred of the birthday of Thomas Paine, and it has filled our hearts with shame to learn how the natal day of this enemy of God, of his Saviour, and of his country, has been celebrated. The German language constitutes a barrier which prevents the most of our people from imagining what takes place behind the screen of that unknown tongue. The T-utonic dialect ensures the existence of the Anti-Christian legions, whose large numbers are reinforced continually from abroad, as a vast secret society to which none can have access who do not go through an arduous painstaking apprenticeship of study, which in the end leaves them when initiated, only among the first class of novices. Yet its members are easily naturalized, become as speedily as possible citizens of these States; carrying Atheism to the polls, and receiving the homage of demagogic politicians to obtain a few miserable suffrages.

A few of the "reforms" demanded by the "Freimaurer"—so they call themselves—who have set up Thomas Paine as their apostle, and who strive to gain strength to revolutionize our free government by the establishment of the tyranny of anarchy, are—abolition of the laws for the observance of the Sabbath; abolition of oaths in Congress; abolition of oaths upon the Bible; no more prayer in our legislatures; abolition of the Christian systems of punishment; abolition of the Presidency, of all Senators, of all lawsuits, involving expense; the right of the people to change the Constitution when they like; a reduced term in acquiring citizenship, &c.

These things are not sought after as mere shadows, nor are they the dreams with which visionary amuse themselves, but which do no harm. They are seriously inculcated principles, earnestly instilled; for the propagation of which there exists several chief and many minor societies, to which hundreds of thousands of foreigners are affiliated, who are in constant communication with each other, and act in concert, and who are beginning to be felt in every corner of the land, and particularly in the West, where their efforts are greatly aided by the growing licentiousness of Abolitionism.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE RETURN OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.—We observe by the French papers, that Prince Napoleon is coming home to France, very much to the annoyance, it may be readily conceived, of the Emperor, the warrior of the Crimea has done nothing before Sebastopol, and if he has not tarried, has added nothing to the military glory of the name he bears. After his father, a weak and infirm old man, the Prince is the heir-apparent to the French throne, and our neighbors cannot be satisfied that the nephew of the great Corsian should quit the post of danger at the most critical moment, when the fighting is on the point of recommencing in earnest.

But come home Prince Napoleon will, irrespective of the almost certain loss of caste which his return will cause. He was ill, but is better, and grounds his anxiety to return on the fact he is dissatisfied with the generals in command—with Conrobert as well as Lord Raglan. Some of his flatterers in the Parisian papers are showing cause why he should leave the Crimea, but the French are too shrewd a people to be satisfied with the reasons. The family of the Orleans and the representatives of the elder Bourbons will, no doubt, heartily approve of this stroke of policy, for it cannot fail to have a material effect on the national mind whenever the French throne becomes vacant.

QUITE A BENEVOLENT MASTER.—A Boston correspondent to the New York Journal of Commerce remarks that the following conversation between a Jew and a South Carolinian at Gibraltar, as related by Burrow, shows that the Southern man is fond of fun abroad, as well as at home:  
"You live in South Carolina, sir. I hope, sir, you are not a slave proprietor," said the short, fat Jewish personage in a snuff colored coat, who had offered me the bittern on a previous occasion; "it is a terrible thing to make slaves of poor people, simply because they happen to be black; don't you think so, sir?"  
"Think so, sir? no, sir, I don't think so. I glory in being a slave proprietor; have four hundred black niggers on my estate, sir, near Charleston—flog half a dozen of them before breakfast, merely for exercise. Niggers are only made to be flogged, sir. Try to escape sometimes; set the bloodhounds on their trail, catch them in a twinkling. Used to hang themselves formerly; the niggers thought it a sure way to return to their own country and get clear of me; soon put a stop to that; told them if any more hanged themselves, I'd hang myself too; follow close behind them, and flog them in their own country ten times worse than in mine. What do you think of that, friend?"

Perhaps the New York Tribune might make some capital out of this story.  
THE IDLER.—The idle man is an annoyance—a nuisance. He is of no benefit to anybody. He is an intruder in the busy thoroughfare of everyday life. He stands in our path, and we push him contemptuously aside! He is of no advantage to anybody. He annoys busy men. He makes them unhappy. He is a unit in society. He may have an income to support him in idleness, or he may 'sponge' on his good-natured friends. But in either case he is despised. Young men, do something in this busy, bustling, wide-awake world! Move about for the benefit of mankind, if not for yourself. Do not be idle, God's law is, that by the sweat of our brow we shall earn our bread. That law is a good one, and the bread we earn is sweet. Do not be idle. Minutes are too precious to be squandered thoughtlessly. Every man and every woman, however exalted, or however humble, can do good in this short life if so inclined; therefore, do not be idle.

Twelve Rules for the Year.

- The following rules are intended mainly for the guidance of young men and women.  
1. Get married—if you can; but look before you leap. Love matches are romantic—nice things to read about—but they have brim stone in them now and then; so says Ike Marvel, esq.  
2. Unite in overthrowing the fashion which translates civility into love.  
3. Go to church at least once a week.  
4. Whenever you see a lecture advertised set the evening upon which it is to be delivered apart for reading fifteen pages of a good book.  
5. Circulate no scandal.  
6. Avoid all kinds of spirits—particularly spirit peppers.  
7. If in the theatre, or any other place of amusement, do not level your opera glasses at strangers.  
8. Never notice the clothing of persons attending divine worship, nor stand in front of the house of God after service.  
9. Never ask another man what his business is—where he is going to—where he came from—when he left—when he intends to go back, or the number of his dollars. You may inquire as to the state of his health, and that of his parents, sisters and brothers—but venture no further.  
10. Defend the innocent, help the poor, and cultivate a spirit of friendship among all your acquaintances.  
11. Never speak disparagingly of women, and endeavor to conquer all your prejudices. Believe persons to be sincere in the religion which they profess.  
12. Be economical, but not parsimonious nor niggardly. Make good use of your dollars, not idols. Live within your means, never borrow money.

ARSENIC EATERS.—A French medical journal has an article on the arsenic eaters of Europe.—This poison, deadly in its effects when taken in large doses, is eaten in minute quantities by the peasants of Austria, particularly females, to increase their flesh and give roundness to their limbs. The practice of eating arsenic also has the effect of rendering them more enduring, and facilitates respiration in mounting steep ascents. Arsenic is often administered to horses in Vienna, by the grooms and coachmen of the Austrian capital.—They mix a liberal pinch of the powder with oats, or attach to the bridle a fragment of arsenic as large as a pea, wrapped in linen, and when the horse is harnessed the saliva dissolves the poison. The glossy, round and elegant appearance of valuable horses in Vienna, and especially the white foam about the mouth are generally due to arsenic, which, as is well known, increases salivation. It is said also to increase their weight, though it adds to their size. The ill-effects of this poison do not manifest themselves till the practice of using it is stopped, and then emaciation follows, which no nourishing food can prevent.

'Now'—'Now' is the constant syllable ticking from the clock of time. 'Now' is the watchword of the wise. 'Now' is the banner of the prudent.

Let us keep this little word always in our mind; and wher never anything presents itself to us in the shape of work, whether mental or physical we should do it with all our might, remembering that now is the only time for us. It is indeed a sorry way to get through the world by putting it off till to-morrow, saying: 'Then I will do it!' No! This will never answer. Now is ours; then will never be.

Brigham Young is building two large and beautiful houses adjoining that which he occupies now in Salt Lake City, to accommodate his increasing family. He now enjoys in between fifty and sixty wives; and from forty-five to fifty children. Elder Kimball, one of the Mormon Apostles, has between sixty and seventy consorts.

WHAT IS A BILLION?—Brande in his Dictionary of Science answers this question as follows:  
"BILLION.—In numeration, denotes a million of millions, and is expressed by 1,000,000,000.—The French use the same word to denote a thousand millions. The term is probably a contradiction of *bis* and *million*; whence the English significance, a million of millions, appears more according to analogy. Thus *biquadratus* means the square of a square, of the product of two quadratics."

GAMBLING VERSUS THIN PANTS.—A genius out West was invited to take a game of Poker, but he refused, saying, 'No, I thank you; I played poker all one summer, and had to wear nankin pants all the next winter. I have had no taste for that amusement since.'

In Sicilia the greatest luxuries are raw cats served up in bear's oil; while in Japan a stewed crocodile, flanked with monkey's feet, is the height of epicurism.

'Sally Mander safe!' said Mrs. Partington, as her eyes fell upon an advertisement. 'Do tell me, Isaac, who this Sally Mander is, and what she's been doing, that they've got her safe?'  
'I don't know what she's been a doing,' said Ike; 'but I guess she is sister to Jerry.'  
'Jerry who, Isaac?'  
'Why, Jerry Mander,' said Ike.

CHINESE WINTER STOCK.—The Chinese are a queer people to go to market. A gentleman at Canton writes that a neighbor of his had just laid in his winter's provisions—a hind quarter of horse and two barrels of bull dogs.

THE OHIO WHEAT CROP.—The Trumbull Democrat remarks that the farmer in that region of country say that the wheat crop sowed last fall, looks exceedingly well at the present time and the prospect of a good crop is very flattering.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—It appears from the last annual report that there are 9,507 common schools in Pennsylvania, attended by 474,555 scholars, in charge of 11,230 teachers. The cost of teaching each scholar is 43 cts. per month.

VIRGINIA SLATE.—A quarry of green and purple slate has been opened in Albemarle county, Va. It is said that several Welch quarriers give it as their decided belief that this slate is the purest they have ever seen in America, and only equalled by the slate obtained from the old quarry in North Wales.

Louis Napoleon, Emperor of France, in answer to a memorial of the Protestants in that country, praying for permission to exercise the rights of conscience in matters of religion, replied through his Minister of Worship "that he recognizes the right of liberty of conscience in his subjects, not liberty of worship."

'Do you drink hale in America?' asked an English cockney. 'No we drink thunder and lightning,' said the Yankee.

THE CAUSE OF LORD RUSSELL'S RESIGNATION. A private despatch from London dated February 23, received at Boston by the steamer Asia says, that Lord John Russell's resignation was owing to Aberdeen's refusal to recall Lord Raglan from the command of the army in the Crimea. Lord Russell and his wife, on the 22d inst., decided with Lord Russell and refused to accept office in the new cabinet without the Queen will assent to Lord Raglan's recall. The Queen refuses to do so.