The Mormon Rebellion.

Despatches received at the State Department confirm the report received by telegraph, that the Mormons had commenced actual rebellion against the Federal Government by an attack upon the Government train on its march to Utah. Judge Echols, Chief Justice of that territory, who accompanied the train, has written to the State Department to the following effect, his letter being dated at the Camp of Sweet Water. twenty-one miles east of South Pass, October 13th :-

"An Express train has just arrived from Green river, and reports that on the night of October 5th a train of twenty-six wagons was captured by the Mormons, twenty-five miles from the Pacific Spring.

At the same time two other trains were taken near Green river-in all seventyeight wagons and loading. The Mormons said they had seven hundred men there and fifteen hundred more at Salt Lake City.

Col. Alexander is encamped on Ham's fort, thirty miles in advance of the front tann, which is destroyed. He sent Captain Marcy with four hundred men back to Green river, to enable the teamsters to collect their cattle.

The Mormons killed no one, for the reason that no resistance was made.

Col. Smith will collect the trains on this side and escort them forward. One train is now before us and two behind. We are in good spirits, and that is a great help to all. The Mormons will likely attack us in a day or two, and may rue their impudence-We have forty-seven men in this command, but Col. Smith is a host within himself .-We have determined, if attacked, to use the rifles in the lines.

We shall most likely take the oute on Bear river for Salt Lake City. The want of forage for our mules is the greatest hindrance, but we shall go on if we have to walk and carry our provisions"

A Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer writes as follows on

"The dispatch of Judge Echol, of Utah, reporting the destruction of three trains of government wagons, (seventy-eight in number.) by the Mormons, was corroborated by advices received yesterday by Secretary Floyd. There was a faint hope that the report might prove a hoar, as no official dispatch had been received from Col. John-Gov. Floyd is now satisfied that these dispatches were sent to "head quarters," but as General Scott is absent from home, they are now lying in New York.

The impression seems to have gone abroad that the loss of these warons and the supplies they contained, would seriously embarrass the expedition, while the hostile position of the Mormons threatened destruction to the whole command. I am pleased to say this is all an egregious error. I am authorized to state that the expedition will suffer no inconvenience from the loss of the wagons destroyed or the provender they contained. There was an abundance of supplies of every description to last till October next, and the trains destroyed con- Dispatch. stituted only one-sixth part of the whole. The supplies destroyed were such things as could be readily spared or replaced-and there need be no apprehension on that account.

As to danger to the command, I am enabled to say that the force under Col. Johnson (2,000 men) are perfectly competent to protect themselves, under any and all circumstances, against the Mormons, and that the Department feels not the slightest apprehension on that score. They carry with them everything requisite for winter to the safety of the expedition.

In the meantime it should be rememberto fight the Mormons. The Mormons confederal troops had to enforce the loyalty of the general purpose of the frontier. It is, violence to the federal officers by the Mormons, caused an increase of the force sent, but did not originate the expedition. That would have been sent in the ordinary routine of business of the War Department. Troops are also stationed in Texas and New Mexico. The resistance by the Mormons my compliments, to baptize the whole of Col. Johnson's command involves a terrible responsibility.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- Advices have been received from Col. Alexander, substantially confirming the newspaper reports respecting the destruction of the contractors' train by the Mormons. Brigham Young has issued a proclamation to the U. States troops, defying the government, counseling his people in the most determined form to hostilities, and ordering the United States troops to keep away from Utah. He says if they desire to remain till spring, they may do so, provided they give up their arms and ammunition.

Col. Alexander, in reply, told Young that the United States troops were there by order of the President, and that they would be disposed of as the commanding officer saw

Brigham Young has proclaimed martial law throughout the Territory. He claims the right to do so by virtue of his authority as Governor and Indian Superintendent .-He expressly forbids the U.S. Troops entering the territory without his authority, and complains that the Mormons have not been treated as American citizens-the object of the misrepresentations on which the Government has acted being to drive them from the territory. His language is so hosdeclaration of war.

Col. Johnson writes from the Camp on Spirit of the Age.

Sweet Water, that it is impossible for him to communicate with Col. Alexander, who is one hundred and sixty miles in advance.-The road is completely beset with companies of Mormons.

> -----MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

It is very well known among commercial men that an Institution, perhaps more than one, exists in New York which undertakes to furnish reliable information to its subscribers as to the means, character, habits and standing of every man engaged in trade throughout the Country. Could any one of our merchants look over the record there kept relating to himself, he would find statements concerning his property. his business habits, his success, the number of negroes he holds, the amount of property he received by his marriage, together with many other particulars of history and character. If the record were a favorable one, his credit would be good and he might buy merchandize almost without limitation; if his name were on the black list, he could purchase as far as his cash would go, and no farther. This information is either furnished by a local or triveling agent, whose business it is to pryinto the condition of every dealer visiting New York within a certain locality. The local agent is generally a lawyer, who finds his compensation in the collection business sent him through the medium of the Agency. Although this organization seems adapt-

ed to protect completely the wholesale merchants from trusting their merchandize to irresponsible and dishonest men, while at the same time it secures the good credit of the honest buyer, it is found in practice to be productive of many evils. The honest dealer, who confines himself to transactions legitimately belonging to his branch of business, feels no hesitation in disclosing his condition to those New York merchants of whom he asks credit. On the contrary, strict honesty requires that he should make such disclosure voluntarily, and we dare say it is often done. Yet it is stated with much confidence that Country merchants, whose payments have been regular, are sometimes refused further credits for no apparent reason, and are since one of these Agencies was pretty severely punished by the Courts for the damage done to some business men. The forwarded an unfavorable report. secrecy and irresponsibility surrounding the reports of the Agent, it is evident place the credit of the merchants of any community in the keeping of one man, who may not always be its most upright and conscientious member. A lawyer charged with the collection of a debt is justified in investigating the ability of the debtor to pay, and in reporting the same to his client,-but beyond that he is treading on dangerous ground. The propriety of one member of a community maintaining an espionage upon all the others, and of reporting the results of his investigations to third parties. is more than questionable .- Washington

GENERAL HAVELOCK.

ciety, held in Belfast, the Rev. Mr Graham,

of Bonn, mentioned this fact : He had to

At a meeting of the Hibernian Bible So-

tell them that Gen. Havelock, who is now so distinguished in India, although a Baptist, was a member of his (Mr Graham's) years. He could also nurrate an anecdote he had heard from the lips of Lady Have- there were not an ounce of gold or silver in quarters, and can encamp at one spot as lock. When Gen. Havelock, as colonel of the world, trade could be still carried on, well as another if convenient to wood and his regiment, was traveling through India, as the ingenuity of man would devise water. Hence there need be no alarm as he always took with him a Bethel tent, in modes by which exchanges of products of Sunday came in India, he usually hoisted the precious metals are the most stable meed that these men were not ordered to Utah | the Bethel flag, and invited all men to come | diums of exchange, but they possess no mistitute a portion of our own population, and tized some. He was reported for this at protection against financial revulsions or an instance had never occurred where the head-quarters, for acting in a non-military commercial dishonesty. and disorderly manner; and the Commana territory. Utah and New Mexico had der-in-Chief, Lord Gough, entertained the on the whole American Continent, there been constituted a military district exactly charge, but with the true spirit of a generas Texas now constitues one-and these ous military man, he caused the state of troops were designated for that district, for | Colonel Havelock's regiment to be examined. He caused the reports of the moral doubtless, true that the reported threats of state of the various regiments to be read for some time back, and he found that Colonel Havelock's stood at the head of the listthere was less drunkenness, less flogging, less imprisonment in it than any other .-When that was done the Commander-in Chief said, "Go and tell Col. Havelock, with

ELEVENTH HOUR MEN. There is a class of men who are always late in all their undertakings, coming in at the eleventh hour in all things. They are the last in reaching the platform when the but a paper currency, nuxiliary to our specars are about starting, and are good for a perilous jump when they go on a steamboat jaunt. Everything, both in morals and business, they put off till the last moment, and then stand an excellent chance of being a few minutes too late. In case of a boat or the luxuries which we need or desire. To railroad cars, it would be the same with them if the time of departure was an hour system be confined; and if this were done, flurry, and just a little too late to take things inflated, or worthless paper currency. - Col- the boatmen. - Milwaukie Sentinel. comfortable and easy. These late people are the bane of all punctual persons with whom they have dealings, and who have no big bell to tap or steam whistles to blow and thus hurry up the eleventh hour men to their duties. One delinquent man will derange the best laid plans of hundreds, by failing to be in time, and by his disregard of minutes he causes others to lose

Not only in business but in moral enterprises also we have eleventh hour men .-How often do we see men, when the great reforms of the day seem to run smoothly in silver slippers, come into the great work with much gusto and talk as bravely ase tile, that the Government regards it as a though they bore the scars of an hundred battles. "Better late than never," and they shall have their allotted penny .-

THE FALL OF DELHI

From the London Times. The great news from India hardly seems to admit of analysis or discussion. Delhi, the famous city and arsenal on which all thoughts have been fixed for months, has fallen, and the rebellion of the Sepays has received its death-blow. In presence of this great event, everything else appears small and trifling. Although the intelligence by the present mail is fuller than usual, it seems dwarfed by the interest which attaches to this military exploit. Delhi was assaulted on the morning of the 14th of September. The attack was made in four columns, of which one, composed of the Cashmere Contingent, sent to cur assistance by the late Gholab Singh, was repulsed. The others, however, were successful. An entrance was effected at the Cashmere gate, to the north of the city. An advance was made along the ramparts to the Cabul gate, on the northwest. Here we learn that the resistance of the mutineers was obstinate and our own loss severe. It was not until the 16th that the magazine was stormed. On the 20th our troops took entire possession of the city. Our loss was 600 men, including 50 officers. The slaughter among the mutineers was no doubt very great. A large number escaped over the bridge, and among them the King of Delhi and his two sons, disguised in wemen's clothes. It is to be hoped that by the next mail we shall hear that those three miserable chiefs of the rebellion have been taken and executed. ------

THE BANK QUESTION.

The New York Sun says that the leading journals throughout the country continue to discuss the banking question. But there is as yet no unanimity of opinion regarding the practical remedy for the evils of the present system. The Washington Intelligencer, faithful to its ancient Whig creed revives the argument in favor of a National Bank, while its Democratic neighbor, the Union, repudiates the idea of resurrecting an institution which brought upon itself an emphatic and decisive condemnation. The Union, however, is evidently laboring to prepare the way for some action being suddenly called upon to pay the balances taken in the next Congress, towards estabdue on former transactions; and not long lishing an uniform currency throughout the United States, but its plan is not yet

A pure specie currency is not immedilocal agent, either deceived by the repre- ately practicable, and perhaps no commersentations of others or using the opportu- cial country will ever restrict itself to a nity to cripple and destroy an enemy, has specie currency; but the difficulty is to which shall, at all times and under all circum-tances, be equally safe. If there were gold and silver enough in the country and commercial operat. us, there would be no wisdom in placing the gold and silver in bank vaults and issuing promissory notes as a medium of exchange. But the amount of specie in the country is limited, and cannot be augmented at pleasure, neither can we prevent fluctuations in the amount while we carry on trade with foreign countries. Hence trade and commerce feel the necessity of an auxilliary currency, which aids the general movements of trade and be used in selling the trade balances between distant places and countries having commercial relations.

The precious metals, apart from their use as mediums of exchange or representatives of value, have an intrinsic value, and enter into the list of valuable products which are annually exported and imported in the missionary church at Bonn, and his wife general business of commerce. There is, and daughter were members of it for seven consequently, frequent fluctuations in the commercial value and in the productions of regarding that great and good man, which the precious metals. More than this, if which he preached the Gospel; and when labor and of the earth could be made. Still, and hear the Gospel-in fact, he even bap- raculous virtue which makes them a sure

> If there was not a bank nor a bank note would be periods of "financial distresses," and of stagnation in all the branches of trade and industry. There would be grand defalcations, embezzlements and suspensions. To carry on trade or manufactures to any extent, there would be a necessity for credits, and when the "hard cash" failed to be forthcoming to redeem those credits, there would be the usual declaration of insolvency. A half eagle will no more appease hunger than will a five dollar bill, and if the bill can be made to command, at all times, and in all parts of the country, as much bread as the gold piece, the bill is, practically, just as good a medium of exchange as the half eagle. What we want, therefore, is not exactly a paper currency convertible at all times into gold or silver. cic currency, so well secured that it will always, according to its denominations. command equally with gold and silver pieces, of corresponding denominations of value, the service, the food, the clothing or supply this desideratum, should our banking

SLAUGHTER OF SEPOYS IN INDIA .- The Philadelphia Bulletin has a letter dated Lot don October 29, which says:

The news has just arrived that Delhi has been taken by the English, after six days' siege, with a loss of 600 killed and wounded, and 10,000 Sepoys slaughtered-a just

SHOWER OF LIZARDS.—The Le Roy, (N. Y.) Gazette says that during the heavy rain of Sunday night last live lizards, some of them measuring four inches in length, care from the clouds like manna, though neither as plenty nor half as welcome. They were found crawling on the sidewalks and Likenesses, singly or in groups, colored in style | in the streets like fugitive infantile aligators. they inhabit.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.

The session of the Convention was a most harmonious, delightful and effective one. It opened on Wednesday and closed on Monday. The proposition for raising an independent endowment of \$50,000 for W. F. College, introduced in the last Convention, was completed at this. The friends of the College will rejoice to learn this. A number of those who made the first subscriptions on this plan, subscribed again in order to its completion. This \$50,000 added to what had been previously raised, places the College on a permanent basis.

Liberal contributions were made to Home and Foreign Missions .- Biblical Recorder.

N. C. RAILROAD.

The Directors of this Road held a special meeting in this City on the 13th, all of them but two being in attendance. Considerable business connected with the details of the operations of the Company was transacted, but none of public importance.

We are indebted to one of the Directors (Gen. Saunders,) for a statement of the comparative receipts of the Road for the first four months of the years 1856 and 1857; from which it appears the total amount received from passengers, freight and mail for the months of July, August, September and October, 1856, was one hundred and eight thousand three hundred and seven dollars and seventy cents; and from the same sources and for the same months in 1857, one hundred and thirty-one thousand twenty-four dollars and seventy-seven cents -showing an increase of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars and seven cents over 1856. If this rate of increase should continue, the receipts of the Road the present year will reach four hundred thousand dollars .- Standard.

THE SPIRIT OF A DEPARTED NIG-GER.

The Banner of Light, a sort of lucus a non lucendo organ of the Massachusetts Spiritualists, has just brought out a letter from a departed "nigger," who writes from the shade as follows:

SAM, A SLAVE FROM RICHMOND. Oh, bress de Lor, massa, I'se free, free, free. Massa, whar dis place? I never was here, massa. It can't be so-it must be Richmond, massa. Oh dear massa, I'se fused. I lived on Lochland plantation. Massa has got most fifty niggas-they teach me to speak, to write, to read, took care ob me when I was sick. I used to brush massa's coat and boots-don't do so now; but I when I dead-so I'se dead and free too. Oh, massa, I wish Quim was here, my brodder. They used to call me Sam-massa's with which to carry on all its industrial name Smith. I don't know what to say, massa for I'se 'fused-don't know how long I'se been in displace, but reckon its a week. Yes, I'd like to go on the old plantation, massa. Doctor said I died wid fevercotch'd cold. Massa sent me out to find some ob his tings dat was lost, and I cotch'd cold. Massa said, Sam, I'm sorry-thought yer had more clo's on. I lived down in Louisana before I went to live with Massa Smith ; had hard massa then. Missus told | decline. At Hamburg it is likewise on the me to come here and talk to Massa Charles. industry at home, and leaves the specie to I want to tell him Sam is free now, and I want to talk to him. Missus says she wants to talk to massa Charles too. She fixes me here to come to you. She always did fix me good. Now she says I must go."

This is certainly a very unique epistle, but it shows one thing very plainly, that in the spirit world, Sam had not forgotten the "old plantation." It would appear, too, that the transition to the spheres had not produced so unhappy an effect upon Sam's darkened intellect, as upon the minds of the world's greatest men, for "fused," as the old nigger seems to have been, his letter is far more sensible and coherent than the messages that have been received from Milton and Bacon and Shakspeare.

A MAN JUMPING INTO THE RIVER TO Avoid His Wife.-Yesterday afternoon a rather ludicrous affair took place between a husband and wife in the neighborhood of Furlong's Block, on Huron street, which came near ending fatally. A tailor named Carev got quarreling with his better half, or rather his better half got quarreling with him, and he ran away and left her, as every man should do when his wife begins to scold. But Mrs. Carey was not to be baffled by this, and being nearly as good a traveler as he was, put after him, and overtook him in the above mentioned place when she commenced pummelling her liege lord in a manner that would be creditable to a pugilist. He retreated under a heavy pounding toward the bridge, but as the draw was open, there was no room to retreat further unless he jumped into the river. and in he jumped? The water was quite cool, and we think it had the effect of bring ing him to a true sense of his perilous situation. He worked hard to keep above the surface of the water, and after getting a pretty good soaking, he was fished out by two men who were working at the bridge in a boat. In the meantime the vixen wife stood upon the abutment quite coolly looking at her husband struggling in the water, and when he kept up longer than she expected, she was heard to exclaim: "I wish to the Lord he would sink." He did'nt sink, however, for which if any he has why an order of sale shall not later, for they would be just in the same we would not be exposed to the curse of an he may be thankful, on the contrary, to made.

PREMIUM PHOTOGRAPHS

AMBROTYPES.

W. P. HUGHES, Photographist,

HAS taken Rooms in Carson's Brick Building over Boone & Co's shoe store, third story, where he will be found at all times ready to take Pictures of all who may favor him with a call, in a truly lifelike and artistic manner. My in a truly lifelike and artistic manner. My abundant facilities, with all the improvements of the present day, and long experience (being the oldest operator in the State) enables me to produce in cloudy as well as clear weather, the most strikingly correct and splendidly finished most strikingly correct and splendidly finished belonging only to my productions, and warranted never to fade, for less money than any other in places far removed from localities where Gallery in the State. Call soon as my stay is positively limited.

BETTER AND IMPROVING TIMES.

It cannot be denied, says the Philadelvisible in all quarters. The pressure has, we trust, expended by extending itself. Nothing but the most calamitous crash in Europe can make the future darker than it seemed to be a few days ago; but even Gen. James Hamilton, of South Carolina. this event may not be without its compen- All the officers and crew were saved. sation in the fact that Great Britain cannot do without our cotton in the midst of her own disasters, and must therefore relieve us to an extent sufficient to absorb a large amount times: of our indebtedness to her. An article in the London Times, of October 12, shows recently repaired to his wife to say that he conclusively the entire dependence of the lacked \$1,400 towards payment of a note, manufacturers in Great Britain, and, in a which, if he did not meet would result in large degree, the dependence of the manu-facturers of France, upon our cotton, and \$5,000 in gold saved from her house money. the real hopelessness, in the face of effort, of opening new fields for the growth of that important staple. From this article we When its use was required, he found it make the following extract:

tremely interesting-unless, indeed, a term merchant failed. expressive of some deeper emotion should be employed-to remark the views and proceedings of the manufacturing world Transcript says: at this moment with regard to the cotton supply. This plant is now considered, and with perfect reason, as one of the chief elements in the wealth of nations. The mutinies in India set the French journals door step for a moment, to get some forgotten speculating the other day on the effects article within. On his return, he found his producible in the cotton market by the in- basket gone, and up the street he saw it in terruption of cultivation in Bahar-the Americans are seriously apprehensive of being overtaken by the excessive demands of Europe, and our own manufacturers have formed associations and established correspondents for the purpose of seeking out his precious material in all parts of the world. There is no delusion or mania children rushed to the basket, and seizing about all this. What bread is to life cotton the raw food, ate it with all the ravenous is to commerce, for raiment comes next in eagerness of extreme hunger. necessity to food. Wool was once the great staple of this country, but wool now gives place to the produce of cotton plant. On this produce depend our manufacturers, and upon our manufacturers depend our inexhaustible resources and our national

GEN. HENNINGSEN TO GEN. CASS .-Gen. Henningsen has addressed a letter to Gen. Cass, setting forth certain alleged violations of the Convention at Rivas, concluded at the capitulation of Walker. One of the stipulations of the Convention provided that native Nicaraguans, who had sided with Walker, should be permitted to remain unmolested in the country. Gen. Henningsen asserts that this agreement has been broken-that these men have been forced to carry arms and to labor, and have been persecuted in various ways. Among Gen. Pinda is cited-that officer being now compelled to work in chains on the Segovia road. Gen. Henningsen demands the intervention of our Government, inasmuch as the capitulation was made under the protection of the American flag.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.—The advices by the Arabia, as we learn from the Baltimore Sun, show that this fatal disease is still prevailing to a great extent in the north of Europe. In Stockholm, and other cities the latest accounts show a progressive

State of N. Carolina, Union C. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-Oct ber Term, 1857. Joel Rushing vs. Samuel M. Pounds ---

Levy on Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel M. Pounds, defendant this case, resides beyond the limits of th State; it is therefore ordered by the Cour that publication be made for six successi weeks in the Western Democrat, a pape published in the town of Carlotte, for the sa defendant to be and appear before the Just ces of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Se sions, for said county, at the Court House Monroe, on the 1st Monday in January nex then and there to show cause, if any he ha why an order of sale shall not be granted sell the lands levied upon.

Witness, J. F. Hough, Clerk of our sa court, at office, in Monroe, the first Monda in October, 1857, and in the eighty-secon year of American independence. J. F. HOUGH, c. v. c.

State of N. Carolina, Union Co Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-Oct ber Term, 1857. John Ashcraft vs. Samuel M. Pounds.

Levy on Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel M. Pounds, the defenda in this case, resides beyond the limits of th State; it is therefore ordered by the Cour that publication be made for six successi weeks in the Western Democrat, a pap published in the town of Charlotte, for said defendant to be and appear before th Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quart Sessions for said county, at the Court Hou in Monroe, the 1st Monday in January nex then and there to show cause, if any he ha why an order of sale shall not be granted sell the lands levied upon. Witness, J. F. Hough, Clerk of our sa

Court, at office, in Monroe, the first Monda in October, 1857, and in the eighty-secon year of American independence.
[Pr's fee \$6] J. F. HOUGH, c. v. c.

State of N. Carolina, Union count Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-Octol

Asa Trawick vs. J. R. Baucom, Wyatt Austi Obed Curice.-Levy on Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, th Wyatt Austin, one of the defendants in this can resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ther fore ordered by the Court, that publication be man for six weeks in the Western Democrat, a pap published in the town of Charlotte, notifying s defendant that he be and appear at the next Con of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for t county of Union, at the Court House in Monro on the first Monday in January next, to show cau

Witness, J. F. Hough, Clerk of our said cou at office, in Monroe, the first Monday in October A. D., 1857, and in the eighty-second year American independence.

Apris fee 961 J. F. HOUGH, c. v. c. c.

State of N. Carolina, Union count Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-Octob Term, 1857.

John T. Edwards vs. J. R. Baucom, Wyatt Austin, Jacob Austin.—Levy on Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, the Wyatt Austin, one of the defendants in this cas resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ther fore ordered by the Court, that publication be mad for six weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper

Whitess, J. F. Hough, Clerk of our said cour at office, in Monroe, the first Monday in October A. D., 1857, and in the eighty second year American independence. (Pr's fee \$6) J. F. HOUGH, c. v. c. c.

LOSS OF LIFE New Orleans, Nov. 18.-By an arrival steamship Opelousas, from Berwick Bay for Galveston, came in collision with the steamer Galveston, at midnight on the 15th instant, and was sunk immediately. Twentyfive persons were lost, among whom was

A DIFFERENCE.-A New York letter has the following interesting item of th

It is stated that a down town merchant That a brother of this same merchant laid by \$1,000 in gold at home being afraid to trust the banks, in order to meet a note. missing. His wife had lought a \$1,000 THE COTTON QUESTION.-It is ex- set of furs with it at Stewarts, and the

STARVING .- The Provilence (R. I.)

A gentleman, a few days since, having purchased his dinner at one of the provision stores in our city, placed his basket on the the hands of a man making off with it. The owner gave pursuit, and soon overtaking the supposed thief, he inquired why he took his basket. "Come with me," said he, "and you shall see." He went, and as soon as the father entered the room of his dwelling, his

ARREST OF A WITCH IN FRANCE.-The Phare de la Lire of Nantes states that an old woman has just been arrested at Lorient, who was long known in the country by the enticing designation of the Black Cat. She underwent a first interrogatory a few days ago, and an immense crowd assembled, on her passage from the prison to the office of the examining magistrate, in the hope of seeing a person so long famous for her

Two severe shocks of an earthquake were felt at San Francisco on the evening of the 19th Oct.

AN EPITAPH. Here lies John Shaw, Attorney-at-Law, And when he died, The devil cried, John Shaw, Attorney-at-Law.

100 NEGROES It cannot be denied, says the Philadel-phia Press, that a better state of things is at this port from Texas, we learn that the Real Estate, &c. &c. FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed on the 13th day of October, 1857, I will expose to sale, to the highest bidder, one of the most valuable lot of Negroes ever offered to the public, consisting of mechanics of almost every class, house-servants, field hands. &c. This lot of Negroes are unusually LIKELY, YOUNG and VERY

Also, A number of the best IMPROVED LOTS in the Town of Charlotte, con-

sisting of Dwellings, Stores, Shops, &c. &c. One of the best Steam

FLOURING MILLS

in the southern country. Also, a number of

PLANTATIONS

In this and adjoining counties. 400 head of Hogs, 100 head of the best BLOODED CATTLE in the south, 25 head of Mules.

Likely and young,
A large quantity of GRAIN, ROUGH.

NESS. FARMING TOOLS, &c. &c. Persons of the low country, wishing Farms, would do well to examine these Lands before sale, as all of them are in a high state of cultivation and with improvements of a very superior quality; all of them lying on or near the Railroads passing through this section of country, and all good cotton lands.

The loose Property, consisting of Stock, Provisions, &c., &c., will be sold at the SMART PLACE, 8 miles South of Charlotte. immediately on the Charlotte and S. C. Railroad, on TUESDAY, the 15th of December, at which time said place (SMART,) containing 1700 Acres,

will be offered for sale. The balance of the REAL ESTATE, of every discription, consisting of Town Property, Plantation, Steam Mill.

&c., &c., together with the Negroes. will be sold in the town of Charlotte, without reserve, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of DECEMBER next.

W. R. MYERS. Charlotte, Nov. 9, 1857.

Negroes for Sale. The subscribers, as Administrators of Silas Todd, dec'd, will sell on Friday the 15th of

JANUARY, at the late residence of the deceased. Eight Likely Negroes, One man and the balance women and children Terms, 6 months credit with note and approved security. ADAM H. TODD,

Administrators

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Nov. 17th.

Office of the Literary Board, Raleigh, Nov. 4th, 1857. The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made distribution of the net income of said Fund, for the year 1857, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year. The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same, on applica-

tion to the Treasury Department. The counties of Jackson, Madison and Polk will receive their portion out of the amount disbriof Sweden, the deaths, thus far, were computed as high as five thousand; but buted, from the counties out of which they were respectively formed, there having been no report from said counties under the law of the last General Assembly.

THOS. BRAGG,

COUNTIES.	Federal Pop.	Spring Dis.	Fall Dis.	Total Dis.	Deduct for Deaf & Dumb.	
Alamance,			\$ 1,219 92			3 150 0
Alexander,	5,003 10,756				(Peter L. Ray, Wm. Covington,	75 0
Anson, Ashe,	8,529				vi m. Covington,	,,,
Beaufort,	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2.811 48		
Bertie,	9,973	1,196 76				
Bladen, Brunswi ck ,	8.024 5.951	962 88 714 12		1,925 76 1,428 24		
Buncombe,	12.338	1,480 56				1
Burke,	6.919	830 28	830 28			
Caba rrus, Caldwell ,	8,674 5,836	1,040 88 700 32	1,040 88 700 32		Leah L. Fisher, & Moses Fisher,	225 0
Canden,	5,174				Thomas Berry,	75 0
Carteret,	6,208		744 96	1.489 92	Sarah Bushell,	75 0
Caswell, Catawba,	12,161 8.234	1,459 32 988 68	1,459 32		Coomell Cabb	75 0
Chatham,	16,055	7.00-05-4 Trong			Caswell Cobb,	75 0
Cherokee,	6.703	804 36				
Chowan,	5.252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48		
Cleaveland, Columbus,	9.697 5.308	1,163 64 636 96		2.327 28 1.273 92	(Tassaus Cass	`
Craven,	12,329		1.479 48			000 0
Cumberland,	10.634	1,276 06			H. A. Strickland, &	300 0
Currituck,	6,257		750 84	1.501 68	Jno. R. Strickland,)
Davidson, Davie,	14,123 6.998	1.694 76 839 76				
Duplin,	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32		Ellen Johnston,	75 0
Edgecombe,	10.018	1.302 12	1,302 12	2,604 24		
Forsyth, Franklin,	9,510	1.275 74 1.141 20	1.275 74		Caroline Pratt,	75 0
Gaston,	7,228	867 36			Robt. W. Wyles,	75 (
Gates,	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72	110 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	
Granville,	17,303			4,152 72	7. T	
Greene, Guilford,	5,320 18,480	638 52 2.217 60	638 52 2,217 60	1.277 04	Jas. Harrell, Wm. Berry, & E. Hiatt.	225 0
Halifax,	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3.121 68	Mary Burt,	75 0
Harnett,	7.089	850 70	850 70	1.701 40		
Haywood, Henderson,	6.997		828 84 825 96	1,657 68		
Hertford,	6.656		798 72	1.651 92 1.597 44	The Charles of	
Hyde,	6,585	790 20	790 20		A	
Iredell,	13,062	1,567 44	1,567 44	1,334 88		
Jackson, Johnston,	11,149	1,337 92	1,337 92	9 675 94	Many Florens	75 0
Jones,	3.935	472 20	472 20	944 40	Mary Flowers,	75 0
Lenoir,	6.181		741 84	1,483 68	Eunice Gurgannes.	75 0
Lincoln, Madison,	6,924	830 88	830 88	1,661 76	6-1 97 / 1 mm	
McDowell,	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84		100
Macon,	6.169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56		
Martin,	6.961	835 32	835 32	1,670 64		
Mecklenburg, Montgomery,	6,166	1,406 88 739 56	1,406 88 739 56	2.813 76 1,479 12	(A D Cl.:13. 4.	
Moore.	8.552	1,026 26	1,026 26	2,552 52	Ann R. Shields, & Charles Shields.	{ 150 0
Nash,	7.905	948 58	948 58	1,897 16	Chas. B. Morris, &	\$ 150 0
N. Hanover, Northampton,	14.236 10.731	1,708 32 1,287 72	1,708 32	3,416 64	William Tilly,	\$ 130 0
Onslow,	7,040	844 80	1,287 72 844 80	2,575 44 1,689 60	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Orange,	14.957	1,794 84	1,794 84	3.589 68	京大学 (100 - 1) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96	924 96	1.849 92	Penelope Pendleton.	75 0
Perquimons, Person,	6,030 8,825	723 60 1.059 00	723 60 1,059 00	1,447 20		mp4.817
Pitt,	10,745	1,289 40	1,289 40	2.118 00 2.578 80		
Polk,			21000 40			
Randolph,	15.176	1,821 12	1.821 12	3,642 24		
Richmond, Robeson,	7,936 11,080	952 32 1,329 60	952 32 1,329 60	1.904 64		
Rockingham,	12.363	1.483 56	1.483 56	2,659 20 2,967 12	1 1 1 1 1	
Rowan,	12.329	1.479 48	1,479 48	2.950 96	200	
Rutherford, Sampson,	12,388 12,311	1,486 56 1,477 32	1.486 56	2.973 12	5 Patty Hall and	\$ 150 00
Stanly,	6.348	761 76	1,477 32 761 76	2,954 64 1,523 52	Kitty Hall,	5 100 0
tokes,	8,490	1,018 80	1,018 80	2.037 60	ESCULA SEC. N	
urry,	8,132	975 84	975 84		Larkin Snow,	75 0
Tyrrell, Inion,	4.452 9,258	534 24 1,110 96	534 24	1.068 48	C. Saunders, N. Du-)
Vake,	21,123	2.534 76	1.110 96 2.534 76	2.221 92	pree, C. Wither-	300 0
Varren,	10.366	1.243 92	1.243 92	5.069 52 2.487 84	spoon & J Benton John Simpson,	75 00
Vashington.	4.780	573 60	573 60	1,147 20	one ompout,	70 0
Vatauga, Vayne,	3.348 10.317	401 76 1,238 09	401 76 1.238 09	803 52	10 10 Tel. 10 10	
Vilkes,	11.642	1,397 04	1,397 04	2.476 18 2.794 08		
Wilson,	6.754	710 45	710 45	1.420 90 1	Margaret Perry,	75 00
adkin,	9.511 8.068	1.141 32 968 16	1.141 32 968 16	2.282 64		19/20 2
miles !	2,000	200 10	200 10	1.937 32		