The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

VOLUME 5. CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 27, 1857. NUMBER 48.

THOMAS J. HOLTON,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Whig will be afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance; TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if payment be delayed for three months; and THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at $1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as agents

Union Line.

CHARLESTON TO CHERAW VIA GEORGETOWN.

STEAMERS MARION AND GOV. GRAHAM.

THE well known and Popular steamer Marion Capt. Jno. Ferguson is now regularly engaged in the Trade between Charleston, Georgetown, and Cheraw and is known as the most prompt and efficient Boat in the trade.

The Gov. Graham is a very light draught and well calculated for the River trade, and being now in the hands of an old and experienced commander, Capt. J. Relyea can be relied upon, to deliver her freight without detention. The Gov. Graham will only run to Georgetown but will connect with the Marion in low stages of the River, thereby avoiding any detention from low water both Boats being well provided with suitable Lighters.

Consignments to the Agents in Charleston will be forwarded free of commissions.

CALDWELL & ROBINSON,
Agents at Charleston,
SHACKLEFORD & FRASER
Agents at Georgetown,
DAN'L A. HORN,
Agents at Cheraw.

Dec. 2 1856. 41 6m

Encourage Home Industry!

HAVING PURCHASED the CONCORD FACTORY, I am prepared to fill all orders for

YARNS,

Ombergs,	Threshing Ropes,
Stockings,	Bed Cords,
Shirtings,	Well Ropes,
Grain Bagging,	Carpet Chain,
Heavy Drilling,	Wrapping Twine.

I am making an article of Cloth for the purpose of Shipping Flour, Wheat and Corn. Farmers and Produce buyers will find it to their advantage to use it. All orders from a distance will be attended to with promptness.

J. McDONALD.

Concord, Oct. 28, 1856. 36tf

SASH, DOOR & BLIND FACTORY.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVING associated ourselves together for the purpose of carrying on the

CARPENTER AND JOINER'S BUSINESS

in all its branches, we take this method of informing the public that we are at all times ready to furnish Lumber at short notice, in a superior manner, all kinds of Lumber ripped and jointed to order, our sash and Blind machines are in constant operation, which turn off Sash and Blinds in the most approved style. A supply of Sash of ordinary sizes kept constantly on hand at reasonable prices.

☞ Orders from a distance for Sash or Blinds or any work in our line will be promptly attended to.

We have on hand and expect to keep a supply of the best Lumber the country affords.

Our machine shop is on College street, East of the Methodist Church, where one of us can be seen at any time.

House building in the latest styles of work particularly attended to. We would invite the attention of the citizens of Charlotte to the advantages we have of doing work with dispatch our motto is, "By industry we thrive."

RUDISILL & WHISNANT.

May 27, 1856. 13tf

☞ Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon me by the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country heretofore, I ask a continuance of the same, feeling assured that no pains will be spared to please.

JONAS RUDISILL

☞ Notice.

PERSONS Owing accounts at the Charlotte Book Store, for the year 1855, must call and settle the first opportunity.

LOWRIE & ENNISS.

April 8, 1856. 7tf

☞ New Establishment. ☜

THE undersigned having established himself permanently in Charlotte, intends carrying on the following branches of business, viz:

Silver Plating, Gun and Locksmithing, Bell Hanging; Silver, Brass and all kinds of Metal Work repaired; Composition Mill Inks and Boxes of the most durable kind made, and warranted to be superior to any other kind for Mill and Factory purposes.

All of the above branches I warrant to turn out in a workmanlike style.

Clockmakers at a distance that wish to have their work done I will give particular attention to repairing as soon as possible.

Persons at a distance wishing Guns altered from flint to percussion or otherwise repaired, except stocking, will have them repaired and returned on the shortest time possible.

I could give any number of reference as to workmanship, but I deem it unnecessary as I will leave the work to speak for itself. So send on your work as soon as possible all.

☞ JOBBING will be cash.

Please give a call at my shop, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN M. MASON.

Charlotte March 18, 1856. 4tf

☞ Last Notice ☜

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that all the Notes and Accounts of SPRATT & ALLISON—SPRATT, DANIEL & Co., and ALLISON & DANIEL, are transferred to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of said Firms respectively, and that they are in the hands of J. R. DANIEL for immediate collection.—☞ Longer indulgence cannot be given, as the debts *must be paid*.

JOHN ALLISON,
J. R. DANIEL.

Dec. 13, 1855. 45tf

COLUMBIA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

JOHN ALEXANDER & CO. take this method for returning thanks to their Friends and Patrons for past encouragement and solicit a continuance of their favors. The Establishment is well known as formerly occupied by Mr G. W. Wright, and the present proprietors are well prepared to furnish CASTINGS of all kinds on the most reasonable terms. They also undertake to furnish all descriptions of Machinery for Steam Mills, &c. Gin Gearing, Sawdust Burners, &c., of various sizes always on hand.

N. B. All orders will be promptly executed.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 21, 1856. 1y7

Fair Notice.

THE Copartnership of MOORE & BYERLY was this day expired. All those indebted to the firm and wishing to save cost, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement, as the Business of the firm must and shall be settled in a few days.

MOORE & BYERLY.

July 31, 1856. 24tf

Notice.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he will continue the

Tinning Business

at the old stand, where all orders for work will be punctually attended to.

R. W. MOORE.

Aug. 1, 1856. 25tf

MANSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS Establishment is conveniently situated to the New Court House and Rail Road Depot and every effort will be made by the proprietor to make all that may sojourn him comfortable while they stay.

☞ Remember the nearest Hotel to the Depot and Court House.

W. B. GRANT.

June 3, 1856. 15tf

☞ Notice.

THE CHARLOTTE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY continues to take risks against loss by Fire on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.

☞ Office in Brawley's Building, upstairs.

DIRECTORS:

M. B. TAYLOR, *President.*
S. P. ALEXANDER, *Vice President.*
J. A. YOUNG,
J. H. WHITE,
J. H. CARSON, } *Executive Committee.*
C. OVERMAN, }
A. C. STEELE, }
J. H. WILSON, *Attorney.*
E. NYE HUTCHISON, *Secretary.*

Aug. 12, 1856. 25tf

Read This and Take Notice!

I, AS SURVIVING PARTNER of SPRINGS & WEDDINGTON, have to close up the business of said firm. I therefore notify persons indebted, either by Note or Book Account, made at Clear Creek or Rocky River Store, that longer indulgence will not be given. As the largest number of said Notes and Accounts have now stood too long unsettled, the shortest and quickest course will be pursued for their collection. Call at the Grocery Store of Spring & McLeod's, Charlotte, or at the Store in Rocky River, where the business will be continued, and settle the same forthwith.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving Partner.

Charlotte, Aug. 5, 1856. 23tf

☞ Notice.

IN CONSEQUENCE of having lost by the fire which occurred in this place, on the morning of the 27th of May last, various Notes and claims against numerous persons in this and adjoining counties—which notes and claims, being the property of A. C. Steele, A. Belhune & Co., and others, which were placed in my hands for collection: All persons, therefore, against whom any of such claims are still standing unsettled, are hereby duly notified, that unless they appear immediately and close up the same, by note or cash, I shall be compelled to file, forthwith, Bills in Equity, thereby subjecting such persons to additional and unnecessary costs.

S. W. DAVIS.

Charlotte, June 17, 1856. tf

Ho! for California!

ROBERT SHAW takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, and all who intend going to Kansas in particular, that he intends to continue the

SADDLE & HARNESS BUSINESS.

at his old stand, in Springs' Corner Building, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a supply of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &C., OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

His friends are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves, as every article in his line will be afforded on the most reasonable terms.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice and with neatness and dispatch

February 19, 1855. tf

A. F. BREVARD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

CONCORD, (CABARRUS CO.,) N. C.,

WILL attend to business committed to his care in Cabarrus and the adjoining counties.

February 5, 1856. 30ttf

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

DR. B. M. COBB

WILL be pleased to receive Professional Call, in the departments of MEDICINE and SURGERY. Unless professionally absent, he may be found at his residence, Fort Mill Depots York District S. C.

Feb. 13, 1856. tf

Mattresses

READY-MADE, of Snacks or Springs. Persons wishing different sizes and styles, will please call.

☞ All ORDERS promptly filled.

T. M. FARROW.

April 15, 1856. 8tf

Cases and Bonds for sale at this Office.

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig.

INCREASE OF GOLD—ITS EFFECTS ON PRICES.

Financiers are very much exercised just now in considering the amount of increase of gold, and in ascertaining what has become of it. Those of them, who are most curious in finding out its whereabouts, incline to the opinion that it has not produced so great an effect upon prices as might have been anticipated. Within the last 7 or 8 years, according to the London *Economist*, £150,000,000 or $750,000,000 in gold, has been exported to England from Australia and California. During the same period, about $3,000,000,000 has been brought to the United States. How much of this has gone to England and makes a part of the £150,000,000, we have no means of ascertaining. We think, however, it may be safely concluded that the two countries have received fully $900,000,000 accession in gold since the year 1849. The addition to the currency of the countries, if not counterpoised by some extraordinary circumstance, should produce a vast inflation of the prices of all articles, nearly in proportion to the addition to the previously existing amount of precious metals. What that amount was cannot be known with certainty. When the Bank subject was discussed in Congress about 20 years ago, it was then stated by Col. Benton and others, as the result of extensive researches, that the total amount of specie in the United States did not exceed 84 millions.—Assuming this to be an approximation to the truth, the amount at present is more than quadrupled. We presume a proportionate increase has taken place in England.

But prices have not advanced at the same rate. This is ascribed by some to the mysterious disappearance of silver. During the first 8 months of 1856, England exported to India and China $15,000,000 of silver more than she imported from Mexico and South America; and it is roughly calculated that, during the last seven years, England and France have sent to the East fully $500,000,000 of silver. This sum, deducted from $900,000,000 in gold would still leave a very handsome addition to the specie currency of the world.

But it is alleged that prices have not advanced in proportion to this modified increase in the specie currency, i. e., from 2 to 300 per cent. This is no doubt true; but it was not to be expected that the full effects of the increase were to be felt in a moment. After the discovery of America, it was nearly a century before the effects of the influx of specie was sensibly appreciated. Taking wheat as the standard of value, which political economists consider the best article for that purpose, as being the slowest to be permanently affected, we find that wheat in England was quoted in 1560 at 10 shillings and 6 pence, and in 1640 at 40 shillings—quadrupling in 80 years—though the increase was much more rapid during the latter half of the period. The same slowness is not to be expected in this age of steam—and we consequently find that, though prices have not all at once advanced in full proportion to the increase of specie, an advance of 75 to 150 per cent, on most articles, and especially in cities, has already been realized. Real estate in the country and agricultural products, now as formerly, are the last to feel the effects; but when they do feel them, they will be less fluctuating and more permanent.

FREEZING TO DEATH.—That to be frozen to death must be a frightful torture, many would consider certain, from their own experience of cold. But here we fall into the usual error of supposing that the suffering will increase with the energy of the agent, which could only be the case if sensibility remained the same. Intense cold brings on speedy sleep, which fascinates the senses, and fairly beguiles men out of their lives. The most curious example of the seductive powers of cold, is to be found in the adventures of the botanical party, who, in Cook's first voyage, were caught in a snow storm on Terra del Fuego. Dr. Solander, by birth a Swede, and well acquainted with the destructive deceits of rigorous climate, admonished the company, in defiance of lassitude, to keep moving on. "Whoever," said he, "sits down will sleep—and whoever sleeps will perish." The doctor spoke as a sage, but he felt as a man. In spite of the remonstrances of those whom he had instructed and alarmed, he was the first to lie down and die.

The same warning was repeated a thousand times in the retreat from Moscow. Allison, the historian, to try the experiment, sat down in his garden at night, when the thermometer had fallen four degrees below zero, and so quickly did the drowsiness come stealing on, that he wondered how a soul of Napoleon's unhappy band had been able to resist the treacherous influence.—*London Quarterly.*

DR KANE—A letter has been received by a friend of Dr. Kane, in this city, which gives information direct from his family, and confirm, the unfavorable statements recently made public. One of his brothers, on receiving news of his departure from England, left to meet him in Cuba, although he was not then thought to be dangerously ill. But on the 5th instant such alarming intelligence arrived that his mother left immediately for Havana. His disease is inflamatory rheumatism, contracted on his first Arctic voyage, and from which he was suffering when he sailed the second time. His indomitable perseverance and untiring energy would not yield to a foe which combatted him during the whole of his last expedition, and was more terrible than the horrors of a Polar winter. It has now attacked the heart, and those who love him best have but little hope that he will be spared to them and to the country. The brave spirit which struggled so manfully, when all around him was gloom and despondency, and who forgot his own infirmities to sustain and encourage his followers, is at last overcome; and it is to be feared that we shall soon hear his name is added to those who have sacrificed themselves to science and humanity, and have cheerfully given up their lives to promote knowledge among men.—*Boston Transcript.*

CHARGE OF BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION IN CONGRESS—EXCITING DEBATE.

In the House of Representatives on Friday last the following exciting debate took place:

Mr. Kelsey, of New York, rising to a privileged question, called to be read from the "New York Times" an editorial article calling the attention of its readers to the letter of its Washington correspondent as to an extensive land scheme about to be brought before Congress. Among other things the article stated:

"We know that a corrupt organization of members of Congress and certain lobby agents at Washington had existed since early in the session of last year. We are well satisfied that this organization holds a balance of power in its hands sufficient in most cases to kill or carry any measure pending in the House of Representatives, and that its power has been exerted in favor of measures where its price, $1,000 per vote generally (or its equivalent) was agreed to, and that it has been used to prevent favorable action on equally meritorious measures which were unable or unwilling to submit to the practical tribute."

Mr. Kelsey remarked that the charges contained in the article were based upon a letter written from this city to the Times.—Under ordinary circumstances it would perhaps be a waste of time to notice articles of this kind in the public press; but the editor of the Journal in question occupied a position before the country that entitled his statement to credit. If he was in possession of facts to prove the truth of the charges he had made, he should be called upon to substantiate them before a committee of the House, that members who were guilty of the conduct imputed to them might be exposed to the country. As the matter now stood, Mr. K. could not vote for or against a certain proposition before the House without bringing himself directly under the charge made in the article which he had caused to be read. If there existed such a combination as was alledged, he desired the House and the country to be informed of the fact; and, as in his judgment the character of the journal which had been quoted was such that the grave and serious charges it made should not be passed over in silence, he would ask the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS certain statements have been published charging that the members of this House have entered into corrupt combinations for the purpose of passing and preventing the passage of certain measures now pending before Congress: Therefore—

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of five members be appointed by the Speaker, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate said charges; and that said committee report the evidence taken, and what action, in their judgment, is necessary on the part of the House, without any unnecessary delay.

Mr. Paine, of North Carolina, scarcely knew whether or not he ought to say any thing in relation to the matter that had been brought to the notice of the House. He knew nothing of the editor of the Times, nor of the journal itself, nor of any communication that had been sent to it for publication. He knew not whether what was there stated were true or false, but this he did know, that there had been a proposition made in the House by one of its members upon this very subject.

Cries of "Who" and "Name him."

Mr. P. replied that he would not name the member. It was with feelings of indignation that he heard the proposition, and the reason he did not resent it was because it would have been a violation of the rules of the House. He had not announced the matter to the House because, during the struggle to effect an organization of the body, when a member rose in his place and stated that an attempt had been made to tamper with him in the election of Speaker, the only credit he received for his development was laughter; and the charge was made that he did not accept the bribe because there was no such place to be had as that which was tendered him. Mr. P. would now state that there was not a want of truth in the article that had been read, and that a distinct proposition had been made by a member of the House, and in regard to the Minnesota bill, that fifteen hundred dollars would be guaranteed a member to vote for that bill. If the proposed committee should be raised, and he be called upon, he would be ready to give his evidence.

Cries of "Let us have the committee."

Mr. A. K. Marshall, of Kentucky, was extremely unwilling to base any action of the House upon newspaper charges. He had at first determined to vote against the resolution, having no confidence whatever in the allegations to which it had reference; but the announcement made by the gentleman from North Carolina had entirely changed the case. Upon the statement of that gentleman and that alone, should the House base their investigations; and he therefore trusted that the gentleman who had offered the resolution would so modify its terms——

Cries of "No," "no."

Mr. Marshall. I do not want to give New York editors that sort of respectability which the notice of this House would give them. [Laughter.]

Mr. Phelps of Missouri, (interrupting) remarked that he understood that the charges which had been read to the House were made in the editorial department of the Times, and that the editor of that paper recently occupied the position of Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York. When a gentleman of that standing made such charges, he would ask whether it was not worth the while to make an enquiry into the matter, as well as into the statement of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. Marshall replied that it did not matter what might have been the position of the editor heretofore. He stood before the House as the editor of a newspaper, influenced by those interests which they knew controlled men in that position. Mr. Marshall desired to know if it would not much better become the honor and position of the House to base their investigations upon such a statement as might be given by a member of their own body than upon a declaration made by the editor of a newspaper, no matter whether he were a Governor or a Lieutenant Governor? As there was now a distinct charge of corruption made, and as that charge of corruption was based upon the statement of a member, he would prefer that the resolution should be extended so as to cover the entire ground, and empower the committee to inquire into all such attempts as might have been made upon the floor of the House.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, was understood to say that it was not becoming in an American Congress, especially during a short session when all the business affecting the great material interests of the country was at stake, to stop to inquire into a charge based solely upon the idea that some editor, or newspaper penny-a-liner had seen fit to malign the House of Representatives. If, however, the proposed investigation was to be based upon the information communicated by the gentleman from North Carolina, he would vote for it; but if it was to be predicated solely upon charges made by a newspaper editor or correspondent, he would feel compelled to cast his vote in the negative. He moved to amend the preamble by adding thereto the words: "And whereas a member of this House has stated that the article referred to is not wanting in truth."

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, did not think that the investigation proposed would cause an unnecessary consumption of time. He thought it would be well to investigate these charges of corruption; indeed he did not see how, consistently with its dignity, and its self-respect, the House could refuse a committee of inquiry, after the announcement that had been made by the gentleman from North Carolina. He held that it was due to the integrity of the body and to the character of their constituents that an investigation should be had, and that it should be as broad as possible.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, concurred with the gentleman from South Carolina that grave charges against the integrity of a deliberative body, when made by newspapers of any character or position in the country, were a proper subject for the investigation of those against whom they were directed. He therefore raised no question as to the propriety of the course proposed by the resolution before the House. His principal object in rising, however, was that the impression might not be made upon the public mind, by the case that had been referred to by the gentleman from North Carolina, that the House was willing to pass over in silence a charge of corruption against one of its members. *Mr. G.* accordingly stated the circumstances of the case adverted to by *Mr. Paine*, which *Mr. G.* held originated in playful pastime.

Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, held that it was due to the dignity of the House and the character of the nation that these charges should be fairly met and fully investigated. In submitting the following substitute for the pending resolution he felt it to be his duty to say that it was intended to indicate no manner of distrust in the Speaker, but simply to throw the *onus* upon the House as a body.

Resolved, That a committee of five be elected on to-morrow at one o'clock, to investigate the charges of corruption which have been brought to the notice of this House, and that said committee be empowered to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, remarked that in this matter he could have no distrust of the chair. He took it for granted that the Speaker had just as lively a sense of the value of the integrity and honor of the House as any man in the country. When charges had been made involving an impeachment of the integrity of any member's vote, it seemed to him that they lost sight of their own personal dignity when they paused to make inquiry as to the source whence they emanated. For himself, he cared not if the charge came from the lowest and vilest of our species, from a mere miserable partizan newspaper, or from a man of high character and reputation. It was sufficient for him to know that the charge was made against him and his fellows upon the floor; and therefore thought that the proposition submitted by the gentleman from New York was the one upon which they should base their action.

Mr. Brooks, in explanation of his substitute, stated that he was just as incapable of intimating distrust of the Chair as any gentleman upon the floor of the House.

Mr. Brenton, of Indiana, thought it due to himself that he should submit a few remarks before the question was taken upon the resolution, and for the reason that the Minnesota land bill, referred to in the article that had been read, was in his hands, as a member of the committee on Public Lands, for examination and report. For himself he had to say that no man in or out of the House, had had the courage, nor would any dare to approach him with a proposition that would in any way influence his vote upon that measure. So far as his connexion with the bill was concerned, but a solitary member of the House had entered his room for the purpose of discussing its merits, and, as to outside influences, the charges had no foundation in fact within the limits of his knowledge. He thought, however, that there should be a strict investigation and that in a summary manner.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, said that there seemed to be no difference of opinion among members as to the propriety of an investigation; but he preferred that the committee should have as broad a field as the different propositions would allow. He therefore hoped that the original resolution, with the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio, would be adopted. He did not agree with the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Brooks] that the committee should be elected by the House, as it might consume considerable time to effect a choice; and hence he trusted the gentleman would not press his resolution.

Mr. Paine, of North Carolina, did not know that it was necessary that he should submit any remarks in vindication of the course he had pursued in regard to this matter. In alluding to the case which occurred during the efforts to elect a Speaker, he had only stated what every member knew to be facts, and without intending to impugn the integrity of the House. Concerning the statement he had made to-day, he consulted the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Sneed) a few moments after the occurrence to which it referred, and when the Minnesota bill came up it should all have been divulged. But as the gentleman from New York had brought this subject before the House he deemed it the proper time to submit his statement to the body, as he did not think there should be such a volumn of indignation against the editor of the Times when there was some ground for the accusations contained in the article that had been read from that paper.

Mr. Sneed, of Tennessee, objected to transferring responsibility of the investigation from the basis assumed by the gentleman from New York to a statement made in debate by a member of the House. Mr. S. then stated that on the 23d of December last the gentleman from North Carolina came to his seat and told him in substance what he had repeated to the House, requesting his advice as to the course he should pursue. Mr. S made a written statement of the case at the time it was communicated to him by the gentleman, and it was his memorandum of the occurrence that enabled him to state the date.

Mr Brooks then withdrew his substitute.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, did not see that any good could result from a continuation of the debate, as there could be no doubt, after what had taken place, that the House would order an investigation. He therefore demanded the previous question.

The previous question was seconded: and under the operation thereof the amendment of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, was agreed to; and as thus amended the resolution was adopted.

And then, at a quarter past four o'clock, the House adjourned.

A NEW MODE OF EXTORTION—A case of extortion occurred at New Rochelle, New York, a few evenings since, which calls for especial notice. Alexander Banks, Esq, a wealthy gentleman of that village, who having long ago reached his "three score years and ten," concluded to trudge through the journey of life no longer alone, took home with him on New Year's night a partner of his future joys and sorrows—Shortly after retiring to rest, they were serenaded by a band of "rough music," two hundred strong—After forbearing with the nuisance as long as possible, the bridegroom made his appearance and handed over $10 to the Skimmertons, who took the amount, at the same time coolly informing the donor that if he thought that would satisfy them he was sadly mistaken: that it would be enough to buy powder with for the following night, when they would again pay him a visit, better prepared for action. On the following day some of the Skimmertons proceeded to Mamaroneck, distant four miles, and dragged down an old cannon used for firing salutes on the Fourth of July and other glorification days, and this, with another cannon belonging to Rochelle, was decorated with flags and placed in front of the Le Roy House, the residence of Mr. Banks, with an intimation of what he might expect "unless he came down with the dough." Under these circumstances the bridegroom drew his check for $30 more, and the second serenade with "rough music" was indefinitely postponed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

GREAT DISCOVERY AT NIAGARA FALLS.—A fine harbor of some two hundred and fifty acres has been discovered immediately above the rapids and below the old Schloesser bar. As much more can be dredged out at small expense, giving a depth of ten to fourteen feet water. Heretofore vessels could only come down on the American side to the old store house, some two miles above the Falls. A pier is to be run out above the Goat Island bar for about half a mile into the river, and the upper bar so cut that vessels of twelve feet draft can go through and down to the mouth of the great canal.—This discovery has opened a geological wonder to the people in Western New York, and it will prove a great commercial blessing to that community. It is expected that navigation will be opened by the first of July for all class vessels.

POISON OF THE SPIDER—There have been noticed in several instances recently serious results attributed to the spider. The latest occurred in Cincinnatti on Thursday last, which is stated to have resulted fatally:

"A young man named Wm. Haughton, employed in a dry goods store, was taken to a physician's office in a great state of suffering, caused by a spider's bite near the abdomen, received a few hours before.—The suffering of Haughton continued to increase until late in the afternoon, when he died apparently from the effects of the bite. The case has excited considerable attention in the medical profession, and the physicians of that city state that it is the only affair of the kind which has ever come to their knowledge.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.—It is stated that a grand convocation of the dignitaries of the Empire of Japan has decided to permit no foreigner to visit the interior; therefore the efforts of the English, Russians and Americans to open trade with that country have proved of no avail. The Japanese simply supply our vessels with necessaries, and receive in payment only gold and silver. The Dutch, on the contrary, are in high favor, and enjoy a monopoly of foreign traffic. The Japanese, it is said, are making rapid progress in naval knowledge, and they have appropriated two millions and a half of dollars for getting up a fleet of vessels of war on the European plan, to be commanded by Dutch naval officers. Four of these vessels are to be screw steamers.

Why is a Bill Sticker like a gambler?—Because he does nothing but placards, (playcards.)

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The committee of Finance have had under consideration the various subjects in relation to the public revenue, and likewise the internal improvement policy of the State, so far as the same relates to, and is connected with, the public treasury.

To a full understanding of the financial condition of the State, the committee have thought it most advisable to present in one view the true state of the public debt, with the amount necessary to meet the accruing interest thereon for the next two years.

To that end we lay before you that portion of the treasurer's report bearing upon the subject, with such remarks and suggestions as seem appropriate to the importance of the questions under consideration:

The State debt, as shown by the report referred to, is		$5,294,215.40
Estimated disbursements for the year 1857,	$550,912.92	
Do. for 1858,	477,092.92	
		$1028,005.84
Estimated receipts for 1857,	$387,675.45	
Do. for 1858,	402,413.34	
		$790,088.79
Showing a deficit for 1857 of	$65,237.47	
" " " 1858 of	74,679.58	
Total deficit for the next two years,		$137,917.05

The committee cannot well anticipate the happening of any event that will materially affect the above estimates, while at the same time, through abundant caution, and to save harmless the faith and credit of the State, do not hesitate to recommend an increase of the public taxes.

The question necessarily presents itself, as to the best mode of equalizing the burdens of government, so as to bear fairly and justly upon all its citizens.

The committee are fully apprised that there is a great diversity of opinion upon this subject, and have endeavored as far as practicable, to reconcile those diverse opinions in the bill proposed.

In the estimates proposed, it is believed that an increase of revenue will be realized of one hundred thousand dollars, which additional sum would place the treasury in easy circumstances, and meet promptly any obligation likely to fall upon the treasury within the next two years.

With this purpose in view we propose to increase the land and poll tax twenty five per cent., and all the other subjects of taxation now embraced in the revenue law a like increase of twenty-five per cent. and upward. We are not unmindful of the fact that there is some uncertainty in any basis of calculation that can be made, when resting upon contingencies that cannot be foreseen, but the estimates of that character are small in amount.

The land and polls are the only certain and reliable source for raising revenue; nevertheless, it would be manifestly unjust to rely entirely upon that source. Wealth, in every variety of form, should be made to bear its ratio in the general charge and expenditure of government.

The bill which accompanies this report proposes to raise the tax on land from twelve to fifteen cents on the hundred dollars value; likewise to increase the poll tax from forty to fifty cents; those two subjects alone will raise an additional sum of fifty-one thousand two hundred and seventy eight dollars.

A further increase on money at interest, dividends and profits, to four cents, instead of three, as now provided, would raise some seventeen thousand dollars, and it is believed that if a proper enlistment could be obtained of dividends and profits a very considerable additional amount would be obtained in that way.

And a further increase on capital in merchandise to one third of one per cent. instead of one-fourth of one per cent. would raise some fifteen thousand dollars, and a like ratio of increase on all other subjects of taxation would increase the revenue equal to, if not considerably over, one hundred thousand dollars.

It will be perceived that in the above estimates no mention is made of dividends arising from works of internal improvements, while it is believed our public works are in a healthy and sound condition, and must, in a short time, be in a situation to declare considerable dividends. Still from their very nature, they are subject to so many casualties, and their dividends so fluctuating, it would be much safer to transfer their income to a sinking fund, to meet the principal of the public debt as it falls due. The treasury would then rely upon the land and poll tax, money at interest, dividend and profit, merchant's tax, &c., as a sure, steady and reliable fund to meet the State's liabilities.

The books and vouchers in the comptroller's office are in course of examination, and will be reported on as soon as finished.

The committee take pleasure in saying, that the duties in the office of the public treasury, which of late have become very laborious and responsible, have been discharged by Mr. Courts in a manner that entitles him to much credit for the commendable zeal displayed in preserving the faith and credit of the State.

If the bill reported by the committee be adopted there can scarcely be a reasonable doubt of realizing therefrom at least half a million of dollars as a permanent source of revenue; a sum amply sufficient to meet all demands likely to fall upon the treasury, and leave a large amount by way of dividends from our public works, to be applied as the wisdom of our Legislature may determine.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. D. BOYD, *Chairman.*

[The bill reported proposes to amend the Revised Statutes, (Revenue Law,) in conformity to the above recommendations.]

CONUNDRUMS—Why is the ladies' saloon the best place for a quiet smoke? Because there is no smoking aloud there.

Why is she man who never laughs, like the wisest man mentioned in Biblical history? Because he is a solemn man, (Solomon.)

Where should Quakers go to resort? To the Friendly Isles.

What land would be a delightful place for babes. Lapland.