er done them harm. It is a usurpation of the war making power, which belongs alone to Congress; and the Government itself, at least in the estimation of the world becomes an accomplice in the commission of this crime, unless it adopts all the means necessary to prevent and to punish it. It would be far better, and more in accordance with the bold and manly character of our country men, for the Government itself to get up such expeditions than to allow them to proceed under the command of irresponsible adventurers. We could then, at least, exercise some control over our own agents, and prevent them from burning down cities and committing other acts of enormity of which we have read.

The avowed principal which lies at the foundation of the law of nation is contained in the Divine command that "All whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Tried by this unerring rule we should be severely condemned if we shall not use our best exertions to arrest such expeditions against our feeble sister Republic of Nicaragua. One thing is very certain, that people never existed who would tell any other nation to a stricter account than we should ourselves, for tolerating lawless expeditions from their shores to make war upon any portion of our territories.

By tolerating such expeditions, we shall soon lose the high character which we have enjoyed ever since the days of Washington, for the faithful performance of our international obligations and duties, and inspire distrust against us among the members of the great family of civilized nations.

But if motives of duty were not sufficient to restrain us from engaging in such lawless enterprises, our evident interest ought to dictate this policy. These expeditions are the most effectual mode of retarding American progress; although to promote this is the avowed object of the leaders and contributors of such undertakings.

It is beyond question the destiny of our race to spread themselves over the continent of North America, and this at no distant day, should events be permitted to take their natural course. The tide of emigration will flow to the South, and nothing can eventually arrest its progress. If permitted to go there, peacefully, Central America will soon contain an American population, which will confer blessings and benefits as well upon the natives as their respective Governments. Liberty, under the restraint of law, will preserve domestic peace; while the different transit routes across the Isthmus, in which we are so deeply interested, will have secured protection.

Nothing has retarded this happy condition of affairs so much as the unlawful expeditions which have been fitted out in the United States to make war upon the Central American States. Half one-half of the number of American citizens who have miserably perished in the first disastrous expedition of General Walker settled in Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, the object which we all desire would ere this have been, in a great degree, accomplished. These expeditions have caused the people of the Central American States to regard us with dread and suspicion. It is our true policy to remove this apprehension, and to convince them that we intend to do them good, and not evil. We desire, as the leading Power on this continent, to open, and, if need be, to protect every transit route across the Isthmus, not only for our own benefit, but that of the world, and thus open a free access to Central America, and through it to our Pacific possessions. This policy was commenced under favorable auspices, when the expedition under the command of Gen. Walker, rescued from our territories and proceeded to Punta Arenas. Should another expedition of a similar character again evade the vigilance of our officers and proceed to Nicaragua, this would be fatal, at least for a season, to the peaceful settlement of these countries and to the policy of American progress. The truth is that no Administration can successfully conduct the foreign affairs of the country in Central America, or anywhere else, if it is to be interfered with at every step by lawless military expeditions "set on foot" in the United States.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington, January 7, 1858.

THE STEAM FRIGATE MINNESOTA AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Cape Town Mentor of September 23 gives a long account of the visit of the Governor of the colony, Sir George Grey, to the United States ship Minnesota, and also a description of the frigate, which was very much admired by the visitors. Some of our readers may like to refresh their recollection of this steam frigate. She is 281 feet long and fifty-one feet wide, is pierced for sixty guns, and an immense pivot gun, weighing upwards of a ton, with a bore of ten inches, and throwing a ball weighing 130 pounds. The Cape Town paper says the Minnesota left Table Bay on Monday morning, having fired a parting salute, which was returned by the Castle. It will be long ere the recollection of her visit to Table Bay, and of the pleasure which was experienced by all who visited her, will be obliterated from their minds.

A SHORT SERMON AND A GOOD ONE.—The Rev Dr B———, of Philadelphia, is noted for brief sententious sayings in the pulpit and out of it. As he was coming down Chestnut street the other day a gentleman asked him, "Doctor, can you tell me how to find the sheriff's office?" "Yes, sir," was the reply, "every time you make five cents clear." Saying this the Doctor walked on, leaving his questioner gaping upon the sidewalk. He was a stranger who had come to town on business, and asked for information; but the more he pondered, the more he was convinced that the unknown informant had answered him wisely.

N. Y. Observer.

"A BIG GUN."—A monster mortar has been made at Woolwich, England, successfully, with 70 lbs. of powder, though its full charge is three hundred pounds. The shell is one yard in diameter, and, as the report is, as in the experiment, it tore up stones, and piled the earth as high as a small house, and filled the air within a radius of two hundred yards with earth, stones, and roots of trees. The monster is compounded of wrought and cast iron, in separate pieces, tightly hooped together. At the 6th round the wooden ring gave way partially, and then interrupted the proceedings; but it was successfully shown that it could throw a shell weighing a ton and a half.

Hon. Asa Biggs, U. S. Senator from this State, is spoken of as Judge of the United States District Court of North Carolina, in the place of Judge Potter deceased.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, January 19, 1858.

Walker Mortiez—A Failure.

We learn that a few nights ago an attempt was made to "create an impression" in Petersburg, Va., for the benefit of Gen. Walker. A President and Secretary was appointed and the meeting proceeded to business. The Court House was well filled with boys, and Mr. Gilliam entertained the crowd with an enthusiastic speech and sat down amid great applause. A number of other persons were called upon but none took the stand. A number of Walker men who were in the place, and not appearing, it leaked out that they had left. As soon as this was ascertained the meeting soon dwindled down to nothing.

Is the wrong Direction.

Much sympathy has been manifested by many persons at the South for Gen. Walker, and Com Paulding is censured in unmeasured terms. This we consider wrong inasmuch as many believe that the Commodore was carrying out the wishes of the President. Another thing, we see it stated that among the papers sent to the House on the 12th instant, by the President, was a letter from the Nicaraguan Minister thanking the government for Com Paulding's conduct in taking Walker and his followers away.—What do the people say to this?

Mr. Buchanan Infaithful.

During the Presidential contest we over and over again urged upon the Southern people not to trust Mr. Buchanan. But many were led off under the belief that he was sound on the slavery question, and they would not listen to any thing we could say. But it is now hinted that after giving Walker instructions which were made public, he wrote him a private letter in which he gave secret instructions to favor the free soil men and then Georgia and the other Southern States might howl. This is just what we would expect of Jas. Buchanan, and should it prove true the South can blame no one but herself. She would trust a man devoid of sound political principles. We hope the letter will be forth coming.

Refusal to Receive a Governor's Message.

The Maryland House of Delegates refused to receive Gov. Ligon's Message on the 8th instant. The Message was published in advance and the Governor having made some expressions regarding the American Party and stating it as his opinion that the city members were elected by fraud and violence, caused this action by the House, and the motion not to receive the Message was carried by a vote of 41 against 27.

☞ The steamer Empire City arrived at New Orleans on the 12th inst. She brings the news from Central America of the surrender of Col. Frank Anderson of Fort Castello and the river steamers in his possession to the United States frigate Saraqueana. Col. Anderson before surrendering is reported to have destroyed all the buildings and cattle at Castello, and broke up the machinery of the lake steamers.

New Papers.

We have received two numbers of a neat paper printed in Rutherfordton, under the title of "The Enquirer," G. W. Logan, Editor and L. P. Erwin publisher and proprietor, at $2, in advance. Neutral in politics.

We have also received the first number of "The Charleston Herald"—a new paper published in Charleston, S. C., by W. W. Van Ness & co., proprietors. M. Bradford White, Editor. It is a neat and well printed paper, and issued weekly at 10 cts per month, with the following as its motto—"Independent in everything—Neutral in nothing."

☞ *The New York Herald*, states as an evidence of the keenness of the times in that city, that there are no ships building for the mercantile service and not a single new vessel on the stocks, except a frigate for the Russian navy and a sloop-of-war of the U. S. service. This stagnation in that business will cause great distress among those engaged in that branch of business.

☞ The steamer Isabel which arrived at Charleston from Havana, on the 13th inst., brings reports of dreadful riots and rebellions in different portions of Mexico.

The sugar market was firm but molasses had declined.

☞ There has been eight suspensions in the cotton trade in Mobile within the past few days and two in New Orleans, in addition to three others last week. These suspensions are caused mainly by the heavy fall in cotton the past month.

☞ Gov. Wise has written a letter to the Democrats of Tammany Hall. A friend who has read the letter gives it as his opinion that his excellency is certainly crazy.

☞ The steamer America arrived at Halifax on the 16th inst. She brings Liverpool dates to the 3d inst. Sales of cotton for 4 days 37,000 bales at an advance of ¼.

Congress

Met according to adjournment on the 11th.

In the Senate on Monday on motion of Mr. Wilson a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount of revenue collected in all the districts from the year 1852 to 1857, the amount expended and the number of persons employed in the collection of the revenue for each year.

The order of the day was taken up, being the motion to refer so much of the Presidents message relative to Kansas. Mr. Brown being entitled to the floor declined to address the Senate, and on motion of Mr. Hale its further consideration was postponed to the 18th.

A joint resolution to extend the power of the President was adopted with this amendment, that whenever the public interest may require it, the President may transfer an officer from the *leave list* to the *furlough list* of the navy.

In the Senate on Tuesday no business of importance was attended to.

In the Senate on Wednesday Mr. Doolittle introduced a joint resolution directing a medal to be presented to Com. Hiram Paulding, which was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Brown submitted a resolution of an opposite character.

In the Senate on Thursday, after the usual morning business the resolution of Mr. Doolittle providing for the presentation of a medal to Com. Paulding came up, but its consideration was postponed to the 20th instant.

At an early hour the Senate proceeded to executive business, having first agreed to adjourn to Monday.

In the House on Monday, a resolution to print 5000 extra copies of the coast survey was rejected.

It was resolved, on motion of Mr. J Clancy Jones to limit the debate on the neutrality law to Thursday at 1 o'clock.

The House then went into committee of the whole and took up the consideration of the President's Message, the question being on the proposition to refer the neutrality law to a select committee.

On Tuesday the Speaker laid before the House a message from the President communicating the new constitution of Minnesota and the votes thereon.

The President answered a call of the House for information whether the government of Nicaragua had complained of the seizure of Gen. Walker on her soil, by stating that no such complaint had been made.

The rest of the sitting was taken up with the consideration of the President's message.

The House on Wednesday went into committee of the whole on the President's message at an early hour and the whole sitting was consumed in its discussion.

The whole time of the House on Thursday was consumed in committee of the whole in discussing the reference of the neutrality law. The debate was suspended and the committee rose without coming to any resolution on the subject.

In the House on Friday Mr. Stanton offered a resolution authorizing the appointment of a select committee of five to investigate the charge made that $87,000 were paid by the Middlesex Manufacturing Company to procure the passage by Congress of the tariff act of 1857; also, authorizing the appointment of another committee of five, in case the first committee should find that any member of the House is implicated by said charge, which latter committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to summon before it any member so implicated, before whom the testimony shall be taken.

This led to considerable discussion and our report ends without stating what action the House took on the subject.

Seward among the Virginia Actors.

The Warrenton (Va.) *Whig* says: "The Hon. W. H. Seward, of New York, at the invitation of the Hon. John S. Pendleton, paid that gentleman a visit a few days since, the object of which was to witness a regular old fashioned Virginia "nigger" corn shucking, Mr. Pendleton being desirous that Seward, from what he would see there, would be convinced that slavery in Culpeper was not as bad as it had been represented by the anti slavery men of the North. The frolic passed off very pleasantly, indeed, and no one was more delighted than the New York Senator.

The Lecompton Constitution.

The Ohio Legislature has passed resolutions instructing their Senators and requesting their representatives to vote against the Lecompton Constitution, or any other constitution not a clear expression of the will of the people.

The Legislature of New Jersey has also instructed their Senators and requested their Representatives to vote against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution.

Kansas.

A late message of Gov. Denver to the Legislature of Kansas ascribes the animosity and bitter feeling existing in the Territory more to personal hostility than political consideration. Reports state that the free soil men have elected a majority of the Legislature. The report of the vote on the "slavery clause" seems to be favorable and we hope the friends of the South may succeed in carrying the day on that question.

☞ The Emperor of Brazil has declared war against Paraguay. It is said that President Lopez intends to seek private aid, by men and money, from the United States.

Mechanical Bakery.

The editor of the Columbia *Carolinian* has lately visited Philadelphia and while there he had an opportunity of examining one of the "great improvements" of the day, which is a Bakery on an improved plan, and operated by machinery. Our readers may form some idea of its size when it kneads ten barrels of flour at one time for bread. As the account is interesting we will give it to our readers next week.

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road.

We learn that the people of Rutherford will vote again on the question of subscribing $60,000 to the above road, some time in February.

State Bonds.

We learn that a sale of N. C. Bonds took place at New York a few days ago at $93.

☞ The New York Tribune says that a party of capitalists has been made up in that city to bid for the entire six millions of Treasury Notes at an average of 3 per cent.

☞ It is estimated that the loss sustained by the South in the depression of the market for cotton, in consequence of the late commercial crisis, is more than $70,000,000.

☞ A Democratic meeting in Union county has nominated Judge Ellis as a candidate for Governor. A similar meeting in Jackson has nominated W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke.

☞ We have given this week President Buchanan's message relative to the arrest of Walker. It will be found on the first page.

☞ Ex President Jones, of Texas committed suicide in Houston on the 8th instant, by blowing out his brains.

From our Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Jan 13, 1858.

We are having a pretty gay season, considering the great complaint about hard times. Money or credit one, seems to be quite plenty from the amount of rich and costly dry goods that change hands for a consideration. Wives and daughters will have their finery, whether the husbands and fathers have any money or not. If a supply of the "needful" is not at hand, credit must supply the place, and no merchant in his proper senses would be so rude as to refuse to allow a handsome lady to rig herself out on "tick," especially if he had any hope that the sage lord—the lesser half—would ever be able and willing to "fork over."

There is a great deal of hypocrisy, outside show and hollow-heartedness necessary to play a successful game in fashionable city life. There is a constant struggle to hide our real condition, and to appear what we really are not. Home is the green room where the actors in the great drama of fashionable frivolity, lay aside the stage attire, doff the gay and gaudy robes of the public stage, wash off the paint, and appear in their true characters. But the world never looks behind the curtain, that is for the family, the home folks, who feel and see the hollow emptiness that pervades the inner circles of the gay, the giddy, the fashionable world.

The comforts of home are sacrificed, the necessaries of life are dispensed with, and all that would carry peace and comfort to the fireside, and make glad the family circle, is ignored, set aside, in order to cheat the world, and deceive ourselves with the false impression that we are fashionable and therefore happy. Mrs. A. has a finer carriage than Mrs. B. and therefore Mrs. B is perfectly miserable, lest she should lose cast, and fail to receive an invitation to the next fashionable party which the wealthy Mrs. D may give. And here is the rock upon which we split. Here is the happiness of an immortal being, soul and body, wrecked upon the trifling consideration of a few yards of velvet, patent leather, upholstery and tassels, which, by some merciless stroke of fickle fortune, she has ascertained cost five per cent. less than those of her more wealthy and fortunate neighbor.

Such is life, fashionable, frivalous city life, with its ups and downs, its sunshine and shade, its storms and calms, its hopes and heartburnings. And who would wish to be fashionable on such conditions? The dull, dreary, monotonous rounds of fashionable calls, are bad enough in all conscience, but then the gossip, that flat, unpalatable stuff miscalled "conversation" caps the climax of fashionable folly, and completes the wreck of every thing that a rational mind and cultivated taste could enjoy. Like the gilded apples of the plain, they are beautiful to look upon, but within they are full of rottenness and ashes.

And who shall consider this fearful waste of life, the golden moments, the jewels of existence, more priceless than the gems of Golconda that are frittered away, sold for a mess of pottage. It would seem to be almost a pity that such beings were immortal, that they had any existence beyond the decay of their short-lived pleasures. When they have drunk the dregs of the cup of pleasure, and the nauseous draught has pallied upon the taste, and the painted sepulchers they have worshipped begin to reveal the bones and corruption that are festering beneath, then whither will they turn for something to satisfy the cravings of an immortal mind?

The grave yard of memory will give up its dead, and the ghosts of murdered hours will haunt their tottering footsteps to the narrow home of all that is mortal in man. We have been sent on a glorious mission, worthy of the destiny and dignity of our race, and yet we have frittered away our time in chasing the butterfly of pleasure that perished in the grasp, in picking up pebbles upon the shores of time, while the great task and object of life lay untouched. Life has been a blunder, and we have found it out too late to correct it. We have mistaken our calling, as well as the world we live in, and wilfully shut our eyes to the dignity of humanity, and the great objects and ends of our creation.

The main idea that I have been seeking to advance is beautifully embodied and illustrated by a distinguished writer in the December number of Harper's Magazine.—He makes a dash at the world and its follies, with a bold pen, and talks like a man of sense. He says, that of all the expedients to make the heart lean, the brain gaudy, and to thin life down into the consistency of a aesthetic handkerchief, the most successful is the little talk and tattle which in some chanced circles is courteously called conversations. How human beings can live on such meagre fare—how continue existence in such a famine of topics, and on such a short allowance of sense, is a great question of philosophy which is yet to be solved.

All that we know is that such men and women are, who will go on dwindling in their way from fifteen to fourscore, and when they die it is never hinted on their tombstones that they died at last of consumption of the head, and marasmus of the heart. With the whole boundless universe of God, spreading out its splendors and terrors before them, and pleading for their attention and consideration, they indifferently turn aside and wonder "where Mrs. B. got that divine ribbon which she wore on here bonnet last Sunday!"

The whole world of literature, through its thousand trumps of fame, is adjuring them to regard its garnered stores of emotion and thought, and in the midst of all the tender woosings of the physical universe and the world of letters, they "think that it is high time, if John intends to marry Sarah, that he had popped the question."—When, to be sure, frippery is spiced with a little envy and malice, and prepares its small dishes of scandal, and nice bits of detraction, it becomes endowed with a slightly venomous vitality, which does pretty well in the absence of soul, to carry on the machinery of living, if not the reality of life.

Seriously, however, this levity of being, whether innocent or malevolent, which thus splits the mind up into chips and splinters of thought, and leaves it vacant of substance and sap, is it not one out of many nobler causes of the rumored lack of mind in American women? The men, of course, are great rascals, and deprive women of their rights, and circumscribe the sphere of their influence, and hypocritically consecrate Desdemonas of the Kitchen, and Imogens of the nursery, and are, besides as superficial as they are wicked—all that is freely granted, but still, it is not possible that women, the autocratic rulers, at least, of social life, can make it a little better subserve its great purpose of educating and enriching the mind, without any loss to its more festive grace and airier charm!

ASHLEY.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.—The publication of the report of C. H. Brogden is commenced in the last Standard. We copy the general statement of the condition of the Literary Fund and the Public Fund:

LITERARY FUND.

Balance due this fund, Nov. 1st, 1856,	$140,413 66	
Receipts during fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1857,	276,767 87	$417,180 73
Disbursements for same period,		3,548 23
Balance due this fund, Oct. 1, 1857,		$413,632 20

PUBLIC FUND.

Balance due this fund, Nov. 1st, 1856,	$116,943 42	
Receipts during fiscal year, ending Sept 30, 1857,	2,178,653 30	2,294,596 72
Disbursements for same period,		2,004,967 35
Balance due this fund, Oct. 1, 1857,		$289,629 37
Due bank funds, Oct. 1, 1857,		319,141 57
In hands of Public Treasurer,		319,141 57

The remainder of the report is a particular statement of the items making up the above general accounts. When completed in the Standard we may make a condensed statement.—*Fay. Observer.*

HOW STANDS OUR TRADE WITH EUROPE!—The New York Times says: "In the single month of December we have sent to England alone of specie in payments of our debts, from the port of

New York,	$7,500,000
Boston,	2,500,000
Total,	$10,000,000

"Of the new crop of cotton, the Southern States have already sent forward to the value of twenty-one million of dollars, of which fifteen millions has gone to England, and the rest to France and Germany, making thus a total of thirty one millions of dollars forwarded by us, in two months' time, to our creditors over the sea. So much for the disposition of this country to preserve its good name untarnished. Of its ability some notion may be formed from the fact that the heavy payments of December have left our banks in New York city two millions five hundred thousand dollars stronger than they were when the month began."

PARSON BROWNLOW.—Parson Brownlow, in a late letter thus accepts the invitations recently extended to him by Horace Greely:

Horace Greely has announced that when I reach New York, as I expect to do in the Spring, the arrangements are to have my arguments refuted by *Fred Douglass*, one of the colored orators! I have arranged to meet his case. I shall take with me a servant acting here in the capacity of a barber, and known as *Alf Anderson*. He is a large, fine looking negro, between the years of 25 and 30—reads and writes well—has some experience as a public speaker,—has stentorian lungs—is a strong and forcible speaker—rather eloquent than otherwise—and is a native of East Tennessee.—He will meet colored orators—advocate and illustrate Southern slavery, and oppose abolitionism. In the meantime, if you can induce him to go with you upon an underground railroad to Canada, or to remain in your glorious land of freedom, I will let him do either, and give no opposition to stealing him.

AN ADMINISTRATION MEETING TURNED INTO A DOUGLAS MEETING.—Up in Detroit, (Mich.) a few days ago, the Post Office and the Custom office folks set about to get up a meeting to endorse the President's course on Kansas matters. They thought they had a big meeting until it came to cheering, speaking and voting on the resolutions, when it was found the hall was filled with "little giants." This produced an intense excitement. Says the Detroit Advertiser:

"Of all the noises made by the human voice, this meeting afforded the greatest variety. A zoological garden or menagerie of cats, dogs, tigers, roosters, elephants, hogs, bulls, horses, crows, hawks, mocking-birds, robbins, owls, geese, hens, goslings, jackasses, parrots, and all other things that utter strange noises, were represented on the occasion.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.—The subject of tar, pitch and turpentine, has long been a sore point with North Carolinians, and we remember once, a young gentleman intending to be somewhat impertinent, asked a dashing young lady of the old North State if she had any tar at home. She replied, "you enough to tar and feather you." Good morning Miss.—*Sumter Watchman.*

ADDITIONAL FROM UTAH.

ST. LOUIS, January 12.

Utah dates of December 1st have been received here. They state that the troops are all in winter quarters at Fort Bridger, except Cooke's command, which is forty miles distant, where a scant supply of grass remained. The troops were comfortably stationed.

The weather was very mild, and good health prevailed. The provisions on hand were sufficient to last till the 1st of June.—Two thirds of the animals, however, were dead.

It was reported that the Mormons were preparing to leave for the British possessions, and that pioneer parties had already left.

Young had sent a quantity of salt to Colonel Johnston, and the latter replied that he would hang any messenger from the same quarter on a similar errand.

Young had also sent an invitation to the United States officers to partake of winter hospitalities at Salt Lake City.

It is stated that Col. Johnston feels assured that the Mormons will leave in the spring.

Col. Cumming had issued a proclamation declaring the Territory in a state of rebellion; that the trial of the Mormon leaders will be the first course he will pursue; this failing, he will resort to military force. He commands all armed bodies to immediately disband and return to their homes.

☞ The following resolutions were introduced in the Kentucky Legislature, in relation to the proposed national bankrupt law:

"The General Assembly has seen with concern that an attempt is about to be made under the recommendation of the President of the United States and of the Secretary of the Treasury, to bring all the banking institutions and railroad corporations of the country under the operations of a national bankrupt law, and regards such a proposed legislation as a dangerous assumption of power by Congress over subjects properly within the control of the several States: Be it therefore

"*Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That the people of Kentucky prefer keeping the control of their banks and railroads to themselves, and earnestly protest against the transfer of that control of the Federal Government.

"*Resolved*, That the States have the power to enforce the forfeitures at any time incurred by their several banking institutions, by a suspension of specie payments, and this power should be so exercised as to promote the welfare of their citizens, and ought not to be invaded by Congress.

"*Resolved*, That the passage by Congress of a national bankrupt act, applicable to the banks and railroads of the States, would be an odious and unwarrantable interference by Congress with the domestic institutions of the States."

SAD MISTAKE.

MOUNT HOPE, Ala., Dec. 16, 1857.

Editor Asheville News:

A man by the name of Benjamin Rollins was killed in Marion county, Alabama, on the 8th of October last. He was deaf and dumb, and was on his way from North Carolina to Bexar county, Texas. He had left the public road a short distance and was discovered by a young man who was hunting, and not being acquainted with a mute's attempts to talk the young man says he shot him through fear, (and all believe it.)

The said Benjamin Rollins was between 50 and 60 years of age, and would weigh about 150 pounds. He had a recommendation certifying that he was worthy of charity, supposed to have been written out at Davidson College, N. C. He had some manuscript copy of a Dictionary, supposed to have been written out by himself. There was also found on his person $1,300 in gold and silver, which, according to the laws of Alabama, will remain in the hands of the Coroner six years, subject to the demand of his relatives. After that time it will go to the county in which he was killed, to be added to the school fund.

Should any of his relatives or friends wish to learn more of the particulars, they can address Wilson Maddox, Pikeville, Marion county, Alabama. M. J. O.

[The writer of the above letter is known to several of our citizens as a man of strict integrity, and his statements may be implicitly relied on. Our State cotemporaries may confer a kindness on the friends of the deceased by copying the above letter.]

Asheville News.

☞ Some interesting facts are stated in the foreign journals of medicine in regard to the increase of nails and hair in a man. From the statements made, it appears that the growth of the nails is more rapid in children than in adults, and slowest in the aged. It goes on more promptly in summer than in winter, so that the same nail which is renewed in one hundred and thirty two days in winter, requires only one hundred and sixteen in summer—a fact depending on the "vis vitalis," which seems to be proportioned to it. The increase of nails of the right hand is more rapid than for the left; it differs, also, for the different fingers, and in order corresponding with the length of the finger—being most rapid for the middle finger, nearly equal for the two either side of this, slower for the little finger, slowest for the thumb. The growth of the hair is well known to be much accelerated by frequent cutting. It forms more rapidly in the day than in the night, and in hot seasons than in cold.

WEIGHT OF GRAIN.—The Legislature of New York have passed a law establishing the weight of grain per bushel, as follows:

"Whenever wheat, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, clover seed, timothy seed, flax seed, or potatoes shall be sold by the bushel, and no special agreement shall be made by the parties as to the special mode of measuring, the bushel shall consist of sixty-two pounds of beans, sixty pounds of wheat, peas, clover seed or potatoes, fifty eight pounds of Indian corn, fifty-six pounds of rye, fifty five pounds of flax seed, forty-eight pounds of buckwheat or barley, forty-four pounds of timothy seed, and forty-two pounds of oats."

A law was also passed for punishing parties who mark on packages of sugar, starch, or any kinds of goods, with false weight or measures, or tare.

PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.—It is stated that upwards of seventy-five thousand dollars has already been raised, and put out at interest, of the sum required for the purchase of Mount Vernon. Two hundred thousand dollars is the sum demanded for the land and buildings.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

PORTLAND, (MAINE,) January 14

The Royal Mail Steamship North American, Capt. Wm Grange, has arrived at this port, with Liverpool dates to the 30th ultimo.

Lord Harrowby is to be succeeded in the British Ministry by Lord Clarendon.

The relief of Lucknow is fully confirmed. The slaughter of the rebels was great.

The Minnesota, with the Commissioners to China, had reached Hong Kong. Speedy operations were to be commenced against Canton.

It is said that all the exiled generals have received unconditional permission to return to France.

The British steamship Sarah Sands has been half burned at sea. She succeeded, however, in reaching Mauritius with the troops on board.

All qualities of cotton had advanced ¼d. per pound, the lower qualities improving most. The market was firm. The sales for Monday and Tuesday were 17,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,000, and exporters 1,000. Manchester advices were more favorable. A better feeling was existing.

Flour was very dull, at a decline of from 6d. to 1s. per barrel of 196 pounds. Wheat was firm, and corn dull and unchanged.—Rosin was dull at 3s. 11d. per hundred weight.

LONDON MARKET.—Money was easier.—There was a prospect of a further reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of England. Consols were quoted at 93¾ to 94.

SUPREME COURT

The following gentlemen were examined on Monday last, at the Court now in session at Raleigh, and admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors at law in the several county courts of this State:

J. J. Martin, Martin county; J. F. Murrell, Onslow; J. W. Ellis, Bladen; J. Collins, Washington county; Asa Rice, Brunswick; George C. Woodley, Lenoir; Abner S. Williams, Martin; David F. Caldwell, Greensborough; J. R. Bulla, Ashesborough; Needham B. Cobb, Goldsborough; Gilbert M. Patterson, Richmond county; A. B. McEachin, Robeson; Thomas D. Williams, Warrenton; L. W. Humphrey, Onslow; T. J. Foote, Warren; John G. Yancey, Madison county; E. J. Gaines, Montgomery; Seaton Gales, Raleigh; J. R. Doughtie, Kittrell's Cross Roads; P. J. Sinclair, Fittsburg, Pa.; George Whitfield, Tarboro; Thomas W. Brown, Jr., Wilmington.

The following gentlemen were examined on Thursday and admitted to practice in the several Superior Courts of this State as Attorneys and Counsellors at law:

R. H. Broadfield, Salisbury; Wm. Henry Bagley, Elizabeth City; C. W. Grandy, jr., Elizabeth City; J. A. Abell, Johnston; R. H. Battle, Orange; John S. Moore, Wayne; Luther Rose, Richmond county; James P. Holderby, Rockingham county; Wm. L. Scott, Greensboro'; Jacob C. Hitchcock, Davidson; J. N. Stallings, Duplin; John A. Stanley, Beaufort county; John B. Gillam, Bertie; J. E. Short, Washington county; Sydney A. Smith, Johnston; F. C. Roberts, Craven; David M. Furches, Mocksville; William J. Kerr, Charlotte; Samuel P. Smith, Mecklenburg.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

We are glad to observe that resolutions of inquiry have been introduced in the National Legislature upon the subject of land appropriations by Congress. We hope the dominant party will at least throw no obstacles in the way of a full and thorough investigation of the whole question. The Lynchburg Virginian remarks, that Mr. Gilmer, our representative from this State, "has made a move in the right direction, towards an exposure of the infamous system of swindling practised in regard to the public lands. He has offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to Congress the following items of information. The quantity of public lands annually sold, or disposed of by the United States. The quantity that has been granted to States and corporations, with the date of such grants and for what purpose granted. The amount paid to the States as a per centage on receipts from sales of the public lands—and the quantity yet remaining unsold.

"A similar resolution was offered in the last Congress by Mr. Carlile, but the Secretary, under some pretence or other, refused to communicate the information. He was a Michigan man, and—as probably unwilling to make public how much his own State had profited by the swindle."

If the present Secretary should furnish the information asked for by Mr. Gilmer's resolution, the people will then be able to see what enormous abuses are cloaked under this land system, and how villainously the old States have been defrauded of their rights in the premises.—*Wil. Herald.*

THE SUGAR CROP OF LOUISIANA.—It is stated in the New Orleans Crescent that the sugar crop of Louisiana for 1857 will be from 225,000 to 250,000 hhds., against about 75,000 hhds in 1856. Prices are, of course, much lower than last year, but, nevertheless, planters will realize about two millions of dollars more from the crop of this season than from that of 1856, while consumers will also gain largely.

DEEPEST WELL IN THE WORLD.—The Louisville Courier says the artesian well of the Messrs. Dupont of that city has now reached the depth of 1909 feet. It adds: This is the deepest well now known to us in the world. The next in depth is the well at Grenelle, near Paris, which is 1930 feet. Louisville has therefore the deepest well in the world, and the tallest steeple in the U. States—the cross on the St. Louis Cathedral being 286 feet high, while the summit of Trinity, New York, is only 284 feet.

ENCOURAGING.—A late letter from London states that the recent advance in the price of cotton may be regarded as an undoubted evidence of the restoration of confidence and the resumption of manufacturing operations; and it also states that the effects of returned prosperity will soon be felt on this side of the Atlantic.

☞ At the beginning of the present year, the old method of reckoning currency in Canada by pounds, shillings, and pence, was abolished, and the decimal system of this country supersedes it. Decimal coins will be coined to meet the requirements of the law. They will probably correspond in value with our own.

☞ Nathan Clifford has been confirmed by the Senate as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; and Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, as minister to Russia.