North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, February 2, 1858.

County Matters.

The following Magistrates were elected on the 27th ult. the Special Court of Mecklenburg county, for the ensuing year, viz: John Walker, B. W. Alexander, J. P. Ross, Wm. Maxwell and J. M. Potts.

Wm. Maxwell, J. L. Brown and J. M. Hutchison were appointed a Committee of Finance for the present year, and Samuel T. Wilson Constable Keeper.

A. M. Barry was appointed one of the Board of Common Schools in place of John F. Harry.

The following tax was laid for the present year, for county and other purposes, viz:

$100 val. of Land		Polls
State	15	50
County	14	25
Court House	15	30
Poor	6	15
School	5	10
R. R. Sub.	5	5
	60	1.35

A further tax of 1 per cent. was laid on the valuation of carriages, 25 cents on each gold watch, 10 cents on each silver watch, 50 cents on each Piano, 1½ per cent. on the value of gold and silver plate. The last rates are to be applied exclusively to the payment of the interest on the Rail Road bonds.

Young Men's Christian Association.

At the late annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Charlotte, the following members were elected to office for the year 1858, viz: Rev. Horatio H. Hewitt, President; Dr. Right Wyseng, E. A. Yates, Thos. M. Smith, S. P. Smith, Vice Presidents; Thos. W. Dewey, Recording Secretary; Dr. J. H. Wayt, Corresponding Secretary; J. L. Brown, Treasurer; Dr. M. E. Taylor, Dr. E. N. Hutchison, J. C. Burroughs, R. N. Tiddy, M. D. Johnston, S. P. Alexander, T. M. Farrow and W. A. Young, Standing Committee.

Concord.

We visited our sister village during Court week, and although her citizens, like other places, are effected more or less by the pressure, we are rejoiced to see that a spirit of improvement is abroad there. Mr. R. W. Allison has put up a new brick building on the north-east corner of the town near the court-house which, when completed will add greatly to the appearance of that portion of the village. We hope others may feel able to follow his example for there is great room for improvement.

We called upon "mine host" of Harris' Hotel and found him full of fun and humor and ready to wait upon all who may desire to be "cared for." Persons having business in Concord will find Harris' Hotel a very agreeable place to sojourn while in the village. They will find the proprietor kind and obliging and a plenty of good fare.—They will find "mine host" ready for a joke as the following article from the Salisbury *Herald* will clearly exhibit:

NOT BAD.—A friend of ours visiting Concord last week, gives us quite an amusing rehort of the estimable proprietor of that well conducted house, Mr. Harris' Hotel.—It appears that for the amusement of his patrons he has placed a monkey within the gentleman's hall. Monkey occupies quite a prominent place on the top of a closet, from which he views, "with a critic's eye," his many inquisitive interlocutors. A Locofoco, after feeding monkey with gingerbread, and seeing many intelligent questions—monkey giving equally intelligent answers, he (not the monkey) came up to the landlord with—

Locofoco—Say, Charly, whatever induced you to buy that 'are thing?

Landlord—Well, sir, I heard there would not be foreigners enough to carry the next election, hence I have had one imported.

The Locofoco cameosed.

Rail Road to the Virginia Line.

We regret to learn that the bill to charter a rail road from Lynchburg to the Virginia line meets with so much opposition in the Virginia Legislature that it is feared that it will be rejected. This is to be regretted. Our opinion is that a charter ought to be granted to the people for any work of improvement where the State is not called upon to contribute funds to construct it. We think the Legislature is acting very much against the interest of their own State, for we know that some southern gentlemen were opposed to the Danville connection because it would have the effect to turn all the wheat from this section to Richmond, and may not the contemplated road to Lynchburg operate in the same way.

Sale of Bank Stock.

As an executor's sale in Anson county a few days ago, 70 shares of stock in the Bank of Wadesboro was sold, which brought the following prices, viz:

20	shares	par value	50	at	50
25	"	"	"	"	61
11	"	"	"	"	61¼
20	"	"	"	"	61

The Bank of England has $15,000,000 in specie, and its circulation is $18,000,000.

Congress.

The Senate was not in session on Friday and Saturday the 21st and 22d ult.

In the Senate on Monday, a letter was communicated from the Secretary of War showing the number of troops stationed in Kansas each quarter since the 1st of January, 1855.

A number of petitions and memorials were presented, among them was a petition from citizens of New York, praying that the public lands may be laid out in farms or lots of limited size and granted to actual settlers free of charge.

Mr. Mason presented a report from the Committee of Foreign Relations on the message from the President relative to the arrest of Wm. Walker, which concludes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That no further provisions of law are necessary to confer authority on the President to cause arrests and seizures to be made on the high seas, for offences committed against the act entitled, "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned," approved April 29, 1818.

Resolved, That the place where William Walker and his followers were arrested, being without the jurisdiction of the United States, their arrest was without warrant of law. But in view of the circumstances attending it, and its results, in taking away from the territory of a State in amity with the United States, American citizens who were there with hostile intent, it may not call for further censure than as it might hereafter be drawn into precedent, if suffered to pass without remark.

The report and resolutions were made the special order for the 9th instant.

The special order, a motion to refer so much of the President's message as relates to Kansas to the Committee on Territories, was taken up. After a speech from Mr. Harlan, from Pennsylvania, and a desultory discussion between a number of Senators the question was laid over to Friday.

In the Senate, on Tuesday several communications from the Interior and War Departments were received.

Mr. Seward presented a petition of citizens of Waterloo, N. Y., praying that a provision be made by law for paying the Southern States out of the Treasury or public land to manumit their slaves. [If the slaves were free what would the North do for cotton for their manufactories?]

A message was received from the House announcing the death of Hon. Jas. Lockhart and the Hon. Samuel Brenton members elect from Indiana. Suitable resolutions were adopted.

After postponing the joint resolution to present Com. Paulding with a medal, the Senate took up the bill to increase the military establishment of the United States, which was under consideration the whole sitting of the Senate.

In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Doolittle presented a petition of citizens of Wisconsin praying for the passage of an equitable law, by which slaveholders at the South might be compensated on the manumission of their slaves.

Mr. Wilson submitted a joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the difficulties in Utah, with a view to avoid the employment of force.

Mr. Davis offered a substitute for the bill for the construction of a rail road to the Pacific.

The bill for the increase of the army being the order of the day, was taken up.—Mr. Gwin moved that the whole bill be stricken out and a new bill be substituted.—This led to a discussion of the merits of the bills by Messrs. Bell, Davis and Iverson.

In the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Foot presented a bill providing for constructing a rail road from Missouri to San Francisco, by the northern route. Mr. F. explained that this bill was not a proposition antagonistic to the proposition of the chairman of the committee, but as an alternative. Ordered to be printed.

The order of the day, being the army bill was taken up. It was discussed by a number of members and before coming to any resolution on the subject the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House on Friday no business of importance was transacted, the time of the House being mostly consumed by a discussion on various subjects, and the House adjourned to Monday.

In the House on Monday, the Speaker announced the following as a select committee on the Pacific Rail Road, viz: Messrs. Phelps, Jones, of Tenn., Washburn, of Maine, Milson, Curtis, Corning, Underwood, Groesbeck, Gilmer, Singleton, Farnsworth, Phillips, Leach, Bryan and Scott.

A very long debate occurred to-day in which domestic slavery in the South was made the burden, but nearly every other subject in the calendar was commented on, the tariff, banks and many others altogether irrelevant.

In the House on Tuesday, the bill for the payment of the invalid and other pensions for 1858–59, was taken up in committee of the whole. After being under consideration for sometime the committee rose and reported it back to the House with a recommendation that it pass.

The deficiency bill for printing was then taken up and was under consideration for some time, but the committee rose without coming to any resolution.

A resolution offered by Mr. Blair calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to communicate any information he may have of the practicability of rail roads through Santa Fee, was adopted.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer a resolution relative to the Mormons.

The object of the resolution was to offer to purchase their property and let them remove peaceably. An objection being made it lies over. [We are opposed to any such proposition inasmuch as they have resisted the Government.]

In the House on Wednesday, Mr. Zollicoffer introduced a resolution which was adopted, calling on the President for information as to the cause of the expedition to Utah, and for all the correspondence with Brigham Young in regard to the affairs of Utah.

The deficiency bill was taken up in committee of the whole and on the motion of Mr. Phelps, the debate will terminate on Friday. A general debate then sprung up between a number of the members.

In the House on Thursday the deficiency bill was taken up in committee of the whole. A general debate ensued in which a number of members took part.

In the House on Friday, the deficiency bill was again taken up, and was discussed up to the time when our report ended.

The Mormon Strength.

Much has been said by persons who have been among the Mormons relative to their strength, some stating that they could muster 80,000 men, but the following extract from the Sacramento Union gives a very different account of their real force:

"According to the United States census of 1850, the whole Mormon population, men, women and children, amounted to 11,335. In 1852, from the minutes of the Mormon General Conference, it appears, that the population had increased 6,851, making the total 18,206. Taking the same ratio of increase, we have the whole Mormon population in 1857 amounting to 31,012. Taking out the relative proportion of children which existed in 1852, with the increase of population, say 9,000, we have left 22,012. Deduct from this amount one-half for the women, the same proportion that existed in 1852, and there remains 11,000 fighting men, including those somewhat advanced. This is probably the whole fighting strength of the Mormons.

Another thing, if the Mormons could muster such a force they would have no disposition to avoid a battle, which late accounts state they will not risk but will resort to a guerrilla warfare. They intend to fortify every pass so as to cripple the army should they attempt to pass the defiles of the mountains. We see no other prospect for success of our army but to fight them in the same way. They should be rooted out of the territory as a blight on the body politic.

Robbing the Mail—Arrest.

The editor of the *Spirit of the Age* has been charging, we understand, Postmasters, Route Agents, &c., with taking letters containing money directed to that office. But the following letter copied from the Petersburg *Express*, shows where the true culprit is:

RALEIGH, Jan 26.

Eds. Express:—Charles Camp, a young man employed in the office of the "*Spirit of the Age*," has been arrested by U. S. Marshal Jones of this District, for stealing letters and money from the Postoffice in this city. He was taken before U. S. Commissioner Busbee, and required to enter into bonds for his appearance at the next term of the United States Court.

He was detected and the money taken from him before he left the Postoffice. W.

Friend Gorman should be careful how he reflects on Postmasters and others for purloining his letters, for this is not the first time that he has lost money, for a boy belonging to his office did the same thing a short time ago and was whipped for it. We saw a private letter which states this fact.

WASHINGTON, January 23.

NEWS FROM THE UTAH EXPEDITION.—Despatches have been received by the War Department from Col. Johnson, dated November 30, confirming the previous reports of the excessive suffering and great loss of draught animals by snow storms, cold and starvation. A sufficient number of oxen, although poor, had been saved to supply a part ration for six days in the week, and there was bacon on hand for one day per week for seven months, together with a supply of flour and small rations.

The storm had dealt roughly with Col. Cook's command. He had lost half his horses, besides a number of mules. Further advances towards Salt Lake City cannot be made without a new supply of such animals, to procure which Capt. Marcy had been despatched to New Mexico to secure a supply for use in early spring, when the army, with volunteer force, 2,000 strong, will resume march as soon as supplied with horses and mules and grass on the mountains sufficient for their support.

Another letter from an officer of the army says the Mormons are afraid of mounted men. They are great cowards, like all assassins and robbers, and he fears their leaders and those who have no claim in the valley will run away, requiring their deluded followers to destroy their property lest it may benefit the army.

Advices received in this city state that the Mormons intend a guerilla warfare.—Every man is ordered under arms next Spring. It is believed that the Mormons have spies in Johnson's camp.

NEW YORK USURY LAWS.—The following bill for a reform in the Usury Laws, is about to be introduced in the Legislature of New York:

Section 1.—No grant, transfer, bond, note, bill of exchange, contract or agreement, or loan or forbearance of any money, goods or things in action, shall be void by reason of any paying or receiving or agreeing to pay such rate of interest as the parties may agree upon.

Section 2.—That in all cases where the rate of interest is not mentioned, it shall be deemed and taken at the rate of 7 per cent.

Section 3.—No more than 7 per cent to be charged on any judgment rendered after date of condition.

Section 4.—Repeals so much of the law of 1837 as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Section 5.—To take effect immediately.

The steamer Ariel which was supposed to be lost, has been heard from.

AN IMPORTANT TELEGRAPHIC IMPROVEMENT.—The editor of the Journal of Commerce witnessed at the office of the American Telegraph Company, the operation of Hughes' printing telegraph, as recently improved, by which the extraordinary feat is performed of sending and recording, at the same time, from opposite ends of the wire, two distinct despatches, and this is done in plain alphabetical characters. The electric current meet and cross each other without disturbance or irregularity; so that in many cases the answer to a despatch begins to be received before the original is wholly transmitted,—although but one wire is employed to perform the whole double duty. The instruments are now completed, and adapted for practical use. For communicating in either direction, but two ordinary cells of the Grove battery are used; and although the wires are working both ways at the same time, the business is executed with the usual rapidity. But one operator is required to receive and deliver despatches by this process—for, as regards despatches received, it is only necessary to cut off the slip, when completed. The printing done during the exhibition while the wires were working between New York and Philadelphia, was noticeable for its accuracy and clearness.—The type is arranged on the periphery of a wheel, from which the impression is taken, in ink, without checking its motion. The result above stated is looked upon as one of much importance, as greatly increasing the capacity of a single wire for business, and tending to diminish the telegraphic rates.—*Balt. American.*

A STURDY POLITICIAN.—We read lately a notice of the death of an old gentleman in Virginia, at the age of eighty or eighty-five, who boasted that he had all his life been a Federalist. He joined the party in his youth and in the youth of the country, he clung to it through all its reverses. He long survived its downfall, but he refused to bear any other party name. The title of Federalist had become a word of political odium and universal prejudice; it was enough to damn any cause or any man to be associated with a charge of Federalism. A politician might be forgiven for stealing a sheep, or robbing a bank, but Federalism was an unpardonable sin. Nevertheless, the sturdy old gentleman gloried in that party badge which every one else disowned, but which he comforted himself by reflecting had been worn on the breast of George Washington, John Marshall, and other giants of Revolutionary era. Consequently, he stood amid the ever lasting mutations of parties like a brave old oak on the mountain top, surrounded by the prostrate forms of its noble companions, but refusing to bend to the capricious gales which swayed more pliable objects to every point of the compass upon which they chose to direct their energies.

We know not whether there are any more old federalists living. They have become almost as scarce as revolutionary soldiers. The firmness of principle and stability of character which distinguished the survivors of this once powerful party command the respect even of those who differ from their political principles.—*Roch. Despatch.*

THE LADY WITH THE RED PETTICOAT.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says of the red petticoat, recently introduced by the wife of the British Minister Crampton:

"There is an English literary lady now in this city, whose dress, known in London, as the 'peasant costume,' has caused quite a stir among the fashionables. The dress consists of a red and black stripped petticoat, descending within six inches of the feet, over which is worn a dress of the usual length, but hooped up to the height of the skirt. A 'dreadnought' overcoat, with gilt buttons, serves to keep out the cold and damp; while a straw hat screens the head, and real, genuine long-legged boots protect the feet. I do not think the dress is very neat or pretty, but it is novel, and that is something. It is considered an improvement on the Bloomer costume. In all the mud of a Washington winter, it is a much better dress than the street sweeping machines which have so long prevailed."

SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE.—Gov. Ligon, of Maryland, just before retiring from office to which the people have preferred another over him, ordered a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in two indictments pending against a notorious rowdy named Dalton, one of the indictments being for rioting, and the other for the murder of a policeman who was engaged in efforts to suppress the riot. Dalton was one of the most reckless and violent Locofocos of the city of Baltimore, and instead of being punished for his crimes, is not even permitted to be tried. The application to the Governor for his pardon in advance of trial was signed by two defeated Locofoco candidates for Congress and others.

This is the same Gov. Ligon who called out the military for the election day, and borrowed some thousands of muskets from his brother lunatic, Gov. Wise, to arm them with. Fortunately for Maryland, she has discarded so bad an officer.—*Phil. Ont.*

TAXES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Comptroller General of South Carolina has given notice that the laws of that State forbid the receipt of the notes of any of the suspended banks in payment of taxes or other moneys due the State. He gives a list of eight specie paying banks of the State which are receivable; and then adds, "You will also receive the taxes, or any other dues to the State, in the bills of the Bank of the State of South Carolina." This Bank, be it known, is the exclusive property of the State and it was the first to suspend specie payments.—And so we have the State itself setting the example of repudiating its obligations to pay, whilst it discredits the paper of other banks which follow its example.—*Phil. Observer.*

SENATOR DOUGLAS A LOUISIANA PLANTER.—The Vicksburg True Southern states that Senator Douglas has disposed of his plantation in Mississippi. The slaves of the plantation will be transferred to Louisiana. A partnership has been formed with a gentleman of New Orleans to carry on the plantation business in Louisiana. The partner is now in the Northern part of the state, looking after a place to locate the force—which is numbered at a hundred hands.

NORTH CAROLINA STOCKS.—We note sales in New York, on Saturday last, of $1,000 N. C. 6 per cents at 96; $2,000 first mortgage bonds Wilmington and Manchester Railroad at 19.

Later sales of State stocks are reported in New York at 92 and 94.

PICTURE OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.—Thirty years ago—on the 8th of January, 1828—Mr. Hamilton, of South Carolina, submitted a resolution in the House of Representatives, instructing the Committee on the Library "to inquire into the expediency of having a historical picture of the Battle of New Orleans painted, and placed in one of the panels of the rotunda"—four of which were then vacant. He also designated, as the proper artist to design and execute the work, Washington Alston, who, like Gen. Jackson, was a son of South Carolina. "There would be," said he, "a happy congruity in the fact that the conduct and valor of the one should be illustrated by the genius and taste of the other."

A warm debate ensued, as the resolution was opposed by the political opponents of Gen. Jackson, and by a few "strict constructionists." The Hon. John Randolph, 'of Roanoke,' was one of those who spoke against the resolution, although his remarks were more especially directed against the paintings by Col. Trumbull. "One of these pictures," said the gifted Virginian, "is designed to represent the signing of the Declaration of Independence, but I think a far more appropriate name for it would be '*the man piece*,' for such a collection of legs was never seen assembled before on any one picture."

The resolution was lost by a vote of 98 to 103, and the crowning achievement of our second war has never been represented on the walls of the Capitol. Since then the "Hero of New Orleans," and two of those who then voted to perpetuate his glorious deeds on canvass, (Messrs. Polk and Buchanan) have been elected to the first office in the people's gift, and the eighth of January is generally recognised as a national holiday.—*Washington Union.*

GREAT INCREASE IN POPULATION IN TEXAS.—There is one Southern State, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, which is increasing in population with a rapidity that quite, or almost, equals that of our new Northern States. We allude to Texas. At the late State election, in August last, about sixty thousand votes were polled. As its population is scattered over an immense territory, and in many places is quite inaccessible to the polls, and as it contains a large number of slaves, it is safe to estimate that not more than one out of every ten in the population voted. This would give a population of six hundred thousand. That this is not too high is evident from the fact that it polled more votes than Mississippi, which has over six hundred thousand inhabitants. In 1850 the population of Texas was but little over two hundred thousand. It is, therefore, trebled in seven years. The probability is, that by 1860, when the next census is taken, Texas will have at least eight hundred thousand inhabitants. Supposing the apportionment not to be materially changed, this would give her about seven members of the House of Representatives.

A CASE FOR THE PHILANTHROPISTS.—The *Liberal Intelligencer* published at Gardiner, Maine, calls attention to the present sad condition of Hon. Parker Sheldon, who, but a few years ago, was one of the most prominent business men in that State—a large hearted citizen, widely known and respected, and also in prosperous circumstances as to property. He was several times a member of the Legislature, once a member of the Executive Council, was formerly Collector of Bath, and was the first Mayor of the city of Gardiner. The *Intelligencer* states that this man—so useful and highly respected in his day and generation—is now, in his old age and second childhood, when his bodily and mental powers are exhausted, a town pauper—that he has actually been sold as such, by a neighboring town, to the lowest bidder, for his support. It may be necessary that our readers may understand the nature of this sale to state that it is the custom in many of the towns of Maine, and some of the Northern States, for the authorities to give out to such persons as will take them for the lowest sum, those paupers who, by reason of age or infirmity, can do very little labor. As a matter of course a great many cases of hardship take place under this custom.

REMARKABLE CASE OF FRIGHT.—About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 15th instant two young men were riding from Corinth to East Corinth, (Vt) in a light sleigh, to which was attached a young mare. The mare becoming frightened, ran, and getting loose from the sleigh, diverged from the road, and broke into the house of Mr. N. D. Blake, and passed through three doors before stopping. She jumped over one bed, in which was Mr. Blake and a child, breaking it down; then over the other bed, in which was Mrs. B. and two children, oversetting in her course the light stand, and extinguishing the light. She then broke down a crib in the other corner. Mr. Blake drew his wife and one child from their bedstead, which had been demolished, carried them into another room, and struck a light. It was not until his return that the cause of the accident was ascertained.

AN EDITOR ASSAULTED.—We learn from the Richmond *Whig* that R. Ridgway, Esq. the editor of that paper, was assaulted in his sanctum on Friday last, by O. Jennings Wise, Esq., on account of alleged abuse to Gov. Wise, the father of the assaulter. Mr. W approached Mr. R. and struck at him with a cane. The blow though aimed at the head, was warded off by Mr. R., when the parties clenched. While in this condition, persons from an adjoining room came in, separated the belligerents, and Mr. Wise left the building. Mr. R. publishes a statement in the *Whig* of Saturday, denouncing the assault in severe terms, and declaring his intention to speak of the Governor in future as he has done for years past, just as he may deem fit and proper.

A GOOD TASTE IN DRESS.—A young lady in one of the leading circles at Washington was complimented by a gentleman on the simplicity and good taste of her dress at an evening party. She replied: "I am glad you like my dress; it cost me just eleven dollars, and I made every stitch of it myself." When our young ladies pride themselves upon the home manufacture and cheapness of their attire, instead of the expensiveness and foreign importation, we shall have fewer "broken" fathers and husband.

A LEAD AND SILVER MINE IN ALABAMA.—Mr. E. A. McFadden, who resides near the Squaw Shoals, on the Warrior River, has discovered a lead and silver mine on his lands, near his residence, which appears to abound in large quantities of those valuable metals.

THE MOST INTERESTING SIGHT IN THE WORLD.—One day, the Rev. Henry Venn, author of the "New Whole Duty of Man," told his children that in the evening he would take them to see one of the most interesting sights in the world. They were anxious to know what it was, but he deferred gratifying their curiosity till he had brought them to the scene itself. He led them to a miserable hovel, whose ruinous walls and broken windows bespoke an extreme degree of poverty and want. "Now," said he, "my dear children, can any one that lives in such a wretched habitation as this be happy? Yet this is not all; a poor young man lies upon a miserable straw bed within it, dying of disease, at the age of only nineteen, consumed with constant fever, and afflicted with nine painful ulcers."—"How wretched a situation!" they all exclaimed. He then led them into the cottage, and, addressing the poor young man, said, "Abraham Wildwood, I have brought my children here, to show them that it is possible to be happy in a state of disease and poverty and want, and now, tell them if it is not so." The dying youth, with a sweet smile of benevolence and piety, immediately replied, "Oh, yes, sir! I would not change my state with that of the richest person upon earth, who was destitute of these views which I possess. Blessed be God! I have a good hope through Christ, of being admitted into those blessed regions where Lazarus now dwells, having long forgotten all his sorrows and miseries. Sir, there is nothing to bear, whilst the presence of God cheers my soul, and whilst I can have access to him, by constant prayer, through faith in Jesus. Indeed, sir, I am truly happy, and I trust to be happy and blessed through eternity; and every hour thank God, who has brought me from a state of darkness into his marvelous light, and has given me to enjoy the unsearchable riches of his grace!" The impression made by this discourse upon his young hearers was never effaced.

A ROYAL LADY.—Our lady readers will be interested in the following description of the English Princess Royal, Victoria's eldest daughter, from the pen of a correspondent of an Aberdeen journal:

"With the remembrance, as if it had been yesterday, of the boom of the guns which announced her birth, I was scarcely prepared to find her a full grown woman, taller by a couple of inches than her mother, and carrying herself with the ease and grace of womanhood! It is no stretch of loyalty or courtesy to call the Princess Royal pretty. She is perfectly lovely. The regularity of her features is perfect. Her eyes are large and full of intelligence, imparting to her face that sort of merry aspect which indicates good humor.

"The nose and mouth are delicately and exquisitely formed, the latter giving an effect of great sweetness. The Princess is more like her father than her mother. She is like the Queen in nothing but her nose. In all other respects, she is a female image of her father. I should add, as interesting to your lady readers, that she wears her hair slightly off her forehead; not pushed back in the Eugenie fashion, but brushed latitudinally from the temples, and raised at the sides above the ear in bandeaux (really the ladies must excuse me if I am talking nonsense, for I have not given that homage to fashion which would enable me to speak *ex cathedra*.) Well, at any rate, the Princess is fair enough to be the heroine of a fairy tale, and the Prince Frederick should consider himself a lucky fellow, for he is to wed this pretty girl on Tuesday next, January 25.

TWELVE HUNDRED MILES ON FOOT.—The Leavenworth City (Kansas) Ledger, of the 8th inst., says that three young men, Henry Baker, James Smith and Alexander Francis, arrived there on Thursday afternoon, the 7th, direct from Fort Bridger.—They came the whole distance, twelve hundred miles, on foot, and accomplished their journey in forty-five days.

They report that the day they left, six Mormons came into camp and reported that the Mormons were in a state of civil war, Brigham Young and about one half desiring to march against the troops; the other half being in favor of the troops coming into Salt Lake and establishing a military government there, and overthrowing the present powers that be. These gentlemen left Leavenworth last July, with the train of Henry Charles. On their return they were caught in a snow storm, at Rock Ridge, and suffered considerably; but they weathered the storm, and came through without any molestation. It was certainly a great undertaking at this season of the year.

BLUNDERING LEGISLATION.—It would seem that the blundering legislation so common in this State is, as usual, an importation from Virginia. The Richmond South extracts the following clause from the Code of Virginia in 1819:

"Every person duly convicted of murder in the first degree, his or her aiders, abettors and counsellors, shall suffer death by hanging by the neck.

Every person duly convicted of the crime of murder in the second degree, shall be sentenced to undergo a *similar confinement* for a period not less than five nor more than eighteen years!"

The South says also that in or about the year 1842, a law was passed in that State, and officially printed and promulgated, which provided that a certain offence if *attempted* by a negro or mulatto, should be punished by *death*; and if *committed* by any negro or mulatto should be punished by *thirty-nine stripes!*—*Phil. Observer.*

OYSTER BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.—The number of persons employed in the oyster business is estimated at from 6,000 to 75,000. The boats engaged in it are valued at over $6,000,000. At least half the supply of oysters come from Virginia, either direct or as transplanted from Princess Bay, South of Staten Island. It is estimated that 1,200 vessels, of all sizes, from 45 to 250 tons, are engaged in the Virginia oyster trade, in connection with New York city. The trade is most extensive, from the beginning of November to the first of April. The heaviest sales of Virginia oysters are made in Catherine market and Olive slip. The total annual value of the sales of Virginia oysters, (including those obtained from Princess Bay,) in this city, cannot be much under $3,000,000 or $4,000,000.

MOBILE, Jan. 25.

ARREST OF GEN. WALKER.—Gen. Walker arrived here yesterday, and to-day was arrested by an order from New Orleans, but was discharged on habeas corpus. Judge Gale quashed the proceedings.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

A gentleman from Leavenworth arrived at St. Louis on the 20th instant. He reports having travelled from Weston to Boonesville with a messenger and bearer of dispatches from Gen. Calhoun to the members of the Cabinet at Washington. The tenor of these dispatches as derived from the messenger, is that Gen. Calhoun had rejected those returns of election which were sent to Governor Denver, instead of to him, on the ground that they were not in accordance with the Lecompton Convention, and are, consequently null and void. This gives the State officers to the Democrats, with also a majority of one in council of the two Houses.

Mr. Stover, a Democratic member of the Legislature had been shot while travelling in a stage between Wyandotte and Lawrence. He will probably die from the effects of the wound.

J. D. Henderson was still in custody at Lawrence.

A CURIOUS BANK TRANSACTION.—The editor of the Belfast (Ireland) Journal has availed himself of the columns of the London Times, to expose an extraordinary transaction, in which one of the Glasgow banks was concerned. "Not many years since," says the writer, "a certain gentleman became indebted to one of those banks to the extent of several hundred thousand pounds; when he was hauled up, it was found that he had no assets, and the bank, therefore, 'insured his life' to the extent of their debt, upon which, they, of course, pay a very heavy annual tax. This gentleman called on the bank sometime after, and told one of the managers, 'I am offered a lucrative situation in Sierra Leone, but you know if I go out there, the policy will be vitiated; however, I must go, as I cannot starve. What, then, was to be done? The same man is now comfortably living on the continent, on an annuity, granted him by this bank, which annuity added to the premiums of insurance, forms a nice little item in the expenses of the establishment."

SINGULAR CASUALTY.—A few days since Mr. Q. Beckwith, of Beckwith Landing, Missouri, accompanied by his negro boy, started for Hickman in a skiff, for the purpose of collecting a debt of some fifteen hundred dollars; this being accomplished they started for home. They had proceeded but a short distance, when Mr. B., from some unaccountable reason, concluded to get out and walk, the money being in coin, was left in the boat. Scarce had he touched the shore when the bank caved in, engulfing negro, money and skiff. Mr. B. escaped uninjured. Nothing has been seen or heard of either negro, money, or skiff since.

INTERESTING DECISION.—The American Express Company was entrusted with $7,500 by Marshall & Illsley, of Milwaukie, to deliver at the State Bank in Madison, Wisconsin. The Express Company made a tender of the money after banking hours, but it was refused. During the night the Express safe was robbed of its contents, including the $7,500. Suit was brought by Marshal & Illsley to recover the money of the Express Company who held that once having made a tender of the money, they were no longer responsible for it as common carriers, and that they kept it over night as a mere matter of accommodation to plaintiffs. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the Express Company.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to collectors, registrars of public money, depositaries and other officers authorized to receive dues, debts and sales of public lands, payable to the United States, directing attention to the following: "Should treasury notes bearing interest be sent to disbursing officers, they will be directed to date their endorsements. The date so endorsed by an officer or agent of the United States is legally regarded as the true date of the issue of such notes, from which the interest thereon is to be computed.

A REGIMENT PUT TO FLIGHT BY A SWARM OF BEES.—In India, lately, while the army was returning from Alumbagh to camp, one of the Lancers was tempted to poke his spear into a bees' nest, when the swarm at once turned out and attacked the soldiers with such ferocity, that they all turned tail and fled, both officers and men abandoning their guns, and they did not stop until they had reached the camp, where they were enabled to partially protect themselves from their active persecutors.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF WASHINGTON.—Both branches of the Virginia Legislature have passed a bill providing for the conveyance to the State of Virginia of the birthplace of Washington, and the home and graves of his progenitors in America. The adoption of these measures may be regarded as a patriotic prelude to the consummation of the noble enterprise in which the Ladies Mount Vernon Association is engaged. The bill appropriates $5,000 to enclose the places with an iron fence, and to erect substantial tablets to "commemorate for the rising generation these noble spots, as required by Lewis W. Washington in his offer of conveyance.

THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.—This famous document is at present in the hands of the President. He has been for several days engaged in preparing the message which will accompany that instrument to Congress. It may be sent to that body at any moment. Of course as the matter approaches, the culminating point of action, the greatest anxiety is betrayed on all sides in Washington *States*.

The Yankee Blade tells the following anecdote of a college chum:

H———, a member of one of the classes, was distinguished not less for dry wit and sly waggery than for his address in evading the writing of themes, and palming off the brain-coined currency of others as his legitimate "tender." One Monday morning he read a theme of unusual merit; but Professor A——— "smoke a rat," and as H. finished and sat down in the pride of conscious excellence, asked:

"Is that original H———?"

"Yes, sir."

"Are you sure of it?" queried the Professor, doubtingly.

"Why, yes, sir," replied H———, with the imperturbable gravity, and that pale-hued countenance he always wore, "it had original over it in the paper I took it from."