

NOVEL INSURANCE COMPANY.

From the N. Y. Mirror. We understand that the Courier Francis, that a company has long existed secretly in London, and a similar one just organized in Paris...

BAPTIST CONVENTION.—CONSTITUTION OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Art. 1. This Body shall be styled the Southern Baptist Convention. 2. It shall be the design of this Convention to promote Foreign and Domestic Missions...

of Md, R Fuller, of S C, B M Saunders, of Ga, J T Hinton of La, T Merritt of N C, H Malcom of Ky, C K Winstan of Tenn, Thos G Blewitt of Miss, W H Bayless of Ark, B Manly of Ala, Jas D McDonald of Fla, Edward Kingsford of S C, Rowland Hughes of Mo. E D Mallory, Corresponding Secretary; M T Sumner, Recording do.; Archibald Thomas, Treasurer; Charles T Wotam, Auditor. Managers—A B Smith, R Rylan, A Sneed, H Keeling, James Thomas, jr, Dr W H Gwathmey, Jesse Sneed, E L Mason, A G Wotam, W A Bayham, A Fleet, W H Jordan, J Tallman, sr, Thomas Hine, Thomas W Sydnor. Board of Domestic Missions, to be located at Marion, Ala. President—Basil Manly, D. D., of Ala. Vice Presidents—J Hartwell of Ala, J L Dagg of Ga, G F Adams of Md, W C Cane of Miss, O B Brown of D C, J B Smit of La, T Stringfellow of Va, H S Hinton of Fla, S Wait of N C, W C Lincoln of M, J B O'Neal of S C, W C Bush of Ky, Jas Whitsett of Tenn. J L Reynolds, Corresponding Secretary; M P Jewett, Recording do.; Thos Chlon, Treasurer; W N Wyatt, Auditor. Managers—E D King, E Bapist R Hawthorn, S S Sherman, D P Bester, Y Tarrant, J H Devotic, H Talbird, L Greer, W H Hornbuckle, D R W McIver, F C Curtis, A Travis, J B Miller, L C Cutt. The following resolutions were adopted by the Convention: Unanimously Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the citizens of Augusta, for the kind hospitalities so generously extended to us during our meeting...

We could only mention in a postscript in a part of our last week's issue, that the North had been beaten in the great race on Long Island. As this was a kind of sectional affair between the North and South, and has excited much feeling both before and after, we give a little more extended account of it to-day. If we may judge of the feelings of the people of the north by the expressions of their newspapers, they hate it bad; to be beaten was bad enough, but to be beaten by the south was galling. We are glad of it, just because the northerners don't like it. Our southern papers must crowd loud. THE GREAT RACE between Fashion and Peytona, the north against the south, was run on the 13th inst, on Long Island. Fashion, the northern mare, and the "crack" racer of the Union, was beaten by Peytona, the southern mare, in two successive heats of four miles each; a whole length first, and half a length the second heat. Time 7:39.2—7:43. From the N. Y. News. THE RACE. No course in this country has ever witnessed a spectacle comparable to that of Tuesday. The number of persons present baffled all computation. All agreed that there were full twice the number that attended the great match between Fashion and Boston. The number might be called anything; no one thought of estimating it by any lower figure than a hundred thousand. The track was very heavy from the depth of the dry sandy dust, and the atmosphere upon it quite stifling. Peytona's rider, Barney, wore a blue jacket; Fashion's rider, Joseph Laird, the son of her owner, a purple one; both wearing white pantaloons. The two horses seemed in perfect condition. Peytona is a light sorrel mare; Fashion a bright chestnut. The superior size and power of the former could not fail to strike every eye, and to afford a significant portent of the result. Fashion's height is 15 1/2 hands; Peytona's 16 and 3 inches. The former is the most completely beautiful, delicate, slender little creature we have ever seen; the latter combines with her great size and strength, admirable proportions also of beauty and grace. It was that tremendous, killing length of stride of hers, of which so much has been said, namely, twenty-seven feet, that did the business. The difference between the two in this respect could be measured by the eyes at every jump, while the little mare certainly did wonders, in the superior rapidity of her gathering, to counterbalance the huge length of space covered at each bound of her rival. Fashion must have had to spring nearly five times to every four of Peytona. The first heat was won by Peytona in 7m. 39.2.—thus saving the large amount that had been bet on 7m. 40s. Peytona had the track and after a beautiful start took the lead and kept it all round, with several beautiful brushes, coming in less than a couple of lengths ahead. Both horses came up to the second heat as wet as Venus when she rose from the waves of the ocean. The first start was a false one; on the second trial they got off, Peytona having a little the advantage of it. The enthusiasm of the crowd rose to the highest pitch when Fashion's purple jacket was seen to gain on her illustrious predecessor, till when about half round the first mile, she shot ahead, and when they passed the judges' stand, was about a length in advance, and in possession of the track, which had before been Peytona's. A contest ensued of unsurpassed beauty, the two horses running neck and neck, with slight variations either way, for nearly the whole heat. Up to the last quarter, it was "anybody's heat;" till as they came in sight at the stand Peytona was a little in advance, and as they came thundering on towards the judges' stand she was about a length ahead, with no freedom of whip and spur on the part of Fashion's rider could overcome. The time was 7m. 45s. The respectability of the shout which greeted the victory of the noble southern mare, attested the force with which the south was present on the ground. The northern sympathy with our before unmatched little favorite, was very strong and general, and it cannot be denied that her defeat smote heavily on the hearts of many tens of thousands of purses. Extravagant estimates are made respecting the amount of money bet on this race. The purse was \$20,000 a side. It is currently reported that not less than \$500,000 was at issue besides. We hope that the editors of the National Intelligencer will not succeed in their attempt to impress on the minds of the people of the United States, that the new paper established at Washington under the control of Mr Ritchie, is to be nothing else but the organ of Wednesday morning, in command of Lieutenant Reid, of the United States navy, lashed in that paper of a political, financial, having been captured on the coast of Africa or national character, is to be taken as emanating from the executive department of the general government. The scheme of the editors of the National Intelligencer is a deep-seized in the Rio Pongo, coast of Africa, at influence which Mr Ritchie exerts over his political friends. If that gentleman is to be the mere echo of the administration, and not the independent editor and statesman he has been for upwards of forty years, his influence is lost, by becoming the puppet and mouth-piece of other men. This is what the editors of the Intelligencer are insinuating, in the most ungenerous and insidious manner.—Augusta Constitutional. An act for the gradual abolition of slavery in the French colonies has passed the House of Peers. It was introduced and supported by the Cabinet, and will, therefore, it is to be presumed, be equally successful in the House of Deputies.—The principle of the act is, by requiring the masters to give one day in each week to the slaves, that they may, by the freedom of that day's labor, which is to be paid for at a just valuation, accumulate a sum sufficient to buy their own freedom. This is likely to be a very long process, and the value of the labor, when compared with the value of the slave, will be fixed at a price so low as to require many years before the price of liberty can be accumulated.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

The Washington Union contains the new Regulations of the Post Office Department, under the new Law. There are some parts of them not of particular general interest, which we have omitted, such as the parts relating to contracts and contractors, and the penalties for private expresses. As we have published the law entire once, these omissions will not be so important: On and after July 1, 1845, on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, sent any distance not exceeding three hundred miles, five cents. When sent any distance over three hundred miles, ten cents. For every additional weight of half an ounce, or any fractional excess of less than half an ounce, there shall be charged an additional postage of five or ten cents, according to the distance. A balance is furnished to each office, for the purpose of enabling postmasters to ascertain the weight of letters and packets. On letters dropped in the post office for delivery in the same place, two cents each. On letters advertised as remaining on hand, there shall be charged, when delivered out, besides the regular postage, the cost of advertising, which will be on each letter two cents, or four cents if advertised in two papers. What is subject to letter postage is defined to be letters in manuscript, or paper of any kind conveyed in the mail, by or which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs. On all circulars, handbills, or advertisements, which are printed or lithographed on quarto post or single cap paper, or paper not larger than single cap, and which are folded and directed, but left unsealed, two cents on each sheet for any distance. When sealed, these are to be rated as letters. "Quarto post" is the size usually called letter paper, say about ten to eight inches to the page; "single cap" is the size commonly called writing paper, say thirteen to eight inches to the page. Where the circular is on a sheet larger than single cap, it is to be rated as a pamphlet. As the postage on these articles is chargeable on each copy, postmasters will carefully examine all packets and rate the postage accordingly. On all pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, and every other kind and description of printed or other matter, (except newspapers, and except, also, circulars, handbills, and advertisements, as aforesaid,) which shall be unconnected with any manuscript communication whatever, two and a half cents for every copy of no greater weight than one ounce for any distance. For every additional ounce, one cent; any fractional excess exceeding half an ounce, to be charged as an ounce; but any excess less than half an ounce is not to be regarded. A pamphlet is a small unbound printed book. A magazine is a pamphlet published periodically in numbers, containing articles on science, literature, politics, news, &c., &c. Newspapers are free for any distance not exceeding thirty miles, from the place where printed, when sent by the editors or publishers thereof, if they do not exceed 1900 superficial inches in extent. For any distance beyond thirty miles, within the State where published, one cent postage. For any distance exceeding one hundred miles out of the State where published, one and a half cent postage. When a newspaper exceeds 1900 superficial inches, it is to be rated with pamphlet postage. A newspaper is defined to be any printed publication issued in numbers, and published at stated intervals of not more than a month, conveying intelligence of passing events. It generally consists of a sheet, but may be composed of two sheets of paper. In each such case it is chargeable with only single newspaper postage, provided the two sheets, in the aggregate, do not exceed 1900 square inches. If it exceed that superficial extent, it is to be rated as a pamphlet. An extra newspaper, or a supplement to a newspaper, when they are such bona fide, will be rated separately, with newspaper postage. When they are styled "extra," or supplementary newspapers, in fact, mere advertisements or circulars, they will be charged as such, with two cents each sheet, if not more than single cap or quarto post. If on a sheet larger, they will be charged as pamphlets. When the article to be mailed is a circular, pamphlet, or newspaper, it should be so enveloped or folded that it can be distinctly seen at the office to be such, also that it contain no writing, marks, or signs, to serve the purpose of written communications. If not done up so as to be open at the end, it is to be charged as a letter, by weight. A letter mailed on or before the 30th June, 1845, is to be charged with the rates prescribed by the act of 1825, and postage is to be received and collected thereon agreeably to the rates charged, although the letter be not delivered till the first July, or after. All letters and packets to and from (when the same are duly franked) the following persons, to wit: The President of the United States; The ex-Presidents of the United States; The widows of the former Presidents, Madison and Harrison. The Vice President of the United States, the members of Congress, the delegates from Territories, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, may transmit, free of postage, any documents printed by order of either House of Congress. This is without restriction as to the session; but the privilege expires with the official term. They may send and receive, free of postage, any letter, newspaper, or packet, not exceeding two ounces in weight, during the session of Congress, and for a period of thirty days before the commencement, and thirty days after the termination of each session. The Vice President and the members of Congress and the delegates of the territories may frank written letters from themselves during the whole year. The Vice President and members of Congress and delegates of Territories may receive letters; not exceeding two ounces in weight, free of postage during the recess of Congress. This does not include the interval between the termination of one Congress and the commencement of the next. The two last regulations do not include the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives. But these officers have the right to send written letters from themselves free of postage during their official terms. The Governors of States may send, free of postage, all laws and reports, whether bound or unbound, and all records and documents of their respective States, which may be directed by the legislatures of the several States to be transmitted to the executives of other States, the governor writing his name thereon, with the designation of the kind of books or documents enclosed; the package to be addressed to the Governor of the State to which it is to be sent. The authority heretofore given to postmasters to send money free of postage to publishers of newspapers in payment of subscriptions being withdrawn, the following regulation is substituted: Money may be left with a postmaster, in no instance exceeding ten dollars, for the purpose of being paid to distant publishers; if said publishers shall so desire, for any newspaper or pamphlet deliverable from his office, the postmaster may retain one per cent, and give his receipt for the balance. Ten dollars penalty against any one convicted of franking any letter or letters other than those written by himself or by his order, on the business of his office. Three hundred dollars penalty for every false endorsement made by an Assistant Postmaster General, on a franked letter or package, that it is on "official business." Three hundred dollars penalty for like false endorsement that a letter or package is on "post office business," when made by a postmaster. One-half of these penalties go to the prosecutor, and the other to the use of the United States, and are to be paid over to, and accounted for by, the Postmaster General. They may be sued for before the circuit and district courts of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, or of the Territories, and before the magistrates and courts of the States and Territories. No packet which shall weigh more than three pounds: bound books, of any size, are not included in the term "mailable matter," except books sent by governors of States, as aforesaid. P. O. BALANCES.—The Postmaster General having advertised for the best model of a balance to be used for the weighing of letters, under the new Postage law, of which 15,000 would be required, the competitors for the prize were 101. The models were referred to a committee, who made the following report: "We find 32 'spring balances,' some of which are admirably constructed on that principle; but we consider them liable to these objections: 1st. The want of the requisite sensibility to a fractional weight over, or under, the half-ounce divisions of weight. 2d. The want of distinctness in the ready indication to the eye of the variations of weight on the graduated scale, and their consequent liability to error; and 3d. (in the most of them) the great want of correctness from friction. We find 28 'beut lever' (or pendulum) balances, some of which are fine exhibitions of mechanical genius. They are all of them liable to these objections: 1st. Too great oscillation, or vibration, for ready use; and 2d. where the attempt is made to remedy that objection, it is at the expense of accuracy, and distinctness to the eye of the variations of weight. We find 9 models of balances, with connected or attached weights, of sixteen half ounces. They are liable to these objections: 1st. The liability to error, from friction, or the change of position of the weights, in their use; and 2d. the want of sensibility for the ready indication to the eye of fractional variations of weight. There are 5 models of balances which require the use of fluids—mercury, spirits, and water—which we find objectionable on account of their want of sensibleness and their liability to accident. We are of the opinion that the common balance, called the 'Roman balance,' is the best adapted to the particular purpose, and service in view. Among the number of 'samples' which we find constructed on this principle, the one which we think the most eligible, is that marked No. 20, [S. H. & Davis], having a single sliding weight (not suspended on a brass beam, turning on hardened points, the weight falling into half-ounce notches, with an open scale (or dish) above. We suggest that the figures, to indicate the ounces and half-ounces, should be made larger and plainer on the beam. Of the other eligible models on this principle, the next, in our estimation, is that marked No. 88, [Fairbank's patent;] to which may be added No. 8, [Benjamin Morrison,] both of which seem unwieldy; and in the latter, the adjusting weight at the end of the beam is objectionable for the service in view. We also consider the common balance, called the 'trip scales,' with weights and open scales on top, as eligible; and the best sample of these, in our estimation, is that marked No. 7, [J B Hartwell;] second, No. 45, [Livingston, Roggen & Co.;] and third, No. 42, [Farmer and Cushing;] though unwieldy. Respectfully submitted, C. K. GARDNER, P. M of Washington, D. C. DAN. BRYAN, P. M Alexandria, D. C. H. W. TILLEY, P. M Georgetown, D. C. JAS. SEXTON, Assistant Weigher and Meas. CHAS. G. PAGE, Examiner of Patents. Genl. Houston with his wife and son were about to visit the Hermitage, at the latest dates from Texas. The late Postmaster General was at Galveston.

of Md, R Fuller, of S C, B M Saunders, of Ga, J T Hinton of La, T Merritt of N C, H Malcom of Ky, C K Winstan of Tenn, Thos G Blewitt of Miss, W H Bayless of Ark, B Manly of Ala, Jas D McDonald of Fla, Edward Kingsford of S C, Rowland Hughes of Mo. E D Mallory, Corresponding Secretary; M T Sumner, Recording do.; Archibald Thomas, Treasurer; Charles T Wotam, Auditor. Managers—A B Smith, R Rylan, A Sneed, H Keeling, James Thomas, jr, Dr W H Gwathmey, Jesse Sneed, E L Mason, A G Wotam, W A Bayham, A Fleet, W H Jordan, J Tallman, sr, Thomas Hine, Thomas W Sydnor. Board of Domestic Missions, to be located at Marion, Ala. President—Basil Manly, D. D., of Ala. Vice Presidents—J Hartwell of Ala, J L Dagg of Ga, G F Adams of Md, W C Cane of Miss, O B Brown of D C, J B Smit of La, T Stringfellow of Va, H S Hinton of Fla, S Wait of N C, W C Lincoln of M, J B O'Neal of S C, W C Bush of Ky, Jas Whitsett of Tenn. J L Reynolds, Corresponding Secretary; M P Jewett, Recording do.; Thos Chlon, Treasurer; W N Wyatt, Auditor. Managers—E D King, E Bapist R Hawthorn, S S Sherman, D P Bester, Y Tarrant, J H Devotic, H Talbird, L Greer, W H Hornbuckle, D R W McIver, F C Curtis, A Travis, J B Miller, L C Cutt. The following resolutions were adopted by the Convention: Unanimously Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the citizens of Augusta, for the kind hospitalities so generously extended to us during our meeting...