From the N. V. Mirror. NOVEL INSURANCE COMPANY.

We understand from the Courier Francais. that a company has long existed secretly in Loudon, and a similar one is just organized in Paris, for the Insurance of mutual tranquility to those who, with or without reason, suffer from jealousy. The scheme, (a very reasonable and ingenious one, we must sav.) is laid open to a capitalist as an inducement to bine for this purpose such portions of the Baptake stock .: The applicant (principal Agent list Denomination in the United States as may of the Company) had been induced to embark desire a general organization for Christian in it, from having, for many years, insured his benevolence, that shall fully respect the indeown dontestic happiness in London, and well pendence and equal rights of the Churches. knew, therefore, the system of precautionary security. The better to explain this to the line of it, as follows :

The narrator, Monsieur Lorimond, a French merchant, was one of those ungrateladies accept. He married Miss Lucy Hosweld, a girl of eighteen, and of remarkable beauty, when by much toil and labor he had become fifty and rich. The wax of his honeymoon, however, lighted his way to jealousy .have no uneasiness on the subject.) Monsieur Lorimond learned that there was a way to be rid of his alarms. "We are insured," said out houses, our ships, and our merchandize why not that which is far more precious to us than all these, our domestic happtness?"

rang for a carriage forthwith, and presented shall never exceed five. him at an office in Picadilly-One of the on which Madame Lorimond lived with her fices, members of the several boards. husband, what her habits and resorts were,

Mousieur Lorimond went away with a lighter heart, and commenced "sleeping tranchanced to stumble on a love-letter just received by his wife. He flew with it to the insurance office, and demanded an explana-

"We cannot prevent your wife from re ove-fellers, 'said the Director very calibly: "" All we can do is to see the letter before it arrives to her, and here is a copy of it in our ledger. We know, moreover, from whom it came - a young dandy of very formidable enterprise in such matters, Sir Arthur M ..... Be assured, however, that Sir Arthur has only seen Madame Lorimond through | Convention, whenever it shall be in session, her carriage window. We know every word and to his Board as often as required. He she has spoken in society, every step she has shall also, on entering upon the duties of his taken out of doors, every most frivolous detail of her conduct outside of her own bed room. It is quite impossible that you should have have been in the least injured beyond her reception of this note. Our police of watchfulness is perfectly organized, and extends No moneys shall be paid out of the treasuries wherever it is possible that she can go, when

From this time, however, Mousieur Lorimond went daily to the Insurance office to read, in the ledgers of record, the dangers of his domestic happiness. Sir Arthur was the sole enemy to be combatted. It was certain that there was a mutual attachment between him and Madame Lorimond, and he was no ordinary antagonist. Difficulties that would have discouraged a less enterprizing lover, them on file. were thrown in his way by the Company, but, though he could not account for the strange Boards shall keep a fair record of their probedevilment that defeated all his scheming, ceedings, and such other documents as may he was only stimulated by failures. The Company at last were driven to measures of counteraction. A new and beautiful opera successful for a month, and it was hoped that composing this Convention. the evidences of this fickleness would be repaturn, she forgave him!

Bir Arthur's debts from creditor's who had pn- vice for which they offer themselves. tience, relying on his future inheritance; and tempations, the sources of which he could not | tion. fathom-the offer of a public office abroad,

of obstinate constancy.

flame. A young man of rare beauty sudden- quorum for the transaction of business. ly appeared as an admirer of Madame Lorisays the Director; 'he is one of our agents any triennial meeting of the Convention. only, and he will abandon the field as soon Officers elected for the provisional government as he has defeated the enemy.' But, though every way superior to Sir Arthur in grace, person and style, the heart of Madame was preoccupied. There was but one more desperate means left. Sir Arthur was insulted, without provocation, at the Opera. The stranger gave him a blow, and the result of course was a duel-but (to the surprise of the company, for their agent was an accomplished duellist) Sir Arthur killed his man! The next day he succeeded in eloping with Madame Lorimond, and the insurance of £12,000 was forfeited. Monsieur Lorimond took his money and came to Fraure to establish a similar com-

TUTION OF THE SOUTHERN BAP-TIST 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 and other important objects connected. with the Redeemer's Kingdom, and to com-

3. A Triennial Convention shall consist of members who contribute funds or are delecaptalist, he narrates the specific action of the gated by religious bodies contributing funds; company in his own case. We give the out- and the system of membership and terms of representation shall be as follows, viz : - An annual contribution of one hundred dollars for three years next preceding the meeting, or the fully rewarded persons, who spend the youth contribution of three hundred dollars at any that ladies reject in acquiring the fortune that time within said three years shall entitle the contributor to one representative; an annual contribution of two hundred dollars as aforesaid, shall entitle the contributor to two representatives; and so, for each additional hunded dollars, an additional representative shall Confiding his fears to an old friend, (who had be allowed .- Provided, however, that when also a young wife very flighty, but seemed to application shall be made for the first time by individuals to be admitted into the Convention, one delegate shall be allowed for each one hundred dollars. And provided, also, his friend, "against fire and flood - we insure that in case of great collateral societies, composed of representatives receiving contributions from different parts of the country, the ratio shall be one delegate for every thousand Monsieur Lorimond avowed his intolera- dollars annually contributed for three years, as ble need of such insurance, and his friend aforesaid; but the number of representatives

4. The officers of this Convention shall be Directors showed the way to a private apart- a President, four Vice Presidents, a Treament, and commenced with an explanation, surer, and two Secretaries, who shall be electthat the applicant must reply to very delicate ed at each triennial meeting, and hold their ofquestions as he would to a physician. It was fices until a new election; and the officers of absolutely necessary to know the exact terms the Convention shall be, by virtue of their of-

5. The Convention shall elect, at each triwho her acquaintances, and what her tastes. | canial meeting, as many Boards of Managers, This, given in a long conversation, and care- as in its judgment will be necessary for carfully noted down. Monsieur was informed rying out the benevolent objects it may dethat he would be expected to talk little on the termine to promote, all which Boards shall subject of his insurance - the protective power continue in office until a new election. Each of the company depending upon its being lit- Board shall consist of a President, Vice Presitle known, and on society's remaining in- dent, Secretaries, Treasurer, Auditor and credulous as to its existence. He was re- fifteen other members, seven of whom, includquested to return in ten days-that length of ing one or more of the officers, shall form a time being required to procure the necessary quorum for the transaction of business .- To information. The rate was high -£200 an- each Board shall be committed, during the re- tions, and other bodies who may be in 108- at every jump, while the little mare certainly nually, and the amount to be paid to the in- cess of the Convention, the entire manage. session of funds, for Foreign or Domstic did wonders, in the superior rapidity of her surer in case of actual compromise of his ment of all the affairs relating to the object, Missions, be requested to forward such finds wife's reputation was £12,000. The insu- with whose interests it shall be charged; all to the Treasurer of the respective Board as rance was suspended in case of travel to for- which management shall be in strict accord- promptly as convenient. ance with the constitutional provisions adopted by the Convention, and such other instruc- have strong claims on American Christans tions as may be given from time to time. quilly with both ears." Five or six weeks | Each Board shall have power to make such tion has been organized with special reference had gone very happily over, when one day he compensation to its Secretaries and Treat to their special benefit, we recommend the surer, as it may think right; fill the vacancies | Churches to sustain that body with zeal and occurring in its own body, enact its own byelaws; have an annual meeting at any place it may appoint; and other meetings at such record of its proceedings, and present a report of them to the Convention at each triennial

> 6. The Treasurer of each Board shall faithfully account for all moneys received by him; keep a regular entry of all receipts and bursements, and make report of them to the office, give competent security to the President of his Board, for all the stock and funds committed to his care. His books shall be opened at all times, to the inspection of any member of the Convention and of his board. of the Boards, but by an order from that Board | proper authorities of the State of Georgia fe from whose treasury the money is to be drawn, a charter of incorporation, and that Judge J which order shall be signed by its presiding Hillyer, Hon. W. Lumpkin, Judge T. Stocks

7. The Corresponding Secretaries of the several Boards, shall maintain intercouse by letter, with such individuals or public bodies, as the interest of their respective bodies may require. Copies of all such communications, with their answers, if any, shall be kept by

8. The Recording Secretaries of the several be committed to them for the purpose.

9. All Officers, Boards, Missionaries and Agents appointed by the Convention, or by dancer was employed to fall in love with him any of its Boards, shall be members of some the Divine Presence in the origin and prose issue besides. him and distract his attention. This was regular Church, in Union with the Churches cutton of this organization.

10. Missionaries appointed by any of the sented, to an irrevocable point, by Madame Boards of this Convention, must, previous to Lorimond; but strange to say! with his first their appointment, furnish evidence of genuine piety, fervent zeal in their Master's The company's next step was to buy up cause, and talents which fit them for the ser-

pression seemed only augmented by captivity. such specification is made, the Convention the Journal: Without means or credit, he was surprised by will make the appropriation at its own discre-

12. The Convention shall hold its meet-The company's next decoy was a counter jority of the attending delegates shall form a

mond, and the newly plarmed husband flew dictate, may be made in these articles, by a alongside under English colors, and ordered generous and insidious manner.—Augusta to the Insurance Office. 'Fear nothing,' vote of two-thirds of the members present at the schooner to show her colors, on the pen Constitutionalist.

shall meet in May next, at Richmond, Va.

WM. B. JOHNSON, President. WILSON LUMPKIN, Vice Presid's 2d do. J. B. TAYLOR, A. DOCKERY, 34 do. R. B. C. HOWELL, 4th do. J. HARTWELL, | Secretaries.

M. T. MENDENHALL, Treasurer. Board of Foreign Missions, to be located at Richmond.

President-Jeremiah B. Jeter, of Va. Vice Presidents -- E Ball, of Va, W. Crane, ceiving slaves."

The state of

BAPTIST CONVENTION .- CONSTI- | of Md, R Fuller, of S C, B M Saunders, of Ga, J T Hinton of La, T Merridith of N H Malcom of Ky, C K Winston of Tenn, Thos G Blewitt of Miss, W H Bayles of Ark, B Manly of Ala, Jas D McDonall of Fla, Edward Kingsford of S C, Rowland Hughes of Mo.

E D Mallory, Corresponding Secret M T Sumuer, Recording do.; Arch Thomas, Treasurer; Charles T Worth

Managers - A B Smith, R Ryland W H Gwathmey, Jesse Suead, E L Magion, A G Wortham, W A Baynham, A Fleet W H Jordan, J Tallman, sr, Thomas Hene. Thomas W Sydnor.

Board of Domestic Missions, to be localit at Marion, Ala.

President-Basil Manly, D. D., of An. Vice Presidents - J Hartwell of Ala, I 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 Hinto of Fla, S Wait of N C. W C Lincoln of M. J B O'Neal of S C, W C Bush of KyJas Whitsett of Tenn.

J 1. Reynolds, Corresponding Secreiry M P Jewett, Recording do.; Thos Chton, Treasurer; W N Wyatt, Auditor.

Managers-E D King, E Baptist R Hawthorn, S S Sherman, D P Bester, Y Tarrant, J II Devotic, H Talbird, L Gree, W H Hornbuckle, D R W McIver, 1 F Curtis, A Travis, J B Miller, I. C Cutt.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Convention:

Unanimously Resolved, That the thicks kind hospitalities so generously extende to us during our meeting and we carnestly upplicate that God's mercy may descend inich effusions, and more than repay in spirual blessings the efforts of our friends to reder our stay among them so agreeable.

Resolved, That a collection be take in the Baptist Church to-morrow mornin for Foreign Missions, and in the evening for Domestic Missions.

ciples, and recommend to the brethrenthe formation of such societies.

Resolved, That the aborigines of Ameica for the Gospel, and as the Mission asscia-

Resolved, That the board of Dometic Missions he instructed to take all project measures for the religious instruction colored population.

Resolved. That the Foreign Mission board of his Convention be instructed to communit cate with the acting board of the Baptist Tri ennial Convention in reference to any clair we have upon the Convention, or any clair which that body may have, or think they have upon us, and that the said board report fully t this Convention at its next meeting.

Resolved, That our Foreign Mission boar be authorized to enter into any equitable an prodent arrangement, with the acting board of the Baptist General Convention, to take portion of its Missions under the patronage of this Convention.

Resolved, That applications be made to the M. A. Cooper, esq, and Rev C. D. Mallorv be a Committee to present a petition for thi

Resolved, That this Convention recom mend the Domestic Mission board to direct

Resolved, That with profoundest gratitud vention do recognize the harmonious action to which He has arrived and that we do regard

And the Convention adjoarned sine die.

he found means to buy himself out, and his tributions shall be applied. But where no particulars of her capture are thus stated by general government. The scheme of the edi-

alty of being seized as a pirate. The Ameri can ensign was then hoisted at her gaff, and

The second second

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 Regulations of the Post Office Department, Island. As this was a kind of sectional af- under the new Law. There are some parts fair between the North and South, and has of them not of particular general interest, excited much feeling both before and after, which we have omitted, such as the parts rewe give a little more extended account of it lating to contracts and contractors, and the to-day. If we may judge of the feelings of penalties for private expresses. the people of the north by the expressions of have published the law entire once, these A their newspapers, they hate it bad; to be beat-Snead, If Keeling, James Thomas, jr Dr en was bad enough, but to be beaten by the south was galling. We are glad of it, just because the northerners dont like it. Our southern papers must crow 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 Peytons, the southern mare, in two suc- tional postage of five or ten cents, according be sent. cessive heats of four miles each; a whole length first, and half a length the second heat. Time 7.391 -7.451

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; of this Convention are due and are heby Fashion's rider, Joseph Laird, the son of her tendered to the citizens of Augusta, fo the owner, a purple one; both wearing white pantaloons.

The two horses seemed in perfect condition. Peytona is a light sorrel mare; Fashion a bright chesnut. 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 151 hands; Peytona's 16 and 3 inches. The tormer is the most completely beautiful, delicate, slender little creature we have ever seen; the latter Resolved, That in accordance with the combines with her great size and strength, provisions of the 2nd article of the Constu- admirable proportions also of beauty and tion, this Convention will cordially embace grace. It was that tremendous, killing length and affiliate auxiliary societies upon its fin- of stride of here, of which so much has been said, namely, twenty-seven feet, that did the business. The difference between the two Resolved, That the several State Conen- in this respect could be measured by the eyes 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. 391s .- thus saving the large amounts 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 first start was a false one; on the second trial they got off, Peytona having a little the ad vantage of it. The enthusiasm of the crowd rose to the highest pitch when Fashiou'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, which no freedom of whip and spur on the part of Fashions rider could overcome. The time was 7in. 45s.

The respectability of the shout which greeted the victory of the noble southern mare, attested the force with which the south was protheir effective attention, to aid the present of sent on the ground. The northern sympathy fort to establish the Baptist cause in New with our before numatched little favorite, was very strong and general, and it cannot be denied that her defeat smote heavily on the to the Great Head of the Church, this Con hearts of many tens of thousands of purses.

Extravagant estimates are made respecting the amount of money bet on this race. The the exhibition of the Christian Spirit which purso was \$20,000 a side. It is currently has governed its deliberations as a proof o reported that not less than \$500,000 was a

We hope that the editors of the National Intelligencer will not succeed in their attempt to impress on the minds of the people A SLAVER CAPTURED .- We learn from of the United States, that the new paper estabthe Boston Journal that the schooner Spitfire, lished at Washington under the control of Mr of New Orleans, arrived at that port on Wed-Ritchie, is to be nothing else but the organ of nesday morning, in command of Lientenant the administration, and that whatever is pub 11. The bodies and individuals composing Washington Reid, of the United States navy, lished in that paper of a political, financial the indefatigatible dandy was thrown into this Convention, shall have the right to speci- having been captured on the coast of Africa or national character, is to be taken as emaerison. At the end of six weeks, however, ly the object, or objects, to which their con- by the United States brig Truxton. The nating from the executive department of the

tors of the National Intelligencer is a deep "The Spitfire, Peter Flowry master, was laid one, well calculated to neutralize the inseized in the Rio Pongo, coast of Africa, at fluence which Mr Ritchie exerts over his pothe slave factory of Paul Taber, March 26, litical friends. If that gentleman is to be the and of the hand of a mysteriously enamored ings triennially, but extra meetings may be on suspicion of being engaged in the slave mere echo of the administration, and not the heiress. He refused both. He was a model called by the President, with the approbation trade, by the boats of the United States brig independent editor and statesman he has been of any of the Boards of Managers. A ma- Truxton, in the charge of Lieut. Simon F. for upwards of forty years, his influence is Blant, co-operating with the boats of her lost, by becoming the puppet and mouth-piece British Majesty's steamer Ardent, under the of other men. This is what the editors of the 13. Any afterations which experience shall charge of Lieut. Johnson. The boats went Intelligencer are insinuating, in the most un-

An act for the gradual abolition of slavery of the Church, until the Triennial Board the colors were immediately shifted in the in the Freuch colonies has passed the House boats, and the schooners taken charge of Peers. It was introduced and supported by evidence having been lodged against her of the Cabinet, and will, therefore, it is to be prehaving already made a successful trip from sumed, be equally successful in the House of the same place to the Island of Cuba, with 341 Deputies. - The principle of the act is, by reslaves, under the command of Capt. Gordon quiring the masters to give one day in each lately in command of the Manchester, by week to the slaves, that they may, by the free-Thomas Turner, who served in both yesses dom of that day's labor, which is to be paid as Captain G's mate. She was then know! for at a just valuation, accumulate a sum sufby the name of Cavallero, and was built it ficient to buy their own freedom. This is Baltimore, whence she sailed via New York likely to be a very long process, and the value in 1842. She was afterwards sold, and her of the labor, when compared with the value register returned to Baltimore. Her present of the slave, will be fixed at a price so low as crew also testified as to her intention of re- to require many years before the price of liberry can be accumulated. 

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

The Washington Union contains the new omissions will not be so important:

On and after July 1, 1845, on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, sent any listance not exceeding three hundred miles,

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 ments enclosed; the package to be addressed half an ounce, there shall be charged an addito 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 ont, besides the regular postage, the cost of advertising, which will be on each letter two cents, or four cents if advertised in two pa-

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 in formation 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 unscaled, 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 accord-

On all pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, and every other kind and description of print ed or other matter, (except newspapers, and xcept, also, circulars, handbills, tisements, as aforesaid,) which shall be unconnected with any manuscript communica tion whatever, two and a half cents for every copy of no greater weight than one ounce for any distance. For every additional onnce, 15,000 would be required, the competitors for 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 artisla science, literature, politics, news, &c., &c.

Newspapers go free for any distance not exceeding thirty miles, from the place where printed, when sent by the editors or publish ers 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

When a new-paper exceeds 1900 superficial inches, it is to be rated with pamphlet

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 excent, use; and 2d, the want of sensibility for the 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 enreloped 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 per-

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, may transmit, free of postage, any documents wieldly. Respectfully submitted. 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 Cougress and the delegates of the territories may frank written letters from themselves dur-

ing the whole year.

| 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.

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 docuto the Governor of the State to which it is to

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, it's no instance exceeding ten dollars, for the purpose of being paid to distant publishers; it said publishers shall so desire, for atte tiews. paper 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 hund ed 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 prose-

cutor, 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 Ter i ories.

No packet which shall weigh more than three pounds : bound books, of any size, are not included in the term "mailable untter," except books sent by governors of States, as aforesaid.

P. O. BALANCES .- The Postmest 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 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 priniple; but we consider them liable to there 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 fric-

We find 28 "bent 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 securacy, and distinctness to the eye of the variations of weight.

We find 9 models of balances, with con nected 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 ready indication to the eye of fractional variatious of weight.

There are 5 models of balances which require the use of fluids -mercury, spirits, and water-which we find objectionable on sccount of their want of sensitiveness 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, forning 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 ear estimation, is that marked No. 88, [Fairbank's patent;] to which may be added No. 8. [Benjamin Morrison,] both of which seem unwieldly; 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 the members of Congress, the delegates from marked No. 7, [J B Hartwell;] second, No. Territories, the Secretary of the Senate, and 45, [Livingston, Roggen & Co.; ] and third, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, No. 42, (Farmer and Cushing;) though ou-

C. K. GARDNER, P M of Washington, D. C. DAN. BRYAN. P M Alexandria, D. C. HW TILLEY, P M Georgetown, D. C. JAS. SAXTON, Assistant Weigher and Meas. CHAS. G. PAGE, Examiner of Patents.

Geul. Houston with his wife and son were about to visit the Hermitage, at the latest dates The Vice President and members of Con- from Texas. The late Postmaster General gres, and delegates of Territories may receive | was at Galveston.