

## SALVATION FOR THE SOUTH.

**What may be Accomplished by Intelligent White Labor.**

In November last Maj G. W. Anderson, of Savannah, settled a party of French immigrants on the Lebanon plantation, on the Ogeechee river. The colony now numbers twenty-six men, women and children, and the changes wrought by their labors are almost magical.

What was a wilderness a few years ago is now a series of well-tilled fields, blooming and blossoming under the influence of the half-way method of the negro. The fields of corn, cotton and oats are filled with almost the same care which the horrid culturist bestows upon his beds, while the fences, roadways, etc., are neat and tidy.

Major Anderson has sold a number of farms lots to his proteges, and they have established a village between the road and the homestead, which, with true French spirit, they propose to call L'Esperance or Hope. It is an appropriate name to bequeath upon their little colony in a strange land. We are told that they are most industrious and capable people, and the men work with the characteristic vim and earnestness of the Gothic race. The women seem to be accomplished housewives, and with the means at their hand, maintain orderly and comfortable households, besides assisting their husbands to a great extent in the farm work.

Major Anderson has in every sense found them peculiarly honest, orderly and contented people, laboring constantly, but preserving a personal dignity of bearing which commands respect and encouragement. In another year they will effect a complete metamorphosis at Lebanon, and more than double the value of their investments, by constant attention and judicious cultivation, besides largely enhancing the value of the surrounding property.

It is understood that a number of their friends are expected at some future day. A few homes have been erected by those who arrived in November, and others are now in process of erection. These buildings appear to be comfortable and convenient, quite exceeding the ordinary home of the settlers.

## A REMARKABLE PRESBYTERIAN RELIEF.

The Moderator of the Northern Presbyterian General Assembly, now in session here, will sit in a chair that is a sort of heirloom of Presbyterianism. It was used in the famous Synod of Dort in 1618, when delegates from England and the Reformed Church in Europe tried to reconcile the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius. A Dutch family that emigrated from Holland brought the chair to Albany, N. Y., in 1650. It has been handed down from generation to generation as a precious heirloom until it was bequeathed to the Rev. Dr. Chester, of Albany, about sixty years ago, and from him it was transferred to the present owner.

It is a rather handsome, straight-backed chair, made of English cherry, not near so massive nor so elaborately carved as might be imagined from its Dutch origin. Some sleepy student of Calvin, or Luther, or Arminius, some 250 years ago, permitted the candle to drop from his reading-stick, and one of the arms was slightly charred before he woke up and put the taper back to its place. The morocco-back evidently does not date back to the sixteenth century, and is probably not more than a hundred years old! So much solid Calvinism rubbed against the original leather that it was no doubt worn out long before the Arminian tenets were thoroughly demolished in Holland. This historic chair was sent down to Mr. Stavely's yesterday (Calverton Baltimore streets), and there received an extra cushion, partly to preserve the old one and partly to enhance the comfort of the Moderator.—*Baltimore Gazette*.

**WHITE SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS.**—There are very many more small children employed in our manufacturing establishments, says the Lawrence (Mass.) American, than one not acquainted with the facts would suppose. A gentleman was passing across the common a few evenings since about half-past ten o'clock, and meeting a little girl scarcely ten years of age, dinner-pail in hand, he accepted her, and asked her if it was not late for such a little girl to be out, whereupon she replied, "Oh no, sir; this is the time I generally go home, for I work every other week till ten o'clock." The gentleman became interested, and asked what time she began work, and learned that her daily labors began at half past six in the morning, and the little girl pail contained her food for the day. He also listened to the old story of a father's interdependence, of a hard working mother, and of other children at work in the mills.

The Petersburg Appeal favors the Mecklenburg Centennial. It says: Nowhere is there a change for any patriotic Virginian or other Southerner who is on the lookout for a centennial to celebrate. The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence made in the town of Charlotte, anticipated by several months the more conspicuous and decisive occasion of the 4th of July. The heretic repudiation of the authority of the British crown was made by the ancestors of our own Southern people; by the earlier breed of the patriotic and statesmen of the great State of North Carolina. Why should they not have a Centennial too? We hope the people of Charlotte will take steps to that this is the only Centennial which we mean to honor, or attendance of the people of Virginia and of the South.

**Death of a Descendant of Patrick Henry.**—Captain P. M. Henry, formerly of Cumberland county, Va., died yesterday at his residence, on Thirteenth street, of dropsy, a disease from which he had suffered for several months. He was a grandson of Patrick Henry, the famous orator of Revolutionary times, author of the words, "I know not what course others may pursue, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!" Mr. Henry was in the fifty-eighth year of his age.—*Wash. Chronicle*, May 5.

## NEWSPAPER LAWS.

We receive so many inquiries as to the laws governing the circulation of newspapers, that we find it necessary to publish the following summary, which will cover all the questions that have been addressed to us:

1. Subscribers are considered, wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers ordering the discontinuance of their periodicals may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill, and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take papers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber, and must pay for it.

## POSTAL INFORMATION.

Letters go to any part of the United States for three cents per half-ounce, if prepaid.

Unpaid letters are sent to the Dead letter office at Washington.

Letters weighing over an ounce, and prepaid a single rate, are forwarded to their destination, and the balance due collected on delivery.

City letters must be prepaid two cents per half-ounce.

Books—Postage on books, not exceeding four ounces in weight, 4 cents.

Each additional four ounces or fraction, 4 cents.

Newspapers—Newspapers sent from the office of publication may be prepaid at the following rates per quarter:

Dailies, 35 cts. per qr.

Weeklies, 5 " "

Montly, (not over 4 oz) 3 " "

Quarterlies, 1 " "

Miscellaneous Matter.—On unscaled circulat., maps, prints, engravings, music, card., photographs, types, cuttings, roots, seeds, &c., on one package to one address, prepaid, not exceeding four ounces 2 cents; over four and not exceeding eight ounces, 4 cents. The weight of packages is limited to thirty-two ounces.

Money Orders.—Money can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety, by obtaining a Money Order, for which fees are:

On not less than \$1, and not over \$20, 10 cents.

Over \$20 and not exceeding \$50, 25 cents.

No order issued for less than \$1, or more than \$20.

Sunday I Envelopes—It costs 15 cents extra, besides the regular postage to register a letter.

Stamps cut from Stamped Envelopes are not allowed to be placed upon other letters.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

**SENATE.**—Courtinck, Camden Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans, C W Grady, Jr. John L Chamberlain Republicans

2nd district—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort and Hyde John Res. H D Stillie, Republicans

3rd district—Northampton and Ber-

G, D Holloway, Republican

4th district—Halifax, Henry Eppes, col'd Republican

5th district—Edgecombe, Alex McCauley, Republican

6th district—Pitt, J McCotter, Repub

7th district—Wilson, Nash and Franklin, Wm. K. Davis, Jno W Duham, Conservatives

8th district—Craven, A S Seymour, Republican

9th district—Jones, Onslow and Carteret, James G Scott, Conservative

10th district—Duplin and Wayne, W A Allen, L W Humphrey, Conservatives

11th District—Greene and Lenoir, R W King, Republican

12th district—New Hanover, Geo L Mabson, col'd, Republican

13th district—Brunswick and Bladen, G N Hill, Republican

14th district—Sampson, G T Murphy, Conservative,

15th district—Columbus and Robeson, John Ellis, Conservative

16th district—Cumberland and Har-

nett, W C Troy, Conservative

17th district—Johnson, I; William H Avera, con.

18th district—Wake, James H Harris, col'd, Republican

19th district—Warren, John A Hyman, col'd, Republican

20th district—Orange, Person and Caswell, John W Norwood, John W Cunningham, Conservatives

21st district—Gravesboro Bourbon Smith, Republican

22nd district—Chatham, R J Powell, Conservative;

23rd district—Rockingham, J T Morehead, Conservative

24th district—Alamance and Guilford, J T Morehead, Jr., W J Murray, Con-

servative

25th district—Randolph and Moore, J M Worth Conservatives.

26th district—Richmond and Montgo-

mez, R T Long, Republican

27th district—Anson and Union C M T McCauley, Conservative

28th district—Catawba and Stanley, J C Barnard, Conservative

29th district—Meeckleburg, R P War-

ring, Conservative

30th district—Rowan and Davie, Char-

les Pice, Conservative

31st district—Davison, John T Cramer, Republican

32d district—Stokes and Forsythe, J M Stanford, Conservative

33d district—Surry and Yadkin, A C Polk, Conservatives

34th district—Iredell, Wilkes, and Al-

exander, Thos A Nicholson, Phineas Hornor, conservatives.

35th district—Alleghany, Ashe, Wat-

aga, T W Todd conservative.

36th district—Galdwell, Burke, Mc-

Dowell, Michell and Yancey, W W Flem-

ing—Gudgeon conservatives

37th district—Catawba and Lincoln, James R Ellison, conservative.

38th district—Gaston and Cleveland, W J Miller, conservative.

39th district—Rutherford and Polk, Martin Walker, republican.

40th district—Buncombe, and Madison, Jas H Merrimon, conservative.

41st district—Haywood, Henderson, and Transylvania, W P Welch, conserva-

42d district—Jackson, Swain, Macon,

Cherokee, Clay and Graham, W L Love, conservative.

Republicans 18 ; Conservatives 32.

## FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance—Gaunt, con.

Alexander—J M Carson, ind.

Alleghany, A M Bryan, dem.

Anson—R T Beaufort, con.

Ashe—Squire Trivett, rep.

Buncombe—Samuel Carson, rep.

Berke—F C Miller, rep.

Bladen—A F Perry, rep.

Brunswick—J H Brooks, rep.

Buncombe—T D Johnston and David

Blackwell, con.

Burke—Phiney Watlick, con.

Cabarrus—Shinn, con.

Caldwell—Ed Jones, con.

Caunden—Simeon A Jones, rep.

Carteret—Silas Webb, con.

Caswell—T J Foster, Geo W Bowe,

reps.

Catawba—R B Houston, con.

Chatham—J M Morris, —Haans, cons.

Cherokee—John W Wiuslow, rep.

Clay—Anderson, con.

Cleveland—John W Gidney, con.

Columbus—V V Richardson, con.

Craven—I B Abbott, E B Dudley,

reps.

Cumberland—G W Bullard, con., T Letterloh, rep.

Curtinck—James M Woodhouse, con.

Dare—Oliver N Gray, rep.

Davison—J T Brown, John Micheal,

reps.

Davie—Charles Anderson, con.

Duplin—Jno B Stoddard, E B Outlaw,

cons.

Edgecombe—W P Mabon, Willis Bunn, reps.

Forsythe—W H Wheeler, rep.

Franklin—John H Williamson, rep.

Gaston—William A Stowe, con.

Gates—Robt H Ballard, con.

Grainger—Rich G Sued II, T Hughes

reps.

Harnett—J R Grady, con.

Haywood—H P Haynes, con.

Henderson—James H Blythe, rep.

Hertford—James Sharpe, rep.

Hicks—Wm S Carter, con.