

William M. Everts has now upon his farm at Rutland, Vt., consisting of nearly 800 acres, 200 sheep, 16 horses and colts, 20 head of cattle, including 20 cows, 15 calves, a very valuable three-year-old Durham bull and 25 swine. He averages 200 tons of hay yearly from one batch, and last year raised 2,200 bushels of corn on another.

The University of Oxford sent an expert to examine the collection of Hebrew manuscripts collected from Karaites synagogues in Egypt and Mesopotamia for the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg, and he reports that the manuscripts are of the greatest value, and contain older texts of the Hebrew Bible than any heretofore known.

Baron Von Mandorf, the responsible editor of the Ultramontane Austrian journal, the Vaterland, has been sentenced to four months imprisonment and a fine of 500 florins for publishing an article abusive of the Jews of Austria, and declaring them the cause of all the misfortunes of the country, and asking why they were allowed the right of suffrage.

The points in a Saratoga county, N. Y., love story are that Frank was discarded by Lisa in obedience to the dying injunction of her mother; that they parted at the gate of the cemetery; that she gradually pined until at the point of death; that she sent for Frank, but he was on his deathbed with fever; and that they died on the same day, and their bodies were simultaneously carried through the cemetery gate where they had parted.

Gun cotton is about to be utilized for signaling purposes by the Trinity House in England. On a point at the northwest of England, 165 feet above the level of high water, a signal has been established. When the weather is foggy an explosion of gun cotton will take place every fifteen minutes, making a report similar to that of a gun. If this experiment answers, gun cotton will no doubt be henceforth extensively used for coast warnings.

It has long been supposed that voluminous and very interesting correspondence of Chopin, the composer, was lost or destroyed; but it has now been discovered that Chopin's sister, who in his last illness hastened from Warsaw to Paris to nurse him, has ever since had in her possession, carefully preserved, nearly 300 of her brother's letters. A music publisher of Dresden has obtained the correspondence and will soon issue a German translation of it.

A notable result of the recent judicature acts in England is shown in the recognition of Arabic numerals in affidavits taken in the courts of common law. Until lately figures were not allowed in such documents; but in November last a Judge, reading an affidavit in which the year was written out at length, exclaimed, "Why do you not write figures? You can do so now. They are so much easier to read." And the precedent was established. Numerals are not yet allowed in deeds, on account of the case with which it is supposed that they can be falsified.

The anti-vaccination movement in England has already produced its martyrs. The town of Keighley is one of the strongholds of the Anti-Vaccination Society, and some time ago the inhabitants elected a Board of Guardians, seven in number, on the express understanding that they were to take advantage of their official position to hinder the operation of the act. True to their promise, they persistently refused to issue the usual orders for prosecuting persons who neglected to have their children vaccinated, and after defying the warnings of the local board and disregarding a mandamus issued from the Queen's Bench, they were arrested for contempt, and committed to prison for a month. When the time was up, in December last, they all begged for mercy, and gave bonds to \$5,000 each for the proper performance of their duty.

The civil engineers of Chicago, after discussing the Ashtabula disaster, became convinced that the bridge was as strong as its builders expected it to be. They think that the train ran off the track, broke the lateral bracing, and thus tipped them over the trusses instead of breaking them. The confidence of travelers will not be strengthened by this statement by a competent engineer: "We can calculate the strength of a bridge to a nicety; we know exactly what will be the strain and weight upon it at a given rate of speed of even the heaviest train made up. Knowing all this, we build with an ample margin so great that we feel perfectly safe. But if an axle should break, for instance, with a locomotive or car suddenly jumping on to the edges of the bridge, or, worse still, when the entire roadway at a point perhaps not strengthened by the panel works, down the train would go, and would pull the whole bridge with her.

OF COURSE.
 The Springfield Republican says: "Gen. Belknap told Mr. Banning at Washington, Saturday, that Hayes was elected, and that Grant was going to see him inaugurated if it took all the troops in the country."
 Of course, and we'll wager a solid lump of coal that there is not a rogue in the country who has ever stolen anything, from a post-tradership down to a postal stamp, but will most heartily agree with him. But this is a question for honest men to decide, and Gen. Belknap will please stand aside for a moment.

IN LOUISIANA.
 We presume that Cameron's order to Gen. Auger will have the effect of lifting the blockade on the beleaguered Revolutionists in their stronghold behind the fortified gates of the State House in New Orleans and will allow the distinguished patriots confined therein to go outside and get a fed or have something to eat and something to drink conveyed to them. It can matter but little now to Nicholls and his tax-payers. They have accomplished the most important part of their object and plans in the steps they have already been enabled to take towards a thorough organization of the various departments of government. A good point gained by them is the ousting of Kellogg's bogus Supreme Court and the impostors who claimed to be its officials, and the opportunities they have had for the reconstructing the various other departments of justice. There is another item, too, of great value to them and this lies in the fact that the tax-payers, most persistently, that they will not pay any levies ordered by the Revolutionists, and to show their faith by their words, have already collected and placed to the credit of the Democratic government upwards of one hundred thousand dollars.

NONE OF HIS BUSINESS.
 No matter what the result of this Presidential contest may be, people can set their minds at rest as to one point, and that is that there will not be a new election if Grant and Cameron can prevent it. This fact has already been foreshadowed and so plainly that all who run may read. Gen. Grant says: "Whoever is declared to be my constitutional successor, to him will I surrender the reins of government." This is as much as to say that the man now in the White House proposes to stay there as long as he can and that in remaining he will consult nobody's wishes and nobody's interests but his own. "The brazen impudence of the man would be refreshing, even in these fast times, were it not for the serious consequences involved. Gen. Grant has no more to do with the question of who is to be his successor than any other voter. All he has to do is to pack up and leave on the fifth day of March next and make room for his successor, and if there is nobody at hand, ready qualified and authorized to take possession, that is none of Mr. Grant's business. His term expires and his time is up and the Congress and the people will see that he yields immediate possession of his office and its effects.

ANOTHER VIEW.
 The refusal of President Grant to supply Packard with troops for the purpose of sustaining his revolutionary government in Louisiana, has been a matter of surprise and comment to the many; not that any reasonable man doubts for a moment that Nicholls was legally elected and that the Kellogg crowd are seeking to foist a fresh fraud on the people, but that it is the first instance known in the history of the present administration where such help has been refused by the President to his friends and supporters. During the past few days the most frantic appeals have been made to Grant by the Packard crew; the wires have been loaded down with messages and telegrams by the bushel, have poured in begging for countenance and support, but thus far, without producing the desired effect. Opinions have differed materially as to the origin of this little piece of virtuous self-denial on the part of the President and many theories have been advanced to account for it, among them one by an intelligent correspondent of the New York Sun, who lays it all to the effect of family influence. Brother-in-law-Casey, the correspondent alleges, wants to go to the Senate and is fool enough to look to the Democratic legislature for his election. But we will give it in his own words. He says: "The only possible chance for Mr. Casey being elected is through the Democratic Legislature. This is startling, but perfectly true. Mr. Casey knows that is a question of life and death for the people of Louisiana to be relieved of the present robber rule. They are despondent, despairing, and ready for almost anything. Mr. Casey simply says: Elect me to the Senate, and I guarantee that the bayonets shall be withdrawn, that Grant will not interfere in your fight, that you shall have restored self-government and a riddance of your present plunderers. Furthermore, I promise you to act as a Senator in your interest, in a perfectly liberal and conservative spirit." And the three sisters, Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Casey, and Mrs. Grant, are there-

fore, strongly opposed to any further interference of the military in purely State matters. No, no, there must be no more bayonets in Louisiana!
 Thereupon a change comes over the spirit of Grant's dreams, and Kellogg, Packard, Pitkin, and Pinchback are snubbed, instead of backed with bayonets. This may be comical, but it is correct. The future will prove it so. I do not know whether the scheme will be carried out; indeed, I rather doubt it, and certainly know of no Democrat of prominence or influence who is willing to accept the bargain. But that Mr. Casey has gone down for this purpose, and that Grant's action is due to this purpose, you may rely. If the scheme falls through, it will not be Mr. Casey's fault, who has certainly already given an earnest of his power to turn the bayonets and Grant about for the lofty purposes of the family.

The North Carolina Debt—Committee of Bondholders En Route to Raleigh.
 [Yesterday's Petersburg Index & Appeal.]
 The committee appointed at the meeting of North Carolina bondholders, which was recently held in New York, passed through Petersburg yesterday morning on their way to Raleigh, to lay their proposition before the Legislature of North Carolina. The committee, consisting of William J. Best (chairman) Thos. Foulke, William C. Chittick, William Lummis and George T. Bomer.
 The committee stopped in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond and held conferences with bondholders in those cities. At the meeting in Richmond on Wednesday, the bondholders in Petersburg were represented in person and by proxy by Mr. Andrew Kevan, who was present and took part in the proceedings. Mr. Kevan yesterday accompanied the above committee to Raleigh.

The committee, through Mr. Lummis, presented a statement of the propositions in relation to the subject of compromise of the North Carolina debt, which were adopted by the bondholders participating in the New York meeting.
 The basis of the proposed compromise is that a new six per cent. bond shall be given (the coupons to be receivable for taxes) for fifty per cent. of the principal and interest of the recognized State debt. The special tax bonds are not included in this proposition, the committee representing only the undisputed or acknowledged obligations of the State.
 A pamphlet containing an exposition of the equity of such a compromise, and arguing the ability of the State to adjust the debt upon such a basis, was read, and upon motion, endorsed by the unanimous vote of the meeting. The committees were then authorized to represent the bondholders present at the meeting in their negotiations at Raleigh.
 This compromise, if accepted by North Carolina, will reduce the debt of that State to somewhere in the neighborhood of \$11,000,000, independent of the special tax bonds, which are not recognized. It is endorsed by all the bondholders outside of the State, as far as they have been consulted—including those residing in Petersburg, where, it is understood, between \$100,000 and \$150,000 of the bonds are held.

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 Leave Florence.....
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 Leave Columbia.....
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 Jan 4

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NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS
 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY
 Leave Wilmington at.....
 Arrive at Goldsboro at.....
 Arrive at Rocky Mount at.....
 Leave Weldon daily at.....
 Arrive at Rocky Mount at.....
 Arrive at Goldsboro at.....
 Arrive at Wilmington at.....
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 JOHN V. DWYER,
 General Superintendent
 Jan 3-14

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 V. Q. JOHNSON,
 General Superintendent
 dec 13

THE SUN
 1877 New York

The different editions of this paper for the next year will be the same as the year that has just passed. The daily will on week days be a sheet of eight pages and on Sunday a sheet of eight pages broad columns; while the weekly will be a sheet of eight pages of the same size and character that are already familiar to our friends.

The Sun will continue to be the advocate of reform and reprobation; the substitution of statesmanship for party spirit; integrity for hollow pretence; limitation of the administration of public affairs to the people and for the people; and to the counting of votes, not military violence. It will endeavor to enlighten the minds of our readers—a body now not far removed from the lowest stage of barbarism and worthy of the most careful and carefully selected staff of correspondents. Its reports will be full, fearless, and it will doubtless continue to serve an enjoy the hatred of those who are plundering the Treasury or by any law that does not give them an endeavor to merit the confidence of the people by defending the rights of the people from the encroachments of unjustified power.
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