

White Heirless Elopes with a Negro.—A young girl named Sarah Justice, whose father lives on a fine property a mile or two from Pontiac eloped on Saturday and came to Detroit. The partner of her flight was a black man, who had been in the employment of her father for some time in the capacity of a farm hand. The first intimation that the father had of the intention of the parties were conveyed by the fact of their flight. They immediately crossed over to Windsor, upon reaching this city, fully sensible that they never could accomplish their purpose.

The brother of the girl came on the next day, arriving here on Sunday, and, ascertaining their whereabouts, went to her and implored her to return. She was contented, however, loved her ebony half—was happy in his arms, and could not think of going back. The emotions of a brother at such a sight can be better imagined than described. Some men would have blotted out their disgrace with a single blow, but he had been taught that it was no sin against God or man that his young sister should repose in the embrace of a negro, and at the same time calmly look him in the face and say that she was contented. He went home as he had come, alone.

The girl is about eighteen years old. The family are said to have occupied a position in society which was first class, and the blow is consequently a terrible one. The father is rich, and the girl is an heiress, which makes it very nice for the African of her choice. The matter has caused an intense excitement in the neighborhood where the parties are well known, the girl having been born and brought up where her parents reside. It is difficult to imagine any train of circumstances by which a young and intelligent girl could be brought to form a connection so repugnant to all our notions, but the fact exists. A more complete revelation for the crime of fanaticism we never heard of. The least we can wish is, that the father, undoubtedly well cured of his beliefs by this time, may be able to save his daughter from the terrible future which now opens to her.

The Detroit Free Press gives the following description of the negro who recently won the heart and hand of the young white heiress in that city: "We were at some little pains yesterday to get a sight of this modern Othello who had won a second Desdemona, and found a lean, long-shanked, holding-darkey, about fifty years of his age, his white wool showing off a countenance of superlative black to a frightful advantage. In his escape from the South he received a shot in one of his legs, which added nothing to the elegance of his locomotion, and there isn't a solitary ivory remaining to relieve the horrid class that yawns whenever he attempts to smile."

A MURDERER REVEALED.—A miraculous discovery of a horrible murder is related by a Belgian journal of a recent date, of which we make a summary.—Two brothers, Jews, set out from Gyck with a view of placing their daughters at a boarding school in the town of Groswarden. During their absence, the youngest daughter, aged ten, who was left at home, woke up her mother during the night, and crying bitterly, declared that she saw her father and uncle and all being murdered. The mother, for some time, took no notice of the child's declaration, but as she persisted, and would not be pacified, she began to be alarmed herself, and the next morning took the child before the Mayor of the town, to whom she declared her dream, stating at the same time that the murderers were two men living in the neighborhood, whom she deliberately pointed out, and added that the murder was committed at the entrance of the forest, on the road to Groswarden.

The Mayor, after receiving this revelation, thought it prudent to make inquiry after the two neighbors indicated by the child, when singular enough, they were discovered to be absent from home. This suspicious circumstance induced the Mayor to dispatch some officers to the forest, alluded to by the child, who discovered the horrible spectacle of five bodies extended on the ground, which were those of the two brothers, the two daughters, and the driver of the vehicle in which they all took their departure. The corpses appeared to have all been set on fire, so as to destroy their identity, and the vehicle was nowhere discovered. This horrible tragedy led the officers to examine the whole neighborhood, when they fortunately pointed upon the two neighbors at a fair not far distant, as they were in the very act of changing some holes or when some spots of blood were visible. On being asked they immediately confessed their crime, and on the child's dream being revealed to them, acknowledged the finger of Providence in their capture. This wonderful dream, of the part of the child, and its fulfillment, excited an immense sensation in the neighborhood.

English Ignorance of American Politics.—Among other startling facts which are set forth in the English press, is a universal ignorance in the grave statement that when John Taylor, an elected President, he received all the Democratic nominations in the State. This fact is a good example of the English press, which is so full of errors and misstatements that it is not possible to put you to the test.

A Rare Beauty.—A whole military garrison in Indiana, Ohio, a short time ago, fell in love with a beautiful young lady, a Jewess, and as they could not have her they compromised the matter by selecting her as their captain.

How Coffee Came to be Used.—It is somewhat singular to trace the manner in which arose the use of the common beverage, coffee, without which few persons in half or wholly civilized countries in the world would seem hardly able to exist. At the time Columbus discovered America, it had never been known or used. It only grew in Arabia and upper Ethiopia. The discovery of its use as a beverage is ascribed to the Superior of a monastery, in Arabia, who, desirous of preventing the monks from sleeping at their nocturnal services, made them drink the infusion of coffee upon the report of some shepherds, who observed that their flocks were more lively after browsing on the fruit of that plant. Its reputation spread through the adjacent countries and in about two hundred years it reached Paris. A single plant brought there in sixteen hundred and fourteen became the parent stock of all the coffee plantations in the West Indies. The extent of consumption can now hardly be realized. The United States alone annually consume at the cost of its landing, from fifteen to sixteen million of dollars. You may know the Arabia or Mocha, the best coffee, by its small bean of a dark color. The Java and East India, the next in quality, is larger and paler yellow. The West Indian Rio has a bluish greenish grey tint.

Full of an English.—The following description of the full of an English, is given in a letter dated 9th of December, from Clare, a village in the neighborhood of London, France. "About 7 o'clock this morning, we heard a terrific explosion, similar to the heavy sound of a heavy clap of thunder, which continued at least five minutes. At the same time, we perceived a million of sparks in the air, followed by a black cloud, which greatly astonished us. While we were thus gazing at the heavens, an enormous stone, of a nature unknown in this country, black and burning hot, fell close to our church, on a little barn belonging to the widow Marie Capereau. She was standing at her door, and being terrified, she called for assistance. Her neighbors responded to her appeal. They went in the direction of the noise, and perceived an enormous stone, which they endeavored to raise up, but it was too hot. They found, on breaking it, that it was perfectly calcined. The weather is cold, and the mountains in the neighborhood are covered with snow."

Pieces of a Circular Saw Thrown Three-quarters of a Mile.—The Gettysburg (Pa.) Compiler says: "We have the information from a reliable source, that a few days ago, a circular saw in operation sawing stone wood at the house of Mr. John Basserman, in lending towards, in the county, broke, and one piece flew a distance of three-quarters of a mile—struck the barn of Mr. John Ehlke, cutting through an inch board, then striking the leg of a window-sill, broke it off. This is an extraordinary circumstance, but we are assured that the proof of it may still be seen at Mr. Ehlke's barn."

A Bald Eagle From the Ice.—The other day, says a Harrisburg (Penn.) paper, a large bald eagle caught a wild duck in the river Susquehanna, opposite Danawana, Pennsylvania, carried it to a cake of ice which had lodged on a rock, and commenced his feast. During the operation, it is supposed, that being wet, his feet and feathers, from the intense cold, froze fast to the ice, and being unable to extricate himself, perished. He was seen flapping his wings until dark. There was a desire to capture the great "American," but he could not be approached on account of the great mass of floating ice between him and the shore.

Sey Wheat, and 'Til go In.—A Western paper tells the following: "While the late Judge C., some twenty-five years ago, was holding the Circuit Court and Oyer and Terminer in the neighboring county of W., a black woodsman was arraigned and convicted of an aggravated assault upon his wife. The Judge ordered the prisoner to stand up, and concluded a solemn and appropriate admonition by sentencing him to ninety days imprisonment, the last thirty which he was to be kept in solitary confinement, and upon bread and water only. The prisoner, who lived in a region where fashions were never known, and even the necessities of life were scarce, reflected a moment, and replied, 'Judge, say wheat bread, and 'Til go in.'"

Webster's Courtship.—Daniel Webster married the woman he loved, and the twenty years which he lived with her brought him to the meridian of his greatness. An anecdote is current on this subject, which is not recorded in the books. Mr. Webster was becoming intimate with Miss Grace Fletcher, when a sickness of which he was holding for her to wind, was getting into a knot. Mr. Webster assisted in unravelling the snarl—then looked up at Miss Grace, he said, "We've untied a knot, don't you think we could tie one?" Grace was a little embarrassed, and said not a word, but in the course of a few minutes she tied a knot in a piece of tape and handed it to Mr. W. This piece of tape, the thread of his domestic life, was found after the death of Mr. Webster, preserved as one of his most precious relics.

The African that went West.—The Montgomery Confederation on Thursday says that the lot of fifty Africans that passed through that place a few days ago, are quietly quartered on the plantation of a gentleman residing within thirty-five miles of that city, where they are being recruited from the hardships of their voyage, preparatory to taking their place in the field. The Confederation adds that "two of the miserable wretches have died since their arrival at the place of destination, and that many others are reduced to the grave's brink by the sufferings and hardships of the middle passage."

A waggish friend sends us a marriage notice, with this remark: "I noticed you will find another troublesome paper; but it is the evidence of the beginning of more trouble that it can possible put you to."

We see it stated that Duncan McElae, Esq., who, it was rumored some time ago, was going to make Newbern his future place of residence, has finally decided to remove to Knoxville, Tenn., to engage in the practice of law, in connection with Col. Baxter, formerly of this State.—Northern Echo.



CAROLINA WATCHMAN. SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, 1859.

A Convention of Elders and Deacons of the Synod of North Carolina will be held in Raleigh on Tuesday, the 15th February.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Mr. L. BLACKBURN will deliver an address before this Association in the Presbyterian church, in this place, on Saturday evening next.

The New One Cent Coin.—Mr. J. HERMAN, left at our office on Tuesday last one of the new one cent coins. It is a little larger and thicker than the dime, of a lustrous color. On one side it has the head of an Indian, crowned with feathers and bearing the inscription, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; on the reverse a laurel wreath, encircling the words ONE CENT. It is a beautiful coin, and will most likely come into general use.

Stevenson & Bowen, wholesale and retail Dry Goods-men, on North 3rd St. Philadelphia, it will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, have associated with them Mr. DANIEL ZIMMERMAN, formerly of Lincoln, N. C.

We once heard a very intelligent man say, "North Carolinians are the salt of the west." He was speaking of Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. We shall be glad to have it pass to a proverb touching her sons wherever they may roam.—In the above case, it is evident that Mr. ZIMMERMAN has merits to commend him; and to do credit to his old mother, the State. Success to him.

Rosen Artillery was out on Saturday last, in all their gay and dashing trappings, for parade and target firing. Our engagements did not admit us to be present at the contest for the two silver prizes; but we learn that Mr. CHARLES BRANSHAW took the prize, firing with the cannon, at 800 yards; and Mr. JOHN A. RAMSAY took the other in the contest with Muskets. We learn the shooting, both with Cannon and Muskets, was very good. Long live the Artillery.

On Thursday the 13th inst., this Company appeared on our streets as a Cavalry Company, and attracted very general interest. Their Commander, Capt. DANNY, seemed to be thoroughly "posted" in all kind of military tactics, and those under him, rarely ever fail to comprehend and perform with facility and precision all his orders. The Artillery is a gallant corps, beyond doubt.

SPRING.—We are this morning advised of a remarkable instance of railroad speed, which should not go unnoticed. A box in which we are materially interested, and have tried for six weeks to get from Salisbury, was forwarded from that place on the 28th of December, (so we are informed, though our railroad receipts date the 31st), and actually reached Raleigh on the 14th of January,—only 16 or 19 days by railroad 120 miles, freight paid in advance. Will not some enterprising individual set up an opposition line of wagons or carts, to go through in half the time? If any one will, he may count upon one customer.—Fig. Ob.

The trains have run as usual. It isn't the fault of the Road. But opposition is the life of trade, so hurry up the ox cart line. It used to be a good institution and why not again.

Fire at Newbern.—We learn from the Newbern Progress, that on Monday morning, between 3 and 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the large steam factory works of Mr. Geo. Bishop, on Board Street. The fire caught while the hands were at breakfast, and the flames spread so rapidly that the stoves, machinery, lumber, and every thing else on the premises was enveloped in flames before anything could be done for their rescue. Mr. Bishop's residence was saved in a damaged condition. Loss between sixteen and seventeen thousand dollars, and no insurance. Mr. Bishop was engaged in manufacturing window blinds, sashes, doors, &c.

A free woman of color was burnt to death in her house in Washington, N. C., on Sunday night the 9th inst. She had put her children to bed and was sitting by the fire, when her clothes caught in a blaze and resulted fatally. "Whiskey."

The Democratic caucus on the Trustees for the University not long since, and nominated six of them. Their nominees are: Paul Cameron, William Lander, John J. Jackson, De Witt C. Stone, A. M. Seale, and Robert D. Hart. I am happy to say, that some of the most prominent Democrats would not go into a caucus.

The past week has been one of some fatality. Two parties have been engaged, exclusively to gentlemen. One by W. F. McKesson, of Morganton, was prepared and served in excellent style by W. R. Popper of the Oak City House. The

From our Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Jan. 18.

The following of the revised Acts for the week, have an interest for some of your readers. An act to revise Jury trials in Lincoln County.

An Act to incorporate the town of Mount Pleasant, in Cabarrus County.

An Act to incorporate Davenport Female College at Lenoir.

An Act to incorporate N. C. College at Mount Pleasant.

The Revenue Bill has been under discussion every day this week past to-day. On Monday, a sharp discussion occurred on the petitioning land and poll, but a ruling of the Speaker stopped amendments and debate, and cut the matter short by proceeding to the next section. The next amendment of importance was striking out the whole section that lays a tax of three cents on each gallon of distilled liquors, wine or cordials made and sold within the State.—The next section was amended so as to tax all liquors brought into the State ten cents per gallon and per bottle, instead of six cents. The arguments were that it would encourage the home manufacture of pure liquors, and where people were disposed to use foreign mixtures, they might afford to pay for them. It was suggested, too, that many of our people were beginning to turn their attention to the growth of vineyards, and the manufacture of wine, and this tax would immediately put a stop to it. The section relating to horse-traders, was so amended as to make it apply only to drivers living in other States.—Nob shavers are made to pay one per cent, instead of one half of one per cent. The tax on weapons is to apply only when they are worn about the person. The tax on side-shoes of various kinds is made 12 1/2 cents per pair. On stage players, &c. \$20 instead of \$40. Private bowling alleys \$10. The merchants' tax is amended so that it does not apply to the purchases of produce or manufacture of the State. An additional section taxing pipes \$100 for every county. This is a short summary of all the amendments which have been made. The bill was passed its second reading, re-committed and ordered to be printed. It will again come up as a special order on Tuesday next. The chair gave notice that he should not be rigid in ruling discussion out of order on its next reading.

You will notice that many Whigs voted against this. This was so for various reasons. Some because they were opposed to certain features of the bill, others because they were opposed to the system (if there be any system in it) upon which the bill was gotten up. But I have no doubt the fact that Mr. Fries so directly appealed to the Democracy to sustain him, and they so generally did so, and the fact that he alluded to the factious opposition to the bill, and rather dictatorial intimated that it was not only the duty of his party, but also of the whole Legislature to present the bill, right or wrong. He was men, however, if he was not already, that where men's pockets and their chances for coming back are concerned, his word, or any one else's is law.

A bill of interest to your county has passed its third reading in the House, to alter the term of the Row Superior Court to be extended to two weeks. To-day, in the Senate a large number of private bills were passed their 2d and 3d readings. Only one, however, relating to your section. A bill to incorporate Pleasant Grove Camp Ground in Union county. The bill to incorporate the N. C. Military Institute at Charlotte also passed. In the House the bill to charter the Greensboro and Danville Railroad Company was discussed a short while and passed its 2d reading. The bill to create a freehold homestead also passed its 3d reading, with an amendment that the homestead should not exceed in value \$500.

The bill to establish the Bank of Salisbury was then taken up. Mr. Reeves moved that part relating to the Branch at Mt. Airy be struck out the words "in gold and silver" and "in equivalent." Mr. Hill of Halifax and Mr. Fleming opposed it. Ejected. Mr. Hill of Halifax moved to strike out the 12th section.—Mr. Fleming had tried to amend the bill to the form of the charter of specie banks, and that he had thrown such restrictions on it as he thought would be of use. Amendment adopted. Mr. Hill of Halifax, another amendment, which I believe restricts the Bank to the issue of \$20 notes. Adopted. Mr. Clapp an amendment that the Bank should pay a bonus of \$10,000 to the State for the charter. Mr. Fleming thought such a provision would be dishonorable to the State; it looked too much like selling privileges to the highest bidder. Mr. Clapp thought that it was a custom in times past to ask a bonus. Mr. Fleming wished to know if either of the banks in Greensborough had passed such a bonus. No answer. Mr. Clapp called for the year and says, but the bill did not find a second. Amendment voted down unanimously.—The first time in the Legislature that I ever heard a call for the year and says to go mansever. Mr. Beasley an amendment that if the Bank ever suspended, holders of notes should have the right to warrant and sue any one or all of the stockholders.—Mr. Fleming said that there was no other Bank in the State which had such a provision in its charter. Mr. Beasley said it was time it was instituted, and made some allusions to the Farmer's Bank. Mr. Morehead opposed the amendment and said concerning the Farmer's Bank that if the head Bank was moved to Greensborough so one would ever have cause to complain. The call for the year and says on this hardly met with a second, and but for the bill should have passed before the hour of adjournment came. Amendment rejected by yeas 5, nays 95.

I have no doubt the bill will go through on Monday. Mr. Fleming is personally one of the most generally popular men in the House, besides, too, every one seems to think that if any private bank is to be established, it is Salisbury.

The Democratic caucus on the Trustees for the University not long since, and nominated six of them. Their nominees are: Paul Cameron, William Lander, John J. Jackson, De Witt C. Stone, A. M. Seale, and Robert D. Hart. I am happy to say, that some of the most prominent Democrats would not go into a caucus.

The past week has been one of some fatality. Two parties have been engaged, exclusively to gentlemen. One by W. F. McKesson, of Morganton, was prepared and served in excellent style by W. R. Popper of the Oak City House. The

other by M. H. Morehead, of his residence. Of course, there was any quantity of good drinking. A LOOKER ON.

We copy from the Fayetteville Observer the following stirring account of a distinguished member of the present Legislature of North Carolina—a gentleman whom we have always delighted to honor. We have also seen a display of his powers,—on one occasion when beset by hungry democrats who sought to kick him out of the Presidency of N. C. R. R. Co. We thought he taught Gen. Saunders a lesson that day, that would do him good the balance of his life. There were some younger gentlemen engaged in that affair, who were doubtless benefited; but Gen. Saunders lost by the difficulty there is "in teaching old birds new tricks." We had seen the "Glorious Old War Horse," putting out his strength on other and very different occasions; but that was a day to remember.

"The Glorious Old War Horse."—This was the sobriquet gallantly won in the memorable campaigns of 1840 and 1842 by Gov. Morehead. We have been forcibly reminded of it, and of some of the rich scenes of those days, by a graphic description, related to us by a friend who was present, of the scene in the House of Commons on Saturday last. As in 1840 he vanquished the democracy, with equal ease discomfited Gen. Saunders and his Colonels and Captains in the various counties, so in 1842 he gave a quietus to his opponent Mr. Henry in a single day's discussion under our Town Hall—a discussion never to be forgotten by any one who heard it. It was commenced at 11 o'clock A. M. and continued without intermission for meals until 9 35 P. M., more than 10 1/2 hours; at the end of which the victory was so apparent as to be freely confessed by the democrats. After being thus thoroughly beaten at every point, at his own home, Mr. Henry never met his opponent again, whilst the old war horse was as fresh as if he had been engaged in a child's play all day.

Then, as now, Gov. Morehead's private affairs were dragged into the discussion. He was required to tell how much he owed the banks, how he had invested his money, &c. With all the modesty which marked his manner last week, when the Speaker wished to interpose to stop the personalities indulged towards him, he said, "Oh let him go on!" he bided his time, allowed his opponent to rant about "the debtor being slave to the creditor," and therefore a debtor to the banks being unfit to be Governor. Every body supposed that his opponent had him there. He was a manufacturer, a miller, a miner, a merchant, a blacksmith, a tanner, a farmer, and we are not sure but a shoemaker and a saddler to boot. We don't mean that he personally carried on all these branches of business, but that he had set up deserving men in each of them, by furnishing the capital. His opponent very naturally supposed that one so largely engaged in business must owe the banks, and so, in the extremity of his defeat, he charged; and the democrats were in high feather, and the whigs correspondingly depressed, in expectation of the answer that they supposed would come. As we have said, the Governor coolly bided his time. And never have we seen a more chop-fallen set than the democrats, or a more enthusiastic set than the whigs when the time did come. He did not owe any bank a dollar! He had invested his own money in these various enterprises, by which he assisted worthy men, and improved and enriched his State. And then came the retaliation for this prying into private affairs. It was like drawing a sword to draw out the investments his opponent had made, not for the improvement of North Carolina, but for the maintenance of worthy men in his own State, Ohio and New York, and "a little" in Louisiana. It was a scene to be remembered; and we doubt if one of his present assailants would have ventured upon such dangerous ground if they had been here in June 1842.

Our informant, who heard and remembers all this, as well as we do, says that that the Governor was even greater on Saturday last than then. He had been assailed by Bridgers of Edgecombe, Dortch of Wayne, and other leading democrats, opponents of the Danville connection. Mr. Bridgers had imputed an "arrogant spirit" to the Governor. In reply he said that he had invested eighty-seven thousand dollars in rail roads for the improvement of North Carolina. He desired to know how much the gentleman from Edgecombe had thus invested! Do you desire an answer now I said Mr. Bridgers. Certainly! And Mr. Bridgers replied that he owned one share (nominal value \$100) in the Wilmington and Weldon road, (which runs through his own county). Would that we had more "arrogant" spirits as Gov. Morehead, and fewer of such patriots as Mr. Bridgers. If we only had Gov. Morehead in this sense, we would guarantee the speedy completion of the Coalfields Railroad, with or without State aid. He would safely carried through the North Carolina road, which no other man could have done, would infuse some of his sort of avarice (very different from the common sort) into the cold hearts which could not but build our road. If he were here, he would never rest until he enlisted every owner of coal and iron lands in the work, and either persuaded them or shamed them into helping Fayetteville to do their work.

Having thus effectually disposed of Mr. Bridgers, it was Mr. Dortch's turn next. This gentleman had delivered himself of some "startling developments" in regard to extravagance on the N. Carolina railroad whilst under the Presidency of Gov. Morehead. This of course drew great weight from the fact Mr. Dortch has long been one of the State's Directors in the road, and was therefore presumed to have availed himself of his opportunities to secure full and reliable information on all the financial operations of the Governor. He was one of those sentinels placed by Democratic Governors to see that the State had justice done in her. He arraigned Gov. Morehead before the House as guilty of extravagant expenditures of the State's money. And what reply could the culprit make to a charge from such a high and well informed

authority! He quietly produced a Report from an Examining Committee, certifying that the North Carolina railroad was the cheapest built railroad in the country. And to this Report was signed the name of his name Mr. Dortch. And so on through the catalogue of Gov. Morehead's crimes. He brushed them off like mosquitoes—those least fellows who keep up a prodigious buzzing without having the power to sting. We imagine that some of them felt like creeping through a key hole, whilst, as our informant says, the towering form of the old veteran seemed to expand to the dimensions of the side of a house.

Long live the old patriot and statesman, to labor for his State and to confound his enemies, whether political or personal!—Fayetteville Observer.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the Senate on motion of Mr. Hunter, a resolution of inquiry was adopted whether it is not advisable to transfer the Revenue cutters service from the Treasury to the Navy Department. The private calendar was taken up, and the private but unimportant bills were passed. The House was engaged upon private bills of an unimportant character. The President has replied to the Senate resolutions, and says that there has been no correspondence in relation to the purchase of Cuba other than what has been already published. He reiterates what he said in his message upon that subject.

FROM SALT LAKE.

St. Louis, January 13.

A gentleman from Salt Lake, November 25th, gives a painful account of the suffering among the men and animals on the Plains, in consequence of the cold.—Men were found frozen to death at nearly every station. Ten of Maj. Russell's men were frozen to death at one time. The snow was very deep and the weather colder than has been known for thirty years. The mercury stood twenty-seven degrees below zero.

CHARLESTON MARKET.

Charleston, January 20.

Sales of cotton to-day 4,000 bales—of the week 17,000. Prices have advanced \$ 2 1/2. Good middling 1 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, January 20.

Sales of cotton yesterday 4,000 bales—prices generally unchanged. The steamer's news had no effect upon the market.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, January 20.

Sales of cotton to-day 4,500 bales—at an advance of 2c. Middling uplands 12 1/2. Sales of the three days 16,000 bales. Brandy is buoyant.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

Boston, January 18.

Good Men—Government Expenditures.

In our opinion, the most important duty now before Congress is that of a reduction of expenditures. A few days since, we copied some pertinent remarks from the Washington States, on the subject. The expenditures have reached an enormous amount. We have proposed schemes for cutting down the French Expedition bill—Old Soldier's bill—all before Congress. If these plans were adopted, it would be a terrific blow to the vast expenditure in the country. In addition, there is a proposition to purchase Cuba. This would require \$20,000,000 to initiate negotiations. Senator Brown, of Mississippi, it is said, goes for the round and honest appropriation of \$100,000,000. This, he thinks, would put sufficient strength in Mr. Buchanan's hands. With all these—not to mention Utah war, Pacific Railroads, Florida war, Texas war and increase of the navy—who can conceive the prodigious increase in expenditures! Under the present iniquitous system of raising supplies through our indirect system of taxation, which protects the manufacturing interest and throws in support, as well as that of the Government, on the agricultural interest, who does not see how severely this latter must suffer, unless prompt measures be taken for its relief? We are pleased to see that Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, has introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a special committee to obtain from the President all the aid and information which he promised he would furnish if called upon, and to report a bill to reduce the expenditures to an honest, rigid and economical administration of the Government. We hope the matter will be promptly acted upon, and the line of conduct will be that which Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, proposed. It must not end in a proposition to cut down the pay of some clerk. If we want retrenchment, "attack the lions, the large items." This is the most important move of the session. It does not consist of those costly phrases, "national honor" and "national necessity," but of honesty and retrenchment. We hope the matter will be pressed and the right men placed on the important committee.—South Star.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.

We published, last year, a some what lengthy circular, concerning the Female Normal School under the management of Rev. W. L. LAMSON, at High Point, N. C. We think its peculiar features entitled it to public patronage, and appeal to all for encouragement; and under that view we then gave it the benefit of our columns as we also do again. We have attention to the subjoined paragraph copied from a circular before us: "Beneficial Features. We are employing all our means to effect the education of such poor young ladies as wish to be teachers, and who are credited for the entire amount of tuition until they can teach and pay it. Our plan embodies those leading features:— 1. It proposes not only to educate young ladies of means, but also such as are not adequately provided for, if provided for at all, in any other Female Institution in the State. 2. It involves no humiliating conditions, but such as are honorable and reasonable. 3. It is a self-sustaining plan, being based upon a plain business principle. A principle that underlies and sustains the business operations of the world. It is the least principal. A principal that creates no invidious distinctions. That has no charity scholars. Female Schools properly managed yield a profit. That profit is used to such young ladies as accomplish the work. Our ability to educate this class, therefore, is in exact ratio to the patronage we receive from others. Such are not beneficiaries but loan pupils, and entitled to all the privileges of others in the Institution. We have been engaged in this work for years and demonstrated that it can be done. And we expect to devote our life in the extension of this work throughout the length and breadth of the South. Young Ladies Willing to be Educated for Teachers. There is a great and growing demand for Southern Female Teachers. The demand in this State alone far exceeds the supply. Ladies who teach the English branches only, and for small salaries, would do well to study the Ornamentals, and acquire thorough and more liberal positions. We will guarantee situations to all who may be educated in this Institution. Applicants for aid will state their age, the branches they have studied, experience in teaching, if any, and whether they can pay for their board, books, &c. We request their influence in securing paying pupils for the Institution. Special Advantages. We are selecting young ladies to be educated for teachers, that are far advanced in their studies, and that have had considerable experience in teaching, and the education of this class is productive of great benefit to all the other pupils. 1. It guarantees the employment of some but experienced and competent teachers, as such only can complete the education of such young ladies. 2. Such young ladies appreciate the necessity of good government, and their influence is given to maintain it. 3. They are from necessity economical in their expenditures, and thus exert a restraining influence on others. 4. They are diligent students, and so stimulate others to study. 5. They must be thoroughly trained in the elementary branches, and other pupils must necessarily share in the benefits of such instruction. 6. Many of them intend to teach that they may aid widowed mothers, or educate orphan brothers and sisters, and such present a noble object before themselves and Society. 7. They are generally of deep piety; and their influence is salutary both for their lives, that now is, and for that which is to come. These benefits outweigh all that can be derived from any Institution not educating this class. Two brothers in Maine, by the name of Rich, have been lately married to two sisters by the name of Wings, and have removed to Illinois. The Riches have taken to themselves Wings."

CHARLESTON MARKET.

Charleston, January 20.

Sales of cotton to-day 4,000 bales—of the week 17,000. Prices have advanced \$ 2 1/2. Good middling 1 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, January 20.

Sales of cotton yesterday 4,000 bales—prices generally unchanged. The steamer's news had no effect upon the market.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, January 20.

Sales of cotton to-day 4,500 bales—at an advance of 2c. Middling uplands 12 1/2. Sales of the three days 16,000 bales. Brandy is buoyant.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

Boston, January 18.

Additional intelligence from Hayti says a new government had been formed by the revolutionists, and a decree issued, reviving the Republican Constitution of 1846, denouncing Souleuvre's administration, robbing him of all power, and authorizing Guffard to call together the Legislature.

Govt Down.—The "large" sea, which blew the river on Tuesday and probably arrived at Wilmington yesterday. We did not hear the big gun up here, but suppose that they went off the whole hundred. By the way, wouldn't it have been better to have fired 120 guns 1 1/2 lbs for each ton of coal instead of 3 guns for each day of the trip? But 120 guns or 100 guns, the shooting is all very well: "Shoot fully as it flies." This one doesn't fly after, nor fast, and when it does the gunners should let fly at it. No guns were fired here, as the Herald announces, about the passage of the Railroad bill through the Senate. Unlike our Wilmington friends, we don't go off at half-cock, but desire something complete and useful before indulging in rejoicings. The bill has not yet passed the House of Commons, and if it should, it may possibly be so amended as to make it as useless (it cannot be as injurious) as the present C. F. & D. R. bills and looks. Fayetteville Observer.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.

We publish in this morning's issue, the result of the meeting of the stockholders of this road, held in Charleston on the 13th inst. It will be seen that the work will be prosecuted, but, of course, with the restricted resources of the Company, it must be of slow progress. We are informed that the private stockholders are all ready to comply with their pledges, and to promptly pay up their instalments.—South Carolinian.

FARMERS' BANK MONEY.

An esteemed correspondent in the Western part of the State asks us: "Will you please let me know how the Farmers' Bank at Elizabeth City stands? Are its bills current in Raleigh? Is there likely to be anything done by the Legislature that will cause them to rise to par?" The first and third questions we are unable to answer. In reply to the second we will say, that the Farmers' Bank bills, payable at Elizabeth City, are from 15 to 20 per cent. under par here. We got off the last we had at 15 per cent. We hope the Legislature will do something to stop the losses the people are sustaining by this depreciated currency.—Rat. Standard.

THE COUNCIL GENERAL OF THE FRENCH WEST INDIES.

The Council General of the French West Indies have voted the introduction of 15,000 immigrants—7,000 Africans and 11,000 Chinese. This large number was considered necessary in consequence of the great and increasing desertions of laborers in the Island.

Two brothers in Maine, by the name of Rich, have been lately married to two sisters by the name of Wings, and have removed to Illinois. The Riches have taken to themselves Wings."