

The Greensborough Patriot.

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BY M. S. SHERWOOD.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.
One square,	\$3.50	\$5.50	\$8.00
Two squares,	7.00	10.00	14.00
Three (1 col.)	10.00	15.00	20.00
Half column,	18.00	25.00	35.00

A Bold Preacher.—When Samuel Davies was President of Princeton College, he visited England for the purpose of obtaining donations for the institution. George the Second had a curiosity to hear a preacher from "the wilds of America." He accordingly attended, and was so much struck with the commanding eloquence of the preacher, that he expressed his astonishment loud enough to be heard half way over the church, in such terms as these:—"He is a wonderful man! Why, he beats my bishops!" Davies observing that the King was attracting more attention than himself, paused, and looking his Majesty full in the face, gave him, in an emphatic tone, the following rebuke:—"When the lionareth, let the beasts of the forest tremble; and when the Lord speaketh, let the kings of the earth keep silence!"—The king instantly shrank back in his seat, and remained quiet during the remainder of his sermon. The next day the monarch sent for him, and gave him fifty guineas for the institution over which he presided, offering at the same time to his courtiers—"He is an honest man—an honest man."

Is the Sun Inhabited?—Sir David Brewster states that so strong has been the belief that the sun cannot be a habitable world, that a scientific gentleman was pronounced by his medical attendant insane, because he had sent a paper to the Royal Society, in which he maintained that the light of the sun proceeded from a dense and universal aura, which may afford ample light to the inhabitants beneath, and yet be at such a distance afar off as to be among them; that there may be water and dry land there, hills and dales, rain and fair weather, and that as the light and the seasons must be eternal, the sun may easily be conceived to be by far the most blissful habitation of the whole system. In less than ten years after this apparently extravagant notion was considered as a proof of his insanity, it was maintained by Sir William Herschel as a rational and probable opinion which might be deducible from his own observations on the structure of the sun.

Methodist Shouting.—We find the following in an exchange paper:—"Surely we have come to a strange time when shouting is treated as a grave offence in a Methodist church. At Albany, New York, after fifteen evenings of trial and debate, 'brother Bronk' was found guilty of shouting so loud during service as to attract attention and excite ridicule, and was duly sentenced to expulsion; but the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Brown, took the responsibility of suspending the sentence during the good behavior of brother Bronk. The offending brother confessed to the shouting, but maintained that under the excitement of worship he could not restrain his feelings. Mr. Bronk is an excellent and exemplary Methodist, and he makes appeal from the decision of his church to the Troy Conference."

Early Marriage.—A traveller in the East writes as follows:—"On making a call, the other day, at the house of an American missionary in Jerusalem, I saw a little boy, in the Turkish costume, sitting on a sofa. My first thought was, 'What an enormous turban the boy has on!' and my second, 'How very small he is!' Judge of my surprise when I found he was a husband, being little more than ten years old, and his wife not nine! Truly, this is beginning life young. And this reminds me that a friend of ours saw an American lady in Alexandria who, although but twenty-six years of age, was a grandmother. This goes quite beyond the early marriages in the United States."

Influence of a Smile.—A beautiful smile is to the female countenance what the sunbeam is to the landscape. It establishes an inferior race, and reduces an ugly one. A smile, however, should not become habitual, or insipidity is the result; nor should the mouth break into a smile on one side, the other remaining passive and unmoveable, for this imports an air of deceit and grossness to the face. A disagreeable smile distorts the lines of beauty, and is more repulsive than a frown. There are many kinds of smiles, each having a distinct character; some amorous, gaudy and sweethearts; others betray suspicion, bitterness, and pride; some soften the countenance by their languishing tenderness, others brighten by their spiritual vivacity. Grazing and poring before a mirror cannot aid in acquiring such smile as half so well as to turn the gaze upward, to watch that the heart keeps unsullied from the reflection of evil, and is illuminated and beautified by all sweet thoughts.

For the Patriot.
The Lover's Lament.

I'm sad, O sad to-night, love,
From thee so far away;
My heart would be more light, love,
Were I with thee, so gay.
But I must pine alone, love,
Drag out a life in chains,
An object beat and worn, love,
By cold and dreary rains.

O! could I see again, love,
Thy face, so fair and bright,
And tell thee of my pain, love,
This child and lonely night—
I could give my mind relief, love,
Hesey with many cares,
Remove this constant grief, love,
And dry these hurried tears.

Alas! the tyrant's clasp, love,
Holds me upon this shore;
I cannot flee his grasp, love,
Nor hope to see thee more.
O! I think not that I've changed, love,
Won by another fair,
And wish to live estranged, love,
And royal honors share.

Then art my every thought, love,
And O! what anguish, yes,
It gives to think that night, love,
Should make me seem untrue.
But hark! I draw my breath, love—
Then soon shall welcome me—
Behold!—one comes—the Death, love,
He sets the captive free. —Harrison.

From the London Times.—(Donald Jardine.)

Mrs. Stowe and the English.

This lady, as is well known, has received on her second visit to England, distinguished attention from nobility and gentry. Her visit, in the estimation of the English, consists in her zealous efforts to render her own country contemptible in the eyes of foreigners, and in writing fulsome flattery of Englishmen and English customs under the title of "Sunny Memories." The public nature of the attentions which she has received prevents her, even if ever so anxious, from seeking things in their true light, and qualifying her for making a just report. Whatever the poor care is taken to exhibit to her the sunny side of things, in hope that she may be lulled into writing more "Sunny Memories." But there is at least one honest man in England, who warns her of her danger; and that man is Douglas Jerrold, one of the best writers in England. In a letter which he addresses to her while the guest of the Duke of Sutherland, he alludes to her well known weakness of being too easily beguiled by the attractions of persons of high rank, with whom she has been so unexpectedly brought into contact. The noble Duke, and Mrs. Stowe's friend and patron the Duchess, who have been driving the poor of Scotland from their homes, to turn the lands into hunting grounds for people of quality, would do well to remember that "charity begins at home." Mr. Jerrold writes to Mrs. Stowe:

"It is also stated, that during your stay the annual exhibition of the Highland games is to take place, and that more than usual effort is to be made to get the females of the district to turn out in their best, radiant with more than ordinary smiles, and that farmers and factors, with their families and their dependents, are to swell the gathering, so as to make its proportions and appearances bulk before you so largely and respectably as possible.

"Thus, mean, will the fancy handful of dust be thrown in your eyes, who the view to obtain from your pen another testimony, to the operation of that system of 'civilization' which is struggling in that country. You will see decent, well-bred Highland girls kindly spoken to by the titled party visiting Dunoon; you will be pointed to elegantly white-washed cottages houses, shirking the highway of the Eastern District, and you will be told that these are the habitations of those whom a portion of the press has represented as being down-trodden and oppressed.

"So far so well. But, mean, every landscape has a background; every picture has its shade. You see but little of Sutherland when you travel from the Melville Ferry to Bonar-Bain, or inspect the druggists and stock-jobbers' pladings of the Sutherland females in the other rooms opposite the Golspe inn. These are but the gaudy trapplings of the country; these are but mere merciful accommodations, ungroomed appendages, superfluous gewgaws. They merely resemble the balls and merry-makings that are exceedingly to be seen on the worst slave estates of the Caribbeans, and are no more fair specimens of Uncle Tom's Cabin, than is Rich Fair's father of the average character of the slaveholding fraternity. Madam, I implore you not to be again fascinated and hoodwinked by the obsequious attentions paid you, or by the gotten-up-for-the-exhibition display, which you witness at the exhibition room, nor by the eternal polish and air of cleanly comfort which the white-washed cottages of Eastern Sutherland exhibit. If you found on these your opinion of Sutherland as it is, you will have it with an impression as false and incorrect as if you had looked upon the worst of George Sand's novels as the embodiment of morality, from having read one of its most moral pages.

"May I beg of you to take a solitary tour to the West of Sutherland? Keep aloof from factor or commissioners; have your eyes and ears open, and with the feelings of the audience of these Town's custom, investigate the present and past condition of the general

body of the inhabitants. Go to Ardmale and inquire for one Angus Sutherland; go to Tugby Skerry, and ask for a look at the site where the house of one William McKay once stood; inquire into the history of the treatment of these and thousands of other men, native, able, and willing to work, but with their wives and little ones cast out. You are a mother, Mrs. Stowe; you have given proof that you can in large measure sympathize with a mother in her maternal yearning after her little ones. Will you, therefore, kindly ask the wife of Angus Sutherland how she fared when, less than three months ago, she and her little ones—then ill of the measles—were driven out of their humble home? Will you get the wife of William McKay to narrate to you how only last year, a few days after suffering the pangs and going through the pains of maternity, she, with her newborn white babe, and other little ones, were mercilessly carried out in a sheet, and left to bivouac on a bare hill, without home or shelter?

"Will you ask the oldest inhabitants of the bare rock sides along the bleak and rugged shores of the West, how it happens that they survive out a drizzling existence on these unproductive wastes, while for scores of miles ten thousand times ten thousand available acres lie in bleak and barren desolation? Will you ask them to tell you how it happens that whole armies and garrisons, vaed with the misery laugh of hundreds of happy eaters' children, now cease to save the bleeding sheep of the lambiyed lamb, or the sportive lamb?" Will you inquire how it happens that the population of Scotland is a third of what it was in 1801; how Loth has diminished a third; Haddington by three-fourths; Orkney by Loth; and other parishes to a less extent, so that the whole county of Sutherland has not increased seven per cent, during the whole of the last fifty years.

"Will you ask if it be true that the country which obtained a distinguished niche in the annals of this country for the number and prowess of its soldiers, cannot now get half a dozen of its sons to recruit it even for the militia, or to set up volunteers in being merely trained for the defence of the country? It is a fact that since the commencement of the present century more than fifteen thousand of the aboriginal inhabitants of Sutherland have been thrust out from the land which their ancestors held traditionally ages occupied, and thrust out, not because convicted of crime, not because guilty of hardness, not because of scarcity of rent, not because of immoral conduct, but to convert their holdings into monster sheep-walks and grouse grounds; if it be true that the result of this system of clearance has been a serious loss to the noble proprietor, and that the whole issue has been shame and confusion of face to the promoters of the Loch policy, which has been shown to have been in its invention selfish and heartless, in its development merciless and unmerciful, and in its general results a mockery, a delusion and a snare?

"Gentlemen, by personal inquiry, irrespective of the chapter in your 'Sunny Memories,' the facts of the case, and coming into personal contact with the inhabitants, you will, I venture to assure you, have abundant materials for a work which will rival even Uncle Tom's Cabin, and which will give chapter and chapter of plot and incident, scenes and situations, patient endurance and Christian resignation, and other manifold heart-breaking sketches, which will prove to the world that the gifted author of Uncle Tom's Cabin is too far-seeing, too much informed by Christian principle, and too independent in judgment and in feeling to be betrayed by mere conventional hospitality into an endorsement of such a policy; and that not even a new establishment, trained in all the subtleties of the box, will succeed in again committing you to proclaim his and his father's policy as an enlightened attempt to aid the struggles of the born civilization; but that you will undoubtedly brand it as one of the most remorseless and heartless acts on the rights and liberties of an unoffending people and promising youth, enacted from personal interest, so that the wise heart of the prince,—the righteous God—who has sustained the cause of even the remnant of the ancient landholders, has unusually shown, by the complete failure of the policy I have named, the bankruptcy of the treatment to which the popular Sutherland has been subjected since the dawning of the present century; and that you will not leave the proud walls of Edinburgh徒劳, without honestly and faithfully exposing his baseless pretensions to justify them, beseeching you to give him two in return. On the whole, you will consider it a very disgraceful business, and wish devoutly you had never got into it.

"Great Friend.—Mr. Williamson Page, of this country, raised the following crops on one acre of land, viz.: In September, 1850, he sowed one bushel of wheat mixed with turnip seed, from which he raised forty-five bushels of wheat and about 800 bushels of turnips. In June, 1855, he planted the same ground in corn and peas, and has harvested fifty-six bushels of corn and sixty-four bushels of peas. The only fertilizer used was manure.

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The Throne of Solomon.

The following account (says an exchange) of a remarkable piece of mechanism, is taken from a Persian manuscript called "The History of Jerusalem." It purports to be a description of the throne of King Solomon, and if the details are correctly given, it undoubtedly surpasses any piece of mechanism produced in modern times. The sides of it were of pure gold, the feet of emerald and rubies, intermixed with pearls, each of which was as large as an ostrich's egg. The throne had seven steps; on each side were delineated orchards full of trees, the branches of which were of precious stones, representing fruit, ripe and unripe; on the tops of the trees were to be seen figures of plump birds, particularly the peacock, the stork, and the lark. All these birds were hollowed within artificially, so as to occasionally utter a thousand melodious sounds, such as the ear of mortals never before heard.

On the first step, were delineated vine branches, having bunches of grapes, composed of various sorts of precious stones, fashioned in such a manner as to represent the various colors of purple, violet, green and red, so as to render the appearance of real fruit. On the second step, on each side of the throne, were two lions of terrible aspect, large as life, and formed of cast gold. The nature of this remarkable throne was such that when Solomon placed his foot on the first step the birds spread forth their wings, and made a fluttering noise in the air. On his touching the second step, the lions expanded their claws. On his reaching the third step, the whole assemblage of deities and subjects became in motion, and ceased not until he had placed himself in the royal seat, when the birds, lions, and other animals, by secret springs, discharged a shower of the most precious perfumes on Solomon, after which, two of the lions descended and placed the golden crown upon his head. Before the throne was a column of burnished gold, on the top of which was a golden dove, which held in its beak a volume bound in silver. In this book was written the Psalms of David, and the dove, having presented the book to the King, he read aloud a portion of it to the children of Israel. It is further related, that on the approach of wicked persons to the throne, the lions were wont to get up a terrible roaring, and to lash their tails with violence; the birds also began to braid up their feathers, and the assembly, also, of demons and goblins to utter horrid cries; so, for fear of them, no one dared be guilty of falsehood, but all confuted their eviles. Such was the throne of Solomon, the son of David.

"D——, at that time a resident of Caddo and Square L——, resident of Bessier, were notoriously the ugliest as well as the cleverest men in those parts, and were known as such throughout the country-side. One day while riding along the road leading to Greenwood, one coming to and the other going from this place, they chance to enter the opposite ends of a long lane at the same time. Now, it moreover fell out that a dog—an unfortunate dog as the sepulchre will show—was quietly, and unobtrusively of the near approach of danger, trotting along in the lane, as the gentlemen entered it. We have never been able to learn, positively, at which of the individuals it first took flight, but be that as it may, on seeing one of them, he turned tail and hauled like a master men a muster, in the opposite direction. He was not, however, to escape so easily, for he soon ran up in point blank shot of the other's shotgun, when he again turned, and, with redoubled flight and speed, ran straight back towards the object that first caused his terror. He kept up the killing pace alternately running from one to the other, until they "closed up," when the poor animal was found lying in the road, as dead as a door nail.

"The story leaked out on the parties, although they gave it darkly—the owner of the dog, and who had witnessed the tragic incident—laid claim to it, and where he could not find dark on the subject.

"Complaint to 'Jour. Poter.'—John C. Rivers, in a recently published letter, on the subject of public printing, has a word of suggestion for writers for the press and of compliment to the "Jour." whose duty it not infrequently is to make setts out of very senseless chirography. None but a writer for the daily press can comprehend how much truth there is in the veteran printer's remark. Many members of Congress, and not a few greater men, must have been surprised at the sight of being put up, as the phrase goes—never to argue a question merely lest people can think ye argue it—ever to fight simply for fear the Lawman might think you a coward—these are some of the maxims on which all men of superior minds act, habitually and unconsciously; and it is this habit which gives to such men that air of repose and self-possession before which looks stand abashed and dumbfounded with envy.

"Four men can have imagined, even with the highest degree, in society, without noticing that one prominent feature in the character of a "Poter," is his proneness to take offense. His muscles are sharper, his bones more tender, than those of other people. There is rarely any knowing where to be safe with them. The moment you put confidence in them, their bites stand out like a hedgehog's. The best plan, of course, is to have such a character as this. We should do our best to avoid bringing on them the malice of the Lawman, of the Lawman's friends, and the Lawman's enemies. The Lawman who has the power to be mischievous, the Lawman who wants to fight you in the streets, because you speak against him, may be a low fellow, but that will be no consolation if you go home with a black eye. Neither will it much mend the Lawman if you give him two in return. On the whole, you will consider it a very disgraceful business, and wish devoutly you had never got into it.

"I have seen the manuscript writing of most great men of the country during the past twenty years, and I think I may say that no twenty of them could stand the test of the scrutiny of one-half of the journeyman printers employed in my office. This fact will be vouched by every editor in the Union. To the poor "joss," many a great man owes his reputation for scholarship, and were the lawlike type-strikers to resolve, by concert, to set up manuscripts in their hands, for even one little week, precisely as it is written by the authors, there would be more reputations snatched from their devils could shake a stick at twenty-four hours. Statesmen would become "sophis by degrees and beautifully less." Many an ass would have the lion's hide torn from his hindquarters. Men, whom the world called writers, would wake up of mornings and find themselves famous as mere pretenders, hankies, cheats."

"Emigrants to the West.—The Casville (Ga.) Standard speaks with surprise of the multitude o

The Present Condition of the Jews.

The Philadelphia Ledger in an article upon this subject, remarks that at the present moment a Jew stands at the head of nearly every walk in life throughout Europe. The Rothschilds command the money market of the old world; D'Israeli, a Jew, leads the House of Commons; a Jew is Lord Mayor of London; in Germany, half a dozen of the most distinguished Professors are Jews. Is it doubtful whether the late war in Europe could have been carried on without the aid of the Rothschilds? They loaned immense sums to both Russia on the one hand, and sometimes evincing but little change for the worse for a week or two, take a strong cord of any kind and wrap it around the finger, above the afflicted part, as tightly as can be borne. Keep it in this condition until the pain can be endured no longer. Now loose the cord, and as soon as the pain caused by the cordling subsides tighten it again.—Continue this for several days, or until the felon is completely blackened and killed. We have known several persons who had been afflicted with felons to try this remedy with success; in fact we have never known it to fail. The cordling stops the circulation, and thus the sore has nothing to feed on, and soon dies of starvation. We have faith in this remedy, even after a felon has made considerable progress.—Exchange.

"A Silver Chamber.

The Sultan of Turkey intends having a good time. He is building a silver chamber. All the furniture and appurtenances of the boudoir are to be composed entirely of solid silver. The round table in the middle is of admirable workmanship, the surface is of polished silver, engraved in rich arabesques; the legs of twisted pattern highly burnished. The sofas, the chairs, and the piano, are all of the same precious material. The boudoir is to be hung with cloth of gold, lined with silver cord. It seems that the Sultan has destined this unique specimen of oriental recklessness of expense to be his favorite retreat in the garden of the seraglio, whence every ray of day-light is always to be excluded, and where he intends to retire for the repose and solitude he cannot enjoy in the palace.

"Another Ugly Story.

Some time since we published a story from the Knickerbocker Magazine, about two ugly men in North Carolina.—The Caddo Gazette copies it and says an incident somewhat similar occurred in that parish some years ago, and goes on to say:

D——, at that time a resident of Caddo and Square L——, resident of Bessier, were notoriously the ugliest as well as the cleverest men in those parts, and were known as such throughout the country-side. One day while riding along the road leading to Greenwood, one coming to and the other going from this place, they chance to enter the opposite ends of a long lane at the same time. Now, it moreover fell out that a dog—an unfortunate dog as the sepulchre will show—was quietly, and unobtrusively of the near approach of danger, trotting along in the lane, as the gentlemen entered it. We have never been able to learn, positively, at which of the individuals it first took flight, but be that as it may, on seeing one of them, he turned tail and hauled like a master men a muster, in the opposite direction. He was not, however, to escape so easily, for he soon ran up in point blank shot of the other's shotgun, when he again turned, and, with redoubled flight and speed, ran straight back towards the object that first caused his terror. He kept up the killing pace alternately running from one to the other, until they "closed up," when the poor animal was found lying in the road, as dead as a door nail.

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"Doctors Differ.—The Raleigh Standard proclaims that the Democratic party has saved the South in the late contest for the Presidency. The Charleston Mercury, another organ of the faithful, replies this is altogether a mistake, that "it is the South that has saved the Democratic party, and not the Democratic party that has thrown its shield over the South."

GREENSBOROUGH:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1856.

Election of Comptroller.

We had seen it stated before, that at a Democratic caucus, held in the early part of the session, that Mr. Brooks, the present Comptroller, was to be ousted, and Mr. Brogden, the Senator from Wayne, put in his place. And sure enough, the thing has been done. On Monday last, the two Houses met together to cast a joint vote for State Comptroller. Mr. Humphrey nominated C. H. Brogden; Mr. Elliott nominated J. H. Laiday, when Mr. Brogden received 129 votes, Mr. Laiday 59, and Mr. Brooks 3. Mr. Brogden was declared duly elected. Mr. Brooks is a democrat, but has turned out by his party, so far as we can learn, not for meanness or incompetency in his office, but because he did not neglect his business in electing one of the Ministers of the Gospel.

The Presidential Vote.

The aggregate popular vote at the late Presidential election, though it comprising odds and ends, was as follows:

Pennsylvania	1,736,609
Indiana	1,670,573
Michigan	739,472

3,146,634

The returns yet to come in, it is believed, will increase this aggregate vote to about three million and half thousand.

James Buchanan received 174 electoral votes, though he is in a minority in the popular vote. He carried Pennsylvania by a majority of less than eight hundred votes over the combined of his friends. If Pennsylvania had cast her twenty-five electoral votes against him, it would have been defeated.

We thus see, casting out near four million of votes out of our hundred voters, with union or the part of the opposition, could have kept Buchanan out of the Presidency. Pennsylvania, was indeed, the battle-ground of the contest.

Important Events.

The steamer Tennessee, from San Juan, has just arrived at Key West. A telegraphic despatch published in the Illustrated Whig of last Monday says that President Walker and his forces had been driven from every post in Nicaragua, except the Transit Roads; that his forces were only four hundred strong at Granada, surrounded by the Costa Ricans, San Salvadorians, and Guatemala forces; that they had fought nine days; and that Walker was on board a steamer on the lower, without communication with the army, and his men in a night place, suffering for want of provisions and clothing, and dying with disease. Walker had destroyed Granada and Masaya.

Such is the substance of a telegraphic despatch upon the authority of passengers arrived in the Tennessee. We do not give sufficient room now, though it may be true.

The Town of Salem.

Greenborough has been so often and so universally abused, that our sympathies are at once evoked in behalf of any neighboring town that may be singled out as a mark for the "dead shot" of some would-be great man. We would therefore most sincerely offer our sympathy to the citizens of Salem in this their day of affliction. In order that we may be fully understood, we will quote a paragraph from the report of the proceedings in the House of Commons to the General Assembly, now in session:

The bill incorporating the town of Salem was read a second time. It was opposed by Mr. Reeves, of Newbern, upon the ground that the people of said town were then *of no service* to the Legislature, and that they needed no more *superintendence*; while a set of ignorant negroes, were the most oppressive and despotic people on the face of the globe, were *a continual plague* to the *white* population, and that they were, as a *second night to be seen for the hands of the Legislature*.

Strange as it may appear, notwithstanding Mr. Reeves's arguments, the bill actually passed, yeas 95, nays 57. Mr. Walker took occasion to make a "personal explanation." He and his colleagues had been charged with seeming advocacy of the bill, whilst they put up Mr. Reeves no defense.

When next the speech of Mr. Reeves may have upon the proceedings, of the town of Salem, we cannot divine. Whether it will be to save us from the heavy blow of the Committee from Newbern, we cannot foresee.

We do not pretend to deny the serious charges made against the people of Salem, of being "oppressive and insulting." We are rather inclined to give the weight of our testimony to sustain the charge.

Having been a frequent visitor to that ancient and celebrated town for the last twenty years, we can speak of what we have seen and not. Salem people have been in the habit of "suppressing" us, who ever we have visited them, by uniting us with the best kind of dandies and scuppers, at "reunions" and "dinners," as by subscribing our paper and paying on it. Of course such people have no right to expect the "smallest protection" at the hands of enlightened legislators.

Now hear! One of our oldest citizens requests us to say, that he has paid, during a space of near thirty-two years, frequent social and business visits to the people of Salem, and that his experience is, that a more than friendly, polite and ordinary persons do not exist in the States than those good Salem people more attached to our laws, or less money, than any town of us know.

—The vote on the admission of Kansas, was, I believe, carried by a vote of 112 to 105, to make herself a state from Kansas, with a decrease in the strength of the black Republicans in the House of Representatives. The elections to the vacancies among the members of Congress, have been in a party of a minority, and, it is believed, have been in a party of speakers who were holding on to offices which would not be given up.

—Wm. Foster, Esq., has been elected to the House of Commons from Chancery County, to acting attorney general of the District of Columbia.

—New York city is about to build a new City Hall at a cost of five millions of dollars.

Congress.

The second week has passed, and the business of the session barely touched, the time having been principally spent in making speeches directly or remotely connected with *niggardom*. A few of the regular appropriation bills have been reported in the House, but not as yet considered. We presume that but little of importance will be disposed of until after the Christmas holidays.

Governor of South Carolina.

On the 9th of December, the Legislature of South Carolina elected the Hon. R. F. W. Alston, Governor of that State, and the Hon. G. Cameron Lieutenant Governor.

Matrimonial.

On Thursday of last week, Mr. Gilliam introduced a bill into the House of Commons, entitled "An act concerning and promote matrimony." This bill authorizes the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and all licensed practicing attorneys at law, to solemnize the rites of matrimony, under the same rules as Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.

We are not prepared to judge of the necessity of this measure. We have no doubt, however, that its importance was suggested to the worthy Commissioner from Washington, by the presence of so large a number of unmarried men in the present Legislature. And if it be for want of a person qualified to perform this important ceremony "according to law," which causes so many of the members to be minus a companion and "help meet," Mr. G.'s bill ought to pass forthwith, if not sooner, and take effect from the date of its passage.

If other parts of the State are represented by so many widowers and bachelors as the "region round about" us, no one need be surprised at the idea of Mr. Gilliam, of multiplying the number of officiates to the thorny knot. And if this be the true reason for the evil, let it be applied specially.

The last Legislature imposed an extra tax of a dollar upon all persons applying for a marriage license. This we consider extorting from the necessities of the people, taxing them for doing in duty, in obeying Heaven's command, and exacted under some circumstances, to retard matrimony, though it may not have had any agency in keeping so many of the members of the Legislature in their present cheerless, lonely condition of single un-blessedness.

Superintendent of Common Schools.

A bill was introduced in the Commons, to abolish the office of General Superintendent of Common Schools. On Wednesday of last week, this bill came up for a second reading, when the following proceedings took place. We are gratified that this bill was promptly killed. Mr. Blanton's idea that the Governor should attend to the duties assigned to the Superintendent of Common Schools, is certainly original. The good people of Cleveland will no doubt be very proud on witnessing the bright scholastications of genius emitted by their worthy Commissioner, in making this discovery.

Mr. Blidger opposed the bill, seeing its object was to abolish the office of Superintendent, and thus effectually injure the system of Common Schools. He read a portion of the Governor's message upon that subject, and contended that no school would be necepsary without a superintendent, and strongly deprecated the passage of the bill.

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