

[From the Charleston Standard.]  
Compensation to Postmaster.  
To Editors of Papers and

Postmasters generally:  
GENTLEMEN:—Since the publication of the Postmaster General's report, considerable discussion has arisen in relation to the ultimate success of the cheap postage experiment. It is not my object, at least in this communication, to participate in that discussion. I wish, however, to call the attention of the press and the people to the fact that the Postmasters, especially at the medium size offices, are not half paid for their laborious and responsible services. No one has alluded to this defect, and the reason is perhaps that no one was aware of its existence but the Postmasters, who being directly interested feel a delicacy in urging the matter.

But, gentlemen, if it is proper the Postmasters should, in the small offices, labor and give their services to the Government; ought they to be paid or not? They have laborious duties to be performed and they bear a heavy responsibility; they deal with all kinds of people, and frequently while in the faithful discharge of their duties, have to suffer the unjust censure of those who hold them personally responsible for every failure and derangement of the mail service.

It is impossible to narrate the injustice which postmasters suffer, and to which they are daily exposed. The Postmasters do not ask remuneration for the unpleasantness thus occasioned, but they demand of their country a fair compensation for their labors. In small offices we have no paper, type, nor desk furnished us by the government.

Before the postage on letters was reduced, many of the small offices was worth double the amount it is now. By the act which reduced the postage, the labors of the Postmaster have been vastly increased, whilst their pay has been greatly diminished; unless some provision is made for the payment of the Postmasters, honest and capable men will not long be found in such capacities.

Upon behalf of the Postmasters in the United States, I solicit the co-operation of the press in an effort to do justice to a useful body of public servants. Now, gentlemen, we more or less are interested in your behalf, will you not speak a word for us; many of our offices, which we would like our friends to read, but at the same time, we, as officers of Uncle Sam, ought to be cared for.

A POSTMASTER.

#### No Need for New Parties.

It is in politics, as in religion, if old sects and old standards fall into disrepute, every imaginable diversity of new sect and new creed will instantly spring up to take the vacant places. The new ideas leading to them being unorganized and undigested it will require much time and many efforts to mould and harmonize them into one constant and homogeneous whole.

At the present time there is a strong tendency among the masses to quit old parties abandon ancient standards and construct new creeds, and new standards. We have lately seen various plans for new political organizations proposed in newspapers from various sections of the country. This disposition to form new parties has been brought about by the sudden appearance and rapid growth of the Know Nothings. The opponents of this order, scattered throughout the country, and thus far denied the opportunity of consultation, and of concerted action, have started different societies in different places, all, however, having the same object in view—the defeat of the secret society. But each of these new opposing parties makes membership a *sine qua non* to its support; so that a candidate of one of these organizations, though all of them have the same object in view, could no more get votes of other kindred organizations than could a Know Nothing.

From this it follows, that if those opposed to the Know Nothings should divide themselves into separate parties or bodies, with different rules and regulations, and pledge themselves not to support any one for office who is not a member of a particular party or body, then their enemies the Know Nothings will have an easy victory. This shows the absurdity of these societies.

There is no need for new parties. The time honored Democratic party is sufficient for all. Its principles have become historical. They have been illustrated by the best, the purest and the ablest men of the nation. They have been victorious in many a contest. They are well defined and well known. They are the principles of the Constitution. Now creeds, like news laws, are full of uncertainties, and admit of an infinitude of interpretations. But the interpretations of the Democratic creed is as well established as the creed itself.

The Democratic party has encountered, in its day, many formidable enemies. The present times, however, stormy, cannot present a new adversary more to be feared than the old conquered adversaries. There is no need of a change of our name or a reconstruction of our creed. Our weapons are as good now as they were in the honored days that have passed. The sword of Jackson is still sharp and gleams with its pristine lustre. The name of Jackson is still mighty, and gathers increased lustre as passing years mark more plainly his superiority of his successors.

Then let us cling to the Democratic party and let all who are opposed to new factions, new parties, and secret societies, join us without pledges, compacts, or bonds, and vote against the enemies of the Constitution. We want no new party, let it come from whatever source it may.—*Washington Sentinel*.

INDIAN OR NEGRO.—An interesting case, which has been on the docket for three years, was tried on Thursday, as to the status of a girl claimed as a slave by a gentleman of Chester District. It occupied the court nearly two days, and was decided in favor of the girl being an Indian and entitled to freedom. The case, we understand, will be fully reported.—*South Carolinian*.

## The Enterprise.

GREENVILLE, S. C.  
Friday Morning, Oct. 13, 1854.

AGENTS:  
E. W. GARR, N. W. cor. of Walnut and Third-st. Philadelphia, is our authorized Agent.  
A. M. PEDEN, Fairview P. O., Greenville Dist.  
W. M. C. BAILEY, Wallace's Factory, Spartanburg.  
W. W. SMITH, Merrittsville, Greenville District.  
G. P. M'KINNEY, Slatonville, P. O., Anderson Dist.

### CONCERT.

At the request of many friends, Miss BRENAN will give another Concert at the Mansion House on Tuesday next the 17th inst.

### NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Newberry Sentinel* announces ARMISTEAD BURN, Esq., as a suitable gentleman to fill the gubernatorial Chair of South Carolina.

— We would again call attention to the advertisement of Mr. LAFAY, who intends remaining only a week or so longer, for the purpose of taking Daguerreotypes. All who desire beautiful and correct likenesses would do well to call on him before he leaves.

### SUDDEN DEATH.

Mr. JOSEPH McKINNEY an old and respectable citizen, fell dead while in conversation with a gentleman, near his residence, in the upper part of this District, on Tuesday evening last. We learn he leaves a large family and numerous friends to mourn his unexpected death.

### THE ELECTIONS.

RICHLAND.—It is generally conceded that Hon. JOHN S. PRESTON has been elected to the Senate. We learn that the friends of Gen. ADAMS will contest the election.

JAURESS.—It is thought that IRBY is elected to the Senate. ANDERSON, SULLIVAN, HENDERSON, HUDGENS, were ahead and four out of the five would, no doubt, be elected. The last named is opposed to the change of electing the Electors.

SPARTANBURG.—The following gentlemen have been elected Representatives to the Legislature from that District: Dr. B. F. KILLGORE, J. V. TRIMMER, J. W. TUCKER, Gen. J. W. MILLER, and Dr. A. G. CAMPBELL.  
PENDLETON.—It is supposed that Dr. EVANS is re-elected to the Senate over Col. PICKENS. Messrs. Lewis, Amber, Steele, Graham, Harrison, Wilson, and Esley, or Wilkes, are elected to the lower House.

### TO BUSINESS MEN.

The *Enterprise* offers to business men an excellent medium for advertising. Having a very large local and District circulation, with a steady and increasing list in the Western counties of North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, Merchants generally who desire to give publicity to their wares, &c., would do well to have their cards inserted in our paper. Circulating as it does, with the business and trading class, persons having land to sell or wishing to buy land, rent or sell houses, having negroes to hire, desiring employment of any kind, wanting board or boarders, any thing lost or found, strayed or stolen, might have all their desires and wants attended to at but little expense and no trouble. Give us a trial.

### EDITORIAL LIFE IN KANSAS.

No doubt all our readers have heard of the territory of Kansas—if they have not they are considerably behind the times. A great many people from the States have emigrated and settled there. Among the settlers is an enterprising printer, (printers are generally an enterprising class,) who has established himself at Leavenworth. The following is the account of the getting out of his first paper, the *Kansas Weekly Herald*:  
"All the type of the present number of the *Herald* has been set under an elm tree in the city of Leavenworth. Ourselves and our compositors have been, like the patriarchs of old, 'dwellers in tents' for the last two weeks. During that time we have had almost every variety of weather—heat and cold, rain and dazzling sunshine, mists, fogs, and thunder-storms. In addition to these duties and difficulties, we have packed wood, built fires, cooked for ourselves, fought musquitos, and slept on prairie hay on the ground. We have at the same time superintended the building of a substantial office, which is now nearly completed, and done our best to entertain and give information to the crowd of visitors who have thronged our young city. Our selections have been made, our editorials written, our proof read, sitting on the ground, with a big shingle on our knee for a table."

TEXAS.—The deaths from yellow fever, to the latest date, in Galveston, had reached four hundred.

NEW YORK.—The *New York Journal of Commerce* says: "The information we have obtained is correct, it would appear that since January last, the fitting out of vessels for the slave trade has been a regular business in this city."

## "A FEW DAYS."

PROCRASTINATION has been and ever will be the Thief of Time. How often we hear singing in our ears that little word, *wait*. The merchant when he calls upon his honest yet oft indulged creditor is met with the remark, "wait a few days will enable me to pay all that I owe thee, withhold thy hand and thou shalt be fully paid." The debt is permitted to remain open, each day adds to it something, until its accumulation seems impossible and insurmountable. "A few days more" the anxious wanderer from a loved and loving home repeats, "and I will be lost in the embraces of kindred and friends." Yet often have we seen the fairest hopes and flowers wither—and often is the goal ruthlessly taken from us even when almost firmly grasped. "A little while longer in scenes of pleasure," the gay and thoughtless promises himself, little thinking that death might be lingering even in the tempting mazes of the dance, or lurking in the rosette colors of the wine cup. Upon his dying bed the unhappy prodigal of time is lying, he breathes a low and plaintive prayer, "Spare me, yet, O, God, a little space!" Alas, it is too late, even while the prayer is offering the suppliant dies.

Promise not yourself the beauties and opportunities of to-morrow. Improve to-day. Months, days and hours pass swiftly away, but to-morrow never comes.

### THE ENTERPRISE AND ITS FRIENDS.

We make the following extracts from letters received from our friends showing how they like the *Enterprise*. It affords us much pleasure to receive testimonials from friends, and we have no higher aspiration or happier reflection than to do good, and that our humble efforts are approved by a kind and liberal public:

"WALLACE FACTORY, Oct. 10, 1854.

"W. P. Price—Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find the subscription for another copy of the *'Southern Enterprise'*, to be addressed to ———. I think I will send you subscribers every once and awhile. The club which I made up are all much pleased in yours, &c.

"ENORE, Spartanburg, Oct. 3, 1854.

"W. P. Price—Dear Sir: You will find enclosed \$1.50 for your valuable paper, the *'Southern Enterprise'*. I am more than pleased with the choice reading it contains, and if I can obtain more subscribers I will gladly do so. Yours truly,

The following is from one we have never seen, but are compelled to publish it from its seeming earnestness. He writes from

"PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 18.

"Dear Sir—I have read your papers, and assure you that I admire them very much. Your editorials and selections are much to my taste. The paper is every way well conducted, and its typography superb. Your humble servant, J. M."

A lady writing to us from Georgia, uses the following, which is short, and to the point:

"Ga., Sept. 14, 1854.

"Sir: Send me *The Enterprise*, and do allow me to congratulate you upon its success. I have seen it, and like it so much.—It will take. Truly, Yours,

We could publish many others, which are still more flattering, but we desist—our modesty forbids.

### OUR EXCHANGES.

Atlanta Intelligencer.—Georgia. This valued exchange has been enlarged, much improved, and now appears as a daily. We are pleased to see this evidence of success on the part of the Georgia press, and trust that the future success of the *Intelligencer* will be commensurate with the labors of its talented editor and proprietor. The *Edisto Clarion*.

The first number of this paper has been received. It will no doubt be edited with ability, and be an ornament and pride to old Orangeburg. The editor is sound upon all subjects involving Southern interests.

TRUE HEROISM.—An affecting incident occurred in Turkey, whilst the cholera was scourging the French army. A sister of Charity, who went with her own accord to attend the officers and soldiers prostrate with it, was attacked herself and died. She was attended to her grave by a large military procession, and tears were seen to flow down the rough cheeks of the stern, brave men, who were but little used, we fancy, to the melting mood. This is true glory, it seems to us, and such a death the most glorious a mortal can die. To be delicate, sensitive, and timid, seems to be natural to women, and yet how heroic they are capable of being. The courage displayed by this humble Sister of Charity was not so suspicious and imposing as that displayed on the field of battle, but it was not less heroic, and was far more disinterested. She had in view no promotion, no applause, no reward and nothing but the performance of an humble and Christian duty. She performed that duty nobly, and her good works will follow her.

Mr. W. C. BEEMAN who has been for some months in custody on the charge of robbing the mails, died in the jail at Savannah on the 5th inst, of yellow fever. He was to have been tried at the November term of the U. S. District Court of Georgia. His death, however, dispenses with the attendance of witnesses.

## Correspondence of the Enterprise.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 12, 1854.

Mr. Editor.—After an absence of two weeks, we resume with pleasure the duties of a correspondent; and are now ready to start again on "items, incidents and news."

For two days, Columbia has been at "fever heat," concerning the Senatorial Election. Her streets crowded with "independent voters," and the Court House grounds—adjacent to the polls—thronged with eager spectators, voters, and "lookers-on"—all gave quite a busy appearance. The battle is fought—the dust has cleared away, JOHN S. PAXSON is the Senator elect from Richland District. The votes will be counted this morning and the result officially announced. It affords us pleasure to add that in such an exciting cause—the oldest inhabitant hardly ever witnessed its equal—very little drunkenness was manifest. At the country boxes, where cases of intoxication are generally numerous on such occasions, but few drunken men were seen. For the honor of Columbia and the country adjoining, let it be stated that not a single fight took place around the Columbia poll—something unheard of in the annals of Richland Elections.

As might be expected this political campaign has absorbed every other matter.—Therefore, unfortunately for our popularity, we have no interesting topics on which to discourse. We would like to possess one faculty of which we are devoid—that of *invention*. But with your correspondent as with Mr. Grad-grind of "hard times" notoriety, "facts is everything."

All the schools—and their name is Legion—commenced on Monday week and are now under full headway. Strange as it may seem, we venture the assertion that no place in the union has more children in proportion to the population than Columbia!

The "Carolina Times," recently suspended, has not yet "risen Phoenix like from the ashes"—to use the words of a brother correspondent—but we hope, will soon re-appear.

Our crack Company the "Rifles" paraded on Saturday in full feather—70 strong and done as usual—excellently!

Since winter has come, the young folks are enjoying themselves finely, and we wish you were with us some evening when "moonlight, music, flowers"—we won't say "love"—discussed by laughing lips! Come down with the Christmas Holidays, won't you?

By the way, permit me to go out of my path-way and become for a short time a critic. A work has recently appeared in the literary world, under the title of "Firminian, a Spasmodic Tragedy." W. E. AYNOWS, the son-in-law and editorial successor of JOHN WILSON—(Kit North,) is the Author. The entire work is a parody on Alexander Smith's "Life Tragedy"; and other English authors, among them George Gill-fallen, the most arrant pretender of them all receive hard hits. Read it by all means. My next shall be longer and better by far than this hurried epistle.

BAYARD.

### Popular Education in Georgia.

At the Teachers' Convention, which met in Madison, Georgia in July last, the following resolutions were introduced by Prof. Chas. W. Lane, of Oglethorpe University, and supported by him in an admirable address:

WHEREAS it is manifestly the duty of this Association of Teachers to express its views as to the state of education in Georgia:

Be it resolved, 1st. That whilst we congratulate our people upon the unprecedented progress of education in Georgia within the last few years, through private and denominational enterprise—thus affording the facilities for a thorough education of our sons and daughters at home—we would emphatically express our deep concern at the existence of a large and entirely uneducated class of persons within our State, which is increasing more rapidly than our entire population—a class for whose education and elevation the Legislature of Georgia has never yet adopted and carried out a plan worthy of so noble a State.

Resolved, 2d. That the establishment of a system of public education, so efficient and comprehensive as to afford the poorest son or daughter of Georgia an opportunity to acquire a good English education, is the first and highest duty of our Legislature.

Resolved, 3d. That the appointment of a superintendent of public instruction by the Legislature, with a salary liberal enough to command the best talent in the State, is a necessary preliminary to the establishment of a proper system of common school education.

Resolved, 4th. That in order to a fuller appreciation, by the more fortunate and pat-riarchal citizens of the State, of the great and growing educational destitution among the less favored youth of Georgia, we respectfully request the editors of all our papers to gather up the necessary facts from the census and from observations, and to prepare and publish each an editorial on the subject.

HOW TO GET RID OF MOSQUITOES IN THE NIGHT.—Mosquitoes, says an exchange, love the blood of beef better than they do any that flows in the veins of human kind. Just put a couple of generous pieces on plates near your bed at night, and you will sleep untroubled by those pests. In the morning you will find them full and stupid with beef blood, and the meat sucked as dry as a cork.

## TELEGRAMS.

From the South Carolinian.

### Later from California.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

NEW YORK, October 9.

The steamer Northern Light from San Juan has arrived, bringing California dates of September 18.

The inhabitants of Greytown were returning to the place, and matters were quiet.

The Know Nothings elected the Mayor of San Francisco. For Congress, the ticket nominated by the anti-Broderick Democrats was successful. The Legislature is Democratic.

The mining accounts were very favorable. Business was reviving, and the demand for fresh goods was brisk.

The Northern Light brings \$1,000,000 in gold on freight.

#### Steamboat Accident.

DETROIT, October 9.

The steamer Collins exploded on the lake yesterday, killing twenty-three persons.

#### The Graham Trial.

NEW YORK, October 9.

The jury in the Graham case petitioned for a discharge to-day, on the ground of one of the jurors being a cousin of Mrs. Graham. The court has not yet made its decision.

#### Charleston Election.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 10.

It is generally conceded that M. C. MORDECAI is elected to the Senate from this district; but it is said the election will be contested. The total vote polled is 3,278 against 2,436 in 1854.

#### Verdict in the Case of Dr. Graham.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

The jury in the case of Dr. Graham have rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

#### Health of Charleston.

The deaths by fever on Monday were 8. For the week ending 7th inst. the total number of deaths were 83, 53 of which were by the epidemic.

#### The Baby Convention.

The grand "National Convention of Babies" assembled, pursuant to public notice, at the Fair grounds of the Clarke County Agricultural Society, at Springfield, Ohio, on Thursday last. No pains were spared in getting up the show. A large pavilion was erected, with lesser tents for dressing rooms, reception rooms, &c. Competition was open to all children not exceeding two years of age born in the United States. One hundred and twenty babies were entered for the premiums. The show attracted a large number of visitors. The first premium, for the finest baby not exceeding two years of age, was awarded to Mrs. Bonner, of Vienna, Ohio. It consists of a silver tea set, with salver, valued at \$300. The second premium, for the finest baby over one and not over two years old, was awarded to Mrs. McDowell of Cincinnati. It consists of a tea set valued at \$200. The third premium, for the finest baby not over one year old, was awarded to Mrs. Arthur Cannon, of Philadelphia. It was a purse of \$200. The fourth premium, consisting of a Parian marble group, was awarded to Mrs. Henry Howe, of Cincinnati. Among the exhibitors was an old woman who came with her seventeenth child. She claimed a premium on that ground, and ought to have had one.

GEORGIA.—THE CORN CROP.—The news from various sections of the country respecting the crops renders it probable that there will be a full average of the corn crop about which there has been so much concern. The large area of land sown in consequence of the late high prices of breadstuffs had probably more than made up for the injuries to the crop in the several sections of country where the drought has prevailed. The advances, since the late rains, from North Carolina and other sections of the South, where large crops of corn are raised, are very encouraging.—*Atlanta Intelligencer*.

Creditors never annoy a man as long as he is getting up in the world. A man of wealth only pays his butcher once a year. Let bad luck overtake him, and his meat bill comes in every morning, as regular as breakfast and hungry children. Again we say, never plead guilty of poverty. So far as this world is concerned, you had better admit that you are a scoundrel.

EMPEROR SOULQUE AND HIS ST. LOUIS MASTER.—It is stated that Souloque, or Faustin I, the black Emperor of San Domingo, was formerly the slave of a citizen of St. Louis, who frequently receives a friendly messenger from him. The St. Louis Democrat states that a week or two since he was pleasantly surprised with the receipt of several bags of coffee and a package of sugar, accompanied by quite an affectionate letter from his imperial majesty.

GEORGIA.—The people of Sandersville are making efforts to abolish the retail trade in spirituous liquors in that place. It is also stated that the people of Sparta Ga., have purchased out the retail dealers.

SAMBO'S CRITICISM.—The pompous epiphany of a close fistid citizen, closed with the following passage of scripture, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." "Dat may be so," soliloquised Sambo, "but w'en dat man died, de Lord didn't owe'im a red cent!"

DIALOGUE.—Do you go in for the Maine Liquor Law?—"Why, partly yes and partly no—I goes in for the Liquor but not for the Law."

The London correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"Kossuth has delivered another oration as telling as any of his former ones. The gallant Hungarian refuses to speak merely to gratify the public. If he did not refuse he would be invited to speak every day in the year. He only professes to come before the English public when any new phase of the great war requires fresh elucidation in reference to Hungary. No orator since Demosthenes is so perfect and he speaks in a foreign language, he is a miracle. The British Ministry, are galled to death by him, and their best writers are in vain set up to answer him. They taunt him with abusing the hospitality of England. His denunciations of the folly and criminality of British statesmen are overwhelming. In his last oration he insisted that Bessarabia ought to be taken from Russia. The chief objection which the "Morning Chronicle," the government organ, makes to this that it is premature.

"Kossuth has shown more sense and sagacity on the Eastern question than the whole British ministry put together. If they had really in good earnest wished to chastise Nicholas, they had only to listen to Kossuth. If they had armed Poland, and appealed to the people instead of the despots, they would by this time be in possession of St. Petersburg.

#### The Emperor Napoleon to his Army.

The Emperor has addressed the following proclamation to the army at Boulogne: "Soldiers: In coming to take the command of the army of the North, a division of which has so recently distinguished itself in the language of praise, you have now for two months daily supported the fatigues and privations inseparable from a similar agglomeration of troops. The formation of camps is the best apprenticeship to war, because it is the faithful image of war; but it will not profit all if the reasons of the movements to be executed are not brought within the comprehension of every soldier.

"A numerous army is obliged to divide itself in order to subsist so that it may not exhaust the resources of a country, and yet it ought to be able to reunite itself promptly on the field of battle. Here is one of the first difficulties of a great campaign of troops. 'Every army,' said the Emperor, 'that cannot re-unite itself in 24 hours upon a given point is an army badly placed.'

"Our occupies a triangle of which St. Omer is the apex, and of which the case extends itself from Ampleuse to Montrouil. This triangle has a base of eight leagues upon twelve of height, and all the troops can be concentrated in twenty-four hours upon any point of the triangle whatsoever. These movements can be effected with facility, if the soldier is accustomed to march—if he carries with ease his provisions and ammunition—if each *chef de corps* maintains on the march the severest discipline—if the different columns which direct themselves by different routes have well reconnoitered the ground, and never cease to maintain a communication with each other—in fine, if each army does not obstruct the march of the other, notwithstanding the immense hindrance of a great number of horses and vehicles.

"The troops once arrived at the place indicated, it is necessary that they should understand each other—that they should protect themselves by a military position and bivouac.

"This is what you are about to be called upon to put in practice. Without at present speaking of the engagements and manoeuvres of military tactics, you see how all is linked together in the art of war, and now much the most simple detail must contribute to the general success.

"Soldiers, the experienced chiefs whom I have placed at your head, and the devotion which animates you, will render the command of the army of the North easy to me. You will be worthy of my confidence, and, if circumstances should exact it, you will be ready to respond to the appeal of our country."  
"NAPOLEON."

Boulogne, Sept. 2.

TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The following touching incident is related as having occurred at the last commencement of Rochester University: "One member of the graduating class, Mr. R. C. Fenn, of Rochester, is totally blind. When his theme was announced, President Anderson remarked to the audience that Mr. Fenn, at the close of his junior year, in performing some chemical experiments in private, lost his eyesight entirely, from the unflagging energy, and by aid of a devoted brother and attached classmate, he had been able to complete the studies of the course with honor to himself and satisfaction to his teachers. He was then led forward by his brother, while there was scarcely a tearful eye in all that vast assemblage of nearly two thousand souls. His subject was, 'The Lost Senses,' the object of which was to demonstrate the proposition that blindness is preferable to deafness. It was discussed in an agreeable, and earnest manner, after which Mr. Fenn retired amid the prolonged applause of the audience."

A few days ago, says the *Niagara Mail*, an enormous serpent was discovered in the garden of Moffat's Hotel, Niagara. This most truculent looking reptile was about twelve feet long, and as thick almost as a man's leg. After sundry stratagems he was taken alive by Mr. Moffat, and safely barrelled up. It turned out to be an anaconda, which had got away from an exhibition that had been held on the Common about a fortnight previous, since which time his snake-ship had been enjoying himself at large, and feeding luxuriously on chickens, of which a considerable number had disappeared very mysteriously from the neighborhood.

No member of Congress who voted for the Nebraska bill and who was a candidate before the people for re-election, has yet been defeated; while three voted against it—two in Missouri, and two in Maine—have run a gain and been left at home by their constituents.—*Albany Argus*.