

stitution of 1855 had been violated by the Democratic party in passing the bill for free suffrage in the State of the State. We were all bound by that compromise, but when violated on the one part it became invalid on the other, and I am therefore in favor of the change in favor of ad valorem. I hope the promise will be withdrawn. Camden is all right except a few heretics unworthy of notice. Honest old fashioned whigs will not oppose ad valorem. Let them know that I say so. Mr. B. spoke for 35 minutes, and his remarks were received with evident satisfaction by all.

Mr. Forbees, of Camden, had hoped he would have no more to say on the question, but he was an old line whig and would still battle for the party as he had always done. (Applause) but he thought the tendency of Ad Valorem was to drive slavery from the State. It was a bad sign to see the North sympathizing with it.

Frederick Grist, of Beaufort, called for the reading of the Ad Valorem resolution.

Mr. Smith of Halifax, moved that the resolutions with the exception of those relating to Ad Valorem be voted on. Carried.

The Federal resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Turner, of Orange, moved to take the vote on Ad Valorem, offering an amendment against taxing such small matters as cups, plates, &c.

Mr. Badger proposed a change in his amendment, which was accepted. The amendment of Mr. Turner was then adopted.

Mr. Henry, of Bertie, then moved a reconsideration of the amendment, entering his protest against it.

Mr. Harringer, of Cabarrus, seconded Mr. Henry's motion.

Mr. Rayner hoped Mr. Turner would withdraw it.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Not being withdrawn the amendment was rejected.

The question then recurring on the passage of the Ad Valorem resolution, it passed almost unanimously.

Mr. Nash arose and offered resolutions from the Business Committee, in response to the address of the National Union Executive Committee. The resolutions were read as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention will appoint two delegates at large to represent this State in the General Convention of the National Union Party, to be held for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President for the ensuing term, and do recommend to the people in each Congressional District to choose a delegate to the said Convention.

Resolved, That we will cordially support any Conservative National Union Candidate whom the said Convention may nominate, but in the meantime, and subject to the decision of the Convention, propose to the conservative men of the nation, the name of our fellow citizen, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, as a candidate to fill the highest office in the nation. The son of a revolutionary officer, he has inherited the patriotic devotion of his sire—with a clear head, an honest heart, well informed on public affairs, inflexibly just, firm in his opinions, true to his friends, without enmity against his opponents, and fully imbued with love to the Union, loyal to the Constitution, and at the same time cherishing his native State with the devoted affection of a son, a later of all corrupt means and appliances in public and private life, pure in his character from every appearance of bias, he possesses every quality which may dignify the highest station and give assurance of a wise, faithful, and honest exercise of his powers.

Resolved, That as our second choice for the Presidency, we recommend to the National Union Convention the Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the committee as delegates to the National Convention from North Carolina: Hon. J. M. Morehead and Hon. K. Rayner; Hon. R. S. Donnell and Hon. N. Boyden, alternates.

Mr. Henry, of Bertie, moved that the Hon. D. Outlaw be also appointed.

Mr. Caldwell was opposed to it; thought it calculated to cause dissension; he desired harmony.

Mr. Henry said he did not intend to cast any reflection on any gentleman; did not wish to throw a firebrand into the body, but he felt it his duty to offer the name of a gentleman from his own county who was known, respected, and honored by his State.

Mr. Badger said he hoped Mr. Henry would withdraw his motion. He loved and respected the Hon. gentleman proposed, but as there were many in the party, distinctions should not be made.

Motion withdrawn.

The committee appointed as electors for the State at large, K. K. Spauld, of Pasquotank, and Hon. George E. Badger, of Wake.

Mr. Smith, of Halifax, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the whole Convention are due to the Opposition members of Congress from this State, for their persistent and patriotic efforts to organize the House of Representatives.

Mr. Rayner opposed the resolution, and said he thought our representatives were pure men and honest in their convictions, but thought they had used unbecomingly and unprofitably in voting for a Democrat for speaker at all. He had no more confidence in the Democratic party, in regard to the question of slavery, than he had in the Black Republican party. The Opposition should not have voted for a Democrat for the purpose of defeating a Republican. It was a bad precedent and would be thrown at them in the Presidential election. They ought to have stood with their majority, and if they had fallen they would have fallen in glory. He said he wished it understood that he would not vote for a Democrat in the National Convention, and, although he had been denounced from the Tribune by them he would not return railing for railing. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Smith thought the resolution ought to meet the approbation of all in the Convention, and explained the wording of it—and said the representatives did vote right, that he would have done so.

Mr. Badger understood the resolution to mean that we must censure all they had done. The South Americans were looking in precedence, and made too many compromises. He said he could not vote for the resolution.

A running debate had ensued between Messrs. Rayner, Forbees, Smith, Badger and Harringer.

Pending this question the Convention adjourned at 9 o'clock, P. M.

**EVENING SESSION.**

At three o'clock the President called the Convention to order.

On motion of Mr. Forbees, of Camden, pending business was passed over informally, and the Convention proceeded to the selection of a candidate for Governor.

The chair remarked that nomination were not in order.

Mr. Forbees nominated John Pool, Esq., of Pasquotank.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, expressed his approval.

Mr. Poisson nominated O. M. Meares, Esq., of New Hanover.

Mr. ——— nominated Hon. E. G. Reade, of Person.

Mr. H. T. Guion, of Craven, wished to know whether Messrs. Meares and Reade would accept the nomination.

The delegates nominating these gentlemen not knowing.

Mr. Syms wished to know if Mr. Pool would accept.

Mr. Forbees replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Syms said that it was certain that Mr. Pool would accept, and that it was not certain that the other gentlemen would, he hoped that their name would be withdrawn; that the Convention ought not to pay empty compliments to any one; that they assembled to nominate, and virtually elect, an Opposition Governor.

The names of Messrs. Meares and Reade being withdrawn.

Mr. Forbees moved that John Pool, Esq., be nominated by acclamation. Carried.

Mr. Beaubry moved that a committee of five from each Congressional District be appointed by the chair to inform Mr. Pool of his nomination. Carried.

Mr. Hinton, of Pasquotank, being loudly called for, arose, and after paying a high tribute to Mr. Pool of his county, exhorted the audience for half an hour with a most admirable and eloquent address.

Mr. Waiser, of Davidson, followed; his style was argumentative, and he gave the Democracy many hard blows in the short time; his remarks, as well as those of Mr. Hinton, were received with frequent shouts and bursts of applause.

The following unfinished business, viz: Mr. Smith's resolution, was then taken up.

Mr. Rayner offered a substitute as follows:

Resolved, That the Southern Opposition members in Congress of the United States have our cordial support and confidence in the position which they now occupy in the national councils as the organs and representatives of the conservative elements of the country—that we will sustain and defend them in their resistance to the tyranny and misrule of Democracy, and their opposition to the mischievous influences of fanaticism, whether North or South.

Mr. Rayner thought this would suit all in the Convention, and urged its acceptance.

Mr. Smith defended the original and urged its unanimous passage, saying that opposition to this resolution and the support of Mr. Rayner's substitute was a tacit endorsement of Henry Winter Davis.

Mr. Rayner replied, lauding H. W. Davis, and justifying his course in voting for Pennsylvania. He said that he (Pennington) was as sound a man as Washington Hunt, whom the Convention had endorsed.

Mr. Syms said he was sorry this matter had been brought up, after the harmony which the Convention had enjoyed. He could not agree with Mr. Rayner. He was sorry to hear from the lips of the gentleman who had been re-elected and protested by his own party in his own State.

Gov. Manly thought both the resolutions unnecessary, and moved that both the resolutions and substitute be laid on the table.

Upon this question Mr. Beaubry called for the yeas and nays.

After some debate on the resolutions between Messrs. Caldwell, Rayner, Harringer and Smith, Gov. Manly withdrew his motion to lay on the table.

Hon. Geo. H. Rogers said that he was in favor of Mr. Smith's resolution—that our representatives should be applauded, commended and thanked for their course in Congress, and for their unwavering fidelity to the Constitution in the dark hour of trial. He thought they had done right in voting for any conservative man in preference to a Republican.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Rayner's substitute, when it was lost, and Mr. Smith's resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

Mr. Harringer moved to appoint an Executive Committee, as the present one had been in service for some time, and moved that the delegates from each Congressional District retire and select one from each District who should constitute the Executive Committee.

The motion was adopted, and a recess of ten minutes was taken for the purpose.

On reassembling the following gentlemen were announced as the Executive Committee:

For District—Jas. W. Hinton, of Pasquotank.

2d. do. R. S. Donnell, of Beaufort.

3d. do. D. L. Russell, of Brunswick.

4th. do. S. H. Rogers, of Wake.

5th. do. James A. Long, of Guilford.

6th. do. K. H. Starbuck, of Forsyth.

7th. do. H. W. Harringer, of Cabarrus.

8th. do. Sam. S. F. Patterson, of Caldwell.

On motion of Mr. E. J. Hale, the Chairman was requested to appoint four additional members of the Committee. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen: H. K. Nash, of Orange.

Kemp P. Baulis, of Wake.

J. J. Davis, of Franklin.

William E. Collins, of Granville.

On motion of Mr. Foster, the thanks of this Convention were tendered to Col. George Little for the very able and faithful manner in which he had discharged the duties of Chairman of the Executive Committee whose term of service had just expired.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the President for the ability, dignity and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of this body.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the Secretaries.

On motion, the thanks of this Convention were tendered to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, and to all other roads which had extended like favors, for passing the members over their roads at half fare.

On motion of Mr. Hinton, the proceedings of the Convention were ordered to be published in the Raleigh Register, and all the

Whig papers in the State were requested to copy.

All the business before the Convention being disposed of, Hon. R. C. Paragar arose and addressed the body in a very able and happy manner, urging them to go to work with renewed vigor, and to spare no endeavor to promote the success of the party.

On motion of Mr. Forbees, the Convention then adjourned sine die.

The reporter's task is over. He has performed it to the best of his ability, and if he has done any gentleman injustice, it has been unintentional. He thanks the Secretaries and others of the Convention who have assisted him in the discharge of his duty.

**Ad Valorem Taxation.**

It will be seen by reference to the Opposition Platform that a resolution was adopted recommending a Convention of the people on the federal basis as early as practicable, for the purpose of so modifying the constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens. Now, we see no necessity for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution; we have this system of taxation engrafted onto it. The Democrats had Free suffrage adopted by Legislative enactment and why cannot the Ad Valorem systems of taxation be adopted in the same way. We are decidedly in favor of this system, and are willing to adopt any way to accomplish it, but think it rather hard to have a convention called, for many of the people are opposed to meddling with the Constitution.

**Ad Valorem—What is it?**

Since the suggestion of the Ad Valorem principle of taxation by the Opposition Convention, several of the Democratic papers have made themselves merry at the system and are trying to make it unpopular. One paper in remarking upon it, says it is a question which involves the taxation of all the knives and forks, cups and saucers, pigs and poultry, of a poor widow. We would ask this paper, if under the last revenue law, these things are taxed? If they are we have yet to hear of it. But what is the Ad Valorem system? It is nothing more or less than a man paying a tax according to the value of his property. For instance, if a man owns a negro worth \$1,500 he should pay as much as a man who owns a house or land worth the same amount. Who can complain of this? No one we think. The landholders have borne more of the expense of the State than slaveholders, and it is nothing but right that a change should take place, and each property holder be made to bear his proportion of the burdens of the government. It is the impression of some that it will build up a party in opposition to the slave owner. We cannot see how it will have such an effect. But even if it does, is that any reason why slaveholders should escape from bearing their proportionate share of the public burdens. Not at all. Then we say, let the Constitution be amended and every property holder, whether it be land or negroes, pay according to the value of his property.

**Firemen's Tournament.**

The Firemen of Columbia intend holding on the 16th of May next, a Grand Firemen's Tournament, open for all Engine Companies south of the Potomac, subject to proper rules and regulations. The following are the Prizes to be contended for on that occasion, viz:

First Prize, for First Class Engines, on Distance—Silver Pitcher and Silver, valued at \$200.

Second Prize, for Second Class Engines, on Distance—Silver Pitcher, valued at \$150.

Third Prize, for First Class Engines, on Quantity—Silver Trumpet, valued at \$100.

Fourth Prize, for Second Class Engines, on Quantity—Silver Trumpet, valued at \$75.

Fifth Prize, for Steam Fire Engines, on Distance—Silver Gilet and Silver, valued at \$100.

There is very little doubt that the occasion will be very interesting, as every effort on doubt will be made by the Committee of Arrangements to render the occasion worthy of Columbia.

Arrangements have been made with all the Railroads leading to Columbia, to pass Firemen and visitors at one fair over their roads.

The Charlotte and Statesville Rail Road.

The Surveyors reached Statesville a few days ago, having completed a survey of the section of the above road between Charlotte and Statesville. They report that the road will be about 46 miles long, and can be more cheaply built than any rail road of the same length has been constructed in the State.

Another fact, we see stated, and it is this that the subscription to the stock has been so small about Statesville, that it is thought the line of the road will be charged and leave Statesville. Should this be the case the people of Statesville will have cause to regret it.

**Against the Subscription.**

The committee to whom was referred the proposition of a subscription of \$25,000, by Columbia, to the rail road from Charlotte to Statesville, have reported against the subscription. The committee seem to think that Columbia should reserve her means for the purpose of aiding the road from Augusta to Columbia.

**Electric Magazine.**

We have received the March No. of this work. It contains the usual amount of good articles from the leading monthlies of the day. This number also contains two fine engravings, representing Peter the Great, saved by his mother, and a portrait of Alexander, 1st Emperor of Russia.

**North Carolina Planter.**

The March number is to hand. The publisher should give more attention to the printing, as we heard a very good friend speaking of that defect. His eyes are getting bad and he has a peculiar impression to read from.

While the workmen were tearing down a Catholic Church in Cincinnati on the last instant, the walls fell having 20 of them.

**CONGRESSIONAL.**

**WASHINGTON, February 27.**

To the House, to-day, the Pension bill and the West Point Appropriation bill were passed. Ex-Lieut. Gen. Ford, of Ohio, was elected Printer by one majority.

In the Senate, Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the bill for the erection of a Custom House and Marine Hospital, at Apalachicola, Florida. Mr. Davis presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New Mexico in favor of the organization of the Territory of Arizona. Mr. Tombs replied to the speech of Mr. Donnell. The Navy increased bill was taken up and discussed, and the Senate adjourned.

**February 28.**

In the Senate, a memorial from the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce was presented, praying for the immediate completion of the Custom House in that city. Also, a memorial from the settlers on the Houmas Grant, Louisiana, against any legislation abrogating their titles to the land. The Mexican Treaty was discussed in Executive Session.

In the House, a proposition was introduced reducing the present amount of mileage of members one-half. Final action on it was postponed.

**February 29.**

In the Senate, Mr. Seward made a speech on the admission of Kansas into the Union. In the House the journal was amended, so as to annul the election of Mr. Ford as printer.

**March 1.**

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Davis presented the census resolutions, as substituted for his own. The introduction of Mr. Brown's bill for the protection of property in the Territories was postponed until Monday. Mr. Wigfall moved to amend the Military Academy bill so as to appropriate \$1,100,000 for the maintenance of a regiment of mounted rifles in Texas, and said that there was immediate necessity for them. The bill for the distribution of arms to the States was discussed.

In the House, a bill was introduced providing for the protection of the lives of passengers in steamers. Mr. Ashmore read a speech in defence of the South, and refuted the charge that South Carolina favors a reopening of the African slave trade.

**March 2.**

In the Senate, to-day, a number of private bills were presented and twenty-two passed. Adjourned until Monday.

In the House, Ford was elected Printer, by two majority. Several private bills were reported on. A bill was passed allowing publishers to print notices of the expiration of subscriptions on newspapers. Adjourned until Monday.

**MELANCOLY DEATH.**—We learn from Sumter, S. C. Watchman, that on Saturday evening last, Mr. Thomas D. McLeod, of Sumter district, came to a sudden and melancholy end, at or near Timmonsville depot on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, by falling between the cars of the train while in motion. Mr. McLeod had remained in conversation with the Conductor until the signal was given for starting, when he attempted to grasp the rail and take the step simultaneously, but being encumbered by a large sash, he missed his aim, and was precipitated immediately between the two cars, his body, about mid-way striking the rail upon the road. Being but a few feet from the wheels they passed quickly over his body, crushing it in the most awful manner. The train stopped, but life was wholly extinct. Mr. McLeod was the first passenger that has ever been killed on the Wilmington and Manchester Road, and his death was occasioned by no act of omission or commission on the part of the company.

**PINE WOOD TRAFFIC BETWEEN JERSEY CITY AND VIRGINIA.**—For many years a large business has been carried on by dealers in Virginia pine wood, between the various ports in Virginia and Jersey City. One hundred schooners have been engaged, making trips once in every nine days. The price paid formerly per cord averaged from \$1.50 to \$2, which readily brought in this market \$500 and sometimes even as high as \$800 per cord. Recently, however, wood has become scarce along the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers, and the business is chiefly confined at the present time to the James and York Rivers. Wood at the various landings along the latter rivers is getting scarce, and the price paid now is \$1 per cord. Many of the dealers complain that they cannot make any profit, and have withdrawn their vessels.

**A NUNO'S TOUCHING PRAYER.**—The Rev. Dr. Lay, the new Missionary Bishop of the South-west, was a native of the city of Richmond, and married a lady in the neighborhood. On his return here to attend the meeting of the General Convention, he brought his wife with him, to the great delight of all the family, and especially of the old family servants. It was a great gala day among the slaves of the household, and they expressed their joy in a variety of demonstrations. One good old negro, who was an "exhorter," and a "class leader," went off alone to pray, in view of the glad event. His prayer was overheard, and this was the burden of it: "O Lord, we bress thy name for bringing safe so soon. We bress thy name, too, for givin of her such a good husband. O Lord, take good care of him. And, O Lord, as thou has made him a world-speaker for thee, do thou, O Lord, be a heart-streer to him—for Jesus' sake, amen." —Church Record.

**INDIA COTTON.**—The exports of Cotton from Bombay to England last year were 623,604 bales, being an increase over the preceding year's exports of 268,352 bales, exports to China up to the end of 1859, 161,916, which also shows an increase over the exports of 1858 of 59,572 bales. Thus, our total exports of Cotton were 785,521 bales, against 467,207 for 1858. Taking each bale at 350 lbs., and supposing—a low estimate—the price of Surat Cotton at Liverpool to be 4s 6d, this represents a Cotton export trade of five millions sterling. —Bombay Gazette.

**SOUTH CAROLINA AND MISSISSIPPI.**—Gov. Harris has communicated to the State Senate, the resolutions in favor of a convention of the slaveholding States, at Atlanta, Ga., the ensuing spring, adopted by the Legislatures of South Carolina and Mississippi. Gov. Harris, in his message accompanying the resolutions, stated that he did not concur with the Governors of the State mentioned, as to the necessity of the proposed convention. The message and resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

**From the South Carolinian.**

**Washington's Birth-Day and Inauguration of the Equestrian Statue.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1860.

Since Sunday last, strangers have been pouring into our city from all quarters, eager to procure complimentary notices before the crowd which was expected, and came on the early trains of this morning. Pennsylvania avenue side-walks presented a perfect view of a wheat field, from the unlimited number of heads, of all shapes, sizes and color, which strove to be foremost or uppermost to "get a peep" at the "sogers." Never before, since the funeral of Gen. Taylor, was such a crowd seen in Washington, and although the streets are ankle-deep with mud, ladies are out in abundance, and the "gay butterflies" jump from side-walk to side-walk even as delicately as the bony bee flies from flower to flower, gathering the sweets from their dewy petals. Yesterday afternoon, the avenue, from 41 street to the "Circle," where the statue was inaugurated, was alive with brothers of the Emerald Isle, shovelling the mud away and sweeping the streets, to keep the members of Congress from getting their polished boots muddy in marching with the procession. The rising of the sun was hailed with a salute of cannon; bells were rung, fire-arms discharged, and flags, banners and pennants were thrown out to the breeze. At 9 o'clock, the troops all assembled at the City Hall; but the Seventh Regiment not arriving until 11 1/2 o'clock, it was 3 p. m. before they formed into line. The gallant Seventh, from New York, presented quite an imposing appearance, with 650 men. They have been estimated at 1,500; then came the different companies of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria and Baltimore; next the Old Fellows, Free Masons, Members of Congress Heads of Departments, Government Clerks, and in fact all the literary associations of the city, numbering perhaps a body of 5,000 persons in the procession; with spectators, lining the route and at every convenient place for view, to the number of 35,000 or 40,000 human souls. The "Circle" is about a quarter of an acre of land, situated at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue, K street North, and 23d street West, and was ordered by Congress, some three years ago, to be enclosed and planted with shrubbery. This is within four squares of Georgetown, which is separated from Washington by a stream of water known as Rock Creek, over which bridges are thrown, for vehicles passing from one city to the other. To many Washingtonians, as well as to strangers, this seems to be an out-of-the-way place for such a celebrated piece of work; but as Congress legislates for the District, it was put in this position so as to be convenient to the city of Georgetown, which likes to share some of the favors that are bestowed upon the District, by Congress. This, then is the position in which the statue is placed. Now for the inauguration.

The day, up to 3 p. m. was one of the most disagreeable that could have been experienced. Rain pouring down all the morning, and mud enough along the route to have kept a mud-machine busy for a week cleaning the streets. However, soldiers do not mind the weather, and in their parading all the morning became enused with a uniform not advised by the Secretary of War—which was of a sort of yellow cast, and which some people said was mud. The sun came out at 3 p. m., the soldiers formed in line and proceeded to the Circle, where Hon. Mr. Hooper, of Virginia, delivered the inaugural address; after which, the covering was thrown from the statue, and a national salute was fired by the artillery from Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and by the different companies of military on the ground. The effects of the battle upon his frenzied war-horse, the excited mien of Washington, yet his calm brow, as he appears rushing upon the scene at such a manner as to inspire reverence from those who view it, and the work for the sailor of their country, and for the genius of the man who has so ably represented the hero and the din and strife of battle. The name of Clark Mills will ever be handed down to posterity, as a name to be looked upon, and the owner of it to be admired as one of the men of the sixteenth century. Altogether, the occasion was a brilliant one and reflected great credit upon South Carolina, as the Hon. Mr. Hammond was Chairman of the Senate Committee, and Hon. Mr. Knitt, Chairman of the House Committee relative to the occasion. Ten thousand dollars were appropriated by Congress for the incidental expenses of the day.

**WILLIE WILDWOOD.**

**A LITTLE GIRL BURNED TO DEATH WHILE AT PRAYER.**—A shocking campfire accident occurred in Cincinnati, last week, by which an only child, a little girl about five years old, was fatally injured, and her mother badly burned. The child had just concluded the evening prayer, preparatory to retiring for the night, when the mother picked up a campfire lamp, which fell from her hand, and breaking the contents were thrown all over the clothing of the girl. She was almost instantly enveloped in a sheet of flame, and before it could be extinguished, was so shockingly burned that she died soon after. The mother, in her efforts to save her child from the devouring element, was also badly burned about the body.

Judge Knox has issued an order, enjoining certain parties in Geneva from using the Methodist church on the evening of the 10th of February, 1860, or permitting the same, then, or at any other time, to be used for the purpose of discussing political or other improper subjects, topics, or for any other purpose whatever, except for religious instruction, and to preach and expound therein God's holy word, according to the terms and conditions contained in the deed of conveyance by which they hold said discipline and property, and the rules and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church. —N. Y. Commercial.

**REV. H. F. GREEN.**—We stated yesterday, (Tuesday) morning, that the health of this gentleman had been despaired of by his friends. It is our melancholy duty this morning to announce his death. He died yesterday, the 28th, at about 10 o'clock. His death will delay the publication of the first number of the "Church Intelligence" a few days. Dr. Mott is making an effort to secure another editor, as soon as possible.—Raleigh Press.

**THE LOST COAT.**—It is predicted by Dr. Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, that the locusts will appear extensively this year. They will commence to emerge in North Carolina about May 10, and a few days later every hundred miles, going North, till June 1, in Washington county, New York.

**Engagement Between the Minnesota and Mississippi, Almo.**

A thrilling incident of a kind rarely experienced in these times of national peace, occurred on board the United States steamer Mississippi, during the recent cruise on the coast of Japan. On the 7th of October, 1858, the frigate arrived off the entrance of the harbor of Nagasaki. Before leaving Hakodadi, intelligence had been received of the difficulties between this country and England, growing out of the capture of the English cruisers in boarding American ships in the Gulf, and, so strongly convinced were the officers of the Mississippi that war existed between the two nations, every preparation was made to meet the ships of the enemy, supposing any might be lurking about the harbor of Nagasaki, awaiting their approach. They did not meet, to be caught as the Mississippi was in the war of 1812.

At 9 o'clock in the forenoon, a sail was discovered standing out of the harbor, in fighting trim, under top sails and jib—running before the wind. The strange sail was at once conjectured to be an English frigate standing out to give battle, and in a moment all was commotion on board the Mississippi. The crew were called to quarters, the guns were cast loose, loaded with round shot and shell, and trained upon the supposed enemy; the boarders were armed with pistols and cutlasses; the decks were covered with sand, to drirk up the blood of the dying; cots were brought up to receive the wounded, and the surgeons were in readiness to operate, in case their services were required. Powder boys ran forward and aft, and everything on board was a warlike apparatus.

The strange sail—a much larger ship than the Mississippi—approached rapidly. Every man stood by his gun. The lock-strings were drawn taut, and the men waited in breathless silence the approach of the stranger; determined, if she was a belligerent, to give her one broadside at least. The flag of the approaching vessel being concealed behind her topsails, it could not be made out, but as she neared the port bow of the Mississippi, it was found to be the stars and stripes! Every man drew a long breath. But just then the flag was hoisted down, which induced the fear that the stranger had played a ruse de guerre upon the Mississippi, in order to take her. Every man sprang to his gun, obedient to the order—"Train the guns upon her!" But the American flag was again run up, and it was soon discovered that the vessel was the United States steamer, Minnesota, bound for her home. From her they learned that the expected war had all ended in smoke. The retreat was beat, the magazines were closed, and after interchanging greetings, the frigate stood on for her anchorage at Nagasaki.—[Boston Traveller, 4th.

**GATEY IN WASHINGTON.**—"Shirley," the Washington correspondent of the Newbern Progress, writes:

Perhaps one of the most elegant affairs of the season was given last week by Mrs. Secretary Toucey. The rooms were crowded—uncomfortably so—with one of the most brilliant assemblages of the whole season.—Mad. Holcomb, escorted by Capt. Scott, of the British Navy, attracted a great deal of notice. Her dress was of the most magnificent description, being a pale yellow silk skirt, over which was worn a costly lace, she looked at the side with a cluster of diamonds. Diamonds gleamed upon her breast—her throat, and wreathed her dark brown hair. As she thronged slowly along from the point where Mrs. Toucey is residing, Mrs. Conant Yale is seen, with her pretty face and engaging manners. Then Mrs. Fitzpatrick, a lady of fine personal appearance and thoroughly versed in politics as the Governor himself. At one end of the room is seen Mrs. Lamar, of Mississippi, whose rich but simple dress is in such perfect keeping with her modest but unassuming manners. The conversational powers of this lady has attracted quite a number of pleased listeners. A little further on, Senator Tombs looms into notice, with beetling brows contracted as though looking on a scene he despised, while clinging to his arm is a beautiful lady from Georgia, whose bright sallies win a sardonic smile from this "impetuous thunderer." Just over the way is Cingman, who seems to be thinking of everything but the bright little body by his side who spurs him with her keen irony.—A little further on is Mrs. Roger B. Pryor, a fair daughter of the Old Dominion, and a few steps removed is Pryor himself—straight, erect and bold; his long hair thrown behind his ears and the keen blue eyes scintillating and flashing with fire as he converses; the firm compressed lips indicate the man of nerve and will, while the features as an entire appear when in repose, like those of a woman, in their softness and delicacy.—Near Mrs. Toucey is Secretary Cobb, with his broad jovial face and dimpled smile, doing the agreeable to Mrs. Secretary Thompson; by their side is Lord Lyons, an unassuming, thorough Britisher, looking as though he thought the whole affair very American and very stupid.

**METHODICAL ROGUES.**—A couple of rogues were lately arrested in San Francisco who kept a regular journal of all their operations, as thus:

"September 25.—Expended for omnibus, 25; luffards, 50; whiskey, \$4.40; theatre, 20; cigars, 25; dinner, 95."

"October 15.—Cash in Hand, 'sary a red—commenced boarding at the Treatment House."

"One valuable black frock coat, stolen from room No. 28, on 6th December; a fine coat from room 22, stolen on the 9th; a black dress coat from room 37, on 10th; a light drab coat from room 15, on 23d; a regan coat and carriage board and skirt from room 47, on the 20th."

Besides these, several other stolen coats were recovered.

**SPURGEON'S SERMONS.—A BONFIRE.**—A gentleman of this city requests us to invite, and we do hereby invite all persons in Montgomery, who possess copies of the sermons of the notorious English Abolitionist, Spurgeon, to send them in to the jail yard, to be burned on next Friday. A subscription is also on foot to buy of our book sellers all copies of said sermons now in their stores, to be burned on the same occasion.—Montgomery Mail.

**The New York correspondent of the Mobile Register** says the well-known Madame Rutel is rich and owns blocks and acres of land and stocks of all kinds. Her income from books and other sources is \$21,000 per annum. She has three grand-children, who will inherit about \$400,000 when she turns up her toes.