Scientific and Mechanical Notes.

From the Mobile Weekly Advertiser and News.

Pressure of Steam in Boilers.—A pamphlet has been published in England, by Mr. Anderson, the well known machinist, on the management of steam-boilers, in which he says that the pressure within a boiler is greater than is generally supposed. With a pressure of fifty pounds per square inch, it amounts to seven thousand two hundred pounds on every part of the surface exposed to steam, amounting, frequently, to many thousands of tons in the boiler, thus accounting for the enormous havoc made by explosions. The joints are weaker than the solid parts; good solid plate will withstand from fifty-six thousand to sixty thousand pounds per square inch of sectional area—the joints will give way at about thirty-four thousand pounds, which shows the importance of seeing that the rivets and other fastenings are always in sound condition.

In this connection reference may be made to a proposed argument which has been brought out for preventing explosions in steam-boilers. The apparatus consists of an elbow pipe connecting the furnace with the side flue; it is fixed just below water level in the boiler, but may be fixed at any elevation, or in any position requisite, and can be applied to any kind of boiler, as an opening into a side or centre flue is all that is required. The pipe is perforated with a number of holes, half an inch in diameter, so placed as to be subject to the immediate action of the furnace fire. In these holes are metal, more or less fusible, according to the pressure of the boiler. The moment the water in the boiler, from neglect or otherwise, is below the level, and leaves the pipe bare, the heat from the furnace acts upon the plugs, which melt, and the steam, oozing through the holes, immediately relieves the pressure in the boiler and extinguishes the fire, thus preventing the possibility of an explosion.

Self acting Car Brake.—A peculiar method has been devised of stopping a train of cars at the will of the engineer. The cars are stopped by the friction of the ordinary brakes, but the power actuating them is derived directly from a drum shaft on the locomotive. This shaft, or rather a pulley keyed thereon, is pressed into contact with the flange of the driving wheels, and is thus compelled to revolve and wind up a stout chain running the length of the train. This chain applies the brakes of all the cars. To prevent pulling too severely, and fracturing some portion of mechanism, provision is made for limiting the extent of its action by causing it to release its hold of the driving wheel so soon as a certain portion of the chain is taken up. The point at which this unshipping movement comes into play is previously arranged by the engineer, so that however excited in view of danger, or careless and bungling, he cannot endanger the integrity of any important part.

A Peculiar Construction of Ships.—A ship-building firm in Boston have now in progress of construction in their yard a small steamer which is to be propelled in a novel manner. She is built as an experiment, the inventor being furnished with funds to construct her by some of the leading shipbuilders in that city.—The hull is fifty-two feet long, and thirteen feet wide at the stern, and tapers gradually to the bows, which are very sharp. She is five feet deep. On deck she will have a cabin nineteen feet long. She will be worked by an engine of twelve horse power, to which will be attached the propellers—one at the stern, three feet in diameter, to work in the water, and one at the stem, eight feet in diameter, to work in the air. The air propeller is attached to a shaft which connects with the engine and also with the water propeller at the stern. It is supported by a post at the stem. The smoke pipe will lie horizontally on the deck. The inventor is confident that by this arrangement he can easily get twenty-five to thirty miles an hour speed out of this craft—the invention having been tried on a small boat and found to work with the most satisfactory result. The hull is completed and ready for the machinery, and a trial trip is to be made in a few weeks.

Supposed Influence of the Moon.—An examination of meteorological records, kept in different countries, through many years, proves conclusively that the popular notion concerning the influence of the moon on the weather has no foundation in any well established theory, and no correspondence with observed facts.—There is, however, some reason for supposing that rain falls more frequently about four days before the full moon, and less frequently about four or five days before new moon, than at other parts of the month—though this cannot be considered as an established fact. In other respects, the changes of the moon cannot be shown to have influenced in any way the production of rain, notwithstanding the prevalent opinion to the contrary.

There is also a current belief among many persons that timber should be cut during the decline of the moon. To test this matter, an experiment, on an extensive scale, was made some years since in France, when it was found that there was no difference in the quality of any timber felled in different parts of the lunar months. It is also supposed by some persons, that bright moonlight hastens, in some way, the putrefaction of animal and vegetable substances. The facts in respect to this supposition are, that on bright clear nights, when the moon shines brilliantly, dew is more freely deposited on these substances than at other times, and in this way putrefaction may be accelerated. With this result the moon has, of course, no connection.

Rejuvenescence.—Mr. Jeremiah Noble, aged 96, died in Calais on the 14th ultimo. A year or two before she died, an entire new set of teeth had grown in her mouth, and she could see and hear as well as when young.

OLD BUCK ON FEDERAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Washington *States*—a leading Democratic organ—republishes, in a spirit of unnecessary cruelty, the following letter from Buchanan, in rebuke of Federal extravagance, written in 1838, when he desired to defeat General Scott, and elect Pierce. It is a very refreshing production—coming from such a source.—He complains of "the enormous sum of fifty millions of dollars per annum" then spent by the General Government; and yet he is spending about a hundred millions, per annum, now. What a miserable hypocrite and profligate he is! But here is his letter, which all should read, and then lay by for use in the coming canvass:

"WHEATLAND, Feb. 23, 1838.

"GENTLEMEN: * * * On what issues, then, can we go before the country, and confidently calculate upon the support of the American people at the approaching Presidential election? I answer unhesitatingly that we must fall back, as you suggest, upon those fundamental and time honored principles which have divided us from our political opponents since the beginning, and which, from the very nature of the Federal Constitution, must continue to divide us from them to the end. We must inscribe upon our banners a sound regard for the preserved rights of the States, a strict construction of the Constitution, a denial to Congress of all powers not clearly granted by that instrument, and a rigid economy in public expenditures.

"These expenditures have now reached the *enormous sum of* FIFTY MILLIONS *of dollars per annum*, and, unless arrested in their advance by the strong arm of the Democracy of the country, may, in the course of a few years, REACH ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS. The appropriation of money, to accomplish great national objects sanctioned by the Constitution, ought to be on a scale commensurate with our power and resources as a nation; but its expenditure ought to be conducted under the guidance of enlightened economy and strict responsibility. *I am convinced that our expenses ought to be considerably reduced below the present standard*, not only without detriment, but with positive advantage both to the government and the people.

"All extensive and lavish expenditure of public money, though in itself highly pernicious, is nothing when compared with the disastrous influence it may exert upon the character of our free institutions. *A strong tendency towards extravagance is the great political evil of the present day*, and this ought to be firmly resisted. Congress is now incessantly importuned from every quarter to make appropriations for all sorts of projects.—*Money, from the national treasury, is constantly demanded to enrich contractors, speculators and agents;* and these projects are gilded over with every allurement which can be imparted to them by ingenuity and talent. Claims which had been condemned by former decisions, and had become rusty with age, have been again revived, and have been one general rush to obtain money from the treasury on any and every pretence.

"What will be the inevitable consequence of such lavish expenditures?—*Are they not calculated to disturb the nicely adjusted balance between the federal and State governments*, upon the preservation of which depend the harmony and efficiency of our system? Greedy expectants from the federal treasury will regard with indifference, if not with contempt, the governments of the several States. *The doctrine of States rights will be laughed to scorn by such individuals, as an obsolete abstraction, unworthy the enlightened spirit of the age.* The corrupting power of money will be felt throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the Democracy, led on by the Hero and Sage of the Hermitage, will have in vain put down the Bank of the United States, *if the same fatal influence for which it was condemned shall be exerted and fostered by means drawn from the public treasury.*

"To be liberal with their own money, but sparing of that of the republic, was the glory of distinguished public servants among the ancient Romans. When this maxim was reversed, and the public money was employed by artful and ambitous demagogues to secure their own aggrandizement, genuine liberty soon expired. It is true that the forms of the republic continued for many years, but the animating and inspiring soul had fled forever. I entertain no serious apprehensions that we shall ever reach this point, yet we may still profit by their example.

"With sentiments of the highest respect, I remain your friend and fellow-citizen, JAMES BUCHANAN.

A Very Sad Story.—An English paper relates the death of a father from grief. It says: "His boy aged eight years was accused on a charge of stealing a sovereign. Bail was refused, and the lad sent to prison. The father, on parting with his child took the matter so deeply to heart that he went off and never again looked up. A deep seated melancholy took possession of him; he was obliged to give up work, and on the day his little boy was tried, the father breathed his last. The surgeon who attended him says that he died of a broken heart. The boy was discharged."

Memphis Suburban Property.—The Avalanche of the 21 says:

A sale of twenty six acres of land, six miles and three-quarters from Court Square, was made a few days since, to an Arkansas gentleman of fortune, at $2,000 per acre. We have heard of various other sales of suburban property at prices equally as high.

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 15, 1859.

☞ OWING to circumstances beyond our control, we have been under the necessity of printing this No. of the Watchman on a smaller sheet than usual. We have been disappointed in receiving a lot of paper of the right size, which we had a right to expect here ten days ago.

☞ OUR COUNTY COURT was in session last week. There was a large number of lawyers and others in attendance; but we have heard of nothing transpiring worthy of note, excepting, perhaps, that *one* out of the *three thousand* new magistrates appointed by the Legislature, appeared in Court, and was duly qualified.

THE LOCOS CRAZ.—It is alleged by some and hoped by others that the stream of disaffection in Salisbury is decreasing but the *Watchman* seems to think differently.—*Salisbury Banner.*

How does the *Banner* think on the subject? It gave a most horrible, but exaggerated, picture of our town some months ago, and if there has been a change since, we would be pleased to know in what it consists. We have the same number of retailing Bars; and so far as we know, there has been no decrease in the number of their patrons, and no change in the effects of the liquor sold. It continues to speed men on the downward road. Upon what ground is it "alleged by some and hoped by others" that there is a change for the better? We shall be pleased to record the evidence.

Mt. Vernon Addresses.—HENRY W. MILLER, Esq., has accepted invitations to repeat his much applauded Mt. Vernon address, (first delivered at Raleigh, we believe,) at Goldsboro,' Wilmington, Fayetteville, Greensboro,' and some other towns—conditioned on the selection of days not conflicting with his professional duties.

We feel quite sure that the citizens of our town would like to hear this address, and that many would be pleased of an opportunity thus afforded them, of testifying their appreciation of the patriotic aims of the Ladies' Mt. Vernon Association.

Hon. WM. L. GOGGIN NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

The Whig State Convention, in session in Richmond, on the 10th instant, nominated Hon. William L. Goggin, a true and staunch Whig, and one of the ablest debaters in the State, for Governor in opposition to Hon. John Letcher, the Locofoco candidate, and who but a few short years since, was an open advocate for the abolition of slavery. Success to the noble Whigs of Virginia. The Richmond Whig of the 11th instant has the following:

"We have no time for more than a bare allusion to the Convention. It exceeds—far exceeds—our most sanguine anticipations, alike in the numbers, the character, the standing, and the influence of its members. It is one of the very largest Conventions ever held in the State, by any party; and harmonious and enthusiastic beyond description. There cannot be less than from six hundred to a thousand, and perhaps fifteen hundred or two thousand delegates. And a finer looking, a more respectable, a more dignified, a more intelligent, substantial, noble and patriotic body of men never assembled on earth. It is composed of the very best men in Virginia. It is a complete success—a triumphant and a glorious success. All honor to the ever gallant and indomitable Whigs of Virginia! We have always honored and loved them—but we honor and love them, now, far more than ever before."

We enter into the feelings of friend Ridgway, and we believe that if the same energy is manifested by the Whigs throughout the State, success will be sure.

Drug Store.—See Mrs. J. C. Baker & Co's advertisement in this paper. They are enterprising and scientific Druggists, and depend on the proper management of their business for success.

ANOTHER BRITISH OUTRAGE.

An American Brig Seized, Searched and Burned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11th, 1859.

The Government is in receipt of intelligence, that the American Brig Rufus Soule was recently seized, searched, and burnt, by the British steamer Vixer, on suspicion of being a slaver.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1859.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Clingman made a concise and convincing speech against the Tariff bill introduced by Mr. Bigler.

The resolutions upon the Cuban Acquisition bill was discussed, but no action taken.

In the House, the Oregon State bill was discussed and then amended.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE BURNED.

PETERSBURG, VA., Feb. 9 1859.

William and Mary College was burned yesterday morning. Loss one hundred thousand dollars. The Students escaped.

From our Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Feb. 12.

Really your correspondent is in rather of a bad humor to write to-day. It is dull, dirty and gloomy out of doors, and not very comfortable within.

It seems I made a mistake last week in saying that the Bank of Salisbury had passed, but now I know I do not, for it passed the Senate yesterday.

Among the various bills on the calendar I do not find a single one of interest to your section, readers generally.

An act to protect purchasers at a judicial sale.

A great deal of the week has been occupied by the discussion of the Western Extension, which was on Friday rejected by yeas 31—nays 74, and was reconsidered to-day. If it ever gets to a final vote on it, I will give you the yeas and nays. Messrs. Morehead, and Williams of Caswell, have been the chief speakers for it. Mr. Norwood has been more active against it than any one, and made decidedly an able speech.

One day was devoted to the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, which, after a speech for and against it, was rejected. Reconsidered the next day though.

On Thursday, the Bank of Lexington was taken up. An amendment was adopted for a branch at Graham. Also, one that the Bank shall publish quarterly statements. Also, one that all bills over $5 shall be the multiple of 10. Both adopted. Mr. Waddell offered an amendment that if it established a branch out of the State it should pay 6 per cent. on the profits, 1½ cent. Mr. Walker advocated the bill. He spoke at much length upon the wealth of the county—the growing trade of the town, their need of a bank, &c. Mr. Morehead endorsed Mr. Walker's statements and spoke of the great mining interest of the county. Mr. Hill of Halifax, offered the bill on the ground of opposition to all local banks. He thought it did not become this Democratic Legislature, a party which had been opposed to Banks entirely, to be passing bills to incorporate these petty Banks at every little town. If the people of Lexington wanted a bank, let them get a branch from a large bank to be chartered this session.

The bill was rejected by yeas 39—nays 69. After some debate it was reconsidered.

The Western Extension bill as introduced as a substitute by Mr. Williams, and which by reconsideration, is the special order for Monday, provides that the subscriptions shall amount to 15 per cent. more than the engineer's estimates for building the Road. The second section is to extend from Morganton to Asheville. Where one-third of said amount is subscribed by individuals, &c., the State is to subscribe two thirds; provided, she is not required to pay more than $50,000 during 1859, not more than $200,000 in 1860, and each year after a sum not more than $300,000. Mr. Caldwell of Burke offered a section of his bill as an amendment. That if the Burke subscription shall be declared void by the Supreme Court, a new subscription to the same amount shall be raised and secured, and required instalments paid before the State shall be called on for any further payments. This was rejected. I may be wrong but it looks strangely to me, that a party which talks so much about holding a tight hand on the Treasury should grant a Railroad Company the right to draw large amounts out of the State when her one-third, prescribed by law, is not filled out.

The Senate has passed the bill to aid the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company through its second and third readings. The vexed question of Deep River has at last passed its second reading. It allows the Governor to appoint a Commission to examine the works, provides for their sale, and that the State may bid $600,000. I do not think, however, that this will pass both houses, for I am of opinion that a new bill will be put in. Mr. Fries, in the House to-day, introduced a bill to incorporate the Deep River and Cape Fear Navigation Company, but I did not hear its provisions. The Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company ask for additional aid to the amount of $125,000.

The Revenue Bill passed the Senate this morning by yeas 31, nays 12. Two Democrats, Edney and Battle voting against it, and four Whigs for it. Messrs. Miller and Edney entered their protests against it. Mr. Bledsoe wished to protest against it but as he voted for it the Senate would not allow him to.

The Committee to examine business and report a day for adjournment, reported this evening. 144 bills to be acted on in the Senate, and about 200 in the House. They think the Legislature can adjourn *sine die* on Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M. A message was accordingly sent to the House to that effect upon which that body will act Monday.

If the Western Extension bill is to be passed, an appropriation for Deep River and also for the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, and a State Bank to be established, the day of adjournment will be nearer a week from next Thursday than on that day. I suppose of course you have seen a copy of the Secret Circular as published in the Register, which is a perfect copy of the document slipped into the hands of the Democratic members of the House of Commons. It is decidedly rich and never before was such a flattering produced among the uninitiated. Who was its author I do not pretend to say, but it was printed at the Standard Office. It has had its effect, together with the declaration that Judge Ellis cannot be again elected unless the Democracy fulfil his pledges to the West, to drive them into a passage of the Western Extension. Democracy is a great concern, they will do for success of party what they would do for the good of the country.

I noticed yesterday evening in the Senate that a bill to prevent felling of timber in certain creeks of Rowan passed its 3d reading.

Allow me through your columns to acknowledge the kindness of the Postmaster of this place, Mr. George T. Clarke. This office is one of the best regulated in the State and all things go on very smoothly considering the amount of business done.

A LOOKER ON.

"Clubs."—Our thanks are due a number of friends in this and the adjoining counties for Clubs of new subscribers, sent to us within the last two or three months, and we have the pleasure, to-day of acknowledging another from Granite Hill, N. C.

APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY IN EXTRACTING TEETH.

We learn that Dr. R. P. Bennett, resident Dentist, in this Town, has very successfully made this application in many cases, to the entire satisfaction of the patients.

Mr. A. J. Emerson has accepted the appointment of Agent and Cor. Sec. of the N. C. Baptist State Convention, and Jas. S. Purefoy that of Superintendant of Colportage.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

We subjoin the *Standard's* account of a discussion which took place in the Senate of our Legislature, on Tuesday the 8th inst., on the motion to print the Report of the Special Committee, charged with the investigation of the affairs of the North Carolina Rail Road. It will be seen that the Committee were not unanimous in said Report. But the most striking feature of this business, was the *spirit* manifested by those who participated in the debate.

The question involving the management of this Road, has been an interesting one for some time past, and until the Report of the Investigating Committee shall become known, there can be no abatement of the public anxiety. Mr. Fisher's late able Report to the Governor, was received with applause where ever it was read; and we shall be highly pleased to learn that it has been sustained by the Investigation Committee. There is, however, a rumor abroad that the Committee's Report is adverse.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859.

SENATE.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Mr. Worth presented the report of the joint-select committee on the N. C. Railroad.

This led to a lengthy discussion on the question of printing.

Mr. Humphrey moved the reading be dispensed with and that the report be printed.

Mr. Pool moved that 20 copies be printed for each member. Rejected.

Mr. McDonald moved that 10 copies be printed for each. Rejected—24 to 16.

Mr. Bledsoe now moved to lay Mr. Humphrey's motion on the table. He was for printing the report, and would vote for as many copies as were needed; but he understood a minority report would be presented, and it would be better for both to be printed and to go together.

Mr. Ramsay called for the ayes and nays. Rejected—27 to 17.

Mr. Thomas could not understand the opposition shown to a short delay in order to have the minority report brought in. He desired to have the present report read; it was a course he had never seen departed from where any interest was manifested in the matter. How did the Senate know whether it ought to be printed at all? He asked for the reading, and he asked a delay for order to print till the afternoon or to-morrow, in order that the minority should go out with this, that the people might have all the information together. If the report was not sent in by to-morrow he would move to have this printed and go out alone, and he would then vote to print the minority report separately.

Mr. Hoxton concurred with Mr. Thomas—He objected to having anything printed which was not read to the Senate. But as it was desired to see the minority report, he would move to lay the motion on the table, and he called for the ayes and nays.

Mr. Leach opposed the motion to lay on the table. He wanted to know if it was intended to suppress facts connected with this work. The people desired information on it. He spoke about the "party in power" and asked Whether would not let "Senators" print the report *at their own expense*, if laid on the table.

Mr. Pool said he wanted to see the report as early as possible, because there might be some legislation required, and he desired to get at it as soon as possible. The other report he also wanted to see, but could do so afterwards. He was against delay. He assured the Senate the report would be printed, there could be no doubt about it.

Mr. Thomas was as anxious as Mr. Pool or any one else to print the report; but he could not understand the unanimity amongst the opposition to send out this report without the other. He would like to know what that report contained that all this feeling should be exhibited. Would not the Senators wait till to-morrow, and would they not agree to have the report read?

Mr. Turner urged the printing now. The session was getting late, and no time was to be lost.

Mr. Houston renewed his motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Ramsay. That will do; we see how the matter stands now.

Mr. Ward said there was no member on his side of the Senate opposed to printing any number of the report, and he could not understand the great haste manifested.

The motion to lay on the table was rejected—23 to 21.

Mr. Worth said that no one had seen the report but the members of the committee. As to the delay he had asked the dissenting member of the committee, who was a member of the House, about his report, but had not been assured that one would be sent in. He was quite willing to wait for it, however. He was surprised at the party feeling that had sprung up. He proposed to send a message to the House proposing to print, and that would give the member alluded to an opportunity to say if any report was to be sent in by him.

Mr. Thomas said none but the members of the committee might have seen this report, but there were other means than writing to communicate by. It was evident something had been said of this matter.

The Speaker here stopped further proceedings on this question. He had let the time for the special order pass in hopes of getting a final vote on this question, but there being no prospect of it he ruled the revenue bill to be in order.

Mr. Edney appealed from the decision of the chair. Chair sustained—30 to 5.

In the proceedings of Wednesday, we find the following as reported by the *Standard*:

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, 1859.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

The Speaker announced a communication from C. F. Fisher, Esq., President of the North Carolina Road, addressed "Hon. H. T. Clark, Speaker of the Senate," to be laid before that body.

Mr. Turner objected to the reading as the communication was not addressed to the Senate.

The Speaker said it was addressed to him with a request that it be laid before the Senate.

Mr. Pritchard took from the desk a report to the Legislature (printed by their order) and addressed to the Hon. Thos. Settle, Speaker of the House of Commons, to show a clear case in point on the question of order.

The Speaker ruled in favor of the reading.

Mr. Turner appealed from the decision, but withdrew the appeal.

The following was then read:

RALEIGH, Feb. 8th, 1859.

Hon. HENRY T. CLARK, *Speaker of the Senate*:

SIR: On my arrival here to-day I learn that a voluminous Report has been made this morning by the Chairman of the committee on the affairs of the North Carolina Railroad Company.

I most respectfully ask to be allowed to read this report at once, in order that I may see what it contains, so that in case I may deem it proper to make to you any communication referring to its contents, the same may, in justice to me, be entered on the Report, and go forth with it.

I would not trouble you with this request, but for the fact apparent, that the delay consequent on printing so lengthy a document, would, at this late day of the session, inflict results upon me of deep anxiety to all before your Honorable body.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. F. FISHER,
President.

Mr Bledsoe moved the request to be complied with.

Mr. Donnell objected. He did not see by what authority Mr. Fisher could make a communication to the Senate.

Mr. Miller thought it a strange proceeding.

Mr. Cherry was willing the report should be read but would not consent to its being the Senate.

Mr. Leach entered his protest against outsiders coming in to forestall public opinion. Mr. Fisher (or's) conduct has been reported on, and he wanted to send out a reply.

Mr. Bledsoe thought Mr. Fisher should be allowed to see the report, particularly after the declaration of Mr. Leach, that he (Mr. F.'s) conduct has been reported on. How did Mr. Leach find that out? The chairman of the committee assures me but the members of the committee had seen the report. There was no evidence before the Senate to show that Mr. Fisher's conduct had been reported on. Mr. Bledsoe did not understand the matter. He asked again how Mr. Leach came to know the contents of the report. And he asked if the report had been submitted to Mr Fisher by the committee, for explanation or otherwise then? He thought it would have been but the act of courtesy to do so—particularly as his conduct had been reported on. Why this hot haste yesterday and to-day to print the report, without waiting for the minority report?

Mr. Donnell rose to a point of order.

Mr. Leach said he saw no other reason for the delay than to throw the investigation aside. Needlessly any report would be forestalled.

Mr. Bledsoe said Mr. Leach could find there was a minority report before he went much further. He, (Mr. B.) desired full information.

Mr. Leach said he had the minority report now before him. He would present it, and when the majority report was reached on the table he would move to print both. In the mean time he moved to lay Mr. Bledsoe's motion on the table.

Mr. Leach demanded the ayes and nays.

Mr. Ramsay hoped Mr. Leachfield would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Leachfield withdrew the motion for an explanation from Mr. Worth.

Mr. Worth proceeded with a few words when the Speaker announced the special order.

Mr. Turner moved the special order be postponed to settle the question. Objected to.

From the Richmond Whig.

PLAIN TALK.

On account of the Pennsylvania Democrats all being in favor of raising the tariff, and because they are warmly urging the adoption of the President's recommendation in behalf of the specific duties, the Washington *Union* administers to them a grave lecture, and tells them that the State Rights Democracy have borne with them until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue—that, in short, they may all pack up and go over to the Opposition as soon as they please, as the State Rights Democracy can get along very well without them. It must be confessed that the *Union* talks to its Pennsylvania allies plainly enough, and it remains to be seen what effect such blunt speaking will have upon the "faithful" in Pennsylvania. Read the subjoined extract from the *Union*:

"Our associates in the Keystone State have already been indulged to the utmost limit of forbearance. They have been tolerated for years in the open profession of heresy. We permitted them to sacrifice Dallas for his intrepid fidelity to the principles of the party, and we allowed them to prostrate Buchanan because of his non-conformity to a cardinal point of Democratic doctrine. These things have been done for the protectionist Democracy of Pennsylvania, and yet they have the audacity to exact a still further compromise of principle. The demand is intolerable. The State Rights Democracy might as well signify at once our determination to surrender nothing more to the partial interests of our allies in Pennsylvania. If their service is to be bought by a betrayal of principle, we prefer their antagonism to their association. Between a Black Republican President and a Democratic administration with a federal policy, we have very little choice. Free trade is of vital importance to the producing interests of the South and the West. Protection is another form of Abolitionism; and rather than be responsible for its imposition, the representatives of the slaveholding States would surrender the control of the government. But we do not admit that the vote of Pennsylvania is indispensable to the success of the Democratic party. The loss involved in her defection would be more than supplied by the support which a free trade policy may propitiate in other quarters."

REV. MR. BERNHEIM, Lutheran minister of Cabarrus county, preached a sermon in the German language on Sabbath afternoon, in the Presbyterian church in this place. His sermons in English, in the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, forenoon and night, were delivered with the feeling and energy of the true Christian minister.

We learn that a meeting was held last night for the purpose of arranging preliminaries for establishing a Lutheran Church in this place.—*Western Democrat.*

DECAY OF ABOLITIONISM.—The New York Daily News is of opinion that, fairly gauging the opposition of the North, not more than five per cent. can, at the present time, be estimated as Abolitionists, prepared to follow in the wake of the dangerous doctrines laid down by Seward in his Rochester speech, or hardly enough profess irreconcilable hostility against the conditions under which black labor is carried on at the South.

Mr. Joseph Bond, a planter of Baker county, Southwestern Georgia, sold his cotton crop a few days since, consisting of 2,200 bales, to Mr. T. R. Bloom, of Macon, for the sum of *one hundred thousand dollars*. This is the largest crop of cotton ever made in Georgia.