[illegible] to the world what are the resources [illegible] contradistinction [illegible] to say that I ne[illegible] with more gratification a senti[illegible] than I [illegible] by any [illegible] uttered by the gentleman from Kentucky, who has just taken his seat, when he declared in the Senate of the United States, that he delighted to see this happy and this rich showing for nine millions of the country—that it evidenced that we had the means and the resources to form two republics. But he said that it made his heart glow when he put them both together, to see and to know under what a glorious government we are all united. (Applause.)

Amid the excitement which had been brought upon the country, while we see some silly men of the South withdrawing their children from your colleges of literature and science, to finish their educations, as they declare, in Southern institutions, what do you see among your own representatives in the Congress of the nation? What is the cause of the state of things that has existed there for the last six weeks. Why this continued bickering upon the subject of slavery. The representatives of the nation decline to organize according to the requisitions of the constitution, and enter upon the discharge of the public business by the election of a Speaker. You find representatives of the South confronted with representatives of the North, angry countenances and infuriated words characterizing the conduct of each. In such a crisis as this, is there not something to be done.

Is there anything of solid and substantial importance in the question which has set the North and South together by the ears?—Where is this great battle to be fought in regard to slavery in the territories? We had our troubles in regard to this question as early as 1820. The question was settled by what is familiarly known as the Missouri Compromise. When I argue to my people in the South, that that line ought never to be disturbed, I am declared a Black Republican—an enemy to the South. I tell them, however, that I have no scruples about the most nationality of it, one way or the other. The Supreme Court, the arbiter duly appointed to decide these questions, have decided that it is unconstitutional. I always give my hearty consent to the decisions of the authorities of my country. I have been trained to have respect for the legal authorities when they expound what are the constitutional provisions of the country and the rights of Congress. (Applause.)

The first early impression that I ever formed against our domestic friends was in connection with the very subject, upon the question of the United States Bank. The Supreme Court had decided that the bank was constitutional, but the democrats declared they were not bound by that opinion, and the democratic President Jackson, said, in substance, that so would he vetoed any action of the United States and his duty under it, not as the Supreme Court might expound, but as he understood it. I then governed that to be a wrong and a dangerous position for any party to take, that each and every man should expound the constitution for himself, and I say here, in Philadelphia, that whenever may have been my opinions previous to a decision, it is your duty, and my duty, as law abiding and Union loving, and Constitution loving men, to submit to the decision of the Supreme Court. (Applause.)

The Supreme Court has decided that the Missouri compromise was unconstitutional, [illegible] that it was an unwise measure ever to disturb that hallowed line. We may do many things in this country that are not legal and some things not exactly constitutional, and yet they are in their results wise and happy. Take a familiar case. Suppose among some of your country friends, the farmers, a controversy arises in relation to a boundary line. I presume you have an act of assembly, as we have, and as nearly all the States have, that an interest in land can pass, except it be in writing. Suppose these two men, instead of going through those regular legal proceedings, go out and stake a line, and split the land, and adopt as a mode of dividing a tree. After that tree had stood thirty odd years, what would you think of the lawyer who would ask those men, or their children after them, to go and settle that boundary by measure in court? (Laughter and applause.)

I have been in the habit of telling my Southern friends that in the repeal of that Missouri compromise the north gained every thing. Although all our Democratic friends in the north have endeavored to impress upon the southern people that they have been the gainers. I ask you to reflect wherein, in truth, if in fact, you did not gain everything. What would have been the result if that line had remained? Each side of that line would have been settled by those from the respective sections. But the Democratic party, in order to carry in that compromise, effected the repeal of that compromise, and now the whole territory is open. I ask you, as sensible men, to determine whether you have gained or lost by this. Which is likely to supply the most settlers for those new territories? You are hived by no restraints now as to any line. You supply to round numbers 20,000,000 of free people for the settlement of those territories. The thirteen slave States, all told, embrace only 10,000,000 in the Union settlers. (Applause.)

I take it that this question in regard to slavery in the territories is not going to assume any practical shape that will even slightly disturb you. What is to be done? All you have got to do is to quit raking about this paper question. You have only to insist that these territories shall be fairly and justly settled—that when the people shall take to determine the question of slavery, either by a territorial organization or in a State organization, that determination shall be fairly made—that there shall be no fraud, no swindling, but every thing shall be done according to law, so that the true voice of the people may be heard and legitimately carried out.

Now, gentlemen, I am a Southern man. I am taught to believe, and I do believe—I may be mistaken—that when a territory has been organized by the common treasure and blood of us all, we ought to state fairly and equitably under, according to the result of our settlement fairly made. But I admit here to night that this is a mere abstraction in the end. In practical point of view there will be no extension of slavery, under any of the views, if they are fairly carried out; there will be no advantage in favor of the South that will ever give you, or any northern man—preacher, priest or anybody else—any trouble, either on Sunday, or any other day. All you have to do is to set your face against these agitators. What will be the effect? Peace will be restored to the country, as it prevailed after the passage of the compromise measures of 1850. Unless peace be restored, there is no telling what is to be the result.

In the present crisis, the north has her friends and the south has her friends, zealous for their respective interests; but the great trouble is, the Constitution and the Union have too *few* friends. In this emergency there is a great work to be done by the true friends of the Constitution and the Union. In this work we have people in the south ready to join the men of the north who are willing to sacrifice sectional interests, and labor for the tranquility of the whole country. There is a mistaken notion among our northern men, that the entire south belongs to the democratic party. Never was there a greater mistake. In the House of Representatives there are 23 men from the southern States standing in the position that we do. Looking at the votes which those men represent, the numbers are as 475,000 to about 520,000. The conservative people of the south whom they represent, are but little less in numbers than those represented by the entire southern democratic delegation. We have a body of conservatives in the south; come join us, and let us destroy this terrible bane of sectionalism. Let the country be restored to peace. Let the representatives from the north and the south banish this disturbing question from the halls of Congress and from the public discussions of the day everywhere. Not till this be done will you have a Congress ready and willing to do the great work of the nation, to advance the prosperity of the republic, to give aid and encouragement to the honest industry of the country.

Mr. Gilmer concluded amid warm manifestations of applause. [The band then performed "Yankee Doodle."]

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, February 21, 1860.

E. H. S. Winfield, Esq., of Lenoir, has consented to act, and is our authorized agent. He will receive orders for the Week, Monthly or Quarterly Whig, and receipt for payment. Any person subscribing who pay in him within three months will receive the Week for two dollars.

CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce A. H. BROWN, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce STEPHEN J. BURGHILL, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce R. M. WHITE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce W. W. GRIER, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM MAXWELL, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce SAM'L A. HARRIS, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce J. F. SMITH, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

Opposition Convention.

Up to morrow, the 22d instant, the Opposition Convention meets in Raleigh, to nominate a candidate to run for the Governorship of the Old North State. A great number of counties have held meetings and appointed Delegates. There are sure to be held on the same day Conventions in Virginia, Kentucky and Louisiana.

From the number of Delegates appointed we may safely calculate that the Convention will be numerously attended, and we hope harmony and good feeling will prevail. There never was a greater need for a united action on the part of the Whig-American party than the present. The party forces have not been marshalled against our opponents for some time, and it will require all the wisdom of our wisest men to make a selection of the man who will be most competent to bear aloft the Flag of the party. Whomever he may be should receive the united support of the conservative men of the State. For our own part we will give our hearty support to the nominee, believing that by a united action and "a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether" we can rid the State of the party who has obtained power by malign influences.

Prohibitory Law.

A friend who is in the habit of going into South Carolina to sell his produce, on returning home, informed us that the last Legislature of that State had passed a law, prohibiting the sale of articles the produce of other states, under a heavy penalty without a license. The following letter to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, will put our readers on their guard:

Messrs E. J. Hale & Son:—Gentlemen—I was at Bennettsville, S. C., on Monday last, it being monthly sale day, and saw a good many drug, food engravers and editions an account of a law passed by the last Legislature prohibiting the trade of all or any part of the produce and manufactures of other states, without License, to obtain which the applicant has to be recommended by two persons and give two sureties in a bond of $250.0 to observe the laws, or subject himself if he sells without license to $100.00 fine, one-half of which goes to the informer—The applicant has to pay twenty-five dollars (to the Sheriff I suppose,) and five dollars to the State Treasurer, and a per centum on all the sales. The construction that seemed to be put on the law was that flour, bacon, lard, and all such articles, not the growth or manufacture of S. C., were prohibited. I cannot see, if flour, the growth of N. C., was prohibited why cotton is not also. The citizens seemed to be surprised and disappointed, for many of them had been in the habit of laying in a supply of flour, bacon, &c., on sale days, and had come to do so again, but were disappointed. Some I saw came to buy seed oats; the wagoners would tell them, we cannot sell them to you. My reason for writing this is that many of your subscribers are in the habit of carrying their surplus produce to S. C. markets. I would be glad you would publish the law if you can obtain a copy. I have never read the law; but heard Wm. D. Johnson read a part of it, being applied to by some wagoners for legal advice. I think if a person is convicted and is unable to pay the fine he subjects himself to 12 months imprisonment. I think more produce will go to Fayetteville if the above construction is right. Johnson read the law from a leading S. C. paper.

Instead of inviting trade this law is calculated to drive it away from South Carolina, and our regret now is, that she did not adopt this course before our rail road connection, then we might have built up a market town in our own State.

The Democratic Creed.

The following article is copied from the Richmond *Whig*. It certainly gives in a small compass the character of that great national party which is always saving the Union but has not yet succeeded. Let Democrats read it and scan the picture well:

A contemporary justly observes that it cannot be charged upon the Democratic party that it is "based upon a single idea"—It is trying to stand, just now, on the basis of a dozen or two conflicting ideas! The Democratic electioneerer who travels around among his own party, this year, will have a hard time of it. He will be expected to avow a different set of principles at each place. In Illinois he must swear that Popular Sovereignty is the true doctrine, and in Virginia that it is rank heresy. He must mount the Pacific Railroad Platform in Missouri, but back square down off it in Georgia. In Philadelphia he must unfurl the banner of "Specific Duties," in Richmond of "Ad Valorem Duties," and in Charleston of no duties at all. He may save the Union in New York, but he must dissolve it again in Mississippi. In Michigan he can denounce Filibusters, but in Louisiana he must take them by the hand and bid them God speed. Democratic hearers, may cheer him if he opposes the Slave Trade in Connecticut, but they will perhaps tar and feather him if he does it in Georgia. As to Fishing Bounties he has only to believe them just and proper in Maine, and an atrocious swindle in Alabama. He can then complete this parti-colored creed by whispering his dislike of a territorial Slave Code in New England, and shouting his admiration of it in South Carolina.

We commend this to the Democratic papers generally.

The Southern Conference or Convention.

It appears that the sending of a Commissioner by South Carolina to Virginia has had no effect in inducing that State into favoring the Southern Convention. In fact, Mr. Rives, one of the leading men of that State shows that Virginia would not be essentially benefitted by a Southern Confederacy, an extract from a letter of his on the subject, is given in to-days paper. We find also that the Joint Committee on Southern Rights in the Virginia Legislature does not even favor the measure. The following are the reasons assigned by that committee for not engaging in that measure:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia, recognizing in our present relations with the non-slaveholding States an imperative necessity for decisive measures, do not yet distrust the capacity of the Southern States, by a wise and firm exercise of their reserved powers, to protect the rights and liberties of the people, and to preserve the Federal Union. For this purpose we earnestly desire the concurrent action of the Southern States. But the General Assembly respectfully submit for the consideration of South Carolina, and all our sister States of the South, that efficient co-operation will be more safely obtained by such direct legislative action of the Several States as may be necessary and proper, than through the agency of an assemblage which can exercise no legitimate power, except to debate and advise.

It would seem to us that Col. Memminger was not the proper person to send on such a mission, for it is stated that several years ago in a speech that he "preferred seeing South Carolina united as she was before the Revolution to England than to remain a member of the Union."

And Gov. Hicks, of Maryland in his letter to the Governor of South Carolina acknowledging the reception of the resolution of that State, says, "while the people of Maryland have cause more than the people of any other Southern State to complain of the loss and injury from those conspiracies and assaults, they do not see the remedy for such outrages in a measure which, if it were possible, would only secure the continuance of them under shelter of a foreign region upon our borders."

The Legislature of Texas we believe, have expressed itself opposed to any measure favoring a dissolution of this Union. She joined the Confederacy for the sake of Union and she of course, will do nothing to mar it.

Appointment of Judges.

At a meeting of the Council of State, on the 13th instant, Geo. Howard, jr., Esq., of Wilson, residing in the 2d Circuit, was appointed Superior Court Judge in the place of Judge M. E. Manly, now one of the Supreme Court Judges and James W. Osborne, Esq., of this place, residing in the 6th District, was appointed Judge, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge David F. Caldwell.

The Postal Bill.

This bill has passed both Houses of Congress and has received the signature of the President, and is therefore a law of the land. It appropriates $4,00 2,000 for supplying the deficiency in the revenue, and defraying the expenses of the Department for the year ending with June last; and towards the support of the Department for the fiscal year ending in June next, $4,000,000 and a further sum of $2,400,000, in payment of the salaries of the officers and clerks, transportation of mails, wrapping paper, bags, stamps, &c. Interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum is allowed to commence sixty days after the expiration of the quarter, &c.

No doubt contractors rejoice now, and well they may for they have had to wait a long time for their pay. But money never comes amiss and is always good when it comes.

A New Project.

It is proposed that the Legislature of Massachusetts invite the Legislatures of Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, now in session, to meet on the 22d February, Washington's Birth Day—The Editor of the Raleigh *Register* says if he was a member of the Virginia Legislature, he would introduce the following resolution as a reply to the invitation:

"*Resolved, By this General Assembly*, that it will accept the invitation to visit Massachusetts as soon as it is officially informed that the authorities of that State have repealed the Personal Liberty Bill, and enacted a Law securing to such members of his General Assembly as may take their body slaves with them on their visit to Massachusetts the right of property in said slaves while within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and the right to take them back to their homes on their return from that State."

Bank of the State at Salisbury.

The Salisbury Branch of the Bank of North Carolina went into operation on the 15th instant. The following are the officers, viz: Hon. D. F. Caldwell, President. Directors—John I. Shaver, M. L. Holmes, P. L. Barringer and Robert Murphey. M. W. Jarvis, Cashier, P. A. Wiley Clerk.

A Good Day's Work.

On Monday, the 13th instant, Mr. J. C. Cochran and Mr. E. W. Whitlow cut and split from the stump 500 rails. This is no mistake, and if any one is disposed to doubt it they can have an opportunity of examining into its truth. Who can beat this?

Another Fire at Elizabeth City.

A very destructive Fire took place at Elizabeth City, on the night of the 14th instant, consuming 40 houses. The loss is estimated at $40,000. Several of the buildings were new having just been completed. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road.

It is published in the Wilmington *Herald*, that after the middle of March next, this Company will commence the transportation of freight and passengers on the eastern division of the road.

Vera Cruz Besieged.

Late accounts from Mexico, state that Miramon had left the Capital with 5,000 men on the 8th for Vera Cruz and that the advanced guard had reached the National Bridge, and Vera Cruz and that City was placed in a state of seige.

☞ The attention of our "City Fathers" is called to the situation of the Side-walk near the corner of Gratitude Row. It is almost impossible for a lady to pass towards the Mint without being incommoded in some way.

Stevens and Hazlitt.

Stevens and Hazlitt, the last of the Harpers Ferry outlaws, have been sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 16th March next.

VERDICT ON THE LAWRENCE TRAGEDY.—The Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the case of the Pemberton Mill has been rendered. The jury says that the direct cause of the fall of the building was the weakness and insufficiency of the cast-iron shoring, and that the responsibility of the defects in the cast-iron pillars rests upon Mr. Albert Fuller, formerly of the Eagle Iron Foundry, at West Boston. Mr. Charles H. Bigelow, the architect and superintendent when the mill was erected, is severely censured. The jury do not believe that the owners of the mill, at the time of the demolition, had reason to distrust its security. They further find that the fire originating after the fall of the mill was caused by the accidental breaking of a lantern in the hands of some person to them unknown, and at the time actually engaged in aiding and rescuing the sufferers then alive and beneath the flooring of the mill.

THE REVENUE LAW.—Comptroller Brodgen has asked the opinion of Attorney-General Jenkins "as to whether it is the duty of the County Court Clerks to make out their Tax Lists this year upon the old or new assessments of real estate." The Attorney-General replies that the Clerks will have to make out the Tax Lists according to the old assessment, as, for reasons given in his letter, "it is wholly impracticable for them to be governed by the new assessment and comply with other provisions of the late Revenue Law."—*Pay. Obs.*

A GOOD MOVE.—The Kentucky Legislature has instructed its Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent the writing, printing or circulating of any book, paper or other thing, with intent to advise or incite negroes in that State to rebel or make insurrection, or inculcate resistance to the rights of property of masters in their slaves, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

SUGAR CREEK DEBATING SOCIETY.

Mr. Editor:—It was my good fortune to be present at a meeting of the Sugar Creek Debating Society, held at Claremont Academy not long since, and I was so much pleased with the manner in which the question was discussed, that I have concluded to give you a sketch of the proceedings.

Mr C. J. Wilson was appointed President, together with Mr Lockhard and Mr. J. J. Alexander. The house being called to order, S. Caldwell, Esq. opened the debate by stating the question to be discussed; which was "Is wealth or honor most sought for by the human family."

He then made a few remarks in favor of wealth, as he had been appointed to advocate that side of the question.

Mr. Jno. Alexander, one of the opposite party, replied in a very appropriate manner.

Mr. Keiley was then called on, who commenced by saying, that he had expected to speak on the opposite side, and therefore he was not prepared, but he succeeded in making a very interesting discourse before he took his seat.

Mr. R. J. Sloan replied to Mr K. in a very able and eloquent manner and was responded to, by Mr. J. H. Henderson, in a plain matter of fact way.

Mr. J. W. Moore then occupied the floor, and made a short but very appropriate address on the side of honor.

Mr Jno. A. Monteith was then called on, and though his speech was short, yet, the amount of good common sense, mingled with natural wit and humor, which it contained, elicited roars of laughter and loud applause from the assembly.

Mr. W. Moore was the next speaker. He related several very amusing incidents, and then proceeded to advocate honor in a manner suitable to one, with silvered head and faltering step. S. Caldwell, Esq. again occupied the floor, and in an enthusiastic and eloquent manner, held the audience spell bound for sometime, as he recounted the many mighty deeds done by men, for the purpose of obtaining wealth.

Mr. S. Query then delivered a short but appropriate address, and was replied to, by Mr. J. H. Henderson.

Mr. J. M. Alexander next proceeded in, a positive and energetic manner to advocate the side of honor.

Mr. Kelley afterwards addressed the house in a manner, for which he deserves credit.

The manly form of Mr. R. J. Sloan was next seen behind the table. In his speech, which was very interesting, he refered to many events recorded in ancient history, also to many circumstances that have happened in our own time and country, to prove that honor was a greater object with men than wealth.

The contest was strong between the contending parties; each one being anxious to bear the impression that he was right, yet, good humor prevailed.

They turned page after page of Grecian and Roman history, as well as the history of modern times, in order to establish their assertions. The question was decided in favor of wealth. The above named gentlemen are all farmers and mechanics, who labor for their sustenance, yet we find them much better posted on history, and possessed of more real intelligence, than a great many of those, who have been favored with better opportunities.

A debating society, properly conducted, will be beneficial to every one that may attend. If a person should gain but one new idea, it will be worth something. It is by littles that the mind becomes stored with knowledge. Spending one evening in a week discussing some question proposed, and a few moments or an hour each day in meditating on the subject, will certainly be of more benefit to a man, than whiling away his leisure moments in idleness. I was very much pleased to see the young Ladies of the Academy, take so much interest in the debate. It was, no doubt, a great source of information to them, and will perhaps give them a taste for reading history, and cause them to spend more time in treasuring up knowledge. The hours of that Friday evening seemed to glide away very pleasantly with them.

I hope that the members of Sugar Creek Debating Society will never suffer it to languish; but keep it up with increasing interest. Who know, but that some of those gentlemen who are now taking their first lessons in debating, may some time be called on, to discuss some important question in the Legislature.

A SPECTATOR.

A GOOD REMEDY FOR SCARLET FEVER.—Parents should be very careful about their children when this devouring plague seizes, them and every good mother should be prepared for it with the following simple remedies:

1st. When a child is taken with the fever give it a dose of castor oil; if the body shows a flush color have a pot of saffron tea made and give it to the child to drink—This will drive the eruption out.

2d. Have warm baths for their feet, keep it warm, and the room under a proper temperature.

3d. When the eruption is out, grease the whole body with bacon fat, and keep the body open. Then call for a doctor if the throat should get sore. (Better begin by calling in the doctor.)—*National Intelligencer.*

Mr. McLane, the American Minister at the city of Mexico, has arrived at Washington. No definite conclusion has yet been formed by the Senators generally as to the merits of the new treaty with Mexico.

FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

AN APPEAL

Of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GREENSBORO', Feb'y 1860

The Vice Regent appointed for the State of North Carolina sends this appeal greeting to the patriotic citizens of the State.

North Carolina was the birth place of American Independence. Here the voice of liberty, trumpet tongued, was first heard upon this continent. That voice met a responsive echo, in the bosom of our sister State of Virginia, and with thrilling effect did the glad sound re-echo in the noble heart of the immortal WASHINGTON.—His home, his life, his honor,—all that men cherish and esteem sacred,—he pledged, unreservedly, upon the altar of that goddess of liberty whom your voice had invoked. All nations testify how nobly these pledges were redeemed; but his grateful countrymen, of every age, sex, and condition, whilst stimulating all mankind to glory in his fame, and emulate his example, claim that home, which he imperiled, and where he lived and died, and the grave where his ashes repose, as their own peculiar heritage. It is the object of this Association to secure the home so sacred, and the grave so revered, comprising two hundred acres of land including the garden and grounds around the mansion and tomb, together with the adjacent shore of the Potomac, to be held by its members, in perpetuity, as consecrated ground. This noble purpose is to be attained by voluntary contributions from every State in the Union and the friends of this glorious enterprise would fain indulge the hope, that every person who claims protection beneath the Star-spangled Banner may, eventually, by direct aid contribute to its consummation, thus assuring to each man, woman, and child in the Republic, a personal interest as proprietors in this "Mecca" of the nation's affections.

Every city, town or hamlet, where the chord of patriotic feeling in the national heart has been touched by the eloquence of man, or its generous impulses awakened by woman's all persuasive power, has responded with liberal munificence.

Much has been thus accomplished in securing national aid, but much more remains to be done. The capital stock of the Association is limited to five hundred thousand dollars. A contract of purchase has been made with the owner of the property at the price of two hundred thousand dollars, payable by instalments.

The purchase money has been paid excepting the sum of $5,000—due on the last instalment.

Not only this sum due as part of the original purchase money, but the entire capital stock should—must be realized at an early day. The bare purchase of the house and tomb of the Father of his country, would add little honor to the contributors, and less glory to the country, if the present ruin, decay, and desolation should continue to greet the eyes of the future pilgrims to this great national shrine. Nature has done much to embellish the scene which surrounds these sacred grounds, but architectural taste must be employed to restore and beautify them, and the graces of art be united with the beauties of nature, to make them fitting testimonials of a nation's gratitude, and an ever living tribute to the world's most illustrious hero. This monument, when once finished in a manner, and with an aesthetic skill, equal to the great subject, should be preserved, ornate and perfect to all future ages. A permanent fund must be invested for its repair and preservation, and a portion of the capital stock is estimated for that purpose.

The women of North Carolina have in many instances entered with spirit upon the glorious work. Among her sons, the gifted Miller stands prominent, and in the future history of Mt Vernon will be ranked with the galaxy of intellects, who, by their masterly efforts in behalf of the Association, have entitled themselves to a nation's gratitude. With these aids her contributions have been meagre, as compared with the means which her children can command, and still less commensurate with the patriotism of her people, and their deep and holy veneration for the name and fame of WASHINGTON. So all pervading, indeed, is this sentiment, that it is believed a simple reference to it, without rhetoric or figures of speech, would awaken a just conception of the sacred duty which Patriotism invokes you to perform. The crisis and the hour in the history of the Republic would seem, however, to demand some little exhortation by way of hastening the performance of this duty. WASHINGTON belongs to the States United and if you would stay the fanatical hands of those who dare force a separation of his home and his grave from the great whole which he bequeathed to us as a land of common inheritance, then unite with us in consecrating one spot within the nation's pale as neutral ground, where all sections may meet as brethren, and where, mingling their tears, their prayers, and their hopes, at the tomb of a common "Pater Patriæ," the ties of brotherhood may be renewed and the opening links of our Union be cemented and made perfect as of yore.

Influenced by considerations so well calculated to inspire the noblest emotions of our nature, the undersigned, Vice Regent of the State of North Carolina, has appointed Lady Managers in the several counties, and associated with herself committees of ladies and advisory committees of gentlemen. This organization has been commenced, and will be continued, under the confident assurance that the active and efficient co operation of all the people of the State will be cordially extended in promoting an enterprize which should command countenance and support wherever, in this broad land, virtue has a votary, intelligence an admirer, or Patriotism a devotee. The name, sum, and residence of every subscriber will be transcribed on the books at Mt Vernon, and those who contribute one dollar become members of the Association, and by paying the same sum every subsequent year will be entitled to vote at the annual meeting of that year.

The names of such donors will be published.

The contributions from Masonic and Odd Fellow Lodges, Military and Fire Companies, &c., &c., with the names of the contributors, should be given in full, to be published in the Mt Vernon Record.

All communications should be addressed to Mrs. Letitia H. Walker, Vice Regent of the M. V. L. A., Greensboro', N. C., or to Mr. Jesse H. Lindsay, Greensboro', N. C., who has kindly offered to act as Treasurer for the association.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

His Excellency Gov. ELLIS, Raleigh.
Ex Gov. GRAHAM, Hillsboro'.
" SWAIN, Chapel Hill.
" MOREHEAD, Greensboro'.
Judge BATTLE, Chapel Hill.
" SHEPHERD, Fayetteville.
Hon. THOS. RUFFIN, Graham.
" HENRY W. MILLER, Raleigh.
" W. W. AVERY, Morganton.
" JOHN A. GILMER, Greensboro'.
" SAMUEL J. PERSON, Wilmington.
" KENNETH RAYNER, Raleigh.
DUNCAN K. McRAE, Esq. New Berne.
E. J. HALE, Esq. Fayetteville.
PAUL C. CAMERON, Esq. Hillsboro'.
W. W. HOLDEN, Esq. Raleigh.
JOSHUA G. WRIGHT, Esq. Wilmington.
R. P. DICK, Esq. Greensboro'.
VICTOR C. BARRINFER, Esq. Concord.
JOHN N. WASHINGTON, Esq. New Berne.

Chevalier Wycoff.

A very amusing scene occurred in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday week last, of which we were not an eye witness, but learned the particulars a short time after from a friend who was an eye witness:

A short time after Congress had assembled on that day, Mr Pryor, of Virginia, having occasion to leave the Hall for a few moments, on his return met Judge Scatborough, of Virginia, one of the Justices of the Court of Claims near the entrance, and invited him to come in. On approaching the door, however, leading directly into the Hall, the doorkeeper, in accordance to orders, refused to let any but members pass. Mr Pryor informed him who his friend was, at the same time remarking that an article of the New York *Herald* was on the floor, without any right, and that unless he let Judge S. in he would have him put out himself, even if he (P.) had to do it. In response, the Doorkeeper remarked that he did not know the gentleman referred to, by sight, and if he, Mr. Pryor, would point him out, he would try and have him removed. The Hon. member from Virginia, and the Doorkeeper, then entered the House, and Mr. Pryor walked up to the Chevalier Wycoff, who, with glasses on his eyes, and white kid gloves on his hands, was playing the polite gentleman to those around, accosted him rather in this wise: "By what right or authority have you the privilege of this Hall, while an honorable Judge of the District Court, is debarred the privilege?" Here Wycoff became much confused and made no reply. "Clear out of this Hall at once, sir, and return no more, or I will kick you out with the toe of my boot!" Wycoff remarking, "Sir, I have no wish to violate the rules of the House, I will go," and the Chevalier went in double quick time.

This man, as I have said, is connected with the Herald, and might probably have written the outrageous article against Mr. Pryor, published a short time ago. In addition, he is a most disreputable character, and has been secret agent for both the French and English Governments. It is known that after having been employed for a long time by Lord Palmerston as a secret Government agent, he exposed, in the most dishonorable manner, everything he knew, by publishing them in book form. Within the last eight months, he has been bearer of despatches for our Government, to China, at a salary of $8 per day, and expenses paid.

HISTORY OF CLOCK MAKING.—Mr. Camp, President of the New Haven Clock Company, in a recent speech at a supper, said:

Clock making commenced about 1815, by Eliss Terry, of Plymouth, who made wooden clocks, whittling out the wheels with a knife. The running was regulated by a heavy bag of sand, and wound up by a ball at the other end of the cord. Terry used to make two clocks, swing them across his horse, and ride off in search of a market.—Very soon he introduced the use of "brass movement," using old kettles because brass was scarce. When he undertook to make two hundred clocks, people laughed at him, they thinking it would be impossible to sell them. In 1823 Hon. Chauncey Jerome commenced the business, and with progressive improvement the business now stands as perfected than any other in the country.—In 1828 a wooden clock cost $14. Now a much better one can be brought for $1.50. The business previously transacted by Jerome & Co. is now done by the New Haven Clock Company. In 1857 the Company commenced to make casings. This it was thought wonderful that it turned out 75,000 clocks. In the year just ended the Company turned out 150,000 complete clocks and 176,000 finished movements.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE.—Housekeepers will be glad to learn that the mishaps to furniture, picture-frames, crockery, etc., so prevalent about Mayday, can hereafter be remedied at a trifling expense, by using Spalding's Prepared Glue. This glue is put up in a convenient bottle, and is chemically held in solution, retaining all the desirable qualities of well-prepared calfskin maker's glue, and is used cold. A small brush accompanies each bottle, the whole costing but twenty-five cents, and furnishing an exceedingly efficient means for repairing all kinds of broken household ware. It will be found exceedingly convenient for cane and shell-work, piano-tasers, and for all purposes requiring a strong mucilage.—No housekeeper can afford to be without it.—*Christiana Intelligencer.*

A WHOLESALE FISH BUSINESS.—Two thousand bushels of catfish were taken from Horicon Lake, Wisconsin, recently in one day. The Milwaukie *News* thus relates the mode of their capture: "Horicon Lake froze over very rapidly during the present winter, and this species of fish being in a measure amphibious, must have open water in order to exist. The closing of the ice drove them to the foot of the lake where men are engaged in cutting ice for summer use. Thus collected together so thick that the eye cannot penetrate the water to the depth of six inches, a basket is crowded down into their midst, and immediately withdrawn completely filled with fish, which are emptied into a sleigh, and the process repeated again and again. They are purchased by the farmers at 25 cents per sleigh load, they buy them to feed the hogs."

THE MURDER CASE.—The man Williams, of Rockingham county, mentioned in our last as having been arrested for the supposed murder of a girl whom he had seduced, had his examination at Greensborough, N. C., on the 27th ult., before Judge Dick, who admitted him to bail in the sum of $10,000 to appear before the next Grand Jury of Rockingham county.

The murdered girl was named Margaret Helton, and it is said that in a short time she would have been a mother.—*High Point (N. C.) Reporter.*

Not less than seven hundred persons are said to be professionally engaged in counterfeiting money in Ohio.