Scene in the Virgina Democratic Convention.

A Member.—What is the question before the House?

President.—Calling the roll.

Mr. Harvie.—From that decision I appeal to the Convention, and demand a scale vote. [Applause and confusion.]

A Member.—You are too late. [Great excitement.]

Mr. Harvie.—No, sir, I am not too late. I demand the appeal shall be put. [Cheers.]

Mr. Bickle.—The call has commenced.—[No, sir. Question. Order. Hear, and Mr. President—Mr. Speaker—Mr. Chairman—call the roll—no you shan't—I demand my rights, &c., seemed to be pouring from a thousand tongues, all at once.]

The President ordered the Secretary to proceed. [Sensation very great.]

Mr. Harvie obtained the stand, and gaining the ear of the president, demanded his appeal should be put. [Cries of out of order—too late—the call has commenced—and twenty gentlemen all speaking at once, made up the scene at this point.]

In the midst of the confusion Lieutenant Governor Montague wended his way to the stand, and divesting himself of his overcoat, seemed about to speak.

Cries were sent up for Montague, and that gentleman approached the chair and said Mr President——,

Mr. Bickle, who was also on the platform, and very much excited, objected to Mr. M.'s speaking. It's too late—the roll call has commenced.

Cries of hear him—hear—let him speak—he shan't speak—he has no right to speak—that the gentleman's mouth—and for the instant converted the hall into a perfect pandemonium.

Mr Edwards, of Franklin—If this scene of disorder is to continue I move that the friends of Henry A. Wise withdraw from this hall, and hold a meeting elsewhere—[No, sir—we'll stay here till the crack of doom.]

Cries of Montague, Montague, were again made, and Mr. M. attempted to speak, his voice was speedily drowned in the disorder.

M Bickle—I object to his speaking. Let the roll proceed. He shan't speak. [Sensation.]

Member—Give us the vote. Call the roll.

President—The roll call is in order.

Mr N Tyler—Shall I proceed to call?

Voices—"No, no," call on.

Mr. Cropper—Let the Wise men get near the Secretary, so that they can hear when their names are called.

Voices—No, sir—the call is out of order. [Cheers.]

A member—Let the riot act be read.—[Laughter.]

The excitement continued unabated for ten minutes, some members calling for the roll—others for the appeal—and not less than twenty shouting Mr. President—let us adjourn, etc.

Mr Harvie—I have appealed from the decision of the chair, and I demand that the vote shall be taken on that appeal. [Too late.] I demand a scale vote. [Cheers.]

Mr. W Lemb—Mr. President, shall the roll be called?

President—Yes, call the roll.

Mr. Harvie—I have appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the question must be put to the Convention. [Applause and excitement.]

Mr. Bickle—The gentleman's appeal came too late; the roll call had commenced, and a response had been made. [Tumultuous confusion.]

A Member—Mr President, will you have the platform cleared of all persons who are not properly upon it. [Cries of "clear the platform," "Down in front," "Hats off," etc.]

President—Mr. Harvie is entitled to the floor. [Cries of "Hear him," "Sit down," etc.]

Mr. Harvie—I am here as an advocate of order. [Cries of "Call the roll—roll—roll." I tell you the roll never shall be called, if I can help it, until I am heard. The President has decided that the roll call was in order. From that decision I have demanded an appeal, and called a scale vote; and I demand it as my right as a Member of this body. [Cries of "That's right," "Stand up to it," "Let's have order," etc.]

President—I directed the roll to be called. The gentleman had a right to appeal from that decision before the call commenced, and if he did so, his appeal is in order.

Mr. Bickle—The call had commenced and one member had responded. [That's not so—you are mistaken—question—and confusion worse confounded.]

Mr. Wm Macfarlane, of Richmond—It is impossible to transact business with this tumult and confusion in the hall, and I therefore move that we adjourn sine die.

Cries of "Not in order," "Roll call is the question," "Clear the platform," "Down in front," "Hats off," and "Mr. President," made up a "discordant sound" most deafening to hear.

A Member—I move we adjourn. [Cries of "No," "No," "No."]

A Member—I call upon the friends of the gallant Henry A. Wise, the fearless tribune of the people, to stand to their colors and fight it out. Let us stay here till the crack of doom, if necessary. [That's right—stand to him, boys.]

Mr Kemper, of Madison—In the midst of this tumultuous excitement it is impossible to transact business, and I therefore move that we take a recess till 4 o'clock P. M., by which time the members may be better prepared to go to work and accomplish the objects for which we have assembled.

The President, in the midst of the greatest confusion, put the motion, and, deciding that it had been carried in the affirmative, vacated the Chair.

PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.—The Personal Liberty Bill, and the bill to prevent slave hunting in New York, both of which are intended by the Black Republicans to combat the fugitive slave law in that State, are set down to be discussed next Wednesday, as the special order of business. The New York Democratic News remarks that it is very good sport watching the Republican leaders in that State of late—and perjury when they say and swear to it, as some of them do, that they love the Union and wish to preserve the Union, and are determined to maintain the rights of the South. It is supplied by their introducing into the Legislature such measures as those just indicated, and their secret resolution in caucus to "press them through." If they make the Personal Liberty Bill a law of the State, and the Supreme Court of the United States permit it to be enforced, the rights of the South will be trampled upon, the compromises of the Constitution disregarded, and the bands that bind us together as a nation will become no better than a rope of sand.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, February 28, 1860.

E. R. R. Wakefield, Esq., of Lenoir, has consented to act, and is our authorized agent. He will receive orders for the Weekly, insert advertisements, and receipt for the same. Any persons subscribing who pay to him with a three months will receive the Weekly for two dollars.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN POOL, ESQ.

OF PASQUOTANK.

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. BERRYHILL, 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.

New Advertisements.

We call attention to our new advertisements, especially that of Cochrane & Sample, where persons wishing any thing in the Hardware line can be accommodated.

Candidate for Governor.

By an Extra from the Goldsboro Independent, we learn that JOHN POOL Esq., of Pasquotank, has received the nomination for Governor, by the Opposition Convention and we have placed his name at the head of our columns. The selection is no doubt a good one, and we now throw our flag to the breeze with the name of John Pool inscribed upon its folds.

We were in hopes of receiving full proceedings by Saturday night's mail, so that we could give them entire this week, but we were disappointed, the Raleigh *Register* failing to reach us.

We learn that about 52 counties were represented, that in the platform of principles they adopted the *Ad Valorem* system of taxation, and for the Presidency Wm. A. Graham Esq., is recommended as their first choice and Washington Hunt, Esq., of New York, as their second choice.

Great enthusiasm prevailed and the representation was very full. Mr. Vance from the Mountain District, and a number of other persons addressed the convention.

The 22d February.

This day was celebrated by the Hornet's Nest Riflemen and the Mecklenburg Dragoons, by a parade and manœuvering through the place. The Dragoons will make a fine appearance when fully equipped. We were pleased to see the rifles turn out so strong.

The riflemen paid a compliment to Dr. Pritchard who made them a short address; the company then visited their fellow member Mr. H. M. Pacific who hospitably entertained the whole corps.

At 8 o'clock the Hornet's Nest Rifles sat down to a dinner furnished for them by "mine host" of the Charlotte Hotel. We learn that it was served up in the finest style, and after the table was cleared a number of toasts were drank.

We were invited to partake of the dinner, but we regretted that we were too unwell to enjoy with any degree of satisfaction the pleasures of the occasion.

We learn that the Cadets of the Military Institute attended both in town in the afternoon, when they went through the manual exercise and performed several evolutions with great precision.

A Liberal Offer.

A great effort is being made by the Legislature of Texas to build up manufactories in that State, and the inducement is a very great one as the reader may learn from the following act, viz:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That from and after the passage of this act, whenever any person or persons shall commence the construction of any manufacturing establishment for the manufacture of silk, cotton or woolen cloths, or for the purpose of manufacturing utensils of use or ornament of iron, copper or silver from the native ore of native metals, he or she shall be entitled to receive from the State of Texas, the quantity of land of 640 acres each for every $10,000 invested in said manufacturing establishment, or establishments, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed.

The Legislature of Louisiana has a bill before it for the same purpose, which, among other things, appropriates six dollars per ton for all vessels built within the State.

Opposition State Convention.

This body assembled in Raleigh on 22d instant. We learn from the Fayetteville Observer, that it was temporarly organized by D. D. Ferebee, on motion of Gov. Manly, taking the Chair, and Messrs. L. C. Edwards, of Granville, and J. D. Flanner, of Craven as Secretaries. The Governor accompanied his motion with some cheering remarks in his happy way, and Mr. Ferebee, on taking the Chair, made a brief speech congratulating the State and the party on the large assemblage of gray-headed veterans and youthful soldiers in the noble cause, as auguring well for the State and the party in the coming campaign.

On motion, a committee of two from each District was then appointed to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, which was done through Col. N. L. Williams, Chairman, follows:

Hon. R. C. Puryear, of Yadkin, President.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

R. H. Smith, Halifax.
H. J. Gaston, Craven.
E. J. Hale, Cumberland.
Hon. R. B. Gilliam, Granville.
S. H. Christian, Montgomery.
Henry Walser, Davidson.
Hon. N. Boyden, Rowan.
Ted R. Caldwell, Burke.

SECRETARIES.

L. C. Edwards, Granville.
Jno. D. Flanner, Craven.

The report was ratified unanimously, and Col. Puryear escorted to the Chair. A short address, full of good sense, good hope, and good hits in good taste at our opponents, and the new recruits who have swelled their ranks to march only against and into the offices, showed very plainly that Col. Puryear is still alive, vigorous in mind and body, and full of fun, facts which may surprise the good people of our section, who last heard of him from a Democratic paper in his District, as, after, horrible mangling, "nailed to the counter" for all time.

On motion of Gen. Dockery, a committee (two from each Congressional District) to prepare business for the action of the Convention, was directed to be appointed by the several District Delegations. After a short recess for that purpose the Committee was announced as follows:

COMMITTEE.

1st District—D. D. Ferebee of Camden, Richard H. Smith of Halifax.

2d—Fred'k Grist of Beaufort, Walter Dunn of Lenoir.

3d—P. M. Hale of Cumberland, Hon. A. Dockery of Richmond.

4th—H. K. Nash of Orange, L. C. Edwards of Granville.

5th—Jas. A. Long of Guilford, W. P. Taylor of Chatham.

6th—Chalmers Glenn of Rockingham, D. R. Starbuck of Forsyth.

7th—Rufus Barringer of Cabarrus, S. H. Walkup of Union.

8th—T. B. Caldwell of Burke, A. G. Foster of Henderson.

The Convention then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The following is a list of the Delegates so far in attendance:—

LIST OF DELEGATES PRESENT.

Anson County.—C. W. Fenton, J. C. Caraway, M. C. Long, J. L. Henry, L. L. Polk, R. B. Gaddy, R. H. Burns, E. R. Liles.

Alamance.—E. S. Watson, L. Boon, G. Hardin.

Beaufort.—Frederick Grist, T. D. Snaw, Wm. T. Marsh, W. J. Ellison.

Bertie.—John Wilson, John A. Bonberry, Dr. F. T. Henry, Wm. Bryant.

Burke.—Ted R. Caldwell.

Brunswick.—Daniel L. Russell, Dr. L. Frink, S. Lloyd.

Caswell.—Dan. H. Rodgers, Geo. Little.

Camden.—D. D. Ferebee, Geo. Spenser, Wm. Ferebee.

Carteret.—Silas Webb.

Chatham.—Col. W. P. Taylor, J. J. Taylor, Robt. M. Green, Robt. Fauntt, Thos. B. Ferrar, John W. Scott.

Columbus.—W. Q. Mauldsby.

Craven.—J. D. Flanner, Alex. Justice, Henry T. Gilson, J. M. F. Harrison, Jos. D. Myers.

Cumberland.—E. J. Hale, P. M. Hale, H. F. Pearce.

Currituck.—W. C. Mercer.

Cabarrus.—Dr. John Frink, Rufus Barringer, E. R. Harris, Victor C. Barringer, A. S. Pharr.

Duplin.—Jas. F. Shine.

Davie.—Stephen Douthit.

Davidson.—J. P. Mabry, J. C. Hedgecock, Geo. Ryley, Wm. A. Redwine, E. B. Clark, S. P. Steed, C. L. Teague, H. Walser, John W. Thomas.

Franklin.—Dr. E. A. Crudup, James Fuller, Gen. Littlejohn, Jas. Dunt, E. L. Stegall, G. B. Harding, C. E. Askew, P. E. Person, B. J. King, W. H. Pleasants, W. H. Strickler, Jr.

Forsyth.—D. R. Starbuck, W. W. Wheeler.

Gates.—Jas. W. Hinton, J. R. Slaughter.

Granville.—Hon. R. B. Gilliam, Isaac H. Paris, J. H. Harris, L. C. Edwards, W. F. Collins, Geo. Whitfield, J. J. Young, G. S. B. Harris.

Greene.—Edward Patrick, J. McDugald, F. McDugald, Wm. P. Grimsley, Dr. W. J. Jones, R. H. Best, J. H. Albritton, Theophilus Edwards, S. H. Edwards.

Guilford.—Dr. A. J. Weatherly, Jas. A. Long.

Halifax.—R. H. Smith, H. Joyner.

Hertford.—Hon. K. Rayner, John W. Sessoms, Hyram Freeman, J. B. Slaughter.

Henderson.—Alfred G. Foster.

Iredell.—Hon. Anderson Mitchell, A. B. Lowery, Wm. H. Haynes.

Johnston.—Simon Godwin, Edwin Boykin, Perry Godwin, W. A. Smith.

Jones.—John H. Jones, Jacob F. Scott.

Lenoir.—Walter Dunn, Jr., J. H. Pontius, L. B. Cox, R. H. Roundtree, Jas. M. Parrott, L. B. Hooker, H. B. Strong.

Martin.—W. J. Walker, Henry Rogerson, W. B. Rogerson.

Montgomery.—Col. S. H. Christian.

New Hanover.—A. A. Brown, F. D. Poisson, R. Bain, T. H. Lippitt, A. H. Burr.

Northampton.—Sam'l. Calvert, Jas. T. Whitaker.

Orange.—Gran. Hoggins, Alexander C. Hoggins.

Orange.—Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Josiah Turner, Jr., H. K. Nash, Herbert Sims, B. Cooper, Geo. Lones, Samuel F. Phillips.

Perquimans.—Geo. D. Pool, Wm. H. Bagley, Jos. G. Wood, Caleb Stokes, C. L. Sanderlin, Jas. W. Hinton.

Perquimons.—Thos. Wilson, Jos. Mullen, Chs. W. Skinner, Nathan Newby.

Pitt.—Church Perkins, P. A. Atkinson, W. S. Henrahan, Wm. Whitehead, Sherrod Belcher, Henry Joyner, Jas. T. McClenahan.

Randolph.—Alfred G. Foster, W. J. Long.

Richmond.—Hon. Alfred Dockery.

Rowan.—Dr. J. G. Ramsay, Hon. N. Boyden, H. C. Jones, Jr.

Robeson.—Giles Leitch, B. Godwin, J. H. McEachern, Maj. H. J. McLean.

Rockingham.—Chalmers Glenn.

Surry.—Hon. R. C. Puryear, Jos. G. Williams, Col. Nicholas L. Williams, N. L. Williams, Jr., R. F. Armfield.

Stanly.—Col. E. W. Davis, A. J. Green.

Union.—Gen. S. H. Walkup.

Wake.—Geo. E. Badger, Chas. Manly, Bat. F. Moore, L. C. Manly, Jno. Hartsfield, S. H. Rogers, W. J. Busbee, Geo. W. Haywood, H. Griffis, Geo. Little, R. Bryan, D. G. Fowle, J. J. McCullers, D. Justice, Dr. W. Hartsfield, K. P. Battle, Wm. Rowland, Jno. W. Syme, S. Stephenson, Jno. H. Bryan, O. L. Burch, Reuben Flemming, D. Stephenson, N. J. Ivey, A. Hinton, Jno. W. Harris, James Boylan, Willie D. Jones, Williamson Pagu, John G. High, F. G. Morring, D. R. Griffin, Robt. W. Haywood, S. H. Hood, Jarret Brodnwell, Thos. R. Dobnam, Wm. Yates, Giles, Underhill, Joseph Horton, C. L. Hinton, T. Horton, N. Price, J. P. H. Rice, Wm. H. Hood, C. J. Rogers, T. H. Avera, Mark A. Tate, N. B. Watkins, Thos. Hicks, H. A. Hodge, Wm. B. Halliburton, A. T. Hodge, Wm. Laws, G. W. Crockett, Dr. Rogers, Jesse Norris, M. C. Hodge, Allen Adams.

Warren.—John T. Williams, Lemuel Bullock, M. Henderson, W. A. Quincey, T. M. Crosson.

Washington.—Dr. W. R. Wood, D. G. Coward.

Yadkin.—Hon. R. C. Paryear, Jos. Williams, Col. N. L. Williams, N. L. Williams, Jr., R. F. Armfield.

The Beauty of the Mail Facilities.

On last Thursday night, among our exchanges received was the "*Leisure Hour*," printed at Oxford, N. C., dated November the 24th, 1859. It had been traveling 180 miles just three months.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

MR. EDITOR:—If I knew how to rub one wrinkle out of your phiz it would soon be done. If I could lighten your cares and your responsibilities by adding to your happiness it would be a pleasure so to do. If I knew how to condole with the Whig party of the Old North State and elsewhere my tears would now begin to flow. How you would have blowed if Smith had been declared Speaker! Pity that he was not so declared before those miserable wishy-washy fellows defined their species. As it is, the world will soon know the fact; that there is a good deal of the crawfish in our politicians. I had hoped that the Democrats would unite with all anti-republicans and whip out the advocates of Table Rapping, Free love and negro equality; but it proved to be a delusive hope. Rather than centre on a whig (because somebody said he had been identified with the Know Nothing Party,) they threw away their votes and allowed the Republicans to triumph; a thing no doubt some of them desired, hoping thereby the sooner to dissolve the Union, and get up a "Southern Confederacy," and then "in the course of human events" some of them might stand a chance of being a President. Policy and personal ambition, no doubt, has caused many of those jars we have felt in our political machinery. The Black Republicans have the game in their own hands at this time, and will, unless a powerful and united effort is put forth against them, elect the next President. There is just about enough of genius "Fire Eaters" to let them accomplish their plans. Let the Democrats throw away their votes, and the thing is accomplished. They will be very apt to do it, nothing would gratify them more, if there was the least possible chance to dissolve the Union by it. It is to be hoped all conservative men, and cool, calculating, clear headed men, will stand up, cry aloud, and spare not until the whole South and North west is rallied against the Devil-born Republicans of New England, then her sable minions will yield and cry out in despair, *Sic transeunt gloria mundi*. Then with their *Nigger* wives and Kinky headed sons and daughters they may seek some quiet spot, free from the secured institution of slavery, as they call it, and enjoy to the extent of their depraved capacities all the sweets and harmonies of negro society, that pungent odor they emit when heated in particular.

ROVER.

Rock Hill, N. C.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK!

HALIFAX, N. S. Feb. 22d, 1860.

The Steamship *Hungarian*, from Liverpool on the 8th, bound to Portland, Me., is a total wreck, crew and passengers supposed to be all lost. A small portion of the hull only is visible at low water.

There is nothing like news for the Associated Press unless in the mail, a small portion of which has been saved in a damaged condition. One passenger ticket has been found with the name of Ellen Sheeham.

A despatch to the Cunard Company from Cape Sable, says that the Steamer's lights were seen on Monday morning at three o'clock on Cape Sedge—at daybreak spars and pipe were standing—at ten o'clock all had gone by the board, then the ship settled fast; a heavy sea breaking mast high over the ship, rendered communication with her impossible.

All hands are lost, unless boats left before day, which is unlikely.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—A young man in Cincinnati, a few evenings ago, was about attending a masquerade, and dressed himself accordingly. After he had assumed his costume he thought he would frighten a boy of the house, who was then chopping wood in the cellar. He accordingly descended. As soon as the boy saw him he gave a scream and threw the hatchet which he was using at what he supposed in fact the devil. The hatchet fell, sharp end foremost on the head of the masqueradier, and for the moment floored him. It created quite a severe wound which put an end to his fun for that night.

THE FREE NEGRO BILL DEFEATED IN MISSISSIPPI.—We learn from the Memphis *Appeal* of Tuesday that the bill for the expulsion of free negroes from the State, which passed the Mississippi House of Representatives, was defeated in the Senate.—From the same source we learn that Gov. Pettus has appointed Peter B. Stark Commissioner to Virginia, in pursuance of resolutions on Federal Relations adopted by the Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Saturday.

Message from the President.

The following message from the President of the United States was presented to the Senate on the 20th:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Eight memorials, numerously signed by our fellow-citizens, "residents, for the most part, within the territorial limits of Kansas and Nebraska, at and near the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains," have been presented to me, containing the request that I would submit the condition of the memorialists to the two Houses of Congress, in a special message. Accordingly, I transmit four of these memorials to the Senate, and four to the House of Representatives.

These memorialists invoke the interposition of Congress and the executive for "the early extinguishment of the Indian title, a consequent survey and sale of the public lands, and the establishment of an assay office in the immediate and daily reach of the citizens of that region." They also urge "the erection of a new Territory from contiguous portions of New Mexico, Utah, Kansas, and Nebraska," with the boundaries set forth in their memorial. They further state, if this request should not be granted, "that (inasmuch as during this year a census is to be taken) an enabling act be passed with provisions, upon condition that if, on the 1st day of July, 1860, thirty thousand resident inhabitants be found within the limits of the mineral region, then a territorial government is constituted by Executive proclamation; or if, on the 1st day of December, 1860, one hundred and fifty thousand shall be returned, then a State organization to occur."

In presenting these memorials to Congress, I recommend that such provision may be made for the protection and prosperity of our fellow-citizens at and near the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains as their distance and the exigencies of their condition may require from their Government.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1860.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, February 20.

The proceedings in the Senate, to day, were unimportant. The death of Mr. Goode, of Virginia, was announced, eulogies were pronounced, and the Senate then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Lovejoy endeavored, but failed, to introduce resolutions to appoint a committee of inquiry into the expulsion of Abolitionists from the Southern States. The death of Mr. Goode was announced, and eulogies were delivered and the usual resolutions offered.

The fortification bill was introduced, and referred to the appropriate committee. It involves an expenditure of nearly $600,000.

February 21.

In the Senate, to day, Mr. Seward introduced a bill for the admission of Kansas.—A resolution was adopted, ordering the arrest of Thaddeus Hyatt, for contempt of the Harper's Ferry Raid Investigating Committee. The bill providing for supplying the different States with arms was made the special order for Thursday next, to which time the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Smith, of N. C., defended his political position. He said he never was a Know Nothing, but had always been a Whig.

The special committee on seats proposed to adjourn to Friday the 5th of March, to allow the changing back of the old seats.—The House decided to restore the old seats, but refused to adjourn over. The election of printer was postponed till Thursday.—The House then went into committee of the whole on the message. The debate was unimportant. Mr. Lamar made an eloquent speech, defining the position and condition of the South. Mr. H. Winter Davis made a speech. He bitterly ridiculed the Legislature of Maryland, and said his vote for Mr. Pennington was approved by all those whose opinion he respected. He knew Mr. Pennington was in favor of the fugitive slave law. His speech abounded with invective. Adjourned until Thursday.

EXPERIMENTS WITH RIFLED CANNON.—The Adjutant General of Massachusetts, in his recent official report, thus alludes to some experiments made to test the superiority of rifled cannon:

"By recent experiments made with a rifle cannon, there cannot be a doubt, that it is as important to have cannon rifled as it is to rifle small arms. By permission of the Governor and council I have caused a six pounder bronze cannon to be rifled, and, in Company with an officer of the United States Ordnance Corps and another of the navy, have recently spent one day in experimental gunnery. It was proved by actual experiment that with the smallest service charge of powder for a six pounder gun (4 lb.) an elongated or conical shot, weighing fourteen pounds, can be projected at least one third further and with more effect and at less elevation than is possible with a smooth bore cannon and round shot weighing six pounds."

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION.—Martin F. Conway, Esq., has testified before this committee in Washington to the effect that Brown never intimated anything to him about the Harper's Ferry raid.

Governor Robinson, of Kansas, testified that Brown did not go to Kansas to settle, but on account of the difficulties which he expected would extend until the country generally should become involved, and slavery be abolished. His object was not peace, but revolution, and differed in this respect from the free State men generally. The only other person who avowed to the witness a similar object was James Redpath.

Governor Chase tells the story that when Lieutenant Governor Newman, of Tennessee, was in Cincinnati with the Kentucky and Tennessee Legislatures, he was accompanied by his body servant, a sprightly, saddle colored "boy" of about thirty, who was conscious of his dignity. His master, who was in the habit of jesting with him familiarly, accosted him in the Hall of the Neil House, just before departure of the guests, with a "Why Jack, has'nt any of the abolitionists carried you of yet?" "Yah, yah, Mass' Newman," quoth, Jack, "when I seed you gaine down de street arm in arm wid Guhner Dennison and Guhner Chase, I tot you were goes sure—yah! yah!"

One of the dullest men we ever saw was named Sharp, one of the stupidest was named Smart, one of the slowest was named Swift, one of the tallest was named Low—and the ex-Governor of Virginia is named Wise.—*Dentator.*

Joint Resolutions of the Texas Legislature concerning Federal Relations.

1st. *Be is resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas*, That giving to the resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, touching Federal Relations, communicated by order of that Assembly, to this State, the respectful and earnest consideration, which a communication from one sovereignty to another demands; and giving a like respectful consideration to the views of the Governor of this State, expressed in his message, transmitting to this body said resolutions; and further considering, solemnly and with a view to our responsibility, under the State and Federal Constitutions, and to the people from whom we derive power, the general subject thus presented to us, involving results so momentous to this confederacy, and to each of its sovereign members, this Legislature unequivocally declares:

That the system of government, instituted by our State and Federal Constitutions, is the wisest in its principles ever devised by men; and in its organism the most efficient for the attainment of the objects of its creation for the establishment of, and giving security to political liberty, and the protection of persons and property:

That it is our firm resolution to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations and reservations as in its authorities and powers, and

To support the Constitution of this State, and to require that the rights, authorities and powers, existing in, and reserved to, this State and the people thereof, be respected, they being equally incorporated with, and essential to, the success of the general system, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies; and

That consistently with the foregoing, it is our fixed determination to adhere to and support the Union of these confederated States, and to defend the same from all aggressions.

2. Regarding the Union, upon the principles of the Constitution, as an unmixed blessing, and its preservation, upon those principles, as the highest duty of the States and the people thereof, we deem it our duty further to declare:

That the statutes of several of the non-slave holding States, nullifying the fugitive slave laws, so designed through State functionaries to defeat the execution of said laws, and to punish Federal officers attempting to execute the same; and

The purpose of the dominant political party in the non-slaveholding States, called the Black Republican party, to use, if it can get possession of the Federal Government, all the powers of that Government (with the view that party has of the extent of those powers,) for the extermination of African Slavery in the States, by

Reorganizing the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to secure a judiciary representing sectional and political opinions;

By prohibiting, in the form of acts of Congress, slavery in the Territories and other places of Federal jurisdiction;

By refusing to admit any new State in the Constitution of which the institution of slavery is recognised;

By refusing to exercise such powers as are constitutionally delegated to the Federal Government, where it has jurisdiction for the protection of all property recognized as such by the Constitution and in the judgments of the Federal Courts;

By creating new States, so as to get the requisite number to change the Constitution, in order to authorize the Federal Government to exert plenary power over the institutions of the slaveholding States, and by other modes; and

The invasion of one of the slaveholding States by citizens of the non-slaveholding States, for the purpose of arming the servile race and leading them into rebellion against the State; are all in violation of the spirit and principles of the Constitution, dangerous to the Union, and at war with those institutions, which, at all hazards, it is our duty to defend.

3. Seeing, as we cannot avoid seeing, there is imminent danger that the said Black Republican party will get possession of all the departments of the Federal Government, and exercise all the powers of the same, and others not delegated, for the effectuation of the unconstitutional purposes before named; and believing that such an event would result in the destruction of all the barriers between the States, and an arbitrary, consolidated government of an irresponsible section; we solemnly appeal to the people of the other States, to prove by their political action, in the ensuing State and Federal elections, their devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and to the sovereignty and equality of the States, and do not make the appeal without the hope of a patriotic answer; but,

In case our appeal is disregarded, and in view of the possibility of such an event, we earnestly commend the whole subject of our present and probable exigencies to the profound consideration of the people of this State, the sovereignty of Texas, that they may devise the ways and means of maintaining, unimpaired, the authorities, right and liberties reserved to and existing in the States respectively and the people of the same.

4. That the Governor communicate these resolutions to each of the States of this confederacy, and to our members in both houses of Congress.

RIGHT OF ASYLUM.—A stag-hunt, which lately took place in the forest of St. Germain, was attended with a rather singular incident. After a long run in the avenues of the forest, the animal reached the Esplanades des Loges, and after crossing a pond and passing under the oak of Diana of Poniers entered the enclosure of the convent, pursued by the dogs and the huntsmen. The sisterhood and the boarders were thrown into some alarm by the barking of the dogs and the noise of the horses. The establishment, which is a branch of the Imperial Institution of St. Denis, for the education of the daughters of members of the Legion of Honor, is now having large additions made to it, and it was there that the stag sought refuge through an opening in the wall. When in the court yard, it made a spring through a high open window and got into the chapel. The dogs attempted to follow, but found the leap too high for them. The huntsmen, being unwilling to lose their game, were about to have the door opened when the chaplain of the convent interfered, and observed that a chapel was a place of asylum, which ought to protect all created beings, and that he therefore begged that the poor stag might be saved. The sportsmen having acceded, the hounds were drawn off, and after a time the animal was allowed to go free into the forest.

New-York Correspondence.

Calamities—The "Black and White List" Swindle—The North and South—Macaulay's Estate—The Harpers—Great Fences—Storm—Trade.

January was full of calamities. There were more fires, more lives lost and more deaths than for many years past during the same month. The Elm street fire was appalling; a six story building full of human beings, fired below, leaving no means of escape but flying to the roof, or jumping out of the windows. Those who went on the roof could not get off, there not being a ladder in the city high enough to reach them. Those who jumped out were either killed or terribly mangled and bruised. Several went down in the burning flames, falling timbers and walls, and were burned to ashes! Yet, several houses of this class are full of tenants and ready for a similar fate. The explosion of a boiler in Brooklyn, hurried instantly seven more into eternity. The engineer I knew, and but two days before he was boasting what a good place and fine engine he had! The exceedingly rapid changes of weather carried off several hundreds more.

There has been nothing more false and villainous than the pretended list of houses in this city trading South, while it was partly true, it was notoriously deficient and false in detail, misrepresenting both sides, and placing both on the wrong side, making it wilfully mean or wordally stupid. All southern men can very easily and correctly ascertain the character of the houses or firms here, by letters to their friends, or inquiries when here if they wish, and govern their purchases according to their tastes—in politics as well as calicoes.

I have observed carefully the times for twenty-four years past, and give it as my opinion, that if there had been no "office seekers" and no "spoils," the country would not have been troubled about "white" or "black men." We are a great and happy people, so much so that we don't know it. The North is mad with the South because the North is not hot enough for "niggers," i. e. to make their labor pay; the South with the North because a white man with his nose ten hours on the grindstone makes more chips than a negro loitering his twelve hours away. The way to get over this is to "mind your own business." North and South make everything you can at home, and buy what you must have, and cannot make, from your neighbors. If nothing from the North will do the South, why not stop the "north wind;" wall it up, turn it back, it is too cold for the South any way. This would be as reasonable as not to wear cotton shirts or eat slave sugar. What would the South gain in the abolition scow by going to England? Let her firmly and gradually build manufactories, patronize her order, institutions and literature, her politics alone comparatively, be liberal, and she will soon stop agitation, invite co-operation and be at peace.

Macaulay, the great historian, is an exception to the general rule among literary men. He died rich, leaving eighty thousand pounds to his friends.

The Harpers, I see, are assailed South. Whatever is found in their paper or magazine to justify it, there may be reason in, but in nothing else. They are all so far from "republicanism," or "Heiperion," as any sensible national man can possibly be, and always have been. I know them, and say this without their knowledge.

The Great Eastern—yes, where is she? Her captain is now dead, and she seems to be unlucky in all points.

The late wind storm was one of the most unexpected, violent, and destructive known here for years. Although no lives were lost, an immense amount of damage has been done to buildings and commerce.

Trade is backward and not brisk.

Feb. 15th. Yours, respectfully, E.

THE IRON ELEPHANT.—The locomotive steam engine has been called the iron horse. The hydraulic crane ought to be called the iron elephant. A huge iron crane stands upon the quay at Newcastle, England, and, in a few feet of the edge. A very thick chain, hanging over the water, may be taken to represent the elephant's trunk. At the foot of the crane is a small horizontal disc with two fingers. A man or a boy turns one of the fingers to the right—the chain descends into the hold of a ship lying at anchor beneath. Another touch, the chain is still. More one of the fingers to the left, and you see rising from the ship's hold a burden of many tons weight, which the chain raises from the ship above the level of the quay. Another touch of the finger, and the crane comes around, and chain and heavy load describe part of a circle, until this load is over its destined resting place. Touch the finger again, all is stationary. Another slight movement and the load is deposited.

A child can direct and control the movements. Every movement of the crane follows the dial with unerring precision. If an error occurs, it is due to the head that directs, and to the power that works. That power is "drops of water." You hear no noise except the chain running down. There is no haste, no extra effort, no uncertainty. All is impossibility and smoothness, which begets complacency in the looker on. The iron elephant would lift a pin or a baby more safely or more delicately than could a lady. In the London docks you may see him lift a bullock, or a tiger, or a bundle of cloth—or a few tons of iron or wood, or any other thing, and apparently with the same ease with which he lifts a baby. This machine is the invention of Sir Wm. G. Armstrong, the inventor of rifled cannon.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF FIRE ON SHIPBOARD.—While the schr. Rosewreath, of Boston, Capt. Baker, was lying at Richmond, Va., about a month back, in ballast, the captain, who was sitting in his cabin, found smoke issuing from the master's stateroom and on opening the door, the master's coat, hanging there, was found to be on fire, which of course was soon extinguished. There being nothing in the pockets of the coat to cause it, Capt. B. was induced to make some experiments, and found that a bull's eye side light, on which the sun was shining strongly, was the cause. The coat was in a direct line with the rays, and the bull's eye had acted as a powerful burning glass. This Capt. B. proved by six different trials, each time igniting the article when held within from six feet of the bull's eye.

It is thought that many of the fires in cotton which have been occurring for some time back, may have arisen from the same cause; and the supposition is strengthened by the fact that those disasters have been confined to American vessels in which these side lights are a peculiarity. Not a single fire has occurred among the large number of foreign vessels loading at the cotton ports, and they are almost invariably without side lights.—*Journ. of Commerce.*