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The North Carolinian.

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS.

BY WM. H. BAYNE. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., DECEMBER 22, 1849. VOL. 10—NO. 565.

TERMS OF
ADVERTISING:
On square of twenty-one
lines or less, for one inser-
tion, 60 cents; every sub-
sequent insertion, 30 cents
except it remain for sev-
eral months, when it will
be charged \$3 for two
months, \$4 for three, &c.,
\$10 for twelve months.
Liberal deduction
for large advertisement
by the year or six month.

HOTCHKISS' Vertical Water Wheel.

There are several hundred of these wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantage over the common water wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brewster, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL,
D. MCKETHAN,
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 3, 1849. y

A. M. CAMPBELL, AUCTIONEER, AND Commission Merchant,

COSTUME HALL.

Spring & Summer
CLOTHING!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ON hand and for sale, the largest assortment of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING, at prices very much reduced.

COATS.
Coats of every variety, embracing all the latest styles, and of an improved cut and make, from 75 cts. to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, \$10, and upwards.

PANTALOONS.
Pantaloons of all kinds, from 75 cts. to 1, 1.50, 1.75, 2, 2.50, and also a very fashionable style, the Lamartine stripe, as low as 3, 3.50, \$4, and upwards.

VESTS.
Vests of every variety, comprising Silk, Satin, Cashmere, Manilla, Valencia, from 50 cts., 75 cts., \$1, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, and upwards.

BOY'S CLOTHING.
Always on hand the largest and best assortment of Boy's Clothing ever offered in this city.

A splendid assortment of CLOTHING and CASIMERE of the best make, together with a large and handsome variety of SILK and MARSEILLE VEILINGS, which will be made up to order in the best manner, 20 per cent less than the accustomed prices, and in all cases a neat and beautiful fit guaranteed.

AT COSTUME HALL,
Corner of Front Street and Centre Market Space,
BALTIMORE.

H. H. COLE.

Attached to the above, is one of the largest and most extensive SHIRTS FACTORIES in the country, embracing every variety and make, at prices which cannot fail to please any one wishing to purchase.

ONE PRICE ONLY!—40

April 28, 1849. 531-ly

BOOKBINDERY.

R. W. Hardie,

has resumed the bookbinding business at the new store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweler, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

This building, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been long open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last six months. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience; and the double rooms for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantial and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced hostlers have charge of the stables.

The bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 532-ly

THE MOST EXTENSIVE SHIRT ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES IS AT No. 179 Baltimore st., near Light, BALTIMORE, MD.

Where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen shirts always on hand.

Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best stock of SHIRTS that has ever been offered, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for men and boys, which for style and workmanship cannot be surpassed. More than usual efforts have been made to render the assortment complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON.

March 10, 1849. 1y

\$25 REWARD.

A man by name Alexander Johnson broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th inst. The subscriber will give a reward of twenty-five dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or fifteen dollars for his arrest and confinement in any jail in North Carolina where he can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, 6 feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland county by the name of Big-Fighting Alexander Johnson, and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailor.

Sept. 29, 1849. 559-11

INDEPENDENT AGENT.

All goods consigned to me (for shipment) will be forwarded by first vessel or steamer, without regard to lines, at as small commission as any house in the place. All orders promptly attended to.

WILLIAM BRANSON,
Dec. 8, 1849. 3m. WILMINGTON, N. C.

LIME! LIME!

Fresh Thomastown Lime, just received and for sale by
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 8, 1849.

MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

The Subscriber will open a School in the village of Summerville, Cumberland county, on Tuesday 1st January next. Terms of tuition per session of five months:
Rudiments, Spelling, Reading, Writing, \$6 00
Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, 8 00
Latin and Greek Languages, 10 00
Incidentals, 25

ALEX. D. McLEAN,
Summerville, N. C. Dec. 6, 1849. 463-64-p.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Little River Osageburgs, Yarns and Sheetings, for sale by
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 8, 1849.

Fine Fruit Trees.

JOSHUA LINDLEY, one of the proprietors of the North Carolina Pomological Garden and Nurseries, is now in Fayetteville with a large assortment of his finest fruit trees, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, and Nectarines, selected from the best Nurseries and collections in the United States. He will remain for two weeks, except when delivering trees out of town. Those wishing to see the fruit trees, or to purchase, are invited to call on him at his residence in the adjoining counties should immediately address me whilst here.

JOSHUA LINDLEY.
December 8, 1849. 563-4f

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Subscribers will let out to the lowest bidder, at the Court House in Whiteville, Columbus County, on the 8th day of February next, the contract for building a brick Court House in Whiteville, on the plan of the Court House in Richmond County, and to be located on the ground there to be six rooms instead of four. The plan and specifications will be exhibited to any person desiring to see them, on application to either of the subscribers. The terms of the contract will be made known on the day of letting it out.

JOSHUA MAULTSBY,
JAMES SMITH,
A. F. TOON,
Commissioners.
Nov. 8, 1849. 563-8f

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has at his Nurseries one mile from Greensboro, N. C., a large quantity of FRUIT TREES, of most choice kinds of Summer, Fall and Winter Fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. Prices at the Nurseries, per hundred, \$10 00
Apples, 12 50
Peaches, 12 50
Apricots, 25 00
Plums, 25 00
Nectarines, 15 00

All orders and communications directed to the Proprietor, post paid, Greensboro, N. C., will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.
Orders left with the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, will be forwarded. 562-4m
December 1, 1849.

LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale 640 acres of VALUABLE TURPENTINE LAND, lying in the Cumberland County, on the west side of Cape Fear River, seven miles above Fayetteville, and a half mile from the stage road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh, and is one and a half miles from the Cape Fear River, also within four miles of Nathan King's Distillery. There is on the land at this time, 20000 bushels of turpentine, and a large quantity of turpentine, and 12000 feet of turpentine. There is also timber enough to cut the third section of the turpentine, and two buildings for hands. The land will be found valuable for making Tar.

Any person wishing to buy would do well to call on the subscriber at his residence, 8 miles above Fayetteville, on the west side of Cape Fear, who will take pleasure in showing the land, and will have on hand turpentine to any in the surrounding country, for the production of Turpentine and Tar.

Call and see, as bargain can be had.
HENRY R. KING
December 1, 1849. 562-4f

Two Farms FOR SALE.

And horses, wagons, cariole, plows, dry cattle, milk cows, and hogs.

Mr. Perry's two Farms are offered for sale, one situated on a mile and a half above the Cape Fear, contains 200 acres. The buildings are good and numerous. There are fruit trees, two grape arbors, and large quantities of turpentine. The health of the place is unquestionable. The other farm is up the river, 3 miles from the bridge, and contains 250 acres, with good log cabins, and a large quantity of turpentine. It is a credit one, and three years will be given. If not sold by the 1st of January next, they will be rented for the year.

Also for sale, 2 horses, 2 wagons, 1 cariole, &c., &c., as above. A credit of 6 months will be given for these.

Apply to MRS. PERRY on the premises.
Fayetteville, Nov. 3, 1849. 558-1f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.

Mr. John S. McDonald is authorized to collect and receive for the subscriber. He may be found at my office.

WM. F. MALLETT, M. D.
December 1, 1849. 562-4f

JUST RECEIVED,

Superior fine CASHMERE and colored SILKS; shaded and silk striped Alpaccas; Cashmere Delanes, Fringes, &c., for ladies' dresses. Children's and boys' Boots.

TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD.
Dec. 1, 1849. 562-3f.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me are requested to make payment at my office, on or before the 1st of January next, or after that time interest will be charged on all accounts standing ninety days.

Dec. 15, 1849. 2f. F. MONTAGUE

ANTIOCH ACADEMY.

The Trustees of Antioch Academy have again secured the services of Mr. James Inglis, as Teacher, for another year. His high character as a literary gentleman and excellent instructor is now so well established, and so extensively known, as to need no commendation from us. The next Session will commence on Monday the 31st of December.

MALCOM McBRIDE, Sec'y
December 15, 1849. 1f

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

DECEMBER 22, 1849.

CONVENTION OF EDITORS.

The editor of the Asheville Messenger, and the editor of the Hillsborough Democrat, are anxious to have a Convention of the Editors of the State. The latter editor says the editors "should have a uniform code of laws, and each one should be bound by that code. Besides, other reasons, bearing on the social relations of the editorial fraternity should not be disregarded."

It is true, it would be desirable to have a uniform set of prices and rules for advertising and printing. But we are inclined to the opinion that it is impracticable to have them; because they would not be adhered to. As one instance, the Convention spoken of by the Democrat, which was held some 15 years ago (we presume, for we never knew what year it met) was not joined in by our particular friend of the Fayetteville Observer, (who never speaks to us, nor we to him) He refused to abide by its regulations. Where there are two or more offices in a place, it would not be fair to bind one, while the other would be at liberty to undermine him.

With regard to "the social relations of the editorial fraternity," it is exceedingly desirable that some etiquette de corps should be established. But here again we think an impracticability presents itself. As the Press is now conducted, the word "fraternity" is a misnomer to apply to it. It may be applied with some truth to the editors of the same political party; but in many instances there is no more "fraternity" between whig and democrat editors than there is between christians and pagans. We must lay ourself subject to the censure of thanking God that we are not as other men are, but we do say, that for ourself, political differences of opinion make no difference in our social relations. We are always willing to meet a man half way; and whenever we go from home, we call upon the whig editors as well as the democrat.

It is a great pity that editors do not, in all cases, treat each other with courtesy. It is a pity for themselves and for the public. The ill temper displayed between editors in their prints, not only lowers themselves in the estimation of the public, and destroys their influence in every way, but it has a demoralizing effect upon the public mind.

But unfortunately, it often happens that men get the control of a press, that are no more fit for it than a pig is fit for a parlor. They will not control their passions—they will not strictly adhere to an honorable line of conduct. They will neither honor the golden rule, nor keep the commandments. In short, it is not in them to be gentlemen; and you cannot expect "blood from a turnip." We could point out some of these characters, but we must not be personal. Indeed, it is with humiliation that we confess, that in our earlier connection with the press, we were ourself obnoxious to some of these charges; but we hope and believe that time has mended us in this respect.

But the editor of the "Democrat" calls for the sentiments of the brethren of the press on the subject of a Convention; and we are glad to give our approval so far as we are concerned. We are willing to meet, and to do all we can to smooth the asperities of the party press. It would give us true gratification to become personally acquainted with the editors in the different sections of our State, and to resolve with them, heart and hand, that henceforth, so far as social relations are concerned, and that courtesy which is due from one gentleman to another, we shall be a band of brothers.

A large fire occurred at Baton Rouge, La., on the 27th ult. \$100,000 worth of property was destroyed. Fired by an incendiary.

THE BOSTON MURDER.—The mystery of this case, and the parties concerned, created great excitement. The Boston Post says it has resolved itself into two strong parties—the anti-Webster and the anti-Littlefield party. Littlefield was the major dome, factotum, janitor, or keeper of the College, and it was he who found part of a dead body under the College. He was noticed from the first to be very officious in the matter, and some persons tried to stick suspicion strongly on him. The feeling kept growing, and probably still grows.

Suspicion rested upon some one about the College for two days before an actual search was made, and it was another day after the body was found, before a Jury of Inquest was empaneled; it was another day before they sat to hear evidence, and nine days before they returned a verdict. So it appears that there was considerable delay there also; but we have not seen that the Jury, or any members thereof, were violently assailed by the papers, or any body else, for a want of despatch. It is true, Dr. Webster was arrested; but that was done without any agency of the Jury. He was taken by stratagem (the officers telling him they wanted him to go to the College; and when they got him in the carriage, took him to jail) and was in jail nearly 15 hours, or probably more, before he was regularly committed by a legal process. He was not committed by the Coroner either.

The Jury of Inquest assembled, and all the newspaper reporters were present ready to furnish the evidence; but the Jury determined to sit in privacy. This was a perfect snout to the "gentlemen of the press," and immediately, says the Post, they resorted to some amusing at-

tempts to pick and steal, buy or beg, the much coveted particulars. One fellow offered the door keeper \$20 to tell him all he could recollect; but it was no go. Two others managed to get into an adjoining room, but were not there long before they were found out. One "cut stick," and the other was lectured by the Coroner.

"THE PRACTICAL ASTRONOMER."

The rainbow is a phenomenon which has excited the wonder and admiration of the world in all ages; and it was not until Sir Isaac Newton discovered the properties of light, and separated its colors, that a satisfactory explanation was given of the causes of that beautiful arch. A glass globe filled with water, or a solid glass globe, or even a soap bubble, suspended in the air, in an opposite direction from the sun, will display all the colors of the rainbow by moving it in a perpendicular line.

A rainbow is formed by the reflection and refraction of the rays of light against the drops of rain. It would always form a complete circle if there was no ground to intercept the rain and the view of the spectator, says Dr. Dick. And when there is rain in a valley, a spectator on a mountain, standing between the sun and rain, will see the bow in a complete circle.

The explanation of the causes of the shape of the rainbow, and the formation of two or more bows, is somewhat intricate; but the cause of the concave or hollow part being always down, is said to be on account of the descent of the rain from above our heads. Rainbows are seen sometimes in the spray of the ocean, and in the exhalations of the ocean; in which case they appear with the hollow part down.

The form and colors of the rainbow may be produced by artificial cascades and the light of a candle, as well as from rain, waterfalls, &c. The rainbows of Greenland are said to be frequently nearly white, fringed with a brownish yellow, on account of the iciness of the regions. The appearance of the rainbow is never seen except in a direction opposite that of the sun, from the place occupied by the spectator. It is said, however, that the appearance of the rainbow has been seen on the dewy grass, nearly as brilliant in colors as those seen in the firmament. And one extraordinary instance is mentioned of a bow having been seen after the sun had been down 20 minutes, caused by the exhalation or mists arising from London.

A bow can only be seen in the morning or evening; because it cannot be formed to be visible after the rays of the sun begin to approach in a vertical direction.

Dr. Dick speaks of lunar rainbows being sometimes formed at night by the rays of the moon. But it is exceedingly rare. He saw two within the space of 30 years; one at Perth, Scotland, in 1825, and one at Edinburgh, in 1840. These bows had some of the colors of the rainbow, but were formed of a phosphorescent or white light, much the color of the aurora borealis.

SUDDEN DEATH.

On Friday morning last, Mr. Samuel Barton, while on his way to Mr. Ellis's mill, was suddenly attacked with sickness, sat down on the side of the road near Fairfield meeting house, and in a short time expired. About half a mile this side he passed two men at work on the road, when he complained of pain in his stomach and bowels. He was seen in a distressed condition by a negro, who gave notice to these two men of his situation; they immediately went to his relief, but found him dying; he breathed but two or three times after they reached him. It is supposed his complaint was the bilious cholera, to which he was subject. He was about fifty years of age.—Hillsborough Recorder.

DEP.

On Wednesday evening, the 5th instant, at his residence in this city, William Short, in the 91st year of his age.

Mr. Short, though has lived permanently in Philadelphia nearly half a century, was a native of Virginia. He was educated at William and Mary College, in the same class with the late Chief Justice Marshall, and was distinguished by the highest order of the legation. He was a member of the Executive Council of Virginia at an early age, and, on the appointment of Mr. Jefferson as Minister to France by the Congress of the Confederation, in 1784, was joined with him as Secretary of Legation. On the organization of the present Government of the United States, Mr. Short was appointed Charge d'Affaires to the French Republic, by President Washington; and he had the honor of holding the first executive commission signed by him, and of being the first citizen of the United States appointed to a public office under the Federal Constitution. During the administration of General Washington, who was successively appointed Minister resident at the Hague, and Commissioner, and subsequently Minister to Spain.—Penn Inquirer.

Newspapers in Europe are not quite as cheap as in this country. The London Times costs \$45 a year. The same rate is charged for the Morning Chronicle, Daily News, Globe, Herald, and Post. The London Evening Mail is published three times a week, at \$25 a year. The London semi-weeklies \$16 50 per annum, and the weeklies \$12 and \$9. The French daily newspapers, the large ones, are about the same price as the London prints; those about the same size of our penny papers, cost \$20 and \$25 per annum. The German dailies cost from \$22 to \$36.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.

Nothing done in the Senate.

In the House, Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, appeared to be offended at some remarks in the Union about his voting, but he was mistaken in viewing the remarks as censuring him.

Mr. Wilmot thanked his free soil friends for voting for him for Speaker, and hoped that they would now concentrate upon some one else and elect a Speaker. [He and his friends be hanged.]

The House then proceeded to the 40th ballot, which stood Wm. J. Brown, democrat of Indiana, (and second Assistant Postmaster General under Mr. Polk, and dismissed by Gen. Taylor,) 112 votes; Winthrop 17, and the other votes scattered. Mr. Stanly of this State got 18.

Mr. Stanly then made a proposition that the members of the democratic party appoint three members, and the whig party three more, to form a committee and to recommend to the House suitable candidates for Speaker and other offices. He said a few words in support of the proposition, declaring that he was determined the House should be organized. There was no danger of a total disorganization of the Government. With Mr. Clay in the Senate and "Rough and Ready" in the White House, the idea was preposterous. No persons, or parties; no free soil nonsense could bring it about. The democratic party he considered responsible for the state of the House (of course.) He desired, he said, to give the democrats the choice of a Speaker. [All gammon, unquestionably.]

Mr. Bayley, democrat of Virginia, replied to Mr. Stanly. He told Mr. S. that the present unfortunate state of affairs in the House was the result of the double dealing of Gen. Taylor and his whig friends. The whig candidate for President had played a double game, and was voted for by southern men and anti-slavery men; and each side thought he was with them. We are now tasting, said he, the bitter fruit of the tree planted by the whig party in the last Presidential election.

Mr. Ashmun then asked Mr. Bayley if a correspondence had not taken place between Mr. Brown (who received the 112 democratic votes as above) and the free soilers, in which Mr. Brown pledged himself to constitute the committees of men satisfactory to the free soilers?

Mr. Bayley asked Mr. Brown if such a correspondence had taken place, and Mr. Brown shook his head in denial. But after Mr. Bayley sat down, Mr. Brown told him that there had been a correspondence, but that he had only pledged himself to give the free soilers the influence on the committees which their influence in the House entitled them to. This was stated to the House by Mr. Bayley as coming from Mr. Brown. But, said Mr. Bayley, the correspondence will be produced, and will speak for itself.

Mr. Brown then rose, amid great confusion in the House, and made some statement, but such was the noise he could not be heard. The disclosure of the fact that Brown had corresponded with the free soilers, created a perfect row in the House. But Mr. Brown next day published a written statement, the substance of which is that "Davy Wilmot," a chuckle headed democrat from Pennsylvania, had a conversation with Brown, and Brown gave Davy to understand that if the free soilers would vote for him (Brown) for Speaker, they should not regret it. That is to say, Mr. Wilmot told Mr. Brown that all that was necessary to satisfy the free soilers was to put fair and impartial men upon the committees; which Mr. Brown agreed to do.

Mr. Wilmot, however, was not so green as to take his word for it, so he wrote a note to Brown, asking if he (Wilmot) was to understand that he (Brown) if elected Speaker, would put men on the committees on Territories, the Judiciary, and the District of Columbia, satisfactory to the free soilers. To this Brown wrote back that he had always been opposed to the extension of slavery, and that he would constitute the committees in a manner satisfactory to Wilmot and his friends.

Mr. Brown admits that he committed an error (a very fatal one to him) but tries to explain it away as much as possible; but no explanation will do that.

Mr. Wilmot rose and confirmed Mr. Brown's statement.

Mr. Brown states that he had the conversation with Mr. Wilmot, and wrote the answer to his note without consulting any person at all. A number of democrats declared that if they had known the circumstances, they would not have voted for Mr. Brown.

These circumstances clear the democratic party of all responsibility for Mr. Brown's conduct. Not one of the party approved it.

Mr. Robinson, a colleague of Mr. Brown's, tried to explain away the bad features of the transaction. As did Mr. Dunham, another colleague.

THURSDAY, Dec. 13.

Mr. A. G. Brown, democrat, offered a resolution that Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, be declared a candidate for Speaker. Congress had been in session nine days, and were just at the point where they were before they met—both parties were without a candidate for Speaker. We are entitled, said he, to the Speaker. We have a majority; and although we cannot unite our whole strength on one man, neither can the whigs. If we cannot the democratic free soilers, we have a majority of five; and if they are not counted on either side, we have a larger majority, (four whigs being absent.)

A number of other propositions were made. There was some debate, also, of which slavery was the subject; but it was not interesting or important.

No question was taken upon any of the propositions, and another ballot was called for, being the only one to-day, which resulted in scattering votes for some 20 gentlemen. Mr. Win-

throp 59—Mr. Cobb 40—Mr. Stanly of N. C., 21.
FRIDAY, Dec. 14.

As on the day before, a number of propositions were offered and discussed in regard to organization. On Wednesday preceding, Mr. Stanly of North Carolina, in some of his smart remarks, said that so far, the whig party stood blameless in regard to the election of Speaker, but he brushed for the democratic party, alluding to Mr. Brown's conduct.

To-day, Mr. Andrew Johnson, a North Carolinian, but now a democratic member from Tennessee, told Mr. Stanly that after doing what he (Mr. S.) did, to wit—offering to bargain with the democrats for organization by dividing the offices, he might have saved his blushes. Several hours were consumed in debating, and a call was made for another balloting. Great confusion and uproar prevailed so soon as it became apparent that another ballot was to take place. This having somewhat subsided, the balloting went on (the 123) and resulted much as the ballot yesterday did. There were 225 votes cast. Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, a democrat, and the oldest member in service, received the largest vote, 91; the balance scattered for Winthrop, Cobb, Stanly, and others.

On the 43d balloting, Mr. Boyd got 68 votes, Mr. Stanly 40, and the balance scattering.

On the 44th balloting, Mr. Boyd received 82, Mr. Stanly 49, and the balance scattered—112 necessary to elect.

Mr. Mason then offered a resolution providing that the pay of members, that is their allowance per day, should not commence until they elected a Speaker. This created a laugh. Mr. Jones moved to amend it by adding "and that they shall receive no mileage unless they elect a Speaker to-morrow. They would not under any consideration treat that as anything but a joke. They have some fun along with their quarrelling. This long delay is in fact, no doubt, very inconvenient to some of the members, for they cannot draw their mileage money until they are organized and have a Speaker.

SATURDAY, Dec. 15.

In the Senate, finding themselves with nothing to do, a resolution was passed, providing for the appointment of a committee to wait on President Taylor, and inform him that the Senate would receive and act on any business of an Executive character which was to be transacted.

The committee being appointed, performed their errand and returned answer that the President would communicate with them on Monday. Then will come the confirming and rejecting of President Taylor's appointments to office. We expect the Senate will "cut their tails off with a carving knife," in very short order.

In the House the 45th ballot resulted pretty much as those that preceded it.

The 46th ballot resulted in like manner, except Mr. Stanly, who rose to 67. After one more balloting, with like results, the House adjourned with a view to a conference of parties.

THE MOBILE TRAGEDY.

A letter from Mobile, gives the following particulars of the dreadful homicide, which took place in that city:

"Your old acquaintance, Gen. Thomas Holland, was killed yesterday in the street, by H. G. McClintock. Mac was a clerk in Holland's employ, and the latter boarded with him. McClintock had a wife and several children. Circumstances led him lately to suspect too close an intimacy between his wife and the General, and on Monday he made himself sure of a criminal intrigue. He instantly took steps to obtain a divorce, and sent his wife and children away; and yesterday hunted up the General with the declared purpose of taking his life. They met near the corner of St. Michael and Royal street, not far from the Theatre, after dinner—McClintock with a double barreled gun, charged with buckshot; Holland I hear, had a pistol, but had not time to draw it. McClintock gave him one charge which entered his heart, and a second which passed through his throat and came out at the back of the neck, killing him instantly. McClintock made no effort to escape, but walked down and surrendered himself to the authorities.

THE INTELLECT VS THE HEART.—Moral of the Boston Murder.

The Boston Traveller, commenting on the atrocious murder of Dr. Parkman says in reference to the accused Dr. Webster:

It is more in sorrow than in anger that this case is now regarded; and the Christian sympathy, which a correspondent invokes, is not lacking.

Should the general suspicion unhappily prove true, what a lesson to the intellectual pride of man will the tragedy convey! What a rebuke to that educational system, which would elevate in public esteem the knowledge of the head above the wisdom of the heart. Here is a man, it will be said, connected with the first institution of learning in the land, who, with all his cultivated tastes for literature and art, possessed not the safeguard against evil, which the veriest child who has been taught to hush the Lord's prayer, carries with him in his daily walks. Though all the treasures of human knowledge are in our possession, what beggars we are; without the faith, compared with which all those measures are but vanity and vexation of spirit.

UNUSUAL.—It is remarked as something unusual, that there is not in the present House of Representatives, at Washington, a single member of the name of Smith: To balance this, however, there are no less than five Kings.—N. American.

THURSDAY, Dec. 13.

Mr. A. G. Brown, democrat, offered a resolution that Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, be declared a candidate for Speaker. Congress had been in session nine days, and were just at the point where they were before they met—both parties were without a candidate for Speaker. We are entitled, said he, to the Speaker. We have a majority; and although we cannot unite our whole strength on one man, neither can the whigs. If we cannot the democratic free soilers, we have a majority of five; and if they are not counted on either side, we have a larger majority, (four whigs being absent.)

A number of other propositions were made. There was some debate, also, of which slavery was the subject; but it was not interesting or important.

No question was taken upon any of the propositions, and another ballot was called for, being the only one to-day, which resulted in scattering votes for some 20 gentlemen. Mr. Win-

throp 59—Mr. Cobb 40—Mr. Stanly of N. C., 21.
FRIDAY, Dec. 14.

As on the day before, a number of propositions were offered and discussed in regard to organization. On Wednesday preceding, Mr. Stanly of North Carolina, in some of his smart remarks, said that so far, the whig party stood blameless in regard to the election of Speaker, but he brushed for the democratic party, alluding to Mr. Brown's conduct.

To-day, Mr. Andrew Johnson, a North Carolinian, but now a democratic member from Tennessee, told Mr. Stanly that after doing what he (Mr. S.) did, to wit—offering to bargain with the democrats for organization by dividing the offices, he might have saved his blushes. Several hours were consumed in debating, and a call was made for another balloting. Great confusion and uproar prevailed so soon as it became apparent that another ballot was to take place. This having somewhat subsided, the balloting went on (the 123) and resulted much as the ballot yesterday did. There were 225 votes cast. Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, a democrat, and the oldest member in service, received the largest vote, 91; the balance scattered for Winthrop, Cobb, Stanly, and others.

On the 43d balloting, Mr. Boyd got 68 votes, Mr. Stanly 40, and the balance scattering.

On the 44th balloting, Mr. Boyd received 82, Mr. Stanly 49, and the balance scattered—112 necessary to elect.

Mr. Mason then offered a resolution providing that the pay of members, that is their allowance per day, should not commence until they elected a Speaker. This created a laugh. Mr. Jones moved to amend it by adding "and that they shall receive no mileage unless they elect a Speaker to-morrow. They would not under any consideration treat that as anything but a joke. They have some fun along with their quarrelling. This long delay is in fact, no doubt, very inconvenient to some of the members, for they cannot draw their mileage money until they are organized and have a Speaker.

SATURDAY, Dec. 15.

In the Senate, finding themselves with nothing to do, a resolution was passed, providing for the appointment of a committee to wait on President Taylor, and inform him that the Senate would receive and act on any business of an Executive character which was to be transacted.

The committee being appointed, performed their errand and returned answer that the President would communicate with them on Monday. Then will come the confirming and rejecting of President Taylor's appointments to office. We expect the Senate will "cut their tails off with a carving knife," in very short order.

In the House the 45th ballot resulted pretty much as those that preceded it.

The 46th ballot resulted in like manner, except Mr. Stanly, who rose to 67. After one more balloting, with like results, the House adjourned with a view to a conference of parties.