

In addition to these materials, there is fire-clay of best quality, in great abundance, containing the seams of coal and black-band ore; thus affording, from the same pit or shaft, coal, iron ore, and fire-clay; and the other descriptions of iron ore, to wit, the hematite, specular, and magnetic, being immediately contiguous, leaves nothing to be done but to develop and use them to any extent and in every shape that the Government can wish or require the use of iron.

The second supposed requisite for a suitable site for a national foundry—the "locality, accessibility to tide water, and inaccessibility to an enemy"—I will briefly state, in advantageously presented in these North Carolina coal fields. The Deep River flows through the coal and iron deposits. It is a beautiful stream, highly adapted to slack-water works, which are now being constructed. The distance from the site of the works to the seaboard, or mouth of the Cape Fear river, into which Deep River flows, is only about one hundred and sixty miles; and tide-water, to the depth of some twelve feet, comes to within some seventy miles of the place where a national foundry could be advantageously erected. With the slack-water works completed, as they soon will be, besides a railroad to Fayetteville, now under construction, the facilities for government use can safely and conveniently be carried out to the adjacent seaports, or borne by railroad; whilst no enemy's fleet can ascend the stream, or an armed force invade the establishment without marching overland a considerable journey; which is about as night security as can be obtained. The locality I claim to be a good one.

Thirdly, climate, and means of subsisting a population of mechanics and workmen. In this respect the Deep River valley certainly possesses superior advantages. It forms, indeed, the dividing line between what are peculiarly southern and northern products. Extending south from the locality of the mines, you traverse the cotton and rice regions where those staples are produced for export to all parts of the world; while, moving towards the north and west from these mineral deposits, you are greeted with a fine wheat, corn, and other vegetable-producing region, adorned with beautiful scenery. In fact, all the staples, either north or south, for the subsistence of workmen, can be commanded in the Deep River valley at the cheapest and most accommodating rates. By way of description, it may be said that these valuable mineral deposits are in a good land—a land of brooks of water, of fountains, and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat and barley and vines and fig trees and pomegranates; a land of olive, oil, and honey. And besides this, the climate itself is excellent, being elevated and healthy, abounding in fresh water springs of the purest quality. No region is more healthy than that of which I am now speaking.

There is also an abundant supply of oak and other timber suitable for such purposes as will be needed about a national foundry, within convenient reach. There are also limestone and other suitable materials for practical use in a foundry, in abundant supply, in the country round about. Then, may I not ask, what more is needed for supplying all the demands requisite for a national foundry? Can we much as have here attempted to state, be said of any other named locality? It is true, other places may possess some particular articles of material to an equal, and perhaps greater, degree than is to be found in the Deep River valley; but then, can all the materials be found to the same extent, variety, and quality? Till better informed, I assert that cannot; that the same varieties of iron ore, with the same supply and quality of coal, with all the other materials have enumerated suitable for the making of every description of iron fabric for Government or national use, are yet to be found in such connection in any one place. And I then ask the question, why will not the Government pay proper deference to a place so suitable and favored by nature, in selecting its site for a national foundry? Why shall not North Carolina number with her borders some one of the Government structures, when she offers at least equal, if not the best, facilities, and, besides, in common with her sister States, some of the advantages in the trade and commerce of her citizens, resulting from Government expenditures? This latter consideration would not be proper if North Carolina did not offer equal facilities for the erection of a national foundry to any other State or locality; but when it is so clearly demonstrated that she does, I feel authorized to claim for her the full benefit of an equality in the distribution of the public patronage; and I invoke the voice of every Representative who has in this Capitol to do with me in the demand. I truly regret that my colleague has not been favorable for my colleague to urge the bill be introduced at the last session, or that better progress could not have been made. But there is yet time and opportunity, and let the House try one more. If it shall be my privilege to speak a voice in the deliberations which will finally dispose of this question, I shall be found earnest in insisting upon both the advantages and rights of North Carolina in the premises. I shall keep my eye steadily upon the movements of things in their behalf; and shall not fail to urge for my native State all that is so justly due from this Government to her long-neglected resources, so far as the Government has the right and power to act.

In fact, I wish to see a new era open up in the South generally. I wish to see less feudal and more of new-fangled and broken-down institutions, in the shape of so-called southern commercial conventions, and something more practical and available resorted to. There is better, as well as more profitable, work before us than the mere echoing of high-sounding resolutions, without a feasible issue in them; or a possible benefit to their provision, to the South or anywhere else, beyond the fancy of those who pass them. I wish to see our valleys and mountains brought into actual use. I wish to see our streams studded with mills, whose numberless appliances and looms shall echo back an eternal response to their ever and onward flowing current. I wish to see the blast of the furnace, and hear the strokes of the forge, declaring the fact that commerce and manufactures are in the development. I wish to see the mountains of the South, pregnant with their stores of wealth, disgorging their hidden treasures, and contributing to our prosperity as certain tributes to our affluence, delightfully and abundantly as they afford.

I wish to see the South, in fact, what nature has eminently designed her to be, a commercial and manufacturing, as well as an agricultural people. We can then boast of our greatness, because we will then be great and prosperous.

From the Spirit of the Age.
University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill, Feb. 15th, 1859.

To the Editor of the Spirit of the Age.
The misconception and misrepresentations prevalent to some extent, in relation to the organization of the Trustees and Faculty of the University, will probably justify, if in your opinion they do not imperatively require, the publication of the following statement:

I was appointed President of the University at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees on the 5th December, 1855. I was not present, but a gentleman who attended the meeting for the purpose of presenting the name of an Episcopal clergyman of high character and unusual attainments, informed me shortly afterwards, that he declined doing so, on hearing Judge Cameron express the opinion that while the clergy ought to be freely represented in the faculty, the head of it should always be a layman. That he would not vote for a clergyman of any denomination for the Presidency, or for any layman who resided north of Mason's and Dixon's line. The nomination of the present incumbent, was made by him and seconded by Judge Gaston.

When I entered upon the discharge of my duties in January 1856, the Faculty consisted of Professors Mitchell, Phillips, Hooper and Burgess, and Tutors McAlister and Owen. The two first named were Presbyterian clergymen, though neither was a member of the Presbyterian church at the date of his appointment, and Prof. Phillips not a clergyman until some years afterwards. Dr. Hooper was a Baptist clergyman, and Mr. Burgess a Romanist; one of the Tutors a Presbyterian, the other a member of a Methodist family. The religious services in the Chapel on the Sabbath, were conducted by Professors Mitchell and Dr. Hooper alternately, until the latter removed to South Carolina, early in February, 1858, to take charge of the Furman Theological Institute, near Wainsborough. About the middle of 1857, Dr. Hooper gave notice of his intention to retire from his Professorship at the close of the year, and it became necessary to secure the services of a suitable successor in the department of Ancient Languages, and to make proper provision for the maintenance of religious worship. In the month of August I was able to congratulate the Trustees upon the acceptance by the Rev. Edward Wadsworth, with the concurrence of his presiding Elder the Rev. Hexekiah G. Leigh, subject, nevertheless, to the approval of the Bishop, of the appointment of Chaplain to the University.

The following correspondence exhibits the causes which produced the failure of this scheme and the ultimate adoption of a different plan.

University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill, Jan. 27th, 1858.

Dear Sir:—The Trustees of this Institution have determined to establish a Chaplaincy, very similar in its character to that instituted some years since by the University of Virginia, viz: that the chaplain shall be appointed annually, and that he shall be taken alternately from the four leading religious denominations of the State, Methodist, Episcopalians, Baptists and Presbyterians.

It has been made my duty to obtain, if practicable, the concurrence of these several denominations of Christians in this arrangement, and it affords me much pleasure to state, that thus far the proposition has been most favorably received.

In the month of August last, and very shortly after the determination of the Trustees upon this subject was announced, the Faculty agreed to tender the situation to the Rev. Mr. Wadsworth of your church. His engagements in Raleigh, precluded an immediate acceptance of the office, and it was therefore declined. Mr. W. advised me nevertheless, that he would be willing to accept the office and enter upon the duties of it early in the present year, provided your sanction could be obtained, and that the Presiding Elder of his District, the Rev. Mr. Leigh, entertained the opinion that it would not be refused.

Upon this assurance the Faculty decided that the Chaplaincy would remain vacant until your determination with respect to it could be ascertained. In the month of September I addressed a communication to you at Cincinnati, upon this subject, which I presume did not reach you, as no reply has been received.

My present object is to secure the concurrence and aid of your church in the prosecution of our purpose, and to this end, to request that Mr. Wadsworth may be stationed during the present year, in this village, in which event, I am authorized to guarantee a competent provision for his support. It is perhaps proper, that I should state as an additional reason, in favor of the adoption of this measure, that the Methodists are the most numerous denomination of Christians in the village and the immediate neighborhood.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. L. SWAIN.

Rev. Bishop Moore.

Greenborough, Feb. 2, 1858.

My Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the communication from you in behalf of the Board of Trustees for North Carolina University, requesting me to station the Rev. E. Wadsworth at Chapel Hill, with a view to his service as Chaplain to the University; and if it could be done with the prospect of permanent usefulness, equal to that of other fields of labor, where he is needed and called for, it would be most grateful to my feelings to grant the request. Your village is small, and apart from the University, presents an insufficient prospect of successful labor to justify making it a regular station to be supplied annually; and to supply it for the sake of the University, once in four years, with an interval of three years, would not possibly justify the deduction of time and labor, to be made from our regular work as itinerant ministers. Be-

sides when our next year comes round, we may not have at command such a preacher as your Board would choose for Chaplain. In these views my brethren associated with me for counsel concur. You will please to excuse me, and accept for the University and your personal welfare, the best wishes of, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,
THO. A. MORRIS.

D. L. SWAIN.

After repeated conferences as to the course to be pursued, and after arriving at the conclusion that further efforts to secure the services of either a Methodist or a Baptist clergyman in reasonable time, would be unavailing, the Faculty determined to recommend the Rev. William M. Green, of Hillsborough, for the Chaplaincy. He was appointed Professor of Rhetoric, on the 27th February, 1858, and was the first Episcopal clergyman called to fill a Professor's chair in this institution.

On the 8th September, 1859, a Board of Trustees met at the Executive office, on the summons of the Governor, to appoint a successor to Dr. Hooper as Professor of Ancient Languages. The name of Professor Henry Tatwiler, of Alabama, Professor M. Ferry, of New York, and the late William E. Anderson, Esq., then of Hillsborough, were proposed by different members of the Board. Before the Board proceeded to ballot, Judge Cameron remarked that it was scarcely necessary to intimate that the last nomination rendered his position a delicate one, but that in the discharge of a public duty he would not permit his course to be influenced by the considerations of friendship, or ties of blood. That it was known to most of those present, that he had taken more pains than any one else to secure the present organization of the Faculty. That when the President consented to accept a nomination, he had assured him, that situated as he would find himself at Chapel Hill, remote from the seat of authority, without the presence of a single Trustee to whom he could turn on sudden emergencies, for counsel or support, he would frequently find himself in a condition like that of a commander of a ship at sea, in the midst of a storm, or menaced with piracy. For one, therefore, he would consider him, as holding the right to select his crew, and that no appointment should be made in a place in the Faculty without his concurrence. He added that his object in rising was simply to request the President to indicate his preferences, among the gentlemen whose names were before the Board. At the close of Judge Cameron's remarks, Judge Gaston expressed high gratification at the course his friend had determined to pursue. He stated that the selection of a proper person to fill the vacant chair, was important to the community at large, but to the Faculty it was a matter of the deepest concern. The person who might be appointed was not merely to be a co-instructor, but a daily associate. He must possess the requisite talents and attainments for the proper discharge of the duties of his chair, and the moral and social qualities necessary to inspire confidence, and produce familiar intimate intercourse. It was reasonable to suppose that on all these subjects, the Faculty were better informed than the Board, and he repeated the gratification he felt at having been anticipated by Judge Cameron, in the request he had himself intended to make, that the President would submit his views to the Board.

I stated in reply, that the resolutions offered by the three gentlemen, and undergone a very careful examination by the Faculty, did not either Professor Tatwiler or Professor Ferry was known personally to any of our number, that Mr. Anderson was a graduate of the University—probably the personal acquaintance of every member of the Board, and universally esteemed a gentleman of high and pure character. His attainments, however, were not supposed to be equal to those of either Mr. Tatwiler or Mr. Ferry, and the selection of a successor to Dr. Hooper, the interests and reputation of the Institution required, that very high attainments should be regarded as indispensable. The Faculty entertained the opinion that the evidence before them entitled Professor Tatwiler to the highest consideration.

He would have been gratified by a nearly unanimous vote, if the Board had not been surprised by the presentation of a note, received at the moment of balloting, from a relative of Mr. Tatwiler, requesting Judge Swain to withdraw his name. Professor Ferry was then chosen.

Mr. Tatwiler was a Methodist, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Ferry Episcopalians. Neither Judge Cameron or Judge Gaston was a Presbyterian. Both were good and great men. In 1848, when the strain of an adjacent Professorship at Kinston was established, and the Rev. G. Deane appointed, he continued with us until the close of the year 1848, when he resigned and accepted a Professorship in Randolph Mason College. A recently published pamphlet of Dr. Deane's may be referred to as a grateful and graceful exhibition of his views in relation to the administration of the affairs of the University during the six years that he was a member of the Faculty.

In 1849, the Trustees established the Professorship of History, and appointed the Rev. Albert M. Shipp Professor, by a unanimous vote.

The Trustees have no power to compel gentlemen to accept Professorships, or when they have accepted, to enforce their permanent continuance in office. You will probably be surprised to learn that no instance is known, since the foundation of the institution, where a Methodist has compelled an unsuccessful competitor for either a Professorship or a Tutorship.

As at present organized, there are two Episcopal, two Methodist and two Presbyterian clergymen in our corps of instructors. That there is no Baptist clergyman among us, is the fault of neither the Faculty nor the Trustees. One was sought, and was supplied the last vacancy which occurred. The course which the Board was disposed to pursue, was indicated with sufficient clearness in the following remarks, made by me at the time of the election of a successor to Dr. Mitchell, and published under the sanction of the Executive Committee a year ago.

"Immediately before proceeding to ballot, I stated in substance, if not in words, that in the selection of a successor to Dr. Mitchell, we could not expect to secure the services of a gentleman of equal ability and attain-

ments, who was not in the decline of life, and that I had no hopes of finding any one who, at present, would be able to supply our loss. That it had been my object in a careful scrutiny of the pretensions of the gentlemen to whom my attention had been directed, to find among the graduates of this University a young man of decided ability, of attainments equal to his years, who had given satisfactory evidence of capacity to impart instruction, and who had a well established character as an accomplished Christian gentleman. That as the University was a Siste institution, that all parties in the State, political and religious, should be represented in the government of it, and that it is no member of the Faculty was Baptist, other things being equal, I would prefer a member of that denomination, and next to that a Methodist. That if a suitable person among our graduates presented himself, other things being equal, I would prefer a southern to a northern man."

With respect to the manner in which the Board of Trustees is constituted, I cannot be expected to speak with as much particularity and precision in as relation to the Faculty. I am satisfied, however, that great mistakes exist upon the subject, which ought to be corrected. The entire Board consists at present of about 55 members; who have been appointed at intervals during the last 40 years, and who are widely dispersed over the State, from the Albemarle to the Alleghany. A considerable proportion of them are not members, in full communion with any Church. I have examined the catalogue with some care, and with the best means of information at my command, entertain the opinion, that if considered in relation to Clerical preferences, while the Episcopalians are greatly the most numerous, that Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians will be found in nearly equal proportions. Not a third of the members of the entire Board meet together at one time and one place, at intervals of less than ten years, and no one of any party or denomination, will, as I believe, be able point to any instance, when the Board was controlled by party influence, political or religious.

The government of the University is, as to most practical purposes, confined to an Executive committee of seven, of whom the Governor is ex-officio Chairman. The Committee is necessarily composed of gentlemen residing in or near Raleigh, since it is important that they shall meet frequently and sometimes at very short notice. The only Churches represented in the Committee, either by membership or prolocution, are the Episcopal and the Methodist.

Politically the Board is pretty equally divided. In the Executive Committee there are three Democrats and four Whigs. It is a singular fact, but one for which neither the Trustees nor the Faculty of the University are in any wise responsible, that the leaven of Presbyterianism is, in proportion to numbers, more extensively diffused in the Board of Trustees of Normal College than in that of the University. They are not found in so large a proportion in either, as in regard to present danger to civil or religious liberty. That every Trustee during the quarter of a century under review has always acted upon the principles of strict liberty and Christian charity which characterized the course of Judge Cameron and Judge Gaston, is neither asserted or believed; but that the collective body in their official capacity have never departed from them, is most confidently affirmed. With reference to the more than 150 persons, who during that period from time to time, were members of the Board, and many of whom have watched with anxious solicitude over the welfare of the Institution, it is no more than justice to the living and the dead, to say that no similar number can now be found within our borders, of equal ability, attainments, wealth and influence. The present state of the Institution compared with what it was at the commencement of that period, affords satisfactory evidence that their fostering care has been crowned with the only reward they coveted, and its revenues and means of usefulness in still greater proportions. It is believed that if present things be let one Institution in the Union which has an equal, classes a larger number of undergraduates.

I remain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. L. SWAIN.

Wm. H. HARRIS.—We have now before us several specimens recently dug up in Sampson county near the Six Runs, by James King, Esq., while digging stumps for coal. One particular is a plain distinct tooth, of some ferocious fish that must have been very formidable. It looks like a spear head, and might be taken for one, but for the marks in directing its position with the gum, and the distinction between the thin pointed edge and the coarse and more open surface of the tooth where that is broken off. It is about five inches long by four wide at the base.

But the strangest thing is that in the course of the explorations they have struck upon what appears to be the deck of a vessel. They have found already about forty feet of it—evidently some sort of floating raft.

We are informed that one of the boards dug up was carved in the fashion of an eagle's wing, or had an eagle's wing carved upon it. Upon being exposed to the air it crumpled down. We have some of the fragments, which are more like lignite than any thing we can think of.

Wm. Journal.

Wm. Journal.

Wm. Journal.

Wm. Journal.

Wm. Journal.

Wm. Journal.

Wm. Journal.

Hillsborough Recorder.
The Constitution and the Laws—the Guardians of our Liberties.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
Wednesday, March 10, 1859.

Mr. Gilmer's Speech.—In our first page today will be found an interesting speech of the Hon. John A. Gilmer, delivered in the House of Representatives, on the subcommittee of the Deep River region for a National Foundry, which we recommend to the attention of our readers.

We have, in another column, given place to a communication from Mr. Turner, in reply to some expressions of Mr. Fisher which appeared in an supplement to his reply to the committee of investigation. Without undervaluing what Mr. Turner says, we have thought it right to permit him to explain to his constituents his views on the occasion.

We have intended, but have not yet had time to do so, to take some notice of the report of the committee upon the North Carolina Railroad, and the reply of Mr. Fisher. It may, perhaps, be admitted that Mr. Fisher has been too bitter in some of his remarks as applied to the Chairman of the committee; but the impression made upon our mind from the impetuousness which we have been able to borrow upon that report, seems in some measure to justify his warmth of feeling. We think the examination by the committee was so successful to be useful, and displays more of a disposition to find fault than is consistent with even-handed justice. We do not, however, before saying anything more on the subject, to permit me to leave the report of the committee, and also the reply of Mr. Worth to Mr. Fisher.

The University.—We copy to-day, from the Spirit of the Age, a communication from Gen. Swain, President of the University of North Carolina, and invite so to the attention of our readers. An impression has prevailed to some extent, that undue restrictions have been brought to bear in that Institution in favor of the Presbyterian and Episcopal denominations, to the prejudice of the Methodist and Baptist. We think that an accurate period of this time, in relation to the subject, will be found to be that there are in the ranks of instruction, as well organized, two Episcopal, two Methodist, and two Presbyterian clergymen, and we feel warranted in saying that we know a sincere desire was entertained, when another successor to Dr. Mitchell, in view of the preference to a Baptist, if all other things were equal. And it would be correct, too, that the position of Chaplain, the most important in a denominational point of view, was actually declined by the Methodists. Before any nomination had a right to complain, they should see that they have presented a suitable man who has been rejected.

The Extra Session.—The Senate of the United States, having completed the business for which it was convened to special session, adjourned on Friday last.

County Business.—On the 10th inst. of our County Court, a majority of the Justices being present for the transaction of judicial business, the following appointments were made:

SPECIAL JURY.
John H. Kilduff, D. C. Farish, Hanson Parker, John W. Carr, and William S. Hayes.

SENIOR JUSTICES OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Wm. H. Brown, Daniel W. Huggins, Nelson P. Holt, Thomas Lynch, Esq., Philip D. Smith, James Lynch, M. Thomas, Palmer, H. McNeil, Thomas Ferrall, and Thomas H. O'Brien.

WARDEN OF THE PRISON.
John C. Kilduff, Esq., John B. Ruffin, William J. Hagan, Jas. C. Terrell, Paul Jones, Nathaniel B. Smith, and D. C. Farish.

Mr. Thomas J. Stratton was elected County Treasurer, in place of Thomas Farish, deceased.

The Court levied the following tax for the present year:

	1858	1859
County Corporation	25	45
Support of the Poor	10	30
Common Schools	4	50
License and Poll	4	50
	43	95

To which add—
State Tax 20 30
Total 63 125

The Revenue Law.—We have through the Associated, that the tax to be collected this year will be in accordance with the law passed by the new law. These bills, which last year paid \$1,000,000 to the Treasury, will this year pay \$1,000,000 to the Treasury, and will this year be paid \$1,000,000.

Bank of North Carolina.—Notice has been given that the bank will be organized on the 1st of April, and will have its capital stock of \$1,000,000, of which the Liberty Bank will take \$500,000, and the University \$500,000, leaving \$1,000,000 to be taken by individuals.

Congressional Candidates.—The Hon. Warren Woodrow, of Cumberland county, has announced himself as a candidate for reelection to represent the third district in the next Congress, subject to the action of a District Convention, should the party consider it expedient to call one.

The Hon. George H. Hill, of Virginia, for whose first term Commissioner of Patents, has been appointed Postmaster General, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Aaron V. Brown.

The Hon. George W. Jones, of Iowa, late a Senator in Congress from that State, has been appointed Minister Resident to New Granada.

New Hampshire Election.—An election was held in New Hampshire on the 8th instant, for State officers and members of Congress. One hundred and fifty-four towns have been heard from, and these indicate that Godwin, the Republican candidate, has been elected by over 3,000 votes. The Republicans have obtained large majorities in both Houses of the Legislature, and the three members of Congress.

The N. Carolina Planter.—The March number of this periodical has been received. It contains several very useful articles, such as only one dollar a year, no farmer should be without it. Address A. M. German, Raleigh.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.—Its contents are: 1. Carlyle—Mirage Philosophy—History of Frederick. 2. How we went to Tokyo. 3. Objectable Books. 4. Popular Literature—Part II.—The Periodical Press. 5. Rawlinson's Herodotus. 6. Falsely Accused. 7. Memphis and the Antislave. 8. A Guide in the Japanese Waters—Part III.

Death of the Postmaster General.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Hon. Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster General, who died about nine o'clock yesterday morning of pneumonia. Mr. Brown was born in Brunswick county, Virginia, in 1795. In 1815 he removed to Tennessee, devoted himself to the law, and became the partner of J. K. Polk, afterwards President of the United States. He was several years in the State Legislature, and was elected to Congress in 1850, and again in 1841 and 1843. In 1845 he was elected Governor of Tennessee. Among the measures which he has marked his administration of his late office of Postmaster General, were the establishment of the Tennessee route, and of the Virginia route to California. He was an efficient public officer, and in private life universally esteemed.

Mr. Fillmore in Cincinnati.—Ex-President Fillmore was lately on a visit to Cincinnati, and met with a very warm reception.

On Friday evening he was called upon at the Bennett House by the National American Association. Mr. Fillmore made a brief speech, in which he thanked them for their courtesy and kindness on all occasions, for their preference in the Presidential campaign, in which he had the honor to be their standard bearer, and regretted, for the gratification and the principles of the American party, that the campaign had not resulted differently. He spoke with confidence and feeling of the justice of the cause, and urged a steadiness of purpose, with all due moderation and regard for the rights of all, which would ultimately lead to most satisfactory results. For himself he would say that, while he was thankful to his American friends for the expression of their confidence and regard, he had retired from public life forever.

Mr. Curwin makes an appropriate reply to the ex-President, in which he referred to the distinguished services of the latter in the proud position which he once occupied as the choice of a majority of the American people, and paid a handsome compliment to his steadiness, and acknowledged public and private worth.

The association and a large number of citizens present took leave of Mr. Fillmore with the warmest good wishes.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Legislature of Indiana have passed a license law, regulating the sale of liquors, and a law for submitting the question of holding a constitutional convention to the people at the next October election. Also, an act directing the commissioner of the sinking fund to purchase from four to five hundred thousand dollars worth of five and two and a half per cent. Indiana stocks, at New York prices. A bill increasing the number of branches of the State bank failed for want of a constitutional majority. The Legislature adjourns finally to-day.

A board of surgeons has been ordered to meet at Philadelphia on the 1st of April to examine candidates for promotion and appointment to the medical service of the Army. Applications must be addressed to the Secretary of War.

The Interior Department has certified to the State of Iowa two millions one hundred and thirty thousand acres of land, under the grant for railroads in that State under act of May 18, 1856.

The Whig general committee of New York held a regular monthly meeting on Friday night. Letters were received from Daniel B. Barnard, of Albany, and William A. Graham, of North Carolina, expressing their views of the party issues of the day, and recommending the organization of State central committees throughout the Union, and urging on a plan of action fully setting forth the platform and principles of the Whig party. They pronounce themselves Whigs, and recognize no other party.

The "Whig and American contentions" held at Alexandria, Virginia, on Friday last, unanimously nominated Henry W. Thomas, as a candidate for Congress, in the seventh district, now represented by Hon. William Smith. Henry Shackelford, Democrat, is also a candidate in the same district.

By a recent act of the Illinois Legislature the professional juror's occupation is gone, as by the law no person is allowed to serve more than once a year upon a jury.

Ex-President Fillmore, in a speech lately made in Cincinnati, in response to the congratulations of the National American Association of that city, said that he had retired from public life for ever.

Postmaster General.—Hall's Journal of Health affirms that diseases come and go as the fashions. Once, "everybody" had the dyspepsia, then the clergymen's sore throat was the rage, and now, don't every third person have some form of neuralgia?

Dr. Shumard, a well known geologist, has been appointed to make a geological survey of the State of Tennessee.

With whiskers thick upon my face, I went my fair to see: she told me she could never wed a deep-faced chap like me. I shaved them clean, then called again, and thought my troubles 'er she laughed outright, and said I was more deep-faced than before.