

other. The glory of the fireside to the husband is that the wife is there; and to the wife that he is there who is head of the woman, and the band is that home circle. Here they gather at morning and evening, and at noon. Their board is almost always surrounded with the same circle, and here they spend the long winter evenings together.

Dianosty.

Imposition prints, hucksters and Cross Road exponents of the Imposition faith, are striving to injure the political prospects of Mr. Gilmer and other leading members of the Opposition party, by constantly denouncing them as allies of the Northern enemy and traitors to the South. They now charge in order to kill Gilmer, having utterly failed in their other base efforts, that there are more abolitionists in his District than any other, and that numerous abolition documents, together with Helder's infamous Book, are circulated among the people! His District being the strongest Opposition in the State, they leave nothing undone to misrepresent the Opposition leaders in it. While there are abolitionists and enemies of the South in Gilmer's District, every single one discovered are of the democratic faith and bitterly opposed to Gilmer and his party! Now mark you, his revilers fail to state this simple fact!

Bear it in mind also, if you please, ye traducers of the purest Whigs in the South, that old John Brown, that monster demon in human shape, was a leading democrat, and a majority of his followers were democrats, the balance, Republicans and Abolitionists,—not a single solitary Whig, American or Know Nothing being found in the camp of traitors!! Hinton Rowan Helper was a shining light in the ranks of the democracy, a native born, as was Copeland who figured at Harper's Ferry, and aided his friends in their assault upon Gilmer and his party. Hedrick, who occupied a Professorship in our University, was a leading democrat, and like his brother Helper, delighted to make war upon Gilmer and other leading men of the Whig party, because of their patriotism and love for the Union in its original purity! If such characters do happen to live in Gilmer's District, they are democrats, and his worst enemies, and because of their democracy, the democrats will not hang them, they having the affairs of State in their own hands.

There are democratic abolitionists in Mr. Gilmer's District and he is to suffer for it! If we mistake not, Pennsylvania went for Buchanan, and these very democrats told us that he was the strongest Southern man in the whole country! Are there any abolitionists in Pennsylvania? and if so, ought not James Buchanan to be held responsible? We doubt whether there are more abolitionists in Gilmer's District than any other. This is a strong democratic District, and if the number of the enemy were known, it would startle the natives! Strangers and squatters find comfortable quarters and fare sumptuously in this democratic District. We never heard that abolition editors were ever sustained in Gilmer's District,—that thing has been done in this! There are several in the State, they give copious extracts from Helper and other vile abolition productions, and circulate them broadcast, what more can they desire for the time being? They revile the members of the Opposition and are looked upon as the best sort of democrats.—In this way the democratic party has circulated more unsound and dangerous doctrines in the South, than the whole abolition party North, could in a thousand years, and the Southern people are beginning to reap the fruits of it. Such characters are sustained at the South and good, reliable men have to seek distant homes, and yet democrats talk about dissolving the Union, while they refuse to elect a Southern White Speaker!

Draw a line between the North and South, and what becomes of the border States? Will not their fate be speedy and inevitable? If there are as many allies of the North at the South as democratic leaders intimate, is it not folly to talk about bursting up the Union and then remain secure? In case of such a result, with a formidable enemy in disguise right in our camp, what could we hope when the worst comes to the worst? The South is safe as long as the Union holds together, and fanatics will never be able to accomplish their purpose until the stars and stripes shall cease to be recognized as the great Flag of the Union.—Washington (N. C.) Times.

Amalgamation Ball in New York.
A grand amalgamation ball came off on Thursday evening at the Assembly Rooms, Pine street, composed entirely of black men and white women, no white man or black woman being admitted. The Daily News says:
The room was tastefully decorated with banners, flags, &c., and portraits of celebrated Abolitionists, conspicuous among the number, being a beautiful colored photograph of John Brown surrounded by a wreath of laurel. At 1 o'clock the festivities were brought to a close by the arrival of Broadway gamblers and shoulder-hitters with bags of flour and soot concealed about their persons. They commenced by throwing the flour over the black men and the soot on the white women. At this juncture the lights were extinguished, and then commenced a scene which beggars description. Word was conveyed to Capt. Turnbull, who shortly after arrived with a posse of policemen of the Eight precinct. Lights being again restored, the day captain ordered the Hall to be cleared, an injunction which was immediately complied with, and thus ended the amalgamation ball which afforded a rich treat to those who witnessed it.

A Curious Scene.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday last, Mr. Stokes of Tennessee, (American), questioned the democrats (who gave as a reason for refusing to support Mr. Gilmer, that he had received Republican votes), whether they would refuse to vote for their own candidate, Mr. Boocock, in case Republicans should vote for him? Several of them, including Vallandigham, of Ohio, Davidson of Louisiana, and Wright of Tennessee, distinctly declared that under such circumstances they would not vote for their own candidate.

Now what would be the inevitable effect of this? Supposing all the Democrats and all the Americans were to unite, they could not elect a Speaker. To enable them to do so, they must have the aid of some of the Republicans. But the Democrats would abandon even their own candidate if Republicans should vote for him. Of course they cannot elect a Speaker at all. And there is no remedy for the existing state of disorganization except by the election of a Republican, which would be worse in its effect upon the peace of the country than disorganization.

Is it the determination of the Democrats to prevent an organization? One of them, Mr. Pugh of Alabama, openly avowed on the same day that "if he had it in his power he was free to say he would perpetuate discord here."

These are significant signs. We leave our readers to draw the plain inference.—Fay Observer.

If Mr. Gilmer is, in fact and in truth, a friend to the South, may God save her hereafter from any more of such friends in the National Councils.

Wash. States & Union.
Mr. Gilmer, of whom the above remark is made, represents a large slaveholding constituency—is one of the largest, if not the largest slaveholder in Congress, and every interest and the most sacred ties bind him to the South, her rights, interests, welfare and destiny. His character for chivalric feeling is above suspicion—his integrity and probity irreproachable; the capacity of his mind and Statesmanlike qualities and superior intelligence acknowledged by all. His private circumstances and public position place his devotion to his section and all that concerns her welfare and prosperity high above suspicion, and his reputation above the reach of such flings as the above. We opine he is as much Southern in sentiment, and should occasion offer, would prove himself so in action, as any Southern member of the House, we care not how intense that may be, or even as the superlatively intense Southern Rights Editor of the "States and Union." He says, "If Mr. Gilmer is, in fact and in truth, a friend to the South, may God save her hereafter from any more of such friends in the National Councils." We will say, if all the Representatives from the South were as loyal and firm, and governed by as high and honorable, and national impulses and principles as Mr. Gilmer, she would be much better off, and what she says and does be more respected.

The trouble is, the Democracy is powerless, and in the blindness of its impotent rage, strikes at random. Mr. Gilmer, and the Americans, are not in the way, and could not secure the success of their candidate. They hate Americans with a cordial and intense hatred, and are giving vent to it by trying to crush Mr. Gilmer, and through him, his friends and supporters. They are writing under the awful exposure of corruption they know awaits them, should the House be organized by any other than themselves. We do not blame them for their rage; it is natural. What men or party could contemplate the certainty of disgrace with composure? Poor Democracy! how art thou fallen! Atlanta (Ga.) American.

A Movement Against Negroes in Canada.

At the Court of Assizes of Essex county, Upper Canada, the grand jury have made a presentment to the court, based upon a representation emanating from the authorities of the township of Anderton, in regard to the negro population of the county. The grand jury submit the document that was presented to them to the court, and urge that some action be taken in the matter. The Anderton authorities say: "We are aware that nineteenth of the crimes committed in the county of Essex, according to the population, are so committed by the colored people." And they further urge "that some measures may be taken by the Government to protect us and our property, or persons of capital will be driven from the country." The court in this presentment, remarked that "he was not surprised at finding a prejudice existing against them (the negroes), among the respectable portion of the people, for they were indolent, shiftless, and dishonest, and unworthy of the sympathy that some mistaken parties extended to them; they would not work when opportunity was presented, but preferred subsisting by thieving from respectable farmers and begging from those benevolently inclined." What a commentary on British sympathy with American abolitionists! And what a commentary also on the exertions of American abolitionists to improve the condition of the negro, by inducing him to desert a position in which he is made useful to one society only to become a nuisance to another?

The Kansas Territorial Legislature passed a joint resolution adjourning to meet a Le-compton, which Governor Mealy vetoed, but the legislature passed it over the veto by a two-third vote of a quorum. The question has now arisen as to the constitutionality of this vote. The majority adjourned to Lawrence, and the minority remaining at Le-compton. Both factions claim to be a legal body.

Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,
FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1860.

Our Terms.
THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" is published upon the following terms: From which there will be no division of profits. Subscribers therefore will govern themselves accordingly.
1 copy one year, if paid in advance, \$2 00.
1 copy within 3 months, 2 50.
1 copy within 6 months, 3 00.
If not paid till the end of the subscription year, 5 00.

Having laid in a large supply of Newspaper, Flat Cap, Fancy paper of various sizes, Cards, colored Inks and other materials for executing the finest style of printing, the Express Office is fully prepared to turn out work of any description in the best style of the art, and for moderate cost.

Episcopal.
It Rev. Bishop Atkinson expects to hold Divine service in the Court-House in Statesville, on Tuesday-night, next, 31st instant.

Bishop A. will officiate in Christ's Church, Rowan county, on Monday, the 30th instant.

Gov. Ellis, having deemed it inexpedient to convene an extra session of the Legislature at this time, we shall defer the discussion of several matters of State welfare, for the present. At a proper time, we will resume the subjects.

We have a charming poem from "Linnette"—our "Linnette"—which we will publish, next week. She is a true child of Song and we hope to hear from her often in breathings of sweet melody from her Mountain-home.

We would say to our Friends, Who send us occasionally encouraging letters, that we thank them for their good-wishes and other favors. We are proud to learn that our patrons, so far as we are informed, are pleased with the Express, and that the views which have been advanced by us recently, in regard to several questions of State-politics, and interests that pertain to the South, should find approval in the public mind, is encouraging to us. It will ever afford us great delight, to see our State, and the South, may our whole country prosper, and if at any time we should suggest or render any service tending to that end, our gratification will be much exalted.

So far as the prospects of our Enterprise are concerned, we can say, that they are favorable altogether, and we fear not the fate that often enough overtakes newspaper enterprises—for we have the courage of a Lion and the spunk of a grizzly Bear. If we have not enough subscribers and patronage now, and it is very true we have not—judging by what some concerns in the State require to keep them afloat—we intend to hang on till we obtain both, provided the time is not too long—two years of it have already passed.

The Express was started in Statesville—in Iredell county, a little more than two years ago, at a time when, no one would have hazarded an enterprise of the sort—and has been regularly published, without the loss of a single week, excepting Christmas holidays,—and has been devoted to advocating the interests of this portion of North Carolina, but not to the exclusion of the State at large.

Is the "Iredell Express" fulfilling its mission? if not, wherein has it shown itself to be derelict? What other journal is doing more, if so much, for Iredell? What other journal expends three times as much as it derives from the County—in the County?—And this we do. What other paper—or the proprietors—expends ten dollars in the course of a year in the County? It is hardly done. Since the beginning of our enterprise, many have most nobly sustained it—done more than their share—more than we could have desired in reason they would have done; but the larger number, have extended no encouragement!

But the Express will continue to be published for the benefit of those who subscribe, and for those who borrow—the latter a numerous class—and what is more, they always feel interested in reading the earliest news—and why may they not be the first who ought to be gratified?

We recollect once to have heard a Gospel minister remark as his opinion, that no local papers should be published in North Carolina, outside of the city of Raleigh! where his son at that time was conducting a journal, which, no doubt, the Rev. Peter D*** considered was the paper that everybody ought to subscribe for. We think, and believe that all sensible men will coincide in the opinion that, local newspapers are quite as necessary to be distributed over the State, for the public benefit as local schools, and that the more each multiply, the better will be the result for the general information of the masses. The multiplicity of railroads, places it within the power of publishers generally to give the latest intelligence, whether journals are located in cities, towns or villages. And the telegraph, annihilates distance.—News published in New York in a daily, and sent by mail to New Orleans, would be state when it arrived in the Crescent city. The inhabitants would have read, digested, and forgotten the details of one of Napoleon's brilliant victories over the Austrians.

We dissent from the views that have been advanced by some, that the South should withdraw from the Union if a black republican shall be elected President in 1861. If the South go into an election with the North for President, and the latter wins, it shuts the game against the South to withdraw for that success merely, without some flagrant outrage that may be perpetrated afterward. If the Constitutional guarantees are observed, no better even than hitherto they have been, the conservative men of both sections very properly would oppose a disturbance of the Federal compact.

Manufactories in Iredell.
There are two manufactories in Iredell county at which yarns and cotton osanburgs are made in large quantities, quality inferior to none. One is located at Turnersburg, and owned by Mr. Wm. Turner, the other at Eagle Mills, and owned by Messrs. Colvert & Co.

There are likewise Cotton Factories in Yadkin, Surry, Catawba, and perhaps other counties. The water-power in all the above named Counties is valuable for mills and factories, and never-failing.

The Trumpet Branch Iron and Brass Foundry, is located near Olin, and owned by N. D. Tomlin, Esq.

Resignation of Judge Caldwell.
We learn that Judge Caldwell, who for many years had ably discharged with usefulness and dignity the arduous duties of Judge upon the Superior Court Bench of North Carolina, having been appointed President of the Branch of the Bank of North Carolina at Salisbury, has resigned his Judicial office into the hands of Gov. Ellis.

Who will be Judge Caldwell's successor, we have not the means of knowing; but the public interest requires, that he should be well-grounded in the Law, mature in years and judgment—and altogether qualified to discharge the judicial duties upon the Bench that have been vacated by the distinguished predecessor,—and this, we dare say, Gov. Ellis will properly consider, when he makes his appointment.

And if we might be permitted to suggest the name of one who, in high public estimation, is pre-eminently qualified, by legal acquirements, sound attainments in every way, and inflexible Justice, for the station—he is COL. ANDERSON MITCHELL.

Col. Mitchell, as well-known in this portion of the State, is an eminent and old member of the Bar, deep-read in the Law and with legal acquirements second to none in the State.

We trust that Gov. Ellis when he fills the vacancy, will consider of the merits and qualifications of Col. Mitchell, whose appointment would certainly adorn the ermine, and could not be otherwise than popular.

Statesville Candy Manufactory.

We have been sweetened with copious samples of Candies made at the establishment of Mr. S. J. Rickert, of this place, which, being pure, is altogether better than the Northern article.

Post Offices.

A new Post Office has been established at Rock-Cut, in Iredell county, on the W. N. C. Railroad.

The Post Office has been removed from Chesnut Grove, Iredell county, to Catawba Station, in Catawba Co.

Romanism in Court.

The following is taken from an exchange: It is not often that Courts of Justice undertake to settle theological dogmas, and perhaps it is well that they do not. Some weeks ago, a Mr. John Handley, Seneca County, Ohio, died, leaving a legacy to the Catholic Church, to say Mass and offer prayers for the benefit of souls in purgatory. The heirs contested the will on the ground that the bequest was illegal.—The Court decided in favor of the heirs, stating that this designation was too indefinite, and that the Roman Catholic Church herself could not prove for a certainty that there are souls in purgatory who can be benefited by Masses and prayers. Should this decision be sustained in the higher Courts, it would materially affect the revenues of the Catholic Church.

Congress.—No Speaker has been elected yet—and little prospect for one.

Convention of Southern States.
A telegram from Richmond of a late date says: A resolution was introduced into the Legislature to-day recommending that a Convention of the Southern States be held at Atlanta, Ga.

Will They Do It?

It is to be presumed—it is to be devoutly hoped,—that southern slave-holders, who profess to entertain such abhorrence for northern abolitionists, will no more forever hereafter, spend their summers at northern watering places, and their money to enrich the enemies of the south as they have hitherto done. If next summer we shall see accounts of southern people stopping at Niagara, Saratoga, Ball's Town, &c., we will at once say that they deserve the very worst that northern cut-throats can send to injure them in their property or in any other way. If a single Southerner goes to sojourn at one of the above named places, or to spend a week pleasuring at the north, let him be spotted as being as much an enemy to the south as Seward or Giddings.

If the southern people have business at the north, let them, by all means, go and attend to it, but remain no longer than is necessary for that particular purpose. We are opposed to disunion, if it is possible to avoid it, and the non-intercourse system, in our opinion, is the surest guaranty against it. It will show the people of the north, that the south do get along very well without

them, even in the Union, and that, when the rights of the south are properly respected, friendship and intercourse will be fully restored, and not before.

Upon this subject the Washington States and Union says:
"From every part of the south, as far as we are enabled to judge from our exchanges, a resolute purpose is manifesting itself to suspend commercial and traveling intercourse with the north. We are much mistaken if this purpose shall not be sufficiently far carried into execution, during the present year, to affect most injuriously the interests of New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

The slaveholding States have been amply forewarned in the last few weeks to prepare for the worst, and they have accordingly determined to forewarn. Evil was the hour to the north, as concerns all that she values most highly in connection with her future prosperity, when she drove those States to such an alternative. Can she exist without the south? This is a question that she will perhaps be better prepared to answer twelve months hence than at present.

At the most moderate calculation the nine non-slaveholding States are benefited to the amount of a hundred million of dollars per annum by their traffic intercourse with the south. When this traffic ceases, what will be their condition? Poverty, abject poverty, to the industrial—and ruin, positive ruin, to those who furnish their employment.

As a general rule, trade intercourse once destroyed is rarely ever re-established. As between the north and the south, if a suspension of the existing material relations between them can ever, under any circumstances, be resumed. The latter, when she establishes her commercial independence, will be as alien to the former as she now is to Russia.

There is not a product of any description of the non-slaveholding States that the slaveholding States may not entirely dispense with, such articles as they cannot import directly to vastly better advantage than they now receive them indirectly, they will soon learn to manufacture profitably.

"Viewing the subject in this light, the Union may be regarded as practically at an end, as respects the future consumption of northern products by southern citizens, and the intercourse in travel between the one and the other. It will likely become as much a custom for southern planters and others to embark at southern ports for Europe, there to purchase the summer months, as it has been heretofore for them to sojourn during those months at northern cities and at northern watering-places.

Never in the history of any country have politicians committed such stupendous blunders as have been committed by the politicians of the dominant party in the non-slaveholding States. They have almost as bad as cut the throats of the people whom they profess to love so dearly. Had they been actuated by sentiment of ordinary patriotism, or ordinary honesty, they would have encouraged unceasingly a spirit of devotion to the south, inasmuch as it has been heretofore the benefactor which fed the tolling millions of their fellow-citizens.

But it is now too late for the making of adequate amends. The wind has been blown, and the whirlwind must be gathered. The south is at least in earnest, and her cry will be felt—disasterfully felt—in the north before midsummer.

Opposition Meeting in Buncombe.

A meeting of the citizens of Buncombe county, was held in Asheville, on the 11th instant. John E. Patton, Esq., was called to the chair, and J. L. Henry, Esq., acted as secretary. Twenty-five delegates were appointed to attend the State Opposition Convention which is to convene in Raleigh, on the 22d February, to nominate a candidate for Governor, &c.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of amending the State Constitution by Convention or Legislative enactment, in favor of equal taxation and the ad valorem principle, in favor of a speedy completion of the works of Internal Improvement now on hand and unfinished in this State, and against the blending of State and National politics in local elections.

Pen and Scissors.

The Legislature of Maryland, has passed a law abolishing Lotteries in that State, and the sale of lottery tickets, under heavy penalties. Maryland had long been cursed with the evil of lotteries, by authority of law, but the charters for these gambling schemes having expired the Legislature has wisely refused to grant any more charters.

James E. Thomas, who was a clerk in the house of Hamilton, Easter & Co., of Baltimore, has been arrested for robbing his employers of about \$3000 in money and drafts. He is said to have been an excellent clerk, and, no doubt, was betrayed into the dishonorable deed by the lotteries with which Baltimore has been cursed.

Among the sufferers in the ruins at the time the fire broke out in the Pemberton Mills, was Maurice Palmer, of Rochester, N. H., an overseer. He was much beloved by his friends, and while the digging was going on his voice was recognized. He was nearly reached when the flames broke out. He implored his friends to save him quickly, or he should die. They struggled to reach him, but the flames swept around them. He was confused and could not assist them. As the heat of the fire began to be felt, his horrible death seemed inevitable. He was able to move one hand and draw his knife, saying he should commit suicide rather than burn to death. His rescuers pressed on, but his hope of aid gave out, and he drew the knife across his throat. Soon after they succeeded in removing him, and his self-inflicted wound was found not to be dangerous, but he had suffered severe internal injuries, which rendered his recovery impossible. He was taken to the City Hall, and expired shortly after from the effects of the injuries received by his fall, and his sufferings while immured within the fallen walls.

It now turns out, as we stated a few weeks ago, that Helper did not write the infamous book that claims his paternity, although he is chargeable with all its baseness. The book, it is stated, was written by F. P. Blair, Jr., and one Goodloe.

The Authorities of Asheville, have closed all the liquor-shops in that place. A worthy example to be followed everywhere.

We have received the first and second numbers of "THE PRESSAGE," a new paper which has been started at Hendersonville, N. C., by Geo. H. Clayton, editor and proprietor. It is of good size, ably edited, whig in politics, and will be mailed to subscribers for \$1 50 per annum in advance.

The GOLDENROD INDEPENDENT is now published Semi-Weekly, at \$4 00 a year. The GOLDENROD TRIBUNE has been enlarged.

The NEWBORN ENQUIRER, is another new paper which has been commenced in Newbern, N. C., by Messrs. Muse & Trumbor.—Democratic in politics, price \$2 00 a year.

Wm. J. Yates, Esq., the editor of that well conducted Democratic Journal, (WESTERN DEMOCRAT,) has recently associated with him his brother, Mr. Ed. A. Yates, as joint editor and proprietor. They are excellent men, moderate, cautious, conscientious and honest, and are uniformly observant of their respon-

sibilities to the public, and what is due to opponents.

We are in receipt of the 2d issue of the HON. PERRY BRADDOCK, J. H. Moore, Editor and Proprietor. The Reporter is of good size, neatly printed and well edited. Being published in a flourishing town and a wealthy section of the country, we have no doubt it will succeed. Prosperity to its Editor. Price \$2 a year in advance.

Mr. M. Davies has succeeded Mr. C. G. Davenport in the proprietorship and editorial management of the EDESSON EXERCISE, and will be assisted by Mr. Davenport. The Express always has been a very interesting sheet.

Hon. JUDGE MASON, of Iowa, who made himself so popular with the Inventors of the Country while he held the office of Commissioner of Patents, has been associated himself with Munn & Co. at the Scientific American office, New York.

The New York Herald says: "A new, rich, and costly uniform has just been completed in this city, for the Governor's Horse Guards, Capt. Du Bignon, of Milledgeville, Ga., and costing in the neighborhood of \$2,000." How much more in accordance with the resolutions passed by Southern popular meetings, says the Wilmington Herald, for the members of this Company, and in fact every other Company heretofore formed in the South—and we hope to hear of many—to employ their own tailors to make up their uniforms, and to have them made of good domestic cloth. It is the height of nonsense to talk one thing and practice another, to pass resolutions one day and forget them the next; to prate about Southern independence and at the same time showing by our actions our utter dependence upon others for every the smallest of our every day necessities of life, the very same withal that can be produced cheaper and better at home. North Carolina is eminently calculated for a manufacturing State. There is nothing that has ever been produced in all Yankeeedom but with the waste of the industry exhibited there could be furnished here equally as well.

James Murphy, residing in Louisville, Ky., the day before Christmas, in attempting to extract a bone out of a hog's throat, was badly bitten by the animal. In less than a week he was attacked with symptoms of hydrophobia, which lasted until Thursday, when he got better, but on the 6th inst. he was again attacked, and soon died in horrible agony.

The New Haven girls have assumed their leap year privileges, by inviting the young men to accompany them on sleigh rides. The "weaker sex," like Captain Scott's coon, soon "came down."

The Mayor of Mobile has reaped quite a harvest, lately, by fining each of the 120th "drummers," or commercial agents, brought before him, fifty dollars.

Erastus Hogue confined in the jail a Raleigh under sentence of death for the murder of Parish, has been respited by the Gov. until the 21st of December, 1860.

The Charleston Mercury says that careful observation and calculation from reliable statistics show that more wives of Northern men, in proportion to the number, annually run away from their husbands, than there are slaves who flee from their masters.

The Legislature of Virginia having authorized a special term of the Circuit Court for the county of Jefferson, Judge Parker, has directed notice to be given that the term will be commenced on the first day of February next. It is understood that Stevens and Hazlett, two of the Harper's Ferry conspirators, will then be tried. Business not reached at the last regular term is also to be dispatched.

There are in the county of Augusta, Va., nine volunteer companies, fully equipped and organized, and five other companies are being organized. In Fauquier there are three companies of cavalry. The county of Albemarle has three companies of infantry and one troop of horse.

The Pope, at Rome, is tightening the strings. The inhabitants of the Eternal City are ordered not to make the churches places of rendezvous, and warned against profaning them either by word or deed. The ladies are told not to appear at church with uncovered heads, and in evening dresses. His eminence is so shocked at the unbecoming toilet of the Roman ladies that he directs their confessor not to give them absolution if they persist in appearing in the House of Prayer with uncovered necks and shoulders.

Agents are engaged in California in soliciting subscriptions to aid in building a college to be under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Governor Weller headed the list with a subscription of \$100.

It is a common practice for the planters at the South, by way of rewarding the industry of their slaves, to parcel off to them small portions of land on their plantations, and give them (the slaves) the privilege of cultivating these grounds, after they have performed a reasonable day's work for their masters, who, in many cases, purchase from them their little crops at the market prices. Referring to this custom the Norfolk Argus says: John Sanderson, Esq., of Norfolk county, has paid his negroes this season \$550 for corn raised by them for their own benefit on his farm. He paid one of the men alone \$150. They are allowed time to work for themselves, and land to till, and they are paid liberally and cheerfully for the product of their extra labor.

George A. Wilson, Esq., of the same section, for corn produced under circumstances similar to the above, has recently settled up with his men for the year, paying them \$300. W. W. Warden, Esq., of this county, has recently paid his hands \$300 for corn raised on his land; he, like the others, having allowed them time to work for themselves, and there are many other similar cases.

The New Jersey Legislature organized on the 9th instant. The Americans voted with the democrats, and received in return the minor offices of the House. The Governor's message, which was submitted to the Legislature that day, taken strong Union ground. The Governor regards the idea of a disjunction of the confederacy as very remote. He takes ground against the African slave trade; favors the adoption of a registry law; he opposes the present tariff will be increased by Congress; urges retrenchment and recommends various measures to attain that end.

Gov. Dennison's inaugural was delivered at Columbus on the 9th inst. He recommends holding annual sessions of the Legislature, and an amendment to the constitution to provide for a different system of representation. He deprecates the neglect by Congress of internal improvements; and discusses the slavery question at some length from an anti-slavery point of view.

The message of Gov. Banks, delivered to the Massachusetts Legislature on the 6th inst.,

mainly relates to affairs of the commonwealth, which are represented to be in a prosperous condition.—The Governor devotes some space to the present exciting national question, in which he says the repeal of the Missouri compromise was the most stupendous public wrong ever committed in this country. He ridicules the idea of dissolving the Union.

Non-Intercourse Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Buncombe county, held recently, to consider the condition of affairs between the North and South, the following resolutions were had:

1st. Resolved, That the true interest of this country requires that we should produce more and purchase less from abroad, and especially while we see that our dependence on the manufactures of the North and East but makes them neglectful of our rights and their duty.

2nd. Resolved, That for three years we will purchase no goods for the wear of the male members of our families that are not manufactured in Buncombe county or some other portion of the Southern States unless such necessary articles as cannot be made here.—Provided that do not apply to goods now in store by manufacturers.

3d. Resolved, That the firming implements used in this country, should as far as possible be manufactured in the county; that we will use our efforts to effect this result.

4th. Resolved, That as far as we can contribute to the building up of manufacturing establishments in our own county, we pledge ourselves to do so at the earliest day practicable.

5th. Resolved, That we recommend to our merchants as far as practicable to purchase no goods not manufactured in the South or imported direct through Southern ports.

6th. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of five or more to take into consideration the subject of the foregoing resolutions and as far as possible to gather together the necessary information and prepare the way for organizing companies for manufacturing purposes.

On motion of Mr. Erwin the resolutions were ordered to be printed in both the city papers.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Wednesday of April Superior Court.

In accordance with the 6th resolution the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a Committee:

In Asheville, N. W. Woodfin, Wm Johnson, E. Clayton, J. B. Sawyer, H. E. Colton; in the county, Jno. Burgin, Wm Davidson, J. T. Weaver, Joshua Barnett, Jas. Gudner, Sol Hampton, B. F. Wells, G. W. Candler, Chas. Moore, R. L. Long, Hans B. Judger. By consent, we take liberty of adding the name of the Chairman—R. P. Wells, Chairman.

J. T. WEAVER, Sec'y.

Whig Meeting in Wilkes.

On the 18th January, it being Wednesday of county court, a very respectable portion of the Whigs of this county assembled at the court-house, in Wilkesboro', for the purpose of holding a public meeting. The object of the meeting was explained by A. B. Carmichael, Esq., who moved that Jas. E. Reynolds, Esq., act as chairman, and Wm. Mastin, Esq., be requested to act as secretary.

A. B. Mastin, Maj. Harden Spiers and A. S. Calloway, Esqs., were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting. During the absence of the committee, T. N. Crumpler, Esq., entertained the meeting in an eloquent and patriotic speech. He proved conclusively, to every unprejudiced hearer, that the democracy in the House of Representatives are responsible for the delay of organizing that body, and that they could have long since secured the election of a sound and conservative Speaker, in the person of Mr. Gilmer, if they had not been unwilling to lose a small hold on the offices of the country. About the close of Mr. C.'s speech, the committee returned and reported through Mr. Mastin, its chairman, the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we, the whigs of Wilkes county, are decidedly in favor of the Union of these States, as they now exist, and are determined to support the same to the end, from what source they may, that either does or tends to weaken the bonds of this Union under which we live; and that we pledge ourselves to maintain the Union and the Constitution as they now exist, as long as they afford the protection to our lives and property that they now do.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the course pursued by Hon. John A. Gilmer, in the Congress of the United States, and all those who have acted with him in defense of Southern Rights, and the Constitution and Union.

Resolved, That we are opposed to every man who engages in actions of what party so ever, whose objects and aims are to destroy or weaken the Government under which we live.

Resolved, That we, regardless of the course that the politicians of the day may take, are determined to stand by the Constitution and Union, as long as we have a voice in the matter, and will hold together; and whenever it becomes apparent that we cannot protect our rights under it, we will take care of ourselves as best we can.

Resolved, That the present administration has violated all of its pledges of economy and