

**TWELFTH VOTE.**  
On this motion the yeas and nays were demanded; but the Clerk having decided the call for the yeas and nays to be out of order, Mr. BAYLY took an appeal from his decision. Some conversation ensued, which induced the Clerk to withdraw his decision, and refer it to the House to determine whether the yeas and nays should be taken. Mr. WILLIAMS then withdrew his motion to adjourn. And the Clerk proceeded to call the roll for the twelfth vote, which was as follows:

For Robert C. Winthrop, of Mass.	97
For Howell Cobb, of Georgia	99
For David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania	9
For Emory D. Potter, of Ohio	4
For Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois	3
For Meredith P. Gentry, of Tenn.	8
For Horace Mann, of Mass.	2
For Frederick P. Stanton, of Tenn.	2
For Charles Duncker, of Wisconsin	1
For Chauncey F. Cleveland, of Conn.	1

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The following is the vote in detail:  
For Robert C. Winthrop. The members who voted for Mr. Winthrop are the same as stated on the sixth trial.  
For Howell Cobb. The members who voted for Mr. Cobb are the same as on the eighth vote.

For David Wilmot. Messrs. Allen, Booth, Tucker, Giddings, Howe, Preston King, Root, Tuck, Wentworth.  
For Emory D. Potter. Messrs. Burt, Hubbard, and Orr.  
For Wm. A. Richardson. Messrs. Cabell, Morton, Owen, Stephens, of Georgia, Toombs, and Hilliard.  
For Horace Mann. Messrs. Campbell and Crowell.  
For Frederick P. Stanton. Messrs. Holmes and Woodward.  
For Charles Duncker. Mr. Peck.  
For Chauncey F. Cleveland. Mr. Wilmot.

No candidate having yet received a majority of all the votes given.  
On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, the House adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1849.

IN SENATE.

The following Senators appeared in their seats:  
Mr. Bradbury, of Maine.  
Mr. Borland, of Arkansas.  
Mr. Dickinson, of New York.  
The journal having been read—

Mr. Mangum. I have in my hand a resolution which I will send to the Secretary's table, in order that it may be read, and I hope it will be by unanimous consent acted upon immediately. It proposes to give aid to the President of this body in the discharge of the multifarious duties devolving upon him. I will remark that it is not without precedent. During the whole period that Col. Richard M. Johnson filled the office of Vice President and President of this body, he was allowed a Clerk, and the office was not dispensed with until a President pro tempore was elected. Indeed it was not until I had the honor to discharge the duties of that office that the employment of a clerk was deemed unnecessary. I will remark, in addition, that the Vice President is suffering from an affection of the eyes, which renders it impossible for him to write or read by candlelight.

The resolution was read as follows:  
*Resolved*, That the Vice President be authorized to employ a clerk during the present session, and that such clerk be paid the same rate of compensation as heretofore paid to persons employed in that capacity.

Mr. Mason. I did not hear the reasons that were assigned by the gentleman from North Carolina for the adoption of this resolution. I presume there are some reasons for it; but unless I can more clearly understand what they are, I would prefer that the resolution be permitted to lie over until to-morrow.

Mr. Mangum. I will repeat what I said if the gentleman desires it. I remarked that it was not without precedent; that during the time when Col. Johnson was Vice President he had the services of a clerk, and the office was not dispensed with until I had the honor to be elected President pro tempore of this body; and the reason for the distinction will be perceived. The extent of the correspondence of the President pro tempore of the Senate is not probably so great as that of the Vice President; but the reason in this case, as I stated, is the fact of the Vice President laboring under a defect of vision, on account of which he is unable to attend himself to his correspondence; the greater part of which must be transacted by candlelight, the Vice President being necessarily occupied during the greater part of the day in the discharge of his duties in this body. I hope, therefore, the resolution will be unanimously adopted.

The resolution was agreed to.  
After an interval of about twenty minutes—  
Mr. Mangum said: Mr. President, having ascertained from a quarter which I think is authentic, that the House of Representatives will not be organized in time for the transaction of any business to-day, and as we seem to be seated here very much at ease, and without any thing to do, I move that the Senate now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House assembled at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by T. J. Campbell, Esq., the Clerk.

The journal having been read—  
On motion of Mr. Boyd, the House resumed the business before it yesterday, being the election of Speaker; Mr. Hilliard, of Ala., Mr. Strong, of Penn., and Mr. Duer, of New York, continuing to officiate as Tellers.  
Four votes were taken on Monday, and six on Tuesday, without effecting a choice.

ELVENTH VOTE.

The Clerk now proceeded to call the roll for the eleventh vote, which resulted thus:  
For Robert C. Winthrop, of Mass. received 97  
Howell Cobb, of Georgia 98  
Joseph M. Root, of Ohio 7  
Emery D. Potter, of Ohio 5  
Chauncey F. Cleveland, of Conn. 2  
Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois 4  
Meredith P. Gentry, of Tenn. 8  
Horace Mann, of Mass. 2  
Abraham W. Venable, of N. Carolina 1  
Charles Allen, of Mass. 1  
Preston King, of New York 1  
Frederick P. Stanton, of Tenn. 1

ly to the rules, until a Speaker shall have been elected.  
Mr. McClernand intimated that his object in offering these resolutions was to secure order in the House. No legislative body he said, could get on without rules. He desired to prevent confusion of which these were very evident signs yesterday. "Order was Heaven's first law; and if the body wished to get a name for decency and efficiency, it would find it necessary to elect a Chairman. The Clerk acted in that capacity only by consent of the House; he possessed no power except by the acquiescence of members. He therefore submitted the question whether it was not better to elect a temporary chairman, who would be responsible to the House for his conduct as such, and to his constituents as a member; and this question he left to the decision of the House.

**THIRTEENTH VOTE.**  
No election having been yet effected, the roll was again called over, when  
For Robert C. Winthrop, of Mass., received 98  
Howell Cobb, of Georgia 99  
Joseph M. Root, of Ohio 7  
Emery D. Potter, of Ohio 5  
Chauncey F. Cleveland, of Conn. 2  
Wm. A. Richardson, of Ill. 4  
Meredith P. Gentry, of Tenn. 8  
Samson W. Harris, of Ala. 1  
Charles Allen, of Mass. 1  
Horace Mann, of Mass. 1

There being yet no choice—  
Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, offered the following resolution:  
*Resolved*, That if, in the next vote of the House for Speaker, no individual shall receive a majority of all the votes cast, the individual receiving a plurality of votes shall be Speaker of the House of Representatives for the present session, and be so declared by the Clerk.  
Mr. Holmes addressed the House in opposition to this resolution, and was followed by Mr. Ashmun, who moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto the following, "and that the vote be taken by ballot."  
Mr. Venable and Mr. Root then spoke in opposition to the proposition, either with or without the amendment, and the question being first upon the amendment—  
Mr. Burt moved that the resolution and amendment be laid upon the table, which motion was agreed to—Yeas 211 Nays 11.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, then offered the following resolution:  
*Resolved*, That the House shall have again voted for Speaker, if there shall be no choice the House shall proceed by a vote of the majority to select for Speaker one of the four candidates having the greatest number of votes upon the last preceding trial; and, if there shall still be no choice, then the House shall by vote select for Speaker one of the two persons having the greatest number of votes on the last trial.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, moved that the resolution be laid on the table.  
Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, rose and was proceeding to debate the resolution; when  
Mr. Preston King, raised the point of order that, upon a motion to lay upon the table, debate was not in order.

The Clerk submitted the question to the decision of the House, and the House decided that Mr. Johnson should not debate the resolution.  
The question was then taken on the motion to lay the resolution on the table, and decided in the affirmative.  
**FOURTEENTH VOTE.**  
The Clerk then proceeded to call the roll for the fourteenth vote, which was as follows:  
For Robert C. Winthrop, of Mass. received 99  
Howell Cobb, of Georgia 97  
Joseph M. Root, of Ohio 8  
Emery D. Potter, of Ohio 5  
Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois 4  
Chauncey F. Cleveland, of Conn. 3  
Meredith P. Gentry, of Tenn. 8  
Charles Allen, of Mass. 1  
David S. Kaufman, of Texas 1

No candidate having yet received a majority of all the votes given—  
On motion of Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, the House adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1849.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Calhoun presented the credentials of the Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, elected a Senator by the Legislature of the State of Alabama, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the decease of the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis; which were read, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to him, and he took his seat in the Senate.  
Mr. Greene asked leave to withdraw the petition and papers of Wm. H. Prentiss from the files of the Senate.  
Mr. Hale. I believe it was determined last session that leave should not be granted to withdraw papers generally without the reason assigned.  
Mr. Greene. I stand corrected by the Senator from New Hampshire, and will state the reason for withdrawing the papers as it has been given to me. I know nothing about them myself, but I am informed that the petition in the case is one upon which favorable action has been taken, and that a bill was passed at the last session in the other House, which bill failed in the Senate. The object of withdrawing the papers is that they may be presented anew in the other House. If this be considered a sufficient reason, I hope leave will be granted but I feel no peculiar solicitude on the occasion.

The question having been put by the Chair the leave was granted.  
There being no further business before the Senate—  
On motion of Mr. Cass, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

We omitted to state in our report yesterday that Mr. William J. Alston, of Alabama, appeared at 12 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, T. J. Campbell, Esq., the Clerk, officiating as the presiding officer.  
The Journal having been read—  
Mr. McClernand offered the following resolution:  
*Resolved*, That the rules of the House of Representatives, as they existed at the close of the last session of Congress, be adopted, as far as they are applicable, for the government of this House, until otherwise ordered.

*Resolved*, further, That Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, be and he is hereby appointed and requested to act as chairman of this House, with power to preserve the order thereof, conformably to the rules, until a Speaker shall have been elected.

Mr. McClernand intimated that his object in offering these resolutions was to secure order in the House. No legislative body he said, could get on without rules. He desired to prevent confusion of which these were very evident signs yesterday. "Order was Heaven's first law; and if the body wished to get a name for decency and efficiency, it would find it necessary to elect a Chairman. The Clerk acted in that capacity only by consent of the House; he possessed no power except by the acquiescence of members. He therefore submitted the question whether it was not better to elect a temporary chairman, who would be responsible to the House for his conduct as such, and to his constituents as a member; and this question he left to the decision of the House.  
Mr. Duer apprehended that the effect of the resolutions might be as there seemed little probability of electing a Speaker, to make the temporary chairman the Speaker of the House. If the appointment was to be merely temporary, why not select for the station the Speaker of the last House? He said that he should move to lay the resolutions on the table.  
Mr. Baly was in favor of the proposition—  
Only one objection had been suggested in regard to it—that, as there was no probability of electing a Speaker, the gentleman proposed for chairman would become the Speaker. The gentleman proposed for chairman was the senior member by service in the body, and it was the practice to elect the senior member. In the 27th Congress the House was placed in a situation similar to that it now occupied, and Mr. Adams, by a motion from the opposite side was invited, as father of the House, to take the chair. The gentleman from Kentucky was the one who by usage should occupy the chair. He therefore saw no objection to the resolution, as the chairman could do nothing but keep order, to preserve which the clerk would have influence.  
Mr. Alexander Evans moved to amend the second resolution by striking out all after the word "resolved" and inserting the following: "That Linn Boyd and Samuel F. Vinton act as chairmen of this House, each sitting alternately one day at a time until a Speaker is elected."  
Mr. McClernand, at the suggestion of Mr. Schenck, modified his second resolution by adding thereto the following:  
"Provided, That the duties of such temporary chairmen shall be confined to keeping order during the necessary steps and proceedings for the election of a Speaker only, and shall not relate to any act of legislation."  
Mr. Schenck made a remark which was not heard.  
Mr. Root playfully remarked that, if there was to be any compromise, he would like to have all parties represented. He should like to see both Mr. Boyd and Mr. Vinton elected chairmen; but, as he had a colleague who was quite an old soldier in the service, he proposed for chairman, in addition to the other two gentlemen named, the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings. (Much laughter.) He was very happy, he said, to find that his proposition met with universal acceptance, and gave pleasure to all.  
Mr. Wilmot maintained that there was no necessity for the adoption of the resolution. He had had some experience in the House, and had never seen better order in it than during the three preceding days. There had been both good order and good feeling. He had not seen the disorder mentioned by the gentleman from Illinois. Then why not proceed as they had done? The adoption of the resolution would only protract the contest.  
The motion to lay the resolution on the table being pressed, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas 116 Nays 105.  
On motion of Mr. Wentworth, the House then resumed the business of yesterday—that of voting for Speaker.  
Mr. Hilliard of Alabama, Mr. Miller, of Ohio, Mr. Strong, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Duer, of New York, continued to act as Tellers.  
Fourteen votes had been taken on the three preceding days, without effecting a choice.—  
The Clerk now called the roll for the fifteenth trial, which resulted pretty much as above, and which we do not think worth while to give in detail, as also, the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d trials, when—  
On motion of Mr. Levin, the House adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1849.

IN SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock. The journal was read, and after an interval of some time, there being no business before the body, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House having been called to order by T. J. Campbell, Esq., the Clerk—  
Mr. Hilliard rose and said that, by a mistake of the tellers, the name of Mr. Holliday, of Virginia, was placed among those who voted on the eighteenth trial yesterday for Mr. Winthrop. The error, however, had been rectified on the journal, and Mr. Holliday's name entered as having voted for Mr. Richardson.  
The Journal was then read; when,  
On motion of Mr. Baly, the House resumed the business of yesterday, that of voting for Speaker; Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, Mr. Miller, of Ohio, Mr. Strong, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Davis, of New York, still acting as Tellers.  
On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, the House adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

*Report of the Postmaster General.*—The "Baltimore Sun" lays before us, in advance of its publication in Washington, the able, comprehensive and highly interesting annual Report of Postmaster General Colhamer, which will accompany the Message of President Taylor to Congress. He recommends a uniform rate of letter postage of five cents, and comes down with almost as much severity as his predecessor, the Hon. Care Johnson did, on railroad monopolies, the cost of carrying the mail over which he has been unable to reduce, although a great saving has been made in recent contracts by other modes of conveyance.

The report abounds in useful information to the public. We will endeavor, before long, to give a synopsis of its contents.—*Ral. Reg.*

*Resignation of Mr. Hannegan.*—The Covington (La.) Friend, of the 17th ult., says that Mr. Hannegan has tendered to the President his resignation as Minister to Berlin. He is expected home by Christmas.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR, &c.

By reference to the list of Delegates in the North Carolina Railroad Convention, our readers cannot fail to see numbered some of the State's brightest jewels—those who have always been steadfast and true to her amid the many changes time always brings to every commonwealth.—But it was cheering to us to see our highest citizens laying aside party, and uniting in a labor so eminently connected with the high honor and elevation of the State which gave them birth—as a North Carolinian we were proud to see it.—Time has been when party held them asunder—personal intercourse, it may be, was suspended, but now they stand shoulder to shoulder, uniting their efforts in a cause more holy than the party struggles of the day; more important; dearer to the true hearts which beat in their great bosoms. And can we, who look on and see this, fail to perceive that there is a better day coming for them and for us? Have we not reason to be proud of the example they set us? And ought we not to lay aside our prejudices, come up, and take part and lot, to the best of our abilities, in this great work, and aid in pushing forward the ball of improvement? Our State may become Great, Prosperous, and Free!—What North Carolinian but wishes to see her so! or can refuse to aid in making her so!—*Raleigh Times.*

LOOK OUT! THE TREASON EXPOSED!

The advocates of a Southern Convention who pretend to be so desirous of preserving the rights of the South, are letting out their real designs pretty early—and are killing the project in the very bud. Some of the South Carolina and Georgia papers are urging that this Convention, which has been called at Nashville in June next, for the purpose of uniting the South on the Slavery question and protecting the Southern rights, shall nominate a Candidate for the Presidency; and point to Mr. Calhoun, of course, as the man.  
If the organization of a Presidential party, and the adoption of a candidate is to be considered an appropriate end and summary of deliberations by this Convention, we have no hesitation in saying that we are opposed to the whole scheme.—The great question of Southern rights, to be properly and successfully handled, must be kept free of party and the struggles of ambitious aspirants for political power. It has heretofore been charged, that the aim of this Convention was to form a Southern Confederacy, of which John C. Calhoun was to be the President. If so, the aims are only now appearing; and we warn the whigs of the South to be on their guard. "It is not, and it cannot come to good!"  
So far as any of those designs militate, in advance, against the union of the States, so far are they throwing difficulties in the way of the maintenance of Southern rights and pander to the designs of the Abolitionists of the North who wish to drive us out of the Union. If Mr. Calhoun is to be the prominent champion of Southern rights, well and good—but the South can never unite upon him for President. And a great many reasonable Southern men think that almost any other Southern man is a more safe and prudent leader. We are willing to have Mr. Calhoun's aid, in any struggle for our rights which may be before us—but if we are to undertake one, that the fruits, "may enure to his benefit" so far as we are concerned the game is up; and the Southern Convention that we go for must be single in its character, and disconnected with party.—*Raleigh Times.*

**YOU AIM TOO HIGH.**  
The above was the remark of a man, made some days since in our hearing, with regard to the Sons of Temperance. Said he: "You expect too much—you look for the first men in the country to take hold of your Institution—to sacrifice all their former habits of luxury, and join the Sons of Temperance in all their whims and fancies." Not content with gathering in the drunkards, you are continually calling for the aid of men of influence and character"—and thus the young wittling prated on, no doubt, very wisely. And pray, is it "expecting too much" of men who have gained the confidence and esteem of their fellows, that they should aid in leading them from a degrading vice, and induce them to take a respectable stand in society? Is it "expecting too much" of men who call themselves Patriots, Philanthropists, Christians, that they should abandon their "habits of luxury" in partaking of the wine cup and brandy decanter, when thousands of the flower of the land, the hope of the country, are sinking daily into the drunkard's grave and the drunkard's hell? If they love these things better than their countrymen, their fellow men, the immortal souls of those with whom they are connected by the closest ties of a social and political nature it is time they were robbed of the mask by which they have become "leading men" and let them stand forth in all the hideous deformity of a selfish, inhuman aristocracy! We ask not the aid of such men! We call for assistance from those who love virtue for virtue's sake, and who hold not themselves above the commission of works of kindness and mercy. "Leading men," indeed! who are they, in this land of liberty and equal rights! Thank Heaven, here at least, man is man, and knows no higher grade.—*Spirit of the Age.*

**OUR TRAVELLING AGENT.**  
So many inquiries having reached us from the West, relative to the Travelling Agent of the Grand Division, we deem it proper to state, that Bro. Pearce has informed us that at the close of the Methodist Conference this week, he should immediately set out for that region. So our Brethren may expect him in the Western Counties immediately.—*Spirit of the Age.*

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.  
THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1849.

Major S. M. Fox, the Engineer of the Western Turnpike with the Commissioners and corps of Surveyors, reached this place on the evening of the 11th instant, having surveyed and located since they commenced field operations on the 10th of September last, upwards of two hundred and forty miles of road. The line from the summit of Scotts creek, ten miles west of Waynesville to Asheville, has been obtained without materially increasing the distance, and without any slope exceeding one foot in seventeen.—From Asheville to Buck Creek five miles west of Marion, including the passage of the Blue Ridge—the distance increased but about one mile over the old route, and the slope nowhere exceeds one in twenty. From this point to Salisbury several routes presented themselves, but from the great inaccuracy of the maps and local information, it was deemed advisable to run an experimental line before locating.—As a survey had already been made of the route from Buck Creek by Island Ford—the new survey took an entirely different direction—passing down the Catawba river to Morganton, and thence by Morganton, the South fork of the Catawba and Newton to Shuford's Ferry—thence by the dividing ridge between the waters of the Catawba and Yadkin to this place. This route will give an accurate base line upon which to predicate the location of the road.

GUILFORD'S REPLY.

Our readers will find below a reply to the "CARD" published in our last, on the subject of the contest between Guilford and Rowan. Guilford, it will be seen, accepts the challenge of the Rowan boys, with the air of one who is confident of success—having once before, under circumstances of great odds in her favor, borne off the palm of victory. She tickles us smartly, however, when we discover a disposition to apologies for not beating us in proportion to those advantages. For, says she, "after having carefully picked your time and men, and called us to the field, when all were cheered alike by fair Ladies and waving of white handkerchiefs," "we regret you could not hold your hand with us," &c. &c. Ha, ha, Guilford picked the time, and packed the gallery with pretty ladies, and Rowan had no share in that part of the business. But Rowan does calculate to have something to do with a certain big dinner spoken of in Guilford's reply. So look out.

From the Greensboro' Patriot.

The Delegation of Guilford county most respectfully tender their compliments to the Delegation from the county of Rowan, and will cheerfully admit that you are a noble band of gallant spirits, and only regret in last night's contest that you were not able to hold your hand with us after having carefully picked your time and men, and called us to the field, when all were cheered alike by the "smiles of fair Ladies and the waving of white handkerchiefs." It is true, from the time you gave the challenge till the contest ended you worked hard, doing your best to bear off the palm of victory; but found to your own mortification, after a hard struggle, that you could not quite come it over the Guilford boys, who in such a contest and under such circumstances never have or can be beaten. Though if you are not satisfied, gentlemen, with what has passed, we most cordially accept the proposition to renew the struggle in our respective bounds, and promise, if old Guilford is beaten, when all the subscriptions shall be summed up, not only to have the first locomotive that traverses the line inscribed with the name of Rowan, but to give all the stockholders of the Road a sumptuous dinner, to be graced by the smiles of the fair ladies of Guilford together with as many of the daughters of old Rowan as your new locomotive of that name can land in Greensboro' for a week—and may fortune favor the brave!

CONGRESS.

The first session of the thirty-first Congress commenced on Monday the 3rd inst. The attendance of Members was unusually large. Up to the latest dates the House of Representatives had not succeeded in electing a Speaker; and as a consequence, Congress is not yet organized—no business has been transacted for the Country, and the President's Message has not been sent in. How long this state of things will continue is uncertain, of course; but it is hoped that the contentious spirit of party will soon become ashamed of itself, and give way to common sense and the claims of the public. Until it shall do so, the Senate can only meet, from day to day, and adjourn to await the organization of the House.

*Melancholy Casualty.*—While two sons of John M. DeSaussure, Esq., of Camden, S. C., were out shooting on the morning of 1st inst., the eldest, aged 17 years, was shot by the accidental discharge of his younger brother's gun. He died before noon on the same day.

*Mr. Adams and Mr. Calhoun.*—The New York Evening Post publishes an extract from the diary of John Quincy Adams, written in the year 1820, for the purpose of showing that Calhoun gave it as his opinion to President Monroe, in cabinet meeting, of which he was a member, that Congress had power to abolish slavery from the territories. This diary is published by Chas. F. Adams to sustain the state-

The light that might be afforded to Medical Science by post mortem examinations is repressed and utterly withheld from our community by a superstitious aversion to its practice. How can the most observant and well instructed become familiar with the secret workings of disease, unless it can be followed to its hiding places, (after death) and its ravages disclosed. In the Old World, where the highest degree of science prevailed, nothing is more common than minute examinations of this kind, and the more exalted the rank or standing of the deceased, the more commonly is the practice adopted. Parson, the bibliologist, the most intellectual man in Europe, bequeathed his body to a college of Surgeons, and his skeleton hangs to this day in one of the dissecting rooms at Leyden; and surely it is as honorable a post as a companion with the "vulgar dead." We have much to learn, and much to unlearn, before we shall come right in this country on matters of this sort; in the mean time valuable lives are to be sacrificed, and unmerited reproach brought upon a most worthy profession, because the prejudices of the world compel them to labor in the dark.

These reflections have been induced from witnessing an exception to this blind policy in our town on Friday last, in the case of the infant child of Dr. Henderson. The disease had baffled the most diligent exertion of skill in the whole profession at Salisbury. At an earnest wish of the father, an operation had been performed which had not answered as was expected. These things all concurred in awakening a painful curiosity as to the exact character of the secret symptoms, and it was urged by many friends of the deceased, that the post mortem examination should be made. It was made, and we are assured by an observant gentleman, not of the profession, who was permitted to be present, that it was done with a skill and address in the highest degree creditable. The formation of a false membrane, lining the whole extent of the windpipe, which got broken, and choked up the natural tube for breathing as well as the artificial one, were all so clearly developed by this examination, and furthermore, the utterly desperate character of the other symptoms so manifestly appeared, that it was a source of pure satisfaction to the friends of the little sufferer, that the examination was made. It revealed to the Physicians that their means had been judiciously selected and their efforts properly directed: in other words, that they understood the disease and treated it properly, but that its violence defied their power.

We take this occasion to say from all we have heard of the case and its treatment, it reflects the highest degree of credit upon the Medical profession of our town, (for all of them tendered their service upon the occasion,) not only for skill but for the most assiduous and unremitting attention, and we are authorized by Dr. H. to tender them, through this medium, his most sincere thanks.

*Henry Clay at Baltimore.*—Hon. Henry Clay, on his way through Baltimore last week, was honored with a public reception, upon which occasion he made a speech. He expressed his opinion that both sections of the country were practically wrong upon the slavery question, or rather in the present excitement growing out of its agitation, inasmuch as the question properly settles itself. He spoke in terms of enthusiasm of the union of the States and the necessity of its preservation—deprecating every attempt that might tend to weaken the bonds now uniting the different members of the confederacy.

*Mrs. Simpson.*—Governor Manly last offered a reward of \$200 for the arrest of Mrs. Simpson, the lady who lately poisoned her husband at Fayetteville. She is described as looking very young—more like a school girl than a married woman—her conversation and actions agreeing with her looks. Her maiden name was Watts, her family connexion which is large and respectable, residing in Orange County.

*Death of Gen. Clinch.*—Gen. D. L. Clinch, of Georgia, died at Macon, on the 27th ult., after an illness of nine days. Gen. Clinch, we believe, was a native of Edgecombe County, in this State. No man enjoyed in a more eminent degree the confidence and esteem of those who knew him. His early manhood was given to the service of his Country in the field, in which he was as much distinguished for his high-souled honor and chivalry, as in private life he was remarkable for his excellence of heart and unbending integrity.

*Mr. Adams and Mr. Calhoun.*—The New York Evening Post publishes an extract from the diary of John Quincy Adams, written in the year 1820, for the purpose of showing that Calhoun gave it as his opinion to President Monroe, in cabinet meeting, of which he was a member, that Congress had power to abolish slavery from the territories. This diary is published by Chas. F. Adams to sustain the state-