until within a period of the last twenty or thirty years, had laws for the benefit of sojourners, as they were called, passing through or abid. ing for the moment in the f. ec States with their servants. Sir. I recollect a case that occurred during the war. My friend, Mr. Cheeves, of South Carolina, instead of going home in the vacation, went to Philadelphia, taking his family servants with him. Some of the abolitionists of that city look out a habeas corpus, seized the slaves, and the question was brought before al.) the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, where it was argued for days. It was neces. sary, during the progress of the arguments, to refer to a great variety of statutes passed from time to time by the Legis'ature of Pennsylvania on behalf of the sojourner, guarantying and se. curing to him the possession of his property during his temporary passage or abode within the limits of that commonwealth. Finally the court gave their opinion serialim-each judge his separate opinion, until it came to Judge Breckenridge to deliver his, who was the young. est judge, I think, on the beach. During the progress of the delivery of their opinions they had frequently occasion to refer to the acts pass. countries. ed for the benefit of sojourners; and each of the judges who preceded Mr. Breckenridge always pronounced the word "sudgeners." When it came to Judge Breckenridge to deliver his opinion, be said, "I agree in all that my learned brethren have pronounced upon this occasion, except in their pronunciation of the word 'sojourner.' They pronounced it 'sudgener :' but I call it 'sojourner.'" [1.aughter.] Well now, sir, all these laws in behalf of these sojourners through the free States are swept away, except I believe in the State of Rhode Island. Mr. Dayton. And New Jersey.

Mr. Clay. Aye, and in New Jersey. I am happy to hear it; but in most of the large States, in most, if not all of the New England States, these laws have been abolished, showing the progressive tendency of bad neighborhood and unkind action on the part of the free States towards the slaveholding States.

Mr. President, I do not mean to contest the ground-I am not going to argue the question. whether, if a man carries his slave voluntarily into the free States, and he is not a fugitive, whether that slave, by the voluntary action of the master, does or does not become instantly entitled to his freedom? I am not going to argue that question. I know what the decision has been at the North, but I mean to say it is tention of settling finally and conclusively, and planting his slaves within the commonwealth, i is but right, and a proof of good neighborhood and kind and friendly feeling to allow the owner of the slave to pass with his property unmolested through your State.

is perhaps going further into detail than is nethose who attempt to seduce from their owners their slaves, there is no instance in which it is exercised solinjuriously to the objects of their charity and benevolence as in the case of the seduction of family slaves from the service of their owner. The slaves in the family are treated with all the kindness that the children of the family receive. Every thing which they want for their comfort is given them with the most liberal indulgence; and, sir, I have known more instances than one where, by this practice of the seduction of family servants from their owners, they have been rendered wretched and unhappy in the free States; and in my own family, a slave who had been seduced away addressed her mistress and begged and implored of her the means of getting back from he state of freedom to which she had been seluced to the state of slavery, in which she was to much more happy; and in the case to which I have referred the means were afforded her and she returned to the State of Kentucky to her mistress.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

#### From the Charleston Courier. ANOTHER BURGLARY.

Some time during the course of Sunday night, one of the boldest attempts at robbery which perhaps, ever occurred in our city took place, and it is astonishing that the villains were not detected in the act.

The back door of the Charleston Bank lead. ing to the yard, which is protected by a high iron railing on State Street, was attempted to be opened. Holes were bored opposite one of the locks which secured the door, and the wood torn off so as to enable the villains to displace the lock itself; but the door being also fastened with another lock and bar, there was more difficulty in effecting an enterance than the perpetrators of the nefarious act contemplated, and the offort was abandoned .-What renders this desperate attempt to enter

these premises the most extraordinary, is the fact that the family resides on the premises, in a building within a few feet of the scene of operations, the head of which, unfortunately was the thieves and robbers that infest our city.and public offices, clustered in this city.

Had the robbers obtained access to the inhave had their labor for their pains.

getic mensures may be adopted to make them account for their whereabouts. "An ounce of son by another name. preventitive is worth a pound of cure," is a true ndage, but speak volumes.

Gold from California in December .- A letter from the U. S. Collector, Mr. Collier, at San Francisco, Dec. 31st, to the these considerations .- Wil. Commercial. National Intelligencer, says:

"The steamer which sails to morrow takes out twelve hundred thousand dollars, making in all, (as reported.) during the month of December, two millions one

OUR MINISTER IN SPAIN

We have been favored by an American gentleman now abroad, says the National Intelligencer, with a Madrid Gazette containing an account of the reception of the Hon. D. M. Barringer Minister of the United States to Spain on his presentation to

the Queen, to which her Majesty replied The following are copies of the Address and the reply, (translated from the origin-

The Ministers Address to her Majesty. MADAM: The President of the United States has been pleased to confer on me the distinguished appointment of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Court of your Majesty. In performing the duty of presenting my letter of credence, I am directed by him to give to your Majesty every assurance of the sincere and ardent desire of the Government of the United States to continue and confirm the amicable relations which now so happily exist between the two

To preserve the public peace and keep inviolate the faith of treaties are among the highest duties of the supreme authority at all times. They are especially so in an age full of progress in art and science, and marked by every improvement that can add to the prosperity and happiness

Allow me to express in the most cordia manner, the great personal gratification l anticipate from a residence at the Court of your Majesty. And having been made the medium of official communication between the Government of your Majesty and that of the United States. I trust I may be pardoned for adding my own personal wishes to those of the Government I represent, that there may always exist the warmest friendship and peace between two nations so strongly bound by reciprocal interests, and so endeared to each other by historical association.

Her Majesty's Reply. With much pleasure I receive, sir the letter which accredits you to my Court in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United unkind, it is unneighborly, it is not in the spirit States. It is also exceedingly grateful to of fraternal connexion which exists between the me to be assured by you, in the name of members of this Confederacy to execute a the President of the Republic, of the livestrict legal principle in the way suggested, even ly desire which animates him as well as supposing it to be right so to do. But where his government to continue the amicable there is no purpose of permanent abode, no in relations which happily exist between the two countries—a desire of the sincerity of which I have received, with the highest appreciation. Equally satisfied that, in the age of progress the first duty of Governments in to preserve the public peace Allow me to say upon this subject, though it and keep inviolate the faith of treaties, it gives me pleasure to assure you that to this cessary, that of all the exercise of power of sacred end shall be directed my anxious and ceaseless aim.

I flatter myself, sir, that the reception which you will meet with in my Court will make your residence near it agreeable; and you may be confident that my Government will facilitate to you al the means of performing satisfactorily the important mission with which you have been charged.

I acknowledge gratefully the personal good wishes which you have expressed towards me : and I hope that, seconded by those of my Government, they will contri bute effectually to draw closer the ties of friendship which bind together Spain and the United States.

# ROBBERY AND DETECTION.

Jewelry to a considerable amount.

bout 17 miles from town. They were suspected of being the guilty persons, and fection of the people for each other." a gold watch having been seen on the seat they occupied, the suspicions were made known to them. On this the younger of the two went into the Closet of the Car, and returned in a minute or two, and offered himself to be searched; that operation having been performed on the elder the other 30 years of age. No farther discovery was made at that time.

The return Car was met about 25 miles from town, and it being thought that circumstrnces warranted their arrest, they were put on board and brought to town for that purpose.

bered, and a lookout was kept by several per- in France, for the purpose of making the wants sons for any thing that might be found laying on the Road side. About a mile and a half aaway from the city at the time, or a tale would bove the place the accused had entered the cars to attract attention; as in the case of the Ro- kindly to send out churches and clergyprobably have been told, the moral of which on going up, Mr Gilbert, the train Agent, diswould have struck terror to the bodily fears of covered a blue handkerchief tied up. The Cars were stopped, and run back a short dis-An especial guard, too, as we learn, is detailed tance. In the handkerchief were tied up about also the epoch of the first orthodox newspaper. to carefully observe the movements of suspici. 8 gold watches, 3 or 4 silver ones, and a large ous persons havering about the several banks quantity of finger rings, lockets, &c. We pers printed while the Spanish Fleet was in

little booty, and in addition to their character Jere Niccols. Wm. C. Bettencourt, and James "the great Lord Burghley;" it was entitled of rascals, they can have the consolation of T. Miller, Esquires, yesterday afternoon. A "The English Murcurie." The earliest specilearning that they were fools in risking the further investigation will take place to-morrow men referred to in the British Museum is marksafety of their persons where they would only when persons will return who wentup yesterday, who are considered necessary witnesses and, as to its contents, it might almost be sup-We have heard of one or two other attempts in the case. The parties call themselves Cole at robbery, the particulars of which it is un. and Walton. They had a pick-lock in their the present day. During the reign of James necessary to detail, but enough has come to our possession. It is said the same men were 1, newspapers in the quarto form were occaknowledge to know that there are now prowl. found in the 2d story of the Cape Fear Bank, sionally issued; but during the 30 years war, ing about the streets those who have no known on Tuesday, and being questioned pretended means of subsistence, and consequently liable to be seeking the business rooms of the Bank. ta suspicion, and we trust that the most ener. They were also detected in the private residence of T. Savage, Esq. and inquired for some per-

tained by Messrs Bowers & Bro. It has been reported to us at \$2,000. If so they are still heavy losers, for young men just beginning business, without any capital except industry and integrity, and the credit they justly obtain from

# MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

The Washington Globe now says that the number of Mr Clay's speeches, printed at the Globe office, will not be less than fifty thousand hundred and eighteen thousand dollars in and besides this, an edition of not less than gold dust. You may safely say that one thirty thousand will be printed at another office the others being weekly issues. Steele introin Washington city. - Wil. Commercial.

From the Southern Churchman Feb. 7. PRAYER FOR GONGRESS, AND FOR THE NATION .- During the unpleasant position of our Congress, in the long unsuccessful effort to affect an organization of the House of Representatives we received a communication expressing much alarm at the state of affairs and urging the necessity of united prayer for the preservation of our Union. We were not disposed at the time to regard the crisis as one of peculiar danger, and although not designing to neglect the excellent suggestion of our correspondent, the notice of it has been deferred to the present time.

While we have been not much alarmed by the violence of past proxysms in the political world around us which, from this very feature, we might hope would soon subside, we confess that there does appear to be an unvielding obstinacy in the symptoms of the disease, which cannot be looked upon without apprehension. It seems been frequently addressed as a represena case, too, in which the wisdom of the wisest and devotion of the most patriotic, giance to the South. He owed no allecan suggest no AVAILABLE remedy. It is giance to the South. He knew no South the noise of the waves, and the tumnit of and would discharge them. He recogthe people," who can say to all the ele- nised but two sovereignties to whom he ments of strife and disunion "peace be still" owed allegiance; one was the Union-

urge upon our readers, the importance of his duties required him to do. But he had guage from the Missionary:

was a time, since the foundation of the mended." Republic, when so much of interest and importance attached to this prayer. In the judgment of the best and wisest men among us, the commonwealth is in danger. The hond of union, which has borne us through so many trials, and raised us to such a height of power and glory, is seriously threatened with dissolution. It is not for us to enquire who is most in fault. It is enough for us to know, that we are all in fearful peril. We may justly confide, in the patriotism of our rulers, and in the wisdom of their counsellers; but in the principle, without which there is no patriotism, and the inspiration. without which there is no wisdom, proceed, with every other good and perfect gift from God. And, before all plans, and higher than every purpose, is now the urgency of prayer. A nation, on its knees, will be our position now. Let the prayer for Congress, which is used by appointment, in all our Churches, be offered by consent, in all our families. Let the Patriarchal piety, and fireside devotion, and even the lisping innocence of children, adopt its wise and holy suffrages; and send it up from the domestic altar, to the mercy seat. And let every christian, in his private prayers, entreat the Lord for that without which there can be no real peace or permanent prosperity, the preservation of the Union. "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem, They shall prosper that love thee." "For my 'brethren and companions' sakes, will wish thee prosperity.'

Since this was written the Message o the President, in relation to the organization of California, has been received .-The concluding lines of it should be written on the heart of every American.

"Connected, as the Union is, with the remembrance of past happiness, the sense of present blessings, and the hopes of fu-The store of Messrs A. G. Bowers & wisdom, every feeling of duty; and every Bro., Watch makers and Jewellers, was emotion of patriotism, tend to inspire fidelrobbed on Tuesday night of Watches and ity and devotion to it, and admonish us cautiously to avoid any unnecessary con-Yesterday forenoon two white men took troversy which can either endanger it or the cars going North, at Rocky Point, a. impair its strength-the chief element of which is to be found in the regard and af-

Origin of Newspapers .- Among the millions who are in the habit of consulting the columns of a newspaper, doubtless there are few, comparatively, who are acquainted with its origin. According to D'Israeli, we are indebted to the Italians for the idea; although in ancient Rome of the two. One appears about 25 and reports of important events, and the doings of the Senate, were frequently published, under the title of Acte Diurna. The periodical press properly commenced at Vienna and Augsburg. Germany, in 1524; these byletins, were how ever, not printed. Thirty volumes of these manuscript newspapers exist in the Magliabe. chian library, at Florence. About the year 1563, at the suggestion of the father of the cele. The circumstance of the closet was remem- brated Montaigne, offices were first established, of individuals known to each other. The advertisements received were pasted on the wall mans, this ultimately led to a systematic and periodical publication of advertisements in sheets. The epoch of the Spanish Armada, is

In the British Museum are several newspaguess the value of these articles was about \$700 the English channel, during the year 1588 .-It was strictly the organ of the government, and, terior of the building, there would have been The accused were partially examined before probably, its leading editor might have been ed No. 50, and is in Roman, not black letter: posed the model of the "London Gazette" of when the exploits of Gustavus Adolphus attracted the eyes of the civilized world, we find a regular weekly paper edited by Nathaniel Butler, and published under the title of "The Certain News of this Present Week," which may We do not know the amount of the loss sus. be regarded as the first regular weekly news.

During the civil war in England in 1643, there were, however, a score of these " Diur. nals" and " Mercuries" in circulation. The titles were quaint and curious, such as the following: " Troths from York," " Warranted Tidings from Ireland," "Special passages from various places," and numerous others of a more ludicrous character. So important an auxiliary was the press considered, indeed, that each of the rival armies carried a printer along with it. In the reign of Queen Anne, 1702, there

press, and Addison sought to devote it to purely literary purposes; the result has been the es. tublishment of distinct vehicles for both. The first journal having the character of a magazine, or review, was the Journal des Savants, established in Paris in 1663; in England the first monthly of this sort appeared in 1749. From these simple elements has grown up an engine whose potency and influence is now felt throughout all classes of the civilized world .-New York Post.

#### MR. CLAY.

In a discussion in the Senate on Thursday last, Mr. Foote said, "he would ask the Senator from Kentucky whether as a Senator representing a slave State, he would vote for the admission of Cal ifornia as a State, and thus give two more votes to the adversaries of the South ?"

To which Mr. Clay replied, "that he had tive of a slave State, and as owing alleonly HE who "stilleth the noise of the sea, -he knew no North. He knew his duties, and by his power keep our nation in unity. the whole Union; the other was the State With such feelings, which we can bet of Kentucky. When his course did meet ter entertain than express, we are glad to the approval of Kentncky, he knew what prayer for our nation, and especially for last night received from his State a copy Congress, at the present crisis, in the fol- of the resolutions of the Legislature, in lowing appropriate and impressive lan- which every one of the series of resolutions proposed by him as a plan of peace "Prayer for Congress .- There never and concord, was approved of and com-

Mr. Senator Clemmens of Ala. is certainly a remarkable man, while such men as Clay, Webster, Berrien, Calhoun, Benton, &c., have been a lifetime growing wise and ascertaining the modus opperandi of acting right in great measures, Mr. Clemmens, can in the twinkling of an eye dissolve all doubts, unveil all mysteries and make bare the plots of all the wise scheemers of the land. In short, in the space of a month he discovers that the Union not only ought to be dissolved but that it was already dissolved !-Wonder if that discovery was not the cause of such an impetus being given to the Nashville Convention! He is a wonderful man indeed! When grey hairs and forty years service in our country's councils have not given our Senators wisdom enough to know how to act at this important cricis, this new fledged egotist shoots out in front of honored statesmen and points at once to the only course to be

Mr. Downs of La., another wonderful genius, had, in the plentitude of his profound wisdom and moderation and his great love for his country to enter his protest against Mr. Clay's resolutions before wise men time to breathe on them, and to tell the Senate and the world that he differed with Mr. Clay and could not be brow beaten by him-wonderful. It will astonish no one but himself that he did differ with Clay or any other sensible man. -Asheville Messenger.

Tennessee and the Union .- The Nash. ville Banner in publishing so much of the recent admirable message of Gov. Crittenden, of Kentucky, as relates to the excitement which Mr. Calhoun and other Southture peace and prosperity, every dictate of ern politicians have raised about the Wilmot Proviso and the New Territories, accompanies it with the strongest possible expresssons of commendation, and says, in conclusion: "We do not speak without our host when we say should that time ever come (may Heaven avert that dreadful, awful hour!) when this Union shall be placed in jeopardy, Tennessee. 'too, side by side with Kentucky, 'will stand by and abide with the Union to the

> Call for Women in California.—Mrs Farnham writes thus:

> > SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30, 1849.

Women are more in requisition than gold, or any thing else. Those who came out with me had immediately offers of employment at \$75 and \$100 per month. five, they could all have engaged immegot here in considerable numbers before society can take and shape or assume any character. I hope that while our good brethren at home are bestiring themselves men, they will not forget that the best of

resolute, virtuous, and intelligent women. Let the fact be known to all who care to know it, that the utmost possible deferhat any woman, to experience rudeness or insult here, must expose herself much more imprudently than she would, to incur the same risk in your cities.

# WEATHER AT FRANCONIA.

The fact is generally known that Franconia, New Hampshire, is the coldest spot in all christendom. On the 5th instant, the mercury there fell to 26 deg. below zero, and on the next day to 23. The day townsman, Mr. Plummer, it will be seen following, the mercury sunk into the bulb by reference to his advertisement, enters and congealed! At the last accounts it was more pleasant; there were three feet of snow on the ground, with heavy rains, and a threatened inundation. What a place!

Rye instead of Coffee; a bushel of which large and handsome. may be had for three pounds of Coffee, and we pronounce it, if properly prepared, with about one third coffee to be equally as palatable, and much more healthy than the pure coffee itself; at least that is our deliberate opinion, founded on taste and duced politice as an essential element of the thing stands for itself .- Asheville Mes.

# THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1850.

THE RAIL ROAD SAFE.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that we have the pleasure of announcing that the Great North Carolina Rail Road is safe. The one million of dollars required to be made up by individuals, is all taken, and it now only remains to place those subscriptions in proper form and to pay the five per cent, and the Company will be immediately organized. And then, in the language of Gov. Morehead, let the dirt begin to fly all along the line at once. It is believed that this Road, if all the subscribers will prove prompt, can be completed in two or three years. We feel confident that the spirit which has been manifested, where stock has been taken. will insure this result. Rowan has begun. See the notice below.

#### Rail Road Notice.

LL persons who have become subscribers of Stock in the North Carolina Rail Road Company on the Books opened by the undersigned Commissioners, are requested to pay five per cent on said subscriptions to A. H. Caldwell, their receiver, (or in his absence from Salisbury,) to either of the Commissioners, by the 25th day of this month, in order that the same may be forwarded to G. W. Mordecai, Treasurer of the General Commissioners on the 30th inst., in compliance with a notice from them.

Those of the subscribers, citizens of this County, who have agreed to become one of the hundred to take the residue of the stock, after deducting the positive subscriptions, are notified that their respective subscriptions will be each eight thousand dollars, and they are required to subscribe this amount on our Books, (which can be found with H. L. Robards,) and pay over per cent. on the same by the 25th of this month as above required of other subscribers. Punctuality in the matter is very necessary to the success of this great enterprize.

THOMAS L. COWAN MAXWELL CHAMBERS A. H. CALDWELL, C. F. FISHER, H. L. ROBARDS. Salisbury, March 7, 1850

" I would rather give up the whole territory than hazard the Union." These words are reported to have been used by Senator Butler, of South Carolina, in debate on Friday last, his reference being to the territory acquired from Mexico. That is our notion exactly. We would rather have the whole territory ceded back to Mexico, or relinquished altogether to the dwellers therein, to do with it what to them may seem good, or got rid of in any other peaceable way, than to see the Union really jeoparded by its retention. Wilmington Chronicle.

had rather cede back the whole territory to Mexico than that the land of Washington-the land of our fathers-should be torn assunder; and the experiment of Republicanism fail. We have often predicted that Modern Democracy would ruin the Country: we ever feared the results of the Mexican war as a part of its policy, and the acquisition of new territory, was, from the first, declared to be most dangerous, inasmuch as it would inevitably bring upon us the very evils which now so alarmingly threat our safety .-But democracy was progressive! and no warning voice was heeded. The sage of Ashland foresaw and predicted the mischief it would bring upon us. But his words of wisdom only excited ridicule, where indeed, they chanced to be heard above the general clamor for the "extension of the area of freedom." Democracy was triumphant, and its measures were triumphant. Its unjust war brought unjust gains. And now the people are standing in awe in view of the prospect. The declarations of Holy Writ speak out with awful clearness concerning the fruits of such conduct. Can any one now tell what is to be the "manifest destiny" of this Re- ner. public? Where is the arm whose might shall bear it on to that point of glory to at-If there had been five hundred instead of tain which the grossest wrong doing was so recently deemed right and proper ?diately on similar terms. They must be The peace, happiness, and glory of the country is brought to the edge of an awful precipice. The earth is crumbling .-Whose arm shall snatch it thence? Whose wisdom devise its rescue from the threatened danger? all missionaries to such a population, are

Let man feel humble-abased in the dust. Let the nation feel its weakness, and let it mourn; and that very weakness ence and care are shown to females; and properly directed, will accomplish more than all the nerve, and all the wisdom of the combined world. We acknowledge a just overruling Providence; and we know not how to distinguish the dispensations of that Providence as it regards the actions of nations and the conduct of in-

Saddles, Harness, &c .- Our fellow the field against our merchants, in bringing on Mountings and material for Saddle and Harness makers. Mr. Plummer, we think, has the advantage in this business, inasmuch as his experience and su-Rue Coffee .- We advise our friends perior judgment must enable him to make who have not milk, to try Rye Coffee, or the best selections. His present stock is

> Cholera .- This scourge of the nations has made its appearance on Ward's Island, New York. The City inspector reports increase of ten over the previous week. rested.

The members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, in view of the present threatening aspect of affairs in the coun. try, on the 22nd instant, passed the fol lowing resolution:

Resolved, That the Union is identified with all the glories of the past, all the blessings of the present, and all the hopes of the future. that Pennsylvania, true to the Constitution, and all its principles, will never waver in her fide ity to that noble charter.

This is very well, but we can't hele thinking how much better they might have made it. For instance, if they had passed another resolution to the effect that that provision of the National Constitution which requires the surrender of fugi. tive slaves, shall be promptly executed whenever occasion requires. This would have been unequivocal evidence of sincere devotion to the Union. And yet we do not believe that Pennsylvania is hypocritical in her professions of attachment to the Union. Far from it. But so long as she in effect nullifies this provision of the Constitution, her professions appear in bad grace. A just course on the part of the Northern States on this subject, would go far toward reconciling the present difficulties; whilst a "let alone poliey" in relation to the whole question of slavery, would speedily result in the very ends which she is now attempting to ef fect by violent legislative measures.

Robbery .- A stage robbery took place in Davidson county, on Sunday morning last, between Lexington and Hargrave's plantation, a few miles this side of the former place. The straps of the Boot were cut, and the only trunk in it, the property of Mr. J. RHODES BROWN of New York, was taken out. The villains were. in a measure, at least, disappointed .-Their object, no doubt, was money. O this, they got none, Mr. B. carrying his money about his person. But the loss of his clothing has put him to inconvenience

Search being instituted on the same day, in the neighborhood where the robber was most probably committed, suspicious tracks were found; and on being followed led to the creek, where after a little searching, the trunk was discovered. had been filled with rocks, and sunk the creek. Nothing of its contents ex cept some small articles of clothing re mained in it. Several valuable books-And these are also our sentiments: We English works-on the subject of manufactures, were in the trunk; and if they have not been destroyed may yet serve a good purpose to the public.

> We learn that this is not the first time robberies have either been attempted or actually committed in the same neighborhood. We would suggest that the good citizens there keep a sharp look out for these offenders. They can be detected by a little watchfulness.

The citizens of Richmond on the 22d ult., had a grand time on the occasion of laying the foundation of the Monument in bonor to the Great Washington to be erected there. General Taylor, and all the members of his Cabinet were present on the occasion. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Dr. Empie. The Free Masons were out in large numbers, all arrayed in their superb regalia. Bands of Music and the Military in their gayest equippage, contributed to render the scene more imposing and interesting. A large and varied collection of papers, documents, coins and emblems were deposited in the copper box laid in the cor-

The events of the day were closed with fire works from the Capitol Square.

Horrible Death .- A likely negro man, the property of Laird Alexander, of Cabarrus, was suddenly killed on the premises of his master on the 26th ult. He had gone down into the well to get up the bucket, and the stone wall gave way and buried him in the bottom of the well.-The neighbors were immediately called in, and after laboring incessantly and hard for twelve hours, succeeded in recovering the body. There was about fifteen feet of water in the well at the time, and the body was found buried several feet in the

The Iron-workers at Pittsburg, are on a "strike." They mustered to the number of about 1000, on the 18th, and had a procession, with banners and devices. The Iron business is groaning under the present tariff, and these workmen are endeavoring to drive their employers to the payment of better wages.

# LOUISIANA.

The House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana called on the Governor for any information in his possession lo prove the necessity of appointing Delegates to the Nashville Convention. The Governor answered that he had none, and the Committee reported against the meas-

A fire broke out at Norfolk on the that out of 285 deaths in that city week 21st February, which destroyed \$25,000 experience both. The economy of the before last, 16 were by cholera, being an worth of property before it could be at-