

Lexington & Radkin Flag.

LEXINGTON, N. C.
Friday, February 15, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT MILLARD FILLMORE, SUBJECT TO A CONVENTION.

C. C. McCrummen, is our authorized Agent. His receipt will be acknowledged as good for subscriptions, Job Work, and Advertisements.

We were absent during last week in attendance on Randolph Court, and this week our time is taken up with the business of our own Court, consequently, we can give the paper but little attention. We still have a few things to say, however, and if the world don't come to an end to soon, we expect hereafter—and that soon too, to drop a few remarks.

New Salem.

We learn that at a Constable's election held in the New Salem district in the county of Randolph, on the 2nd instant, the Americans and anti-Americans used every exertion to carry the day, but as usual, in the good old county of Randolph, the Americans were triumphant by a large majority—their candidate, Mr. LAMB having received more than double the number of votes polled for Mr. BROWN, the anti-American candidate. We are glad to hear this; for although it is a small matter within itself, yet it serves to show that the Americans are not asleep, and that the party is not dead, as its enemies would have the people believe. Randolph has always proved herself true to the Constitution and to American freedom, and what a portion of her citizens did on the 2nd at New Salem is but an earnest of what the County will do next August and at the Presidential election.

The John Haughton.

WHAT has become of the "John Haughton?" Great anxiety is felt in this section and in all the interior counties as to the fate of the "John Haughton" during the late snow storms and remarkably cold weather. Has she been crushed between two icebergs, and sunk to rise no more, or buoyed up by the jolly waves of the Cape Fear, does she still proudly float, the wonder and admiration of the Tar, Pitch and Turpentine country? Or—sad fate indeed—has the grape vine with which she was lashed to the old sturdy oak tree proved too frail, and having been broken assunder, let her drift out upon the wide expanse of old Ocean, like a little fresh water fish on a visit to his cousins the giants of the deep? As the big thaw is now upon us, we hope the fate of the John Haughton will be ascertained, and that the great anxiety which has been felt in regard to her present condition will be relieved, and that we shall soon hear that she is still safely dancing at one end of the grape vine, the other being securely fastened to a large oak tree.

The Speaker.

Just as we feared, so has the result been in the election of a Speaker. Banks, the Black Republican now presides over the House of Representatives and occupies the station, which would be now at this time occupied by a National man had it not been for the obstinacy, the insulting and supercilious arrogance, and the grinding and despotic tyranny of the Democratic party.—We believe that some of those Democrats who voted so long for Richardson would have been willing to have compromised on any National man, rather than a Black Republican should have been elected, but they wanted the moral courage to throw off the restraint of party, the chains with which a Democratic caucus had bound them. But while we believe that some of the Democratic party were honestly desirous of organizing the house by the election of a National man Speaker, we think it is clearly evident, and manifest from all the attendant circumstances, that a large majority of the Democrats were anxious for the election of Banks, the Black Republican, hoping to throw odium thereby upon the American party, being "buoyed up" in the language of the Rockingham Democrat, with the hope of gani, to their party although the safety of the Union was endangered.

Hillsborough Station.

THE last Hillsborough Recorder contains a tabular statement of the principal articles sent from the Hillsborough Station on the N. C. R. Road during nine months from the 1st of May to the 31st of December, 1855. We give the aggregate as taken from the Recorder:

Flour.....	2,152
Tobacco.....	75,000
Domestic.....	14,728
Rags.....	13,000
Bacon.....	5,500
Wheat.....	1,316
Dried Fruit.....	4,308

From the above statement it appears that the citizens of Orange generally manufacture their wheat into flour before sending it off, as the amount of wheat transported is very small in proportion to the amount of flour. On the other hand, the books of the Lexington Station show that the people of Davidson have in the last few months sent off some 15,000 bushels of wheat, and only about 150 bbls. flour. So it seems that the citizens of Davidson and Orange differ very much as to the manner of throwing their wheat into market: one takes the raw material, the other has it manufactured into flour.

The late Cold Weather.

AFTER many weeks of severe cold weather, during all which time the ground was covered with snow to the depth of several inches, it is with inexpressible feelings of delight that we again look forth upon the earth that has so long been hidden from our view. Heretofore during a little snow storm and a few days of cold weather, we have often heard our citizens as they huddled together in the chimney corner expressing their wonder and surprise how our Northern brethren could possibly exist in a climate where a more intense degree of cold existed for several months without intermission; but the mystery is now solved, for we have learned that it is endured and that without any great inconvenience, by simply becoming accustomed to it. So the Indian accounted for his ability to endure the cold and bleak winds without clothing, that his body had become all face, or that by constant exposure it had become as insensible to cold as the face. We have no doubt that the late cold weather will have at least one good effect, that is, to teach farmers the importance of providing comfortable houses and sheltering for their cattle and other stock. Experience is a hard master, but lessons taught by him are more apt to be acted on, and knowledge thus acquired is generally more deeply impressed upon the mind. It is certainly within the knowledge of every intelligent man of the least observation or experience, that it requires much less food to keep and sustain cattle that are protected in comfortable quarters, than such as are exposed to the cold rains and wintry blasts and January snows. But apart from all questions of economy, it would seem that feelings of humanity would induce us as far as we possibly could, to render comfortable the condition of these domestic animals, which, in so many ways, contribute to our comfort and support. "The good man is merciful to his beast," so saith the Bible, and if it is wrong to "muzzle the ox which treadeth on the corn," it is surely equally wrong to expose him during the winter's cold when a few hours labour and a few dollars expense would make him comfortable.

Later from South Florida.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH THE INDIANS.
The Tampa Peninsula, of the 26th ult., says:
"By the arrival of the U. S. Schooner Experiment, the following information was received by Colonel Monroe, to whose politeness we are indebted for a perusal of Col. Brown's report. The facts here given are a compilation from said report, and so far as they go are authentic.
"A wood party, consisting of a corporal and five privates, with two wagons, and twelve mules, were fired upon by some fifteen or twenty Indians, about four miles from Fort Deynand, on the road leading from that post to Fort Thompson, on the morning of the 18th instant. As far as known, only one man, private Peterman, of Company C, made his escape. He made his way to Fort Deynand and reported the attack. Peterman received a slight wound in the calf of his leg. Lieuts. Larned and Garner, with about 35 enlisted men, were immediately ordered by Col. Brown to march to the place where the party was attacked, rescue the wounded or dead soldiers, and if any signs of the Indians should be seen, to pursue and chastise them.
"No signs of the missing men, neither blood nor dead bodies, or even any track of them were discovered.
"The unfortunate party were armed, but owing to the fact that no Indian signs had been discovered in that region since the demonstration of the 20th, they felt quite secure, believing that the Indians had gone further South, and consequently the attack was quite unexpected.
"This startling intelligence, together with that received from the Miami, speaks too plainly that the savages are not satisfied, and are determined to prosecute their murderous operations with an energy entirely unlooked for.
"The attack was lead by Okehan, sub chief, who is exasperated at the destruction of his village by the troops, which occurred a short time since."
Another letter, from the head waters of Manatee river, says that in anticipation of an attack by the Seminoles, all the citizens upon the head waters of Manatee and Miami rivers, with a few others from elsewhere, united and organized a mounted company of volunteers.—*Carolina Times.*

The Charlotte Tragedy.

In our last paper, we stated that a free negro named Mice Taylor, was killed the day before by receiving three stabs with a knife, in an affray with a white man named James Donehoe, and that the difficulty had its origin in a demand made by Donehoe for money due him for lumber sold to the negro. We have since learned that the negro had purchased and paid Donehoe for some lumber, which he failed to deliver, but re-sold it to another person, and that the demand of the negro for the lumber or a return of his money led to the affray and the loss of his life. It is uncertain, too, we learn, who made the assault. The fight was progressing when the attention of witnesses was first called to it. We make this correction, in order to do justice to the dead as well as to the living.—*Charlotte Dem.*

MAIL AGENT.

—We are glad to learn that the Post Master General has appointed Joseph W. Mahaffey, of Cabarrus an additional route agent on the North Carolina Railroad. Salary \$700.

EXECUTED.

—Joseph T. Williams was hanged on the 24th ult., at Roxborough in this State, for the murder of his father. He died protesting his innocence.

Mrs. Partington thinks its "rather queer"

that the falling of a little quicksilver in a glass tube should make the weather so awful cold.

Communications.

FOR THE FLAG. Meeting of the American Party of Forsythe County.

Pursuant to notice previously given, a Convention of members of the American Party of Forsythe County was held in Winston on the 9th instant.

The Convention organized by the appointment of J. G. SIDES, Esq., Chairman, and R. W. WHARTON, Secretary.

The following resolutions were then reported and unanimously adopted—

1st. Whereas, it is highly expedient that the 6th Congressional District of N. C. should be represented in the National Convention of the American Party to be held in Philadelphia on the 22nd of February, 1856, therefore, be it resolved that the Chairman of this Convention appoint twelve Delegates to represent Forsythe in the district Convention to be held in Yadkinville, on the 10th instant, for the purpose of choosing a Delegate to said National Convention.

2nd. Resolved That, while we would not disparage the merits of any of the many distinguished Statesmen and Patriots who belong to our party, we nevertheless recognize in Millard Fillmore, one whose ability, integrity and patriotism have been tried and approved, and we earnestly recommend his nomination as the American candidate for the next Presidency.

The Chairman then proceeded in accordance with the 1st resolution to appoint the following delegates, viz: Dr. E. Kerner, Col. Mathias Maston, Jesse Atwood, Hamilton Gray, P. A. Wilson, Joseph Hall, H. M. Lash, James Pledger, Captain Ashbury Hooper, Dr. James M. Williams, J. H. White, junior, and John C. Smith.

On Motion of Col. Maston, copies of the proceedings of the Convention were ordered to be furnished by the Secretary to the Peoples' Press, and to the Lexington Flag, with request to publish the same.

On motion of E. Borer, the Convention adjourned. J. G. SIDES, Chmn.
R. W. WHARTON, Sec.
Winston, Feb. 9th 1856.

Painful Accident to Gen. Cass.

Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday, as Gen. Cass was descending from the eastern poroico of the Department of the Interior, on 7th street, he fell down several of the steps to the midway landing, and sustained injuries of a somewhat serious, and at first very alarming, character. Several persons hastened in a moment to his side, and found him insensible and bleeding profusely from a nearly pre-tendicular cut over the left eye and penetrating to the skull, but without fracturing it, as is believed.

Gen. Cass was promptly conveyed back to the apartments of the Secretary of the Interior, whither several medical gentlemen, who happened to be in the neighborhood, hastened to his relief. He continued insensible for some time, and when he began to awake to consciousness, he spoke from time to time, but very incoherently. The wound being dressed and bandaged and restoratives administered, he was placed upon a litter at about half past one o'clock and conveyed to his lodging at the National Hotel, where the physicians we have alluded to resigned him to the care of Dr. Miller, his usual medical adviser. By four o'clock he had considerably revived, and appeared quite rational and calm, and so continued throughout the evening.

No one saw Gen. Cass at the moment of falling, and but that we have ascertained that he had been in the Patent Office, we should now be in doubt as to whether he was at the time going to or returning from that office. We have seen one gentleman who saw him falling when upon the fourth step above the landing, and we have the assurance that another gentleman well known to us saw him when upon the fourth step from the top. As there are eleven steps from the landing of the floor of the portico, the evidence of the latter warrants the conclusion that he fell down at least seven steps. On that (the southern) side of the stairway there still is ice, because of the exclusion of the sun by the marble wall, near which Gen. Cass probably walked for the purpose of placing his hand against it for security and support.

It is proper that we should here apprise persons visiting the Patent Office in wintry or unpleasant weather that the entrance to the basement into the eastern wing, from F street is always safe and convenient, and that it is less fatiguing to ascend by the winding stairs within than by any of the broader ways without.—*Nat. Intd.*

Millard Fillmore.

We have named the name of Millard Fillmore to our masthead for the Presidency in 1856. We look upon him as the man for the crisis, and we have not the slightest doubt of his election, if he receive the nomination of the party at their convention on the 22d instant or at any subsequent period. In North Carolina he can get more votes than any other man upon the top of the ground, and we sincerely hope that our people may enjoy the satisfaction of casting their suffrages for one whom they esteem so highly. Of course we hoist the name of Mr. Fillmore, subject to the determination of a national convention of our party; but we believe that he will be the man, and so believe we can no longer defer the pleasure of saying so in the plainest and most unequivocal manner.—*Pay Argus*

Americanism in Alabama.

An eminently talented and former distinguished Democratic statesman of Alabama, now of the American party, writes of the prospects of the party in that State as follows:

"You may, perhaps, think me too sanguine, when I tell you that, with suitable candidates for President and Vice President I have not a doubt of our ability to carry Alabama next November. I have but recently returned from Montgomery, where I met with active and intelligent members of our party, from every quarter of the State, and I assure you that everywhere among them there is a feeling of hope and confidence which is the surest prestige of victory.

Fashionable Soup.

"When I lived in New York," said Tom A.—"I received a visit from a country cousin, who being a rough hewn, clever sort of fellow, I took some liking to, and, as he expected, invited him to dine with me at the Prescott House. Ed. sat at the long, splendid table, mouth, ears and eyes wide open, perfectly astonished. When soup was announced, I ordered some of a new style, which was all the go just then, and, as by some chance we had no napkins, I requested some. Garcon was prompt, and the "hasty plate" was soon before us. No sooner was it on the table, when my friend Ed., with a muttered "by Jimmy Noddy," suddenly shoved back his chair, and before I could turn around, he was half way out of the room. I followed as soon as possible, and the anxious looks of those next us. When I reached the hall, Ed. was there, hat in hand, waiting for me.

"What in the world is the matter?" exclaimed I, anxiously.

"Tom," said he, his face looking larger and redder, "I can't stand to be called green, for I know I ain't up to all the kinks, but I swan I won't be called dirty, by the President."

"What do you mean?" said I.

A Poser.

Mr. Clingman, who has been represented as always claiming to be a Whig when up before his Whig constituency as a candidate for reelection, and who acts with the Locos when he gets in the loco atmosphere at Washington, was rather stumped on Thursday last, as follows:

Mr. Clingman had understood the gentleman to say that the anti Nebraska party were not so powerful as he thought them to be. Was it not (inquired Mr. C.) the opposition of the Democratic party that rendered them so powerless? If the snake has no teeth, was it not our party who drew them?

Mr. H. Marshall. What does the gentleman mean by "our party?" [Laughter.] Mr. Clingman I mean the party with which I am acting—the Richardson party, or whatever name the gentleman choose to call them. The gentleman does the Democratic party injustice in holding them responsible for my acts. I am a sort of filibuster, as it were. Laughter. So far from approving my course yesterday, a large majority of the Democratic party objected to it.

New Argument for Laziness.

A merchant who is noted for his parsimony and his outward observance of religious forms, compelled one of his clerks, recently, to read the Bible through, when he first entered his service. Soon after, he took occasion to lecture the clerk for his indolence, when the youngster replied that he was afraid to work very hard in his employ, for fear of losing his situation. The merchant was struck abashed at this answer, and demanded in a loud voice, that the young man should inform him instantly how industry could prejudice his interests with such an employer as himself?

"Why," replied the saucy clerk, "it is plain, from a passage I read in the Bible, that such would be the case."

"How, youngster! how does the Bible encourage your laziness? Answer me—quick!"

"Well, it says that he that is diligent in business shall stand before Kings; he shall not stand before mean men."

It is needless to say that the young man was looking for a new situation the next day.

We were exceedingly shocked yesterday, a little after noon, to hear that the venerable and respected Senator General Cass had met with a severe if not fatal accident, in descending the flight of stone steps, at the front of the Department of the Interior, on Seventh street. The particulars, as far as they could be ascertained, are given in another column. We were relieved in a great measure in the course of the afternoon of the apprehension at first entertained of a fatal termination to the accident; but it was truly distressing, while the issue was yet in suspense, to see the venerable statesman borne along the street on a litter, pale, senseless, and speechless. At ten o'clock last night, we are happy to say, he was doing very well, and appearances indicated that he was out of danger.—*Nat. Intd.*

A Bostonian has got up an apparatus for generating gas from a new material, consisting simply of zinc and hydrochloric acid, effected without the application of external heat. This yields a gas of great purity and brilliancy; as contrasted with coal gas, the same quantity yields twice the illuminating power. The whole apparatus is contained in a cylinder three feet in height and sixteen inches in diameter; and a machine capable of generating sufficient gas for eight lights, will require looking to and feeding only once a month, or less.

A writer of a love tale, in describing his heroine, says: "Innocence dwells in the rich curl of her dark hair." A critic commenting on the passage says: "Sorry to hear it; we think it stands a perilous chance of being 'combed out.'"

The editor of the N. Y. Tribune undertakes to tell what is said and done by "men who know the ropes." That editor may not know the ropes himself, but possible he will become acquainted with one of them if he doesn't learn to behave himself.

Prentice.

KILLED.—A quarrel ensued, on the 4th inst., between Mice Taylor, a free negro, and James Donahoe, in Charlotte, which resulted in the death of the former. Money the cause. Donahoe is in jail.

The Speaker's Address.

After Mr. Banks had been declared duly elected, he was, upon the request of the Clerk, conducted to the Chair, by Messrs. Fuller of Pennsylvania, Aiken of South Carolina, and Campbell of Ohio, when, after a moment's pause, he arose and addressed the House as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—Before I proceed to complete my acceptance of the office to which I am elected, I avail myself of your indulgence to express my acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon me. It would afford me far greater pleasure in taking the chair of the House were I supported even by the self-assurance that I could bring to the discharge of its duties—always arduous and delicate, and now envied with unusual difficulties—any capacity commensurate with their responsibility and dignity. I can only say, that, in so far as I am able, I shall discharge my duty with fidelity to the Constitution and with impartiality as it regards the rights of members. I have no personal objects to accomplish. I am animated by the single desire that I may in some degree aid in maintaining the well-established principles of our Government, in their original and American signification; in developing the material interests of that portion of the continent we occupy so far as we may do within the limited and legitimate powers conferred upon us; in enlarging and swelling the capacity of our Government for beneficent influence at home and abroad; and, above all, in preserving intact and in perpetuity the priceless privileges transmitted to us. I am of course aware that I cannot hope of my own strength to be equal to the perfect execution of the duties I now assume. I am, therefore, as every man must be who stands in such presence a supplicant for your co-operation and indulgence, and accepting your honors with this declaration, I again offer you my thanks.

At the request of the Clerk, the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, the oldest consecutive member of the House, then administered to the Speaker elect the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

The Coalition.

Let it not be forgotten by the Southern People, that but the other day there was a coalition between the Black Republicans and the Soft Shell Democrats of the N. York Legislature to divide the spoils of office!—And if they will also bear in mind that the Soft Shells compose the Administration party of New York—the party which Pierce and his Cabinet have courted, caressed and sustained, in opposition to the adherents of Dickinson, they will readily perceive what a foul and deceptive game those who control the government are playing. Why have the Pierce presses kept the people in ignorance of that vile coalition? Why have they not called on the Administration to withdraw the patronage of the Federal government from such men?—That wing of the Democratic party, which formed the coalition with the Seward-Black-Republicans, and who justify and defend it, are the very men who are wallowing in the patronage and favor of Pierce and his cabinet,—yet we are gravely told that Pierce and his cabinet,—yet we are gravely told that Pierce is true to the South and deserves a re-nomination at her hands! But a short time since the indignation of the whole South was aroused because Seward was connected with the Whig Party. Now, however, the friends of the Administration can form with him and his abolition faction the foulest combinations to defeat the National Americans, and not a whisper of condemnation is heard from the Pierceites! Such barefaced hypocrisy and deception should be exposed, and deserves the execration and scorn of all honorable men!—*Ral. Register.*

Greeley's Tribune declares that slavery must be eradicated, because slaves under-work the poor whites of the North and reduce them and their wives and children to die of famine! If they can't get rid of such rivals in any other way, they will resort to Sharp's rifles.

This is a new tack. Heretofore slavery was abhorrent to God and man, because of its injustice to the enslaved class—and heaven and earth were to be moved, in the name of liberty, equality and humanity. But now we are told "that the free men of the North can contemplate the sufferings of African slaves with the same composure of soul, that they do those of the enslaved masses of Hindostan?"

There it is! all their sublime and disinterested professions, vanish in smoke! The entire stimulant to their magnanimous endeavors in behalf of the African degenerates into a base and sordid struggle for filthy lucre. The Black slaves underwork their white slaves! That's the secret of all their philanthropy!—*Rich. Express.*

A NOTE ON NOSES.—It was Napoleon who said—"Strange as it may appear, when I want any good head work done, I choose a man, provided his education has been suitable, with a long nose. His breathing is bold and free, and his head, as well as his lungs and heart, cool and clear. In my observations of man, I have almost invariably found a long nose and long head go together."

Our Devil says that, according to the above theory, hogs and gar fish ought to be clear headed people.

Foreign News.

New York, Feb. 9.—The new steamer Persia, of the Cunard line has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of January 26th.

The prospect of an early peace was highly favorable. The preliminaries of peace would be signed by Feb. 2d, and the Czar had already notified Prince Gortschakoff to suspend hostilities in the Crimea. It was stated that Baron Bulow would be sent as the Russian plenipotentiary, to the new conference.

THE STEAMER PACIFIC.

New York, Feb. 10.—Great fears are entertained here regarding the safety of the Steamer Pacific, and the Steamer Alabama has been dispatched in search of her.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

New York, Feb. 10th.—The bark AMELIA has arrived from St. Thomas, in a leaky condition. The cholera had been terribly fatal at Porto Rico. There had been 3,000 cases since November 21st.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—Cotton has been active at 1-16d. advance, fair qualities having improved most. The sales of the week were 70,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators. The market closed steady at the following quotations: Fair Orleans 6 1/2d, Fair uplands 5 1/2d. Middling 5 9-16d. Stock in port 390,000 bales, including 220,000 American.

Breadstuffs were lower. Canal Flour 40s., Ohio, 42s. Corn dull at 38s. 6d. for Mixed, and 43s. for White.

Pork and Beef were quiet. Bacon in improved demand. Lard steady. Consols had advanced to 91 1/2. Money was easier, and the balloon in the Bank of England had increased to the extent of £3,000.

FURTHER BY THE PERSIA.

New York, Feb. 9.—The new Cunard Steamer Persia, arrived here at about half past 9 this morning, with seven days later European dates.

The Collins steamer Pacific sailed on the 23d January. The screw steamer Belgique sailed on her appointed day, but was compelled to put back in consequence of a leak. The Arago arrived at Southampton on the 25th ult.

Peace negotiations are apparently progressing. It will be some days yet ere the preliminaries are signed, but the Czar has ordered Gortschakoff to suspend hostilities.

Messrs. Kelley and Gilmour of Manchester, have failed.

The chances in favor of a speedy pacific settlement of the war are on the increase. Russia's sincerity is as much questioned as formerly, but appearances are fair and straight-forward. The Czar has ordered the Crimean army to cease hostile operations, without waiting for a formal armistice, although it is rumored that an armistice has been agreed upon for three months. France, England and Austria continue to accord, although it is foreseen that grave questions must arise during the negotiation. No place for meeting is yet decided upon.

A dispatch received on Saturday, the day of the Persia's departure, says it will certainly be in Paris or London. The dispatch, however, is of doubtful authenticity. It also states that Baron Brunard will be the Russian plenipotentiary.

It will be February 2d, at least, before all the preliminary signatures are appended to the agreement to meet.

In the meantime consols keep up. They had reached 91, but closed at 90 1/2 to 90 1/4. Money was slightly easier, but the rates were unchanged.

The American ships Horizon, Independence, and Mary Green have been lost.

Now that Congress is organized, we hope that some member will introduce a bill to extend the naturalization laws, and thus bring before the House the direct issue between Americanism and anti-Americanism. Let this question be made the issue, and force the administration forces to meet it. It is a practical issue, and one which can harmonize all branches and sections of the party, and one which carries with it the sympathies of the great mass of the American people. This will test the strength of the American party in Congress, and rid it of all (if there are any) spurious members.—*American Organ.*

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—This body assembled at Richmond on Wednesday, the 30th ultimo. There were some hundred Delegates present from Virginia, but only nineteen from all the other Southern States and the District of Columbia. They represented Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, and Missouri. On the second day a few more Delegates appeared.

Gen. Tighman of Maryland was chosen President, with seven Vice Presidents, of whom Col. Walter Gwyn of North Carolina is one.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. In the Senate, Mr. Clayton submitted a joint resolution authorizing the Sergeant at Arms of Houses to ascertain without delay the cases in Washington of individual suffering for want of fuel, and appropriating \$1,500 for the relief of the Poor House. This resolution passed after an amendment making the Mayor of Georgetown and Washington distributors of the money. The Senate then adjourned.