North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, December 7, 1858.

A SENSIBLE ENQUIRY—VIRGINIA OPENING ITS EYES WIDE.

The Richmond "Enquirer," *miscellaneous* *Whig*, has the following:—Is the Millennium near by? Is the Enquirer going over to the Americans? We here is good Whig and American doctrine. Pennsylvania and Virginia would, no doubt, furnish iron cheaper than any other States, and cheaper, under a steady protective tariff, than England could supply it. The Enquirer speaks only for Virginia, and takes the article of iron for illustration, but what is true policy for a great staple of that State in principle, is equally applicable to the States of the whole Union, where various interests are interwoven with each other. The idea advanced by the Enquirer is that no money should be sent out of the country for manufactured articles that can be produced at home, even if the actual amount paid is a little more, which would not be the case if we had a steady protective tariff with discriminating duties on all articles not produced in our own country. But we will let the Enquirer speak for itself. Its Editor says:

"Why should Virginia buy foreign iron? —Why should she spend $2,000,000 or over annually for iron, when she has a supersbundance of it on every hand? Why should the State of Virginia pay three-fifths of that amount even if a few impracticable individuals should think proper to encourage foreign labor before home industry? Is it not eminently evident— as plain as the most palpable truth could be—that the gold she sends abroad is lost, while that she spends at home is in reality not spent? If she collects it from one citizen and pays it back to another, is she not as rich and as able as if it were neither collected nor paid? The wealth of the State is the wealth of the people. If the 200,000 tons of iron with which our railroads are built and equipped, were made in Virginia, the 20,000,000 of dollars which we spent for that iron would now be in circulation among us, or its equivalent, mines, manufactures and improvements, which would be yearly producing not only the proceeds of that vast investment, but its increase—and that would have doubled ere this.

* * * * *

We do not wonder at individuals, who are always self-ish, or soulless corporations, who care little for any interests but their own. It does not astonish us that they should be blinded to their true interest by their exclusive self-ishness. They would as soon buy an iron rail from Great Britain as Virginia, if they could save thereby a penny for the moment. But that the State should spend her millions—that Virginia should give the people's money to England, for the material which they could produce themselves, seems to us unaccountable. This is no small matter. It does not merely involve the loss of a few dollars, or a few hundreds of thousands, but it is a matter of millions which still goes on. How the resources of the State can produce it, where the money is to come from, we can scarcely comprehend, unless some change is meditated. It is an annual drain on the resources of the State, which our profits do not warrant. How can we spend more than we make without contracting debts?

If that money, however, was spent in the State, for the production of our mountains and the labor of our people, instead of being a drain on our resources, it would, on the contrary, tend to increase it. Even suppose we should pay one third more for Virginia iron for English iron, and spend $3,000,000 instead of $2,000,000 yearly, would we not be still the gainer of $2,000,000 by the operation? As long as the money is in the State it is not spent.

THE ECHO CASE.

We yesterday, announced that the Grand Jury had returned no bill in the Echo case. We cannot but think that the effect, both at home and abroad, would have been better, had there a true bill been returned, and the whole case been brought up for trial. We believe, as a general rule, the law should be allowed to take its course. The great doubts entertained by many, as well among the opponents as the advocates, for a reopening of the slave trade, would then have been solved, as every law abiding citizen should desire—by the proper tribunal. If it be not piracy, by whom should the legal question be decided more properly than by the Judiciary? The framers of the Constitution contemplated the probability of the legislative branch of the Government exceeding its power; and as a check upon any such assumption, invested the Judiciary with the prerogative of defining and expounding the Constitution. The same wise provision characterized both the Federal and our State Governments. If a right so sacred and responsible, that it was deemed necessary to invest it in a body supposed, above all others, to be versed in the laws, and so elevated as to be above the influence of popular clamor—if this right be reserved to the Grand Jury, who are part of the people and must be influenced by every passing passion—what becomes of this wise provision of our Constitution, for preserving the consistency of our laws? In any case touching the right of a State, our State Judiciary should be called upon for its construction, and if it be against the act of Congress, that the citizen of the State is justified in resorting to nullification. If it be a case in which the right of a State is not infringed, but which involves an excess of constitutional power, then the Federal Judiciary is the proper expounder of whether such legislation on the part of Congress be constitutional.

Such appear to be the points involved in this Echo case. Has the Government jurisdiction over its own flag? If so, then can that jurisdiction warrant it in prohibiting our vessels from engaging in the slave trade, and punishing as pirates those who violate this prohibition? The people in the case do not involve any State rights issue, and are of a character that come clearly within the jurisdiction of the Federal Judiciary, instead of the Grand Jury.

If each jury decide for itself, then the uniformity and consistency of our laws would be disarranged. The same offence would be punished in one district and go unpunished in another, or punished one year and not another. Justice, instead of being weighed in equal and uniform scales, would fluctuate here and there, as it might be impelled by the drifting tide of popular feeling. But even admitting that it was a case in which the Grand Jury was allowed a discriminating power, yet still an able discussion of the points, such as would undoubtedly have been had, would have gone far towards instructing the public mind.

"No man can be president of his time who is not prudent in the choice of his company."

North Carolina Conference.

We left home on Thursday night last, for the purpose of visiting Charleston and being present at the present session of the S. C. Conference, a few days. We arrived at the Junction of the Charlotte and S. C. Rail Road and took the train for Charleston in good time, but we did not reach Charleston on Friday as early as we might have done, owing to two freight trains being unable to proceed, the dampness of the road preventing the locomotives from working. After some time the obstruction was removed and we proceeded to Branchville, when the Cars, which were well filled, were soon emptied, nearly all the passengers taking the train for Augusta.

And, by the by, after the passengers had left we heard a gentleman state the fact that there had been another row at Chapel Hill, that some of the students had gotten into a drunken spree and one had been shot in the hand and another had been cut across the face with a knife. We had observed the young men on the Charlotte train and supposed they were students returning home to spend Christmas and we noticed one of them having his hand bandaged up and thought it was more than likely that they had been on another spree, but not a word did we hear of it until they had left—there were some 8 or 10, and we infer from hearing them talk about buying tickets that most of them must have been from Georgia. Sprees and insubordination are becoming so frequent in Colleges, during this fast age, that it is doubtful whether the call published by the Students congregating together, does not overbalance the good.

Leaving Branchville we arrived in Charleston in good time and took lodgings at the Mills House, which is under the management of Mr. T. S. Nickerson. It is kept on the northern style and is a first class hotel. Everything is kept in fine style and those who are fond of good fare and all the "pomp and circumstance" incident to such hotels, can be gratified to their heart's content. Persons visiting this House will find comfortable quarters and an obliging host.

Charleston was a doomed city, but a short time ago, where reigned the "pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday" in all its terror, and although at that time her streets were deserted, now it is redolent of life, and the busy throng goes along in the pursuit of business and pleasure, as if the fell destroyer had not been in all her borders. It vividly exhibits to view how thoughtless we all are and prone to live, taking no thought but the visitations of the Almighty are intended for our good—to learn us that this world is not our abiding place, and to lead us to a preparation for the enjoyment of the world to which we are all hastening.

After getting dinner and ascertaining that there was no evening session of the Conference, we devoted the afternoon in attending to some other business.

At night we attended service at Trinity Church and heard a very good sermon from the words "Happy is that people, that is in such a case; yea, happy is that people, whose God is the Lord." Psalm 144: 15 verse.

Next morning, after attending to some business, we went to Trinity Church, where the Conference was holding its session. We had the pleasure of shaking many ministers by the hand. Its session had commenced, but we were in time to hear the appeal of the Rev. Mr. Clare to the South Carolina Conference for aid in building a Church at Washington City for the benefit of Southern Methodists. Near $500 was raised for the purpose. We left a short time after to attend to a business engagement.

In the afternoon we attended at the same Church to hear the report of the Rev. Mr. Shipp to the Historical Society of the S. C. Conference. He had commenced before we arrived, but the part we heard was interesting, especially that part in reference to the first steps of Methodism in North Carolina. As the report is to be published we may refer to it again.

At night we attended the Anniversary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church South. The Rev. Jos. Stacy read the report which exhibited the operations of the Society for the past year. One fact was commemorated which shows that God blesses the efforts of the Society, and it is this that in 500 appointments in the work only 7 had died while in the work. The report also states that there had been contributed in the bounds of the Conference during the year for the support of Missions $11,000.—After some remarks by the President, Dr. Wightman, Dr. Bowman, of Tennessee, addressed the Society in some forcible remarks. He went on to show by several epochs, such as the discovery of the mariner's compass and the art of printing, that God was opening the way for the spreading of the everlasting Gospel, and that he took one of nations to forward his plan and when he failed another was taken and God he said, had now taken the Anglo Saxon nation to carry on the great work. After some playful remarks relative to begging he said he would now make way for the Prince of beggars, Dr. McFerran.

Dr. McFerran before commencing his remarks, asked the President if a Prince was not a son of a king, therefore intimating if he was the Prince of beggars, Mr. Houston was a king of beggars. He stated that some friend remarked to him that when he died he would have placed on his tombstone and the "beggar also died." He remarked that he would have no objection to that inscription if he would also put "and he was taken by the angels to Abraham's bosom." But he said that he had no disposition to beg a people who could give $24,000, all that was necessary was to send out collectors, and collectors were sent out and $1,250 were obtained, making near 26,000.

On Sunday morning at Trinity Church, we heard a fine discourse from Bishop Andrews. It was principally addressed to Ministers. He is a fine speaker. After the sermon 14 persons were admitted to Deacon's order.

In the afternoon, we attended at Bethel Church, where we heard a very good sermon from the Rev. C. Pritchard. After sermon the Bishop ordained 16 persons to the Holy Order of Elders.

We learned that Conference was expected to adjourn sometime to-day.

A friend promised us a synopsis of the proceedings.

Thanksgiving Present.

In our general thanks last week, for favors received, we, by an unaccountable oversight, forgot to acknowledge the not less substantial than welcome Thanksgiving present from Houston & Hunter. As long as our city can furnish such bread and cakes as we received, it need not be afraid to compare with any rival in the eating line. So now ye that want bread go to Houston & Hunter's and they will do you up brown.

The Village Blacksmith.

We have received the engraving, whose name heads this article, from its publishers the Cosmopolitan Art Association. It is a beautiful engraving and well deserves the praise bestowed on it. In the foreground is the Blacksmith in the act of taking off the fore-shoe of a beautiful White Horse, by his side is his wife, bringing his dinner, on the ground the implements of his trade and by their side his faithful dog, the very picture of "hard work and little pay," in the back-ground is the forge, the bellows, &c. In fact the whole, is as natural as life, and of exquisite finish. The publishers furnish the engraving and their Journal, a fine class monthly, at $3 00 a year, in advance. The engraving alone is worth the money. See advertisement in another column.

Peterson's Magazine.

This valuable monthly, for January, has come to hand. Peterson always was one of our first class magazines, but in this number, we think, it outstrips by far any of the preceding ones. On the first page is the beautiful engraving "Miranda," by Green, from the original painting by Gonarez. Its fashion plates are superb. In short, it is a monthly that always will be a welcome visitor at the fireside. Published the first of every month by C. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, at $2,00, a year, in advance. We will furnish the magazine and the Whig, when taken together, for $3,25 a year, invariably in advance.

☞ In consequence of its late arrival the last communication from "Occasional," was crowded out this week, but will appear in our next.

To Our Readers.

We call the attention of our readers to a letter in another column from Santa-Claus. We hope that our readers will not incur his royal displeasure by disobeying his command. There is a large amount of "back dues" on our books, and we ask any of the delinquents, who ever received a visit from the Christmas King, which of them would so far offend his Majesty, the friend of their youth, as to disobey his commands? Which of them, we cry, would ever dare to let their children hang up their stockings, (the receptacle of his majesty's rewards,) or even have the impudence to think of such a thing at the same time that they are violating his most royal command? But to the winds with joking. We have on our books thousands that might as well be paid as not, in fact they are there, for the most part not of clear neglect of the Debtors and not because they have not the means. The Christmas Holidays, the common yearly paydays of the whole country is approaching, for your own sake, for humanities sake, don't forget the Printer in your rounds. As we have accounts on our books as far back as for 1854, we will for the sake of a settlement, take eggs, butter, chickens &c., at their each market value, in payment for back dues. Now, Farmers or Planters, is your time to get your money back. If you have not any of these things, come up and settle by cash, for we are determined to have a settlement some way, before new year's day, that we may then renew our work, not only in a new year, but with new strength and increased confidence in our ability to please our readers, and in their appreciation of the same. "Small favors thankfully received, large ones in proportion."

From an occasional Correspondent.

RALEIGH, November, 30th 1858.

DEAR SIR: We have nothing new more than you can see in the newspapers. We are likely to have a long and exciting session. The bill to allow private persons to make internal improvements &c., on their own land without a charter from the State, introduced by your Senator W. F. Davidson, Esq., was up yesterday and led to smart discussion. I do not think it will pass, or that it ought, because, it might cut the throat of the State in the investments already made and in progress. The Senate has had more exciting debates so far than the House. But I suppose the tables will be turned when the Committee reports on the qualifications of G. H. Haywood, Scales and others to hold seats in the House of Commons. Mr. Haywood is clearly not entitled, being now Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake County unless the 30 and 35th sections in the Bill of rights and the 4th art. in the amended constitution is a nullity. In the case of Scales he either voted fraudently last August was a year, or else he is now ineligible to a seat in the House by the Constitution which requires that the member elect shall have resided twelve months preceding his election in the County in which he is elected. He comes from Alamance and in August 1857, He voted for Mr. Scales for Congress in Rockingham county, thereby declaring that he resided in Rockingham on that day. So that he either voted fraudulently then or now, is ineligible to a seat. It is said, that he acknowledges now that he voted *illegally then*, and that his place of *residence then*, when he voted for his relation Scales, for Congress, in Rockingham Co., was in Alamance. Some other seats are left to the Committee to enquire into the qualification of the sitting members, some one or two not being of age. The constitution and laws are silent on this matter. And, if so, they ought to be amended, otherwise we may have inexperienced boys here to legislate for the country. There are many bills before the Legislation to amend the laws and constitution. The laws will be so mutilated if every bill were passed that is proposed, that a new revised code ought to be made every ten years in order to know what the laws are, and if the constitution is to be amended and mutilated every two years, it would be better to have a convention called and have all the necessary amendments made at once. Democracy is a progressive and mutilating party, forever expunging records, changing laws and constitutions, and shifting its principles—what was democracy ten years ago, is no democracy now. King Caucus rules anything and democracy records its edicts faithfully; to rule or ruin is its motto, and amounts to about the same, as for it to rule succeeds to the ruin of the country, it creates sectional agitations, overthrows well-tried and established laws and customs and revolutionizes everything, upon the false assumption that change is progress, progress is improvement. But these changes are sometimes and often ruinous, like the change of life unto death. Such instability and fickleness is a sad commentary upon the times and the perpetuity of our fair institutions.

Yours, &c.,

OCCASIONAL.

North Carolina Legislature.

From the Correspondent of the Wil. Herald.

RALEIGH, Nov. 27, 1858.

SENATE.

The following reports from the Committee on Judiciary were received on the bills noted:

In favor of a bill to give 20 copies of the Rev. Code to the use of the Senate, and 50 to the use of the House.

In favor of the bill to encourage the planting of oysters and clams.

Against the bill for the appointment of tax collectors.

In favor of the bill relative to free banks.

Against the bill to abolish or establish jury trials.

Against the bill for the election of Clerks and Masters by the people.

Against the bill relative to even race voting.

Mr. Turner introduced a resolution against the late federal executive interference in the election in Illinois. Laid on the table—26 to 16—a pure party vote, the Democrats voting to lay on the table.

Mr. Leach introduced a resolution against all further appropriations to works of internal improvements. Tabled, 25 to 15.

The bill concerning free banks was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Although the session of the House to-day was short, considerable business was done—that is rather a finishing off business. Three bills were passed through their third reading, as follows:—A bill to incorporate the White Oak Navigation Company. A bill concerning the rivers of Cherokee, and a bill to incorporate the Arendell Hotel Company at Morehead City. An engrossed resolution approving of the United States commission to investigate the Coal Fields as to crossing there a National Foundry, has passed its 2nd reading.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, to-day introduced a Bank bill similar to the much discussed People's Bank. It is called the State Improvement and Relief Bank. A bill was introduced providing for the election of Clerks and Masters in Equity by the people. Mr. Purdie introduced a bill to amend Revised Code, 101chap., 9 sec. A bill was introduced so as to abolish the office of State Geologist.

RALEIGH, November 29.

SENATE.

Mr. Cherry, Senator from Bertie took his seat to day.

A resolution, by Mr. Worth, subsequently amended, was adopted, to appoint a joint select committee to examine into the financial condition and general management of the railroad companies of the State.

Mr. McDonald introduced a resolution to tax peddlers of spirituous liquors, and

A resolution, by Mr. Guyther, to enquire into the fishing interest of the Pamlico and other waters.

Mr. Donnell, a bill to incorporate the Pamlico Guards.

Mr. Redfoe, a bill to repeal the 5th and 6th sec. 90 chap. Rev. Code.

The bill to pay the Justices of the Peace for taking the tax lists, amended so as to leave the question of compensation to County Courts, passed its second reading.

The bill concerning witnesses in the Probate of Wills also passed its second reading.

The bill to repeal the 37th sec., chap. 61 Revised Code, prohibiting the building of roads, canals, &c., under certain restrictions led to an animated discussion—as it involves the question of the Danville and other connections. The bill was made the special order for Wednesday, 11 o'clock.

The bill to encourage the planting of oysters and clams passed its second reading.

Mr. Ashe presented a bill and memorial from the President and Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear. Withdrawn till to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House, to-day a considerable number of bills was introduced but most of them of a private nature. The so called Danville Connection was introduced, by Mr. Simpson of Rockingham, and lordered to be printed. Mr. Shaw introduced a bill to prevent horse stealing—punishes a second conviction with branding in the form of a horse-shoe, a third conviction to be punished with hanging. Mr. McKay, of Cumberland, introduced a resolution of some interest to the press—it makes it the duty of the Chief Clerk to furnish all printed documents to at least one newspaper in each principal town of the State. This will enable the press and people of the State the better to know what is going on. Mr. Baird, a bill to punish note shaving. Mr. Foy, a bill to make railroads and steamboats public highways. Mr. Barber, a bill concerning the fixing of the county seat of Harnett.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The bill to amend Tuckasseyee and Kenansee Turnpike Company, passed.

The engrossed resolution approving the United States Naval Commission to Deep River, passed.

The bill for the protection of wild fowl passed its 2nd and 3d readings.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A discussion of some interest sprang up on the bill of Mr. Reeves to open Yadkin and Pee Dee rivers to the passage of fish—Mr. Weisner against it, and Messrs. Reeves and Morehead for it.

The House adjourned.

RALEIGH, November 30, 1858.

SENATE.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Internal Improvement Committee to consider the expediency of offering the railroad companies, in which the State is interested, amended charters giving the individual stockholders control in the management.

The following bills, &c., were introduced and referred:

A bill to establish the system of free banking.

A bill to pay Justices of the Peace fees, and require them to keep records of their official acts.

A bill for assenting to the purchase of a National Foundry by the United States if required.

A bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad Co.

A bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear.

A bill concerning elections of Sheriffs.

A bill to permit inspectors of elections to receive money from privileged voters.

A resolution to enable military schools to procure arms on the same terms as military companies.

The Committees on railroads provided for yesterday were increased from three to five.

A number of engrossed House bills (unimportant) passed their first reading, and were referred.

The bill to pay Justices for taking tax lists passed its third reading.

The bill to elect Clerks and Masters by the people was rejected.

The bill to abolish or establish jury trials in County Courts laid on the table for the present.

The bill respecting witnesses in case of Probate of Wills passed its third reading.

The bill respecting oysters and clams also.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Judiciary to consider the expediency of abolishing the terms of the Supreme Court at Morganton and Raleigh was adopted.

The Senate vote on the election of Superintendent of Common Schools was C. H. Wiley 29; R. P. Waring 4. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The committees of the House, when they did start, seem to have gone to work with a vengeance. They slaughter bills right and left "without fear, favor, or affection." The Judiciary Committee reported upon twenty bills, to-day, of which they recommend the rejection of sixteen. The committee on Propositions and Grievances reported upon ten and recommended the rejection of eight. The Committee on Internal Improvements two, one unfavorably, the other to be referred.

The following among other bills were introduced to-day.

Mr. Bunbury, a bill to establish a State Military Academy. Mr. Dortch, a bill to allow Sheriffs commissions on executions issued by a Justice of Peace. Mr. Kerr, a bill to establish an 8th Judicial Circuit. Mr. Waters, a bill to restore jury trials in Cleveland County Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

The bill to alter the pay of members of General Assembly was rejected—only 5 voting for it. A bill to punish betting on elections passed its 2nd reading.

The Mechanics Lien Law was discussed at considerable length, by Messrs. Kerr, Caldwell of Guilford, Caldwell of Burke, Dortch and Bridger.

Mr. Wisely was reelected Common School Superintendent. Some voted for R. P. Waring of Charlotte.

A bill, by Mr. Dula of Caldwell, to allow Solicitors to administer oaths was rejected by a large majority.

The House adjourned.

RALEIGH, Dec. 1, 1858.

SENATE.

A large number of new bills were introduced, as follows; Relative to affidavits to incorporate the Fayetteville branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road from Fayetteville to Warsaw; to aid in the circulation of silver coin; to erect counties by the names of Clingman and Dobbin; to create the office of State Engineer; to alter the terms of the Supreme Court; to tax non-resident negro traders; to incorporate the Elm City Cadets, to incorporate the Newbern and the Salisbury Gaslight Companies.

The bill relative to free trade in railroads (special order) was postponed for one week.

A number of unimportant and private bills passed their second and third readings.

A committee was provided for the purpose of examining into the affairs of all the Navigation Companies in which the State was interested.

The bill for equalizing taxation (county revenue and charges) was laid on the table for the present after much discussion.

The bill for the protection of wild fowl in Currituck, was ordered to be enrolled.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Prayer failed this morning for want of some one to pray. It is strange that a body with three preachers in it can't have prayers regularly. But the ministerial members do not seem to receive invitations to pray.

But little business done to-day.

Mr. Dortch introduces a bill to protect persons purchasing property under a judicial sale.

Mr. Ward—A bill to amend the charter of Union Academy in New Hanover.

Mr. Costner—A bill to pay witnesses for attendance on trials before magistrates.

Mr. Bryan, of our county, a bill to encourage the formation and increase of uniformed military companies in the town of Wilmington—exempt members from duty as jurors—benefits to commence when company numbers sixty, to cease when falls to less than thirty.

Mr. Bunbury, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported from that committee on the contested seats. It reports that the charge are not sustained against W. H. A. Speer, J. I. Scales, H. A. Brummel and S. K. Williams. Are sustained against E. G. Haywood, W. P. Taylor and W. A. Moore. A resolution by Mr. Bunbury to excuse Mr. Wm. Haywood's seat brought out that gentleman in a pompous and angry manner. Mr. Bunbury's reply is so far decidedly the best speech of the session—the more so as it was entirely extemporaneous and unexpected even to himself. Mr. Haywood's case comes up as a special order for Tuesday next, then we may expect to here at least a three hour's effort from that gentleman.

After a discussion on Allegheny county which was postponed to to-morrow, the House adjourned.

RALEIGH, December 2.

SENATE.

Reports were received in favor of the passage of the following bills: To incorporate the Elm City Cadets; to incorporate the Newbern Gaslight Company; to aid in the construction and equipment of the Western N. C. R. R., and for the incorporation of the Arendell Hotel Company.

And against the following: To repeal the 5th and 6th sec. of 90 chap. Rev. Code; and conferring privileges on certain railroads.

Mr. Cooper introduced a bill to authorize County Courts to appoint tax collectors.

Mr. McDonald—A bill to incorporate the Christie Gold Mining Company.

Mr. Blount—A bill for the relief of those suffering by the loss of records by the fire at Pitt Court House.

Mr. Cooper—A bill to amend 57 chap. Rev. Code entitled Insolvent Debtors.

The coal fields bill was discussed and made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Houston introduced a bill to incorporate the Blackburn Iron Company.

The bill to confer banking privileges on certain railroad companies lays over for the present.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House, to-day, the bill to charter a company to build a hotel in your place was reported favorably.

The following among the bills were introduced: By Mr. Word of Duplin, a bill to authorize the County Court of Duplin, a bill to sell out the town commons of Senatia. By Mr. Whitfield, a bill concerning public roads. By Mr. Windley, a bill to prevent gypsies and other vagrants from strolling about the State. By Mr. Shaw, a bill to amend the charter of the Cheraw and Coal Fields Railroad—make the act passed at the last session available by substituting $300,000 for $2,000,000—the amount to be subscribed before work can commence.

The bill to create a new county to be named Allegheny—passed its 2nd reading—after a short discussion.

The event of the day however was Mr. McKay's speech upon the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Railroad. It was about an hour long and was very interesting. The usual mode of killing by amendments was resorted to, but the final question came to a point and then Mr. McKay began his speech. The House adjourned pending a motion to lay the bill on the table until Dec. 13th. It is, of course, uncertain, but I think on the finale vote the bill will pass.

RALEIGH, Dec. 3, 1858.

SENATE.

The business of the session generally unimportant.

The reports of committees on various bills were received—among them one against the bill to incorporate the Milton and Yanceyville Junction Railroad Company; in favor of the incorporation of the N. C. Central Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company; in favor of the boundary line between Virginia and this State, against the bill relative to insolvent debtors, and against the bill requiring magistrates to keep records, &c.

The petition of certain citizens of Wilmington praying for a reduction of the tax on Auctioneers, was presented by Mr. Ashe.

A resolution to the committee on the judiciary to enquire into the expediency of adding one or more judges to the Supreme Court bench, was adopted.

A bill to repeal the 34 sec. 102 chap. Rev. Code, and to increase the salaries of the Superior Court Judges, was introduced by Mr. Houston.

Also a bill to facilitate the collection of debts, by Mr. Davidson.

The bill to incorporate the N. C. Central Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company was taken up on its 3d reading and tabled, in the absence of the Senator who introduced it.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House, to-day, the following, among other bills, were introduced: By Mr. Bryan, of your county, a bill to amend the charter of the Cape Fear Bank. By Mr. Pritchard, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Military Institute, at Charlotte. By Mr. Green, a bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to free negroes. By Mr. Haywood, a bill to provide for the payment of the public debt.

The unfinished business of yesterday—the Western Railroad, from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields—was taken up and made the special order for Wednesday next at 12 o'clock.

The resolution saying that Mr. Moore, of Martin, has a right to the seat he occupies in the House, being the special order for to-day, was taken up. Messrs. Moore, of Martin, Smith, Byrd and Ransom, spoke upon it. Mr. Smith has a high reputation as an able lawyer and he fully sustained it in the debate to-day. Contest seemed to be between him and Mr Ransom, the latter favoring Mr. Moore's title to his seat, and the former against it. It was without doubt the most able debate which has occurred during the session. Mr. Smith contended that there was no constitutional provision because it was thought of course no one would attempt to hold a seat who could not vote at the ballot box. Mr. Ransom contended that the framers of the Constitution did not intend to limit the age or they would have done so. His main argument was deductions from precedent—the case of Mr. Harris from Cabarrus in 1838. Taking all things into consideration, it was decidedly the most able debate which has occurred in the House for many a day. Mr. Moore retained his seat by Yeas 72, Nays 32. The House then adjourned.

A Letter from Santa Claus.

TO MY FRIENDS: As the time for my annual visit is fast approaching, and as I from time immorial have been specially appointed a Judge of the good and bad conduct of my subjects, during the past year, and in accordance thereof to reward or punish according to merit, and whereas to reward is always pleasanter than to punish, be it known to all the world and the rest of mankind, that I Santa Claus, the Christmas King, have laid down the following rules as a guide for my subjects, the obedience or disobedience of which will determine whether I shall put their names on my list of visit to be paid in the coming Christmas Holidays.

Whereas, it has come to my knowledge that many of my subjects their fathers and mothers have not yet paid their Printer or used there influence in his behalf, be it known, to all good and loyal subjects,

1st *That* they must come, forthwith to the different Printing Offices their back dues.

2nd. *Whereas* I have taken under my special protection the NORTH CAROLINA WHIG, I enjoin the above especially in its favor.

Given in my Kingdom, under my hand and royal seal.

SANTA CLAUS,
Christmas King.

[SEAL.]

ST. LOUIS, November 26.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA OVERLAND MAIL.—The thirteenth overland mail with California dates to the 20th October, arrived here last night. The stage brought two passengers.

The expedition against the Indians in Carson Valley was under thorough organization.

Captain Underwood's command had been detailed for service against the Indians, and was escorting the trains over the mountains.

The duty of attacking the Indian camp has been reserved for the volunteers under Adjutant General Kibbee.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company had given Mr. Nugent, United States Commissioner at Victoria, authority to send all Americans back to California free who were unable to pay their passage. The steamer Fremont, which ran ashore at Humboldt, has been gotten off without serious injury.

Los Angelos papers repeat the story, already published, that General Canrara had taken the field, with five thousand men, against the existing government of Sonora, and that Pesquiera was drafting men to meet his attack.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR.—The South Carolina Legislature, at the last accounts, after six ballotings, had failed to elect a U. States Senator. On the sixth ballot, the vote stood: Gov. Adams, 42; Mr. Memminger, 29; Col Keitt, 26; Gov. Manning, 24; Gen. McQueen, 23; Mr. Rhett, 4; Col Carroll, 5; Blank, 1. Total 158.

WOULD most respectfully announce to the Citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he still continues the above business in Charlotte. Were he is prepared to furnish DOORS, BLINDS AND SASH, to the public on the most reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice.

Having a great many small claims for work done, scattered all over the country, he is constrained to charge for setting of doors, windows and sashes and repairs.

☞ CASH ☜

for all work done in his Machine Shop, before removal.

Dec. 7, 1858. 3m.

To The Public and Sportsmen in particular.

HAVING put on my farm two miles North east of Charlotte, a Patent Scissor spring which I place considerable value, (since being I brought from some of the best blooded Sheep, that I could procure, and which cost me heavily to import into the States) I am desirous to protect it against the depredations of DOGS, and hereby give notice, that to close, I am compelled to tie up every person who enters upon my land for the purpose of hunting, or with dogs, as a trespasser, and I shall deal with them as the law directs in such cases provided.

All persons that prize the 1 have interested me obeying the hints upon my land, and I hope all will appreciate the motive which induces this publicity notice. I close it proper to say, that there is a class of sportsmen Cats and Boys which seem to take my hints into the course of their early travels, for whom special heed I will provide, and deposit at convenient places some benefits of medicated food in order to warn my sportsmen against their visitors.

JNO. A. YOUNG.

December 7, 1858. 3m.