

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
A bill to incorporate the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Railroad Company, Mr. Fox said on appropriation, and bill passed.

A bill to restore jury trials in Gaston county, passed.

A number of motions to adjourn were made and voted down.

The bill to establish the county of Dickson was taken up. Mr. Waters spoke of the inconvenience under which the people of that section now labored. Rejected.

The House then adjourned.

January 27.

**SENATE.**

Mr. Edney introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Railroad, in favor of the bill to charter the Rockingham Coal-Fields Railroad.

Mr. Thomas, Internal Improvements, a minority report recommending the bill concerning the North Carolina Central Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Printed.

Mr. Ramsey moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Railroad Company was defeated on yesterday.

Mr. Cunningham called for the yeas and nays. Reconsidered—yeas 21; nays 8.

The special order for 11 o'clock, the bill to amend the militia law and establish a uniform volunteer system in the State was passed until the 4th of July next—yeas 21, nays 10.

January 28.

**SENATE.**

Mr. Reinhardt introduced a bill to alter the time of holding the County Courts of Lincoln, Catawba and Gaston counties.

Mr. Houston, to render void the subscription made by the county of Burke to the Western N. C. Railroad.

Mr. Johnson, to incorporate the Linville Falls Turpentine.

A number of engrossed bills from the House of Commons, were read 1st time and appropriately referred.

Mr. Post, a bill to facilitate the collection of taxes on real estates.

The bill to incorporate the Educational Association of N. C. passed 2d reading.

The bill to incorporate the Potomac Mining and Manufacturing Company. Passed its 3d reading.

January 29.

The bill to authorize the construction of a toll-bridge on the Yadkin river near Salisbury, passed 3d reading.

The bill for the restoration of jury trials in the county court of Polk county. Passed its 2d and 3d readings.

The bill to abolish jury trials in the County Courts of Cherokee and Jackson. Passed 2d and 3d readings.

The Senate then adjourned.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

Mr. Morehead gave notice that on such night next week as he should deem proper he should call up his resolution concerning Hawk's History and other bills introduced by him.

The Revenue bill was then taken up, the object being to amend the act concerning the whole paragraph which proposed to tax imported liquors 10 per cent and home manufactured 5 per cent.

Mr. Hulloke opposed the bill.

Mr. Hedges thought it was a wrong discrimination. It was not right.

Mr. Kerr was surprised to hear such sentiments from the gentleman. Was it not true Democratic principle to protect our interests? [We think Mr. Kerr referred to the President's Message.] He might conclude that the gentleman was about to denigrate himself.

Mr. Bringers had been raised a democrat, but cherished democracy from his infancy, had always followed its principles, and it did not become a neophyte in the faith—neither had he yet got over his probation—to denigrate to him what the principles of democracy were.

Mr. Kerr acknowledged his youth in democracy. He was never ashamed to own it.

He had never felt those traces it threw around some others, and never expected to feel them. But the gentleman had no great deal to boast of when a neophyte beat him at his own game. (Much laughter.)

Mr. Hedges said that he had stood up at the Democratic platform as laid down in Jackson's inaugural. And he thought it might be democratic and still be very different. That is, democracy is somewhat of a sign he saw once, gone down the street it was gone, coming up it was alive, and right in front it was perished. (Laughter.)

He was glad to see he had so many with him, his friends from Forsythe and Caswell, all neophytes and good protection men.

Mr. Hedges was for protection of Home.

Mr. Hulloke spoke against it and made some remarks upon the Democracy in hand.

Mr. Hedges said that he was a democrat, but he was not a Democrat.

After a discussion of some length and various amendments being offered Mr. Hedges' substitute was adopted.

The House then adjourned.

January 30.

**SENATE.**

Mr. Brown from the Committee on Banks and Currency, to report on the bill to establish the Bank of Salisbury.

Mr. Fox, Judiciary, a substitute to the bill for preventing waste effectively the sale of liquor to free negroes or slaves.

The bill to give married women power over their estates in certain cases. Passed 2d reading.

The bill to charter the Bank of North Carolina, by consent was put on its 2d reading—yeas 24, nays 14.

The bill to lay off and establish the county of Alleghany. Passed its 3d reading—yeas 24, nays 15.

On motion of Mr. Denton, the bill to incorporate the Bank of Lexington was put on its 2d reading and passed—yeas 25, nays 17.

Mr. Johnson moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill concerning the militia was defeated on yesterday.

Mr. White said that he had reconsidered—yeas 21, nays 10.

The bill to amend the act incorporating the Western N. C. Railroad and the acts amendatory thereof as the special order passed its 2d reading—yeas 25, nays 16.

The Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

A resolution was passed enjoining Prof. Emmons to devote so much of the next two years, as he can conveniently with other duties, to a survey of the Western Division, including the Dan-River Coal Fields.

Mr. Speer, a series of resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this General Assembly that the government of North Carolina was established for the equal protection of all the citizens and property within the limits of the State.

Resolved, That the government having been established for the equal protection of all the citizens and all the property within the limits of the State, it is the duty of every citizen to support the government in proportion to his ability.

Resolved, That any system of taxation, which is not equal in its operation, is unjust, and any law which is not equal in its operation, is unjust, and any law which is not equal in its operation, is unjust.

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**North Carolina Edwig.**



**CHARLOTTE.**

Tuesday, February 8, 1859.

**Gold Mine for Sale.**

Those who desire to engage in the mining business will have an opportunity as a very valuable mine is now offered for sale. Persons can see specimens by calling at our office.

**New Fertilizer.**

Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. K. M. Oates & Co., who are agents for Kettell's Manipulated Guano. This fertilizer is highly recommended and our agricultural friends should see its good qualities by a trial.

**The North Carolina Rail Road—its Prospects.**

We acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet from C. F. Fisher, Esq., President of the N. C. Rail Road, addressed to Gov. Ellis, giving a statement of the whole construction of the road, with the business it has been doing since its completion to the present time. The report is very satisfactory.

The total cost of the road, which is 223 miles long, was \$4,819,652 93—the amount furnished by stock and other means was \$4,363,671 62, showing a surplus of \$455,981 31, which has been paid out of the earnings of the road. The earnings of the road from all sources from Sept. 1854 to January 1859 (4 1/2 years) have been \$1,130,252 58. The cost of operating \$500,000 15. Of the future prospects of the Road we learn from

The Tables and figures contained in this Report show that each year there has been a fair surplus of clear profit over expenses, and if the Road had started quite free of debt, would have paid in 1856, six per cent to the preferred stock, and two per cent to the common stock; in 1857, six per cent to the preferred stock, and two per cent to the common stock; in 1858, six per cent to the preferred stock, and two per cent to the common stock; in 1859, a semi annual dividend of nearly three per cent on the whole capital stock of four millions.

The financial Statement will show that we are now free from debt, and some estimate may be safely made of future receipts;—as these have steadily increased every year, and are now unusually bad seasons, and a period of disastrous panic.

According to our last receipts (for six months) in July next, the road may pay the six per cent on the million of preferred stock, and make a small dividend besides to the remaining three millions of capital; and it cannot be a matter of question at all, that hereafter, her payments of dividends will be regular and ensuing, as her receipts of net profits have been from the first year of the work. The opening up of the Western North Carolina Road to the rich valley of the Catawba, will bring down a tribute new or before directed Eastward, in a marked degree, increase the revenue of this Road by freight in and out, as well as by travel of our own people.

No obstacle can be pointed out of a Road in better condition, and having better promise of a prosperous future within four years of completion, than the North Carolina Rail Road now has, and if the State and the Stockholders find nothing to approve in this, it would only show that still, as in the time past, differing from our neighbors, we are, as a people, undervalued whatever it is at home.

**FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA WHISK.**  
We have been taking a peep into the doings of the Legislature at its present session, and among its proceedings nothing surprises us more than those which refer to Dr. Williams and Ministers of the Gospel. (We have Editor's of Journals to fight their own battles.) Does it not seem strange that a deliberate body of moral and intelligent men, should take off, or refuse to put on a tax upon stills, and levy a per cent upon every respectable Minister of the Gospel who has the good fortune to realize the contemptible sum of \$500 for his ministerial services? Surely ministers of the gospel, in North Carolina, are below par; and a greater nuisance (if you will allow us to make an invidious comparison) than stills and grog shops.

Such a law is a reproach to any set of men or country who claim to have any respect for the gospel of Christ. Just think of it! Grog makers and grog vendors, who are not recognized blessings to any community, physically, morally or intellectually, are allowed to go "scot free"; while those self-denying men of God; who toil through rain and sunshine, heat and cold, are taxed. What has hindered our country from civilization? Every sensible man will say the gospel. Every sensible man will say the gospel. Every sensible man will say the gospel.

What benefits North Carolina ever derived from her trade in spirituous liquors? Does it make her better citizen—better Christian—clothes the poor—feeds the hungry—adds to domestic happiness—builds Railroads—or adds to the wealth of its best loved votaries? If it does all here enumerated and in a greater degree than the gospel, then give it precedence. Such, however, is not our experience, neither is it according to observation and history. We have no idea that the good people of North Carolina, or all of those composing the legislature, are in favor of such a manifest partiality for "old Poppy." If they are, ministers of the gospel had better seek some more hospitable clime, where they will be appreciated and doubtless be more good.

**QUICK WORK.**  
Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Bro., of Philadelphia, have lately issued a book called "Father and Daughter," of which they say the whole book was set in type, afterwards stereotyped, three times of paper made, and the book ready for sale in forty eight hours from the time the advance sheets were put in their hands. This is truly wonderful speed.

**Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury.**

The Hon. Howell Cobb, the Secretary of the Treasury, has sent a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives in answer to a call made upon him, in regard to the actual and estimated receipts from the different Governmental resources for the present fiscal year, and gives his opinion as to whether the receipts will be equal to the expenditures. He states, that his estimates of financial resources in December has been fully realized, but still the receipts, will be inadequate to meet the public exigencies, unless the expenditures should be reduced below the amount estimated for. He recommends the modification of the tariff according to the President's suggestion, and asks the power to reimburse Treasury notes. He thinks by raising the postage on letters to 5 cents, and abolishing the franking privilege that will greatly release the Treasury. He further says, that should Congress adjourn without legislation on the subject, it will be almost impossible for the Treasury to meet public liabilities. The Treasury is interesting to the public and will be published next week.

**Legislative.**

The Revenue bill passed the House of Commons, at the 1st instant, yeas 58, nays 43. It will be seen by reference to the proceedings in another column that the tax on Ministers of the Gospel was stricken out. Whether Editors are to be taxed or not, we are not able to say, but if liquor is taxed we will have to bear our part; we do however object to have our press taxed while the tools of other operatives go free. If you tax press gentlemen, tax plagues, hammers, bellows, saws, &c., &c.—take all in and we will not complain then.

**Preaching the Historian Dead.**  
Wm. H. Prescott, Esq., the celebrated Historian, died at Boston on the 29th ult., very suddenly from Paralysis. He had been in his usual health up to the moment of his death. His funeral took place on the 31st and was attended by a large delegation of book publishers, the Fellows of Harvard College, Massachusetts Historical Society, Gov. Banks and many members of the Legislature, both branches having adjourned to attend the services.

**Paraguay Determined on War.**  
By the arrival of large Down, at New York, intelligence has been received from Paraguay of considerable interest. The dates from Buenos Ayres are to the 4th of December, and from Paraguay to November 20th. The seizure of Paraguay is supposed to be the primary object of the expedition, and Lopez makes it known through his official paper, that the claims which that expedition is to enforce will be restricted to the last extremity. "No surrender is the word."

Human Catholic persuasion, preached at the Catholic Church in this place, on Sunday last, to a very large congregation. A number of persons, we understand, were converted.

He also delivered a lecture last night, at the Court-House.

A considerable advance has taken place in N. C. State Stocks. Sales are reported at 84 1/2 Virginia 50 1/2, Tennessee 92, Missouri, 56 1/2, Louisiana 65.

We are requested to state, that the Rev. J. D. Sobek, of the Lutheran Church, will preach in the Court-House in Charlotte, on Sunday morning next, the 13th instant.

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**Mecklenburg Agricultural Society.**

A called meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society was held in this town on Saturday the 29th of January. Col. B. W. Alexander presided in the absence of the President, A. R. Davidson, who was prevented from attending by sickness. The roll of members was called, and the minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The report of the Treasurer was received, and a committee, consisting of J. E. Brown, J. M. Strong and Thomas R. Price, appeared to audit his account, and also to show such compensation for his services as they may think proper.

An election of officers was held with the following result:

President—A. R. Davidson.  
Vice-President—Jno. A. Young.  
Secretary—A. C. Williamson (the former Secretary declined a re-election)  
Treasurer—P. J. Lewis, (the Society would not excuse him from further service)  
Executive Committee—Wm. Johnston, L. J. Grier, C. J. Fox, J. M. Strong, R. F. Davidson, and J. M. Potts. The Vice President, J. A. Young, is chairman of this committee.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to enquire upon what terms the present location purchased, and to report in a subsequent meeting of the society.

J. M. Potts, offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That any member of the society claiming for premiums on Grain shall have the measurement and yield certified to by at least one competent witness, and in the case of corn, the measure and yield shall be certified to by himself or some other competent person.

It was ordered by the society that hereafter the manner of labelling articles on exhibition be changed; instead of putting the name of the exhibitor on the article it shall only be numbered, and a corresponding number, together with name, recorded in a book kept by the Secretary for that purpose.

It was also ordered that the next Fair should be held for three days.

Geo. W. Osborne, C. J. Fox and Wm. J. Yates, were appointed a committee to secure the services of an orator for the next annual Fair.

The Society then adjourned subject to the call of the Executive committee.

The society is now in a flourishing condition, with fine prospects for the future.—*Western Democrat.*

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**Congressional.**

**WASHINGTON, January 31.**  
SENATE—Mr. Bigler, of Pa., introduced a resolution to increase the tariff so as to meet the expenses and reduce that portion of the public debt now due. Laid over.

The Indian Appropriation bill in its amended form was passed. Mr. Bigler made an unsuccessful attempt to introduce resolutions against the reopening of the slave trade.

Mr. Houston asked, but failed to obtain leave to introduce a bill authorizing the President to contract for a loan of \$2,000,000.

It was agreed to hold evening sessions for the benefit of Banamba.

The House Special Pacific Railway Committee have agreed in Curtis' bill for the central route, with branches touching Iowa and Missouri. Mr. Curtis was instructed to report the same.

February 1.

SENATE—The Agricultural bill (for adding an agricultural department to the Patent Office) being up, Messrs. Geim and Seaward offered amendments to it. Mr. Pugh moved to refer it to the Committee on Indian Lands. No vote was taken on this motion.

A memorial was received from Messrs. Pryor & Heiss, asking for a share of the Government advertising, on the ground of their paper having the largest circulation in Washington.

HOUSES—The homestead bill was reconsidered and passed—yeas 120, nays 16.

The French spoliation bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, in accordance with the Speaker's decision. Although there is evidently a majority in favor of its defeat.

February 2.

The Senate was occupied yesterday in the discussion of the Agricultural bill.

The House passed the Homestead bill by a vote of one hundred and twenty to seventy six. The French Spoliation bill was reconsidered and referred to committee of the whole.

February 3.

The proceedings in both Houses yesterday were of an unimportant character.

February 4.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Agricultural bill was reconsidered, and all discussion upon it postponed. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed.

In the House, the Military Committee reported against the establishment of the National Foundry, on account of the want of funds.

February 5.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill for the relief of the Ohio and Mobile Rail Road, and for the owners and crew of the Brig Armstrong, were passed; and the Homestead bill was reported favorably on.

In the House, the Military Committee rejected the proposed bill of a Protectorate over Northern Mexico. The House then took up the private bills.

**WASHINGTON, January 31.**  
SENATE—Mr. Bigler, of Pa., introduced a resolution to increase the tariff so as to meet the expenses and reduce that portion of the public debt now due. Laid over.

The Indian Appropriation bill in its amended form was passed. Mr. Bigler made an unsuccessful attempt to introduce resolutions against the reopening of the slave trade.

Mr. Houston asked, but failed to obtain leave to introduce a bill authorizing the President to contract for a loan of \$2,000,000.

It was agreed to hold evening sessions for the benefit of Banamba.

The House Special Pacific Railway Committee have agreed in Curtis' bill for the central route, with branches touching Iowa and Missouri. Mr. Curtis was instructed to report the same.

February 1.

SENATE—The Agricultural bill (for adding an agricultural department to the Patent Office) being up, Messrs. Geim and Seaward offered amendments to it. Mr. Pugh moved to refer it to the Committee on Indian Lands. No vote was taken on this motion.

A memorial was received from Messrs. Pryor & Heiss, asking for a share of the Government advertising, on the ground of their paper having the largest circulation in Washington.

HOUSES—The homestead bill was reconsidered and passed—yeas 120, nays 16.

The French spoliation bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, in accordance with the Speaker's decision. Although there is evidently a majority in favor of its defeat.

February 2.

The Senate was occupied yesterday in the discussion of the Agricultural bill.

The House passed the Homestead bill by a vote of one hundred and twenty to seventy six. The French Spoliation bill was reconsidered and referred to committee of the whole.

February 3.

The proceedings in both Houses yesterday were of an unimportant character.

February 4.

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