STRANGE DOINGS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

It appears by the following letter, copied from the New York Express, that the proceedings of Mr. Sceter. our Charge de Affairs to Central America, in obtaining a cession of the Island of Tigre from the State of Honduras, has brought about a collision between him and Mr. CHAT-FIELD, the Charge de Affairs of Great Britain showing the pacific and accommodating disposition of that people as respects the Nicaraguan question, that any intersuption of the amicable relations of the two Governments will result from these acts of their respective agents.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

LEON DE NICARAGUA, NOV 8, 1849. GENTLEMEN: The British have been committing some new outrages in this part of the world; and, as a consequence, Central America is in a high state of cxcitement. Since the negotiation of the treaty by Mr. Squier, the British Government, through its agent Mr. Chatfield, has been committing outrages which cannot fail to receive the attention of the Government at Washington. This Mr. Chatfield as the agent of the British Government, arrived at the Gulf of Fonseca on the 16th Cherokee Lands, of October, and immediately took possess- Bank Tax Commerion of the Island of Tigre, "In the name of the British Queen." This was done under cover of an armed force, with cannon and all the pomp and circumstance of war .-The flag of Honduras was by his orders torn down, and that of England run up and saluted. This is not all, a superintendent was by him appointed, and a new order of Covernment established.

Commodore Paynter had previously arrived off Realejo, in command of the British steamer Gorgon, but did not enter.

I learn that Mr. Squire, our Minister. who has been very prompt in the discharge of his duties, at once dispatched a messenger to Chatfield, telling him that the Island of Tigre had been ceded to the United States, and that under the circumstances he had no doubt that he (Chatfield) would immediately order its evacuation. Chatfield replied, it is said, on the following day, acknowledging the receipt of our Minister's letter, and declaring that Honduras had no right to cede any portion of her territory, because, first, she had no even the right to a national existence !-And, secondly, he is understood to have said, that she had no right to dispose of the Island of Tigre, because he (Chatfield) had intimated his intention of placing a lien upon the islaud! What Mr. Squier's rejoinder to this impertinence I do not know. Chatfield, I learn, has written a second letter to our Minister, declining to evacuate the island, but promising to submit the question to her Majesty's Government. This was on the 1st of December instant. Since which Mr. Squier, it is re- State demanded that the island should be evacpated within six days.

fish agent did not end here. All the islands of the Gulf belonging to Honduras and San Salvador have also been seized; also the ports of Truxillo and Moro .-These high handed measures have been taken to prevent the spread of American opinion and the emigration of American people to the Pacific. The people of Honduras feel that they have been wronged. not withstanding which they have offered to submit all the claims of the British to

sort of notice.

here. San Salvador also received a summons requiring her, at ninety-four hours' notice, to yield to certain insolent demands made by the British agent, to which the reply was that they were unjust, and would not be complied with: whereupon the ports of Acajuhla and La Union, with all the coast of San Salvador on the Bay, were taken possession of in the name of the Queen. I write this amid great ex-Eentries of vacant citement, and the arming of the States, which have pretty nearly agreed upon a plan of union.

Manning, who betrayed his Government in England, has been seeking to make his own Government negotiate a disreputable treaty. The Director here told him that the first article of such a treaty must be the evacuation of the Moschito coast and the port of San Juan by the British. The treaty made by Manning in England will

with one thousand men, and has sent word Floral College; Int. that he is ready to march to the relief of Tigre Island at any moment. Another Wake Forest, Int. on thousand men, under Barrieras and Cab- loan, irias, are also ready to go to the relief- of Roanoke Nav. divi-San Salvador. The whole country is | dends, deeply excited, and ready to take up arms Tavern Tax, ngainst the British Government. Auction Tax,

A Dangerous Counterfeit .- A gentleman has handed to us for description, a \$20 note on the bank of Georgetown, S. C., Support of Deaf and which is better executed than any thing of the sort which we recollect to have Caldwell and Ashe seen. The plate, we understand, is an exact imitation of the genuine, except that Expenses of Literthe topmast of the ship in the centre vignette has no streamer flying from it, whilst Superintendent Deaf the genoine bills have. The signatures of President and Cashier appear to be en. S. Burns for Deaf graved, instead of being written. The paper is inferior. The back of the note is ornamented with two large and two small blue figures, dotted and nearly circhlar. We believe that none of the genuine bills of that branch have any figures on the back. formed that a gentleman from New York,

Bank of Columbia, S. C., are in circulation Presidents house and the Capitol, and the at Augusta and Hamburg. They are not several Departments, with gutta percha described .- Fayetteville Observer. speaking tubes, laid under ground, and guaranty that ordinary conversation can

FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Report of the Comptroller of Public Ac. counts, from November 1st, 1848, to November 1st, 1849, it appears in the Register and Standard newspapers, agreeably to a provision of the Legislature requiring said Report to be made public in this way. We give the "Recapitulation" of the Report:

PUBLIC FUND. Receipts. Sale of State Bonds \$224 500 00

Sale of State Bonds,	\$224,000	00	
Public Tax rec'd of	1		
sh'ff's.	113,239	70	
Bank Loan (Cape F.	8		
Bank,)	40,000	00	
Bank Loan (Bank of			
State,)	21,128	14	
Bank Tax, Bank of			
State,	. 2,243	25	
Bank Tax, Bank of		1.4	
Cape Fear,	2,389	00	
Interest on Wil. and	10		
Ral. R. R. bonds,	3,000		
Cherokee Bonds,	2,662	92	
Dividends b'k stock	18	1.1	
Cape Fear Bank,	732	00	
Sale of old public of-	- 1		
fices	576	1.50	
Attorney's License,	690	00	
B'k Tax Merchants	. 15	4 1	

k Tax Merchants 562 50 Bank, Newbern, 506 00 455 75 e'l B'k Wilmington. Additional returns of 54 87 public Tax,

1	pouric I and		•	
	Inter. Improvement	F IS		7211
11	Board,	10	00	A33
S		12	-4	12,7
1	Disbu	rsements.		
t	Judiciary,	129,232	80.	
r	Post Office,	267		
	Int'st on R. & G. R.	5		1 2
	Road Bonds,	39,075	00	
	Gov.'s House for re-		7.7	
	pairs and furniture	1,323	78	
	Public Printing,	4,579		
e	Capital Square,	563		1 1
	Stationary,	792		
1	Fund for Inter. Im-			
	provement,	918	70	P
1	Treasury notes burnt	0.0		1.0
S	by Committee of			
ł	Finance,	9	95	
-	Pensioners,	755		
5	Public Library,	250		
r	Valuation of Chero-	200	41	
	kee Lands,	402	00	
1	International Ex-	402	VV	
t	and the first of the second se	750	00	i fo
	Changes,	759	00	
_	Princip'l on R. & G.	00.000	00	
e	Rail Road Bonds,	26,000	00	

Interest on State Loan, 7,147 40 Insolvent Polls. 59 68 126 10 State Capitol, Ral. & Gaston R. 61,887 55 R. debts, 171 45 Council of State,

26 16

1,384 05

56 00

704 28

-373,517 97

2,812-63

\$136,212 69

6,782 86

52.040 00

21,364 75

9,153 00

8,100 00

1,300 00

375 00

120 00

612 40

1,750 00

3,117 04

99,449 38

13,000 00

1,200 00

1,679 04

1,500 00

Something New .- We have been in-

65 00

-116,893 42

8124,707 56

Disbursements.

673 30

10,000 00 State Loan, Executive Depart-2,348 00 2,000 00 800 00 ported all around, no doubt correctly, has Comptroller's 1,000 00 Adj't General 200 00 Superintendent public buildings But the outrageous conduct of this Brit-260 00

State Librarian, 525 00 Weights and Meas-825 70 Salisbury & West'n 2,504 50 Turnpike Road, Stock in Fayetteville Plank Road. 10,000 00 General Assembly, 44,632 66 Electoral Election, 2,058 43

Balance due Lite'ry

Bank dividends (B'k

" dividends State,

Interest on bonds of

the R. & G. Rail-

Interest on bonds of

Cape Fear Nav. div-

Dumb School.

ary Bhaid,

and Dumb School,

Lit. Fund 1st Nov. 1849.

the W. & R. Rail

Cape Fear,)

1848,

Land,

Road.

Fund 1st day Nov.

Senatorial do Sheriffs for settling Tax, commissioners, and have pledged them. Governor's Election, selves to abide by the result. But, this Congress roasonable request has been met with no Contingencies, Aalance due by pub-

lic Treasurer, 1 The entalogue of abuses does not end Nov. 1848, Balance in hand 1st Nov. 1848, \$39,238 0 LITERARY FUND.

not be ratified, except upon compulsion. Support of Deaf and Guardiole, a brave fellow, is at Choluca

Support of Common Turnnike Road. Balance due Pres. and Directors

Counterfeit bills on the Commercial now in this city, proposes to connect the

California Gold .- The report of the be carried on between these remote points Director of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia with as much facility as if the different states that \$3.200,000 in California Gold parties were in the same room. - Washhas been received at that establishment. ington Republic.

when by a remarkable development, it was frustrated, and the House is at sea again. I was known, last night, that Mr. Giddings, and other freesoilers, would vote for Wm. J. Brown and that Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, would also vote for him. Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, and Mr. Holmes, were the only two southern democrats who, on the last ballot, stood out against Mr. Brown's election. Of course, Mr. Brown's election was certain on the first ballot provided nothing should occur to change any southern

There was no combination that the whig caucus could make last night, that would defeat Mr. Brown. The whigs at their caucus determined not to nominate any one-and that every member should be at liberty to vote according to his own preferences-Mr. Winthrop being out of view.

Correspondence of the Bultimore Sun

The election of Speaker was about to be

onsummated this morning, on the first ballot,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1849.

When the roll was for the fortieth time called, this morning, it was believed to be for the last time. When Mr. Giddings voted for Brown, every one supposed that there would be an election. But three Southern members who had vesterday voted for Boyd! The sensation was very great when Mr. Seddon and Wallace voted for Boyd. Mr. Bocock also voted for Boyd.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., and Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, changed their votes, at the end of the ballot and voted for Mr. Brown.

It thus happened that Brown received a hundred and twelve votes-and the votes of Mr. Seddon, Mr. Bocock, and Mr. Wallace would have elected him, and with one vote to spare. Now, as to the circumstances that led Mr.

Seddon and Mr. Bocock and Mr. Wallace to change their vote and go against Mr. Brown. Last night, it seems, Mr. Holmes became a. ware that Mr. Brown had entered into arrange. ments with the free soilers, by which their votes were secured. He stated the fact, this morning, to Mr. Seddon, and implored him to pause, until the subject would be investgiated. Mr. Seddon, accordingly, with two others, prevented the election of Mr. Brown on the first

Mr. Holmes had authorized Mr. Seddon to give his name to the House, if necessary, as authority for the fact that Mr. Brown had made arrangements to secure the free-soilers,

In the debate on Mr. Stanley's resolution which followed the ballot, the whole affair was brought out. It seems that even Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, had been completely entrapped, and he pronounced that the allegation of an engagemant or contract was false. Mr. Wilmot celled on Mr. Brown for the letter-which was read. I never witnessed such deep agitation in the House.

I wish to mention that, after the letter was read, the substance of which was that Mr. Brown would so arrange certain committees as to be satisfactory to Mr. Wilmot and his friends -Mr. Seddon and Mr. Inge, and other gentle. men came around Mr. Holmes and thanked him, on the part of the South, for his timely interposition. Mr. Brown has withdrawn his name as a candidate.

From a Correspondence of the N. Y. Express. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12th.

EXCITING SCENCES IN THE HOUSE-BROWN THROWN OVER BOARD.

Scenes surpassingly "rich," and beyond all powers of description, have occurred to day in the House of Representatives. Imagination scribe.

The "Democracy" of the South, and of the North, the East, and the West, came together this morning, with a determination to elect Wm. J. Brown of Indiana, - and it was universally believed, that he would be elected .-Mr. Allen of Mass., (Free Soiler,) was among the first names called, and to the utter astonishment of many, not of all who knew that a bargain had been made with the Free Soilers, he voted for "Brown." This indication made it certain, how Giddings, Preston King, and others, were to go, -and all was given up as

was ascertained by those who had kept the join it: count, that Brown was elected by one majority, -but this was effected by those gentlemen from the South, Bocock and Seddon of Virgin. ia, and Wallace of South Carolina declining to vote, so that a lesser number of votes was ne. cessary for a choice. Seddon finally came in and voted, but not for Brown, and Bocock and Wallace followed his example, whereupon a greater vote for Brown was necessary, and he was defeated.

Thereupon Mr. Stanley of North Carolina, and Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts, stated, rumors told of pledges, Brown had given to the Free Soilers, which had brought out Giddings, Allen, King and Wilmot to vote for him. THE SCENES.

Judge Bayley, (indignantly.) I deny it. It is all false.

Mr. Ashmun. I have common rumor. Universal cries. Common rumor is a liar.

Mr Holmes of S. C. I know it, (deep sensation.) Judge Bayley. It is all false, (whispering

with the people in the rear.) the way, (meaning Mr. Brown himself) who of the repeal of those acts of Congress which can tell us all about it.

Cries. Let us have it! Let us have it! Out with it!!

Cries from the Toombs section. Treating -241,600 98 with the enemy! Holding intercourse with the enemy. Let's hear all about it! Other Southern democratic gentlemen. The

rumor is all a lie. Mr. Stanley. But let us hear from the gentleman from Indiana himself.

Mr. Brown. Rising, (Sensation.) Mr. Brown spoke for half an hour. Nothing but a report in full can give the least idea of him.-He confessed to a letter to Wilmot, and to hav. ing received a letter from Wilmot.

Cries. Show the letter from Wilmot, Brown. I have left it at home. Cries. Send for it. Send for it. Brown. (Fumbling in his pockets for the

letter.) Cries. Let Wilmot give it to us. Wilmot. I have not a copy. Cries. Give us the original.

Wilmot and Brown. Neither had copies. Wilmot states the substance of his letter to Brown, viz. that he wanted the District of Co. umbia Committee, and the Terrritorial Com. pledges of any sort. mittee so organised, that the Free Soil feeling could give free utterence in it.

Intense sensation; and mortification.

and deeper in the mire. Woodward and other Southern Democratis nation.

confessing to their degredation, and mortifica.

gentleman asking his opinion and he gave me conduct and character as a public man. no answer-but he answered Wilmot!

Mr. Burt. I voted for him, because of the way he appeared in Congress on the record. and his Free Soilers.

sensation. No pen can picture it.

tion of the Winthrop Wilmot Proviso to Oregon. O, tear my name from the record.

from N. C. and from Mass., for having led to have offered me, and through me to New Eng. this exposure.

oledge this morning, that he was opposed to letter contains. the Wilmot Proviso in all its varieties and

Confusion! Excitement! Many speaking at once. Brown had not only killed himself by the exposure of double and opposite pledges to Wilmot, and to the South, but by his own speech in which ingenious catechisms made him say things, that would prevent both gentlemen from day's proceedings of the House of Representathe North and South voting for him. Brown tives: seeing this withdrew his name, -but if he had run again, he would not have got twenty-five

This scene lasted from 12 1.2 o'clock to 3 o'clock, when such was the excitement, that the House pretty much on all sides agreed to adjourn. There never has been before in Congress such an exposure. The whigs feel relieved, and now breathe free. The chances are, that they will elect some man, but when no man can tell, nor what will be the changes. Neither party now have a candidate, -and Wilmot too has declined. The Whigs, in their caucus, agreed to agree upon no particular man, and the Democrats threw Brown overboard in disgust,-and in such a way that it will be next to impossible again ever to bring them together, as it seems to me.

From the Nat. Intelligencer. A PLOT EXPLODED

sentatives resumed yesterday the business heir proceedings were brought to an abrupt pause by a revelation of a most extraordinary character which caused great excitement throughout the House, producing a scene unparalleled by any thing which has ever before been witnessed in the Halls of Congress. We allude to the disclosure of the correspondence between Mr. Brown, the Democratic candidate for the Chair, (to which he was at the time within only two votes of being elected.) and Mr. Wilmot, of the Free Soil party, developing an intrigue which shocked all honorable minds on both sides of the House, and drew forth the strongest expressions of indignation and disgust. The particulars of the scene will be found by the reader of the Congressional head .-The disreputable character of this transaction, so new in our Legislative annals, requires no comment from us to draw down on it the odium which it deserves; even cannot conceive them, much less pen de. that task was abundantly performed by the Members of the House who gave utterance to their feelings in public debate no doubt that the contrast has occurred to many others) the high minded reply of the late Speaker, Mr. Winthrop, when similarly interrogated, two years ago; and as perhaps half of the present House consists of new Members, who may not be familiar with the transaction, we have thought it would be acceptable to them as well as due to the present occasion to reproduce The vote being through but not declared, it the correspondence. We, therefore, sub-

Mr. Palfrey to Mr. Winthrop. 56 COLEMAN'S WASHINGTON, December 5, 1847.

DEAR SIR :- It would give me pleasure to aid, by my vote, in placing you in the Chair of the House of Representatives. But I have no personal hopes or fears to dictate my course in the matter, and the great consideration for me will impress on the action of the House.

Not to trouble you with suggestions as to subordinate points, there are some leading questions on which it may be presumed that you have a settled purpose. May I respectfully inquire whether, if elected Speaker, it is your

So to constitute the Committees on Foreign Relations and of Ways and Means as to arrest the existing war?

So to constitute the Committee on the Judiciary as to favor the repeal of the law of Feb. ruary, 1793, 12, which denies trial by jury to and healthful legislation. persons charged with being slaves; to give a Mr. Stanley. There is a gentleman over fair and favorable consideration to the question now sustain slavery in this District; and to further such measures as may be in the power of Congress to remedy the grievances of which Massachusetts complains at the hands of South Carolina, in respect to ill treatment of her citi-

> I should feel much obliged to you for a reply at your early convenience, and I should be hap. py to be permitted to communicate it, or its substance, to some gentlemen who entertain similar views to mine, on this class of questions. I am, dear sir, with great personal esteem,

your friend and servant. JOHN C. PALFREY. Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

Mr. Winthrop to Mr. Palfrey. WASHINGTON, Coleman's Hotel. December 5, 1847. DEAR SIR :- Your letter of to day has this

moment been handed to me.

express "to aid in placing me in the chair of the House of Representatives." But I must be perfectly candid in saying to you, that if I am to occupy that Chair, I must go into it without

I have not sought that place. I have solici. and his heel must stick out some. ted no man's vote. At a meeting of the Whig members of the House last evening, (at which, Brown all the while explaining, and Burt of however, I believe you were not present.) I S. C. catechizing.—but Brown getting deeper was formally nominated as the Whig candidate for Speaker, and I have accepted the nomi-

inquired of me, that my policy in organizing again; and, second, that it may not be the bear Mr. Habbard, of Alabama. I wrote to the House must be sought for in my general

I have been for seven years a member of Congress from our common State of Massa. chusetts. My votes are on record. My speech. Brown reads his letter. It is a pledge to es are in print. If they have not been such as make the Committee satisfactory to Wilmot to inspire confidence in my course, nothing that I could get up for the occasion, in the shape of The Southern Democracy in the greatest pledges or declarations of purpose, ought to do

A gentleman from Tennessee (with indigna. Still less could I feel it consistent with my tion.)-Tear my name from the record. I de- own honor, after having received and accepted spise myself for being so duped. Here this a general nomination, and just on the eve of man has been pledging himself in one hand, election, to frame answers to specific questions, and in another jointly to me, and my friends, like those which you have proposed, to be shown he record where he voted against the applica. to a few gentlemen, as you suggest, and to be withheld from the great body of the Whigs.

Judge Bayley. I deeply thank the gentlemen the distinction which the Whigs in Congress ocrats didn't know their man—they say now land, for want of the aid of a Massachusetts Mr. McMullen, of Va. I voted very reluctivote, I must yet respectfully decline any more tantly for Brown, but I did so on his personal direct reply to the interrogatories which your

I remain, with every sentiment of personal esteem, your friend and servant.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP. Hon. J. G. PALFREY, &c.

We find the following correspondence beween Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Brown in Wednes-

DECEMBER 10, 1849.

DEAR SIR :- In the conversation which I had with you this evening you were free to say that, elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, you would constitute the Committees on Territories, the Judiciary and the District of Columbia, in a manner that should be satisfactory to myself and the friends with whom I have had the honor to act. I have communicated this to my friends, and if in reply to this note, you can give them the same assurance, they will lege as the cause : give you a cheerful and cordial support. Respectfully yours,

D. WILMOT. Hon. WM. J. Brown.

Washington, Dec. 10, 1849.

DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of this date, I will state that, should I be elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, I will constitute The Members of the House of Repre- the Committees on the District of Columbia. on Territories, and on the Judiciary in such of endeavoring to make a Speaker, when manner as shall be satisfactory to yourself and your friends. I am a representative from a free State, and have always been opposed to the extension of slavery, and believe that the Federal Government should be relieved from the responsibility of slavery where they have the constitutional power to abolish it.

I am yours, truly, W. J. BROWN. Hon. DAVID WILMOT.

The members from North Carolina who voted for Mr. Brown, are as follows: Ashe, Dan-

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20, 1849.

CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives is not yet organized. No Speaker has been elected. Forty-four ineffectual ballotings have been made, and still they continue to ballot. No comproyesterday. We cannot, however, help mise that has yet been offered has proved ac contrasting in our minds (and we have ceptable. The difficulties of the election of a Speaker-springing from sectional jealousies, party manœuvreing, and President making-appear to be as great now as at the first. The excitement growing out of this state of things is becoming intense; and now and then some Northern or Southern fanatic throws into the midst of this excited body a flaming brand. Things are passing on from bad to worse, and from worse to worser. The meeting of Congress, up to this time, has been to no useful purpose. On the contrary, we believe much positive evil to the country will come of the doings at Washington: It will produce excitement in the country, at home; and must affect American interest abroad. It will fill the hearts of honest, quiet citizens, with bitterness; and cause them to feel distrustful of their represenmust be that of the policy which the Speaker tatives. And, above all, it is calculated to loos. en the bonds of the American union-to sunder them-a catastrophe, so awful to contemplate, that it were better the ground should open and swallow up the whole Congress, than that it should happen. We can only look on and hope for the best. We trust that the stormy aspect of things at the Capitol will ere long give place to a scene more cheering to the Country; and that that body will resume its wonted dignity and bless the Nation with just What is done to-day will not remain to be done to

THE CAUSE.

The people will no doubt enquire what is the cause the House of Representatives can't organize? We will give them all the informa- three companies more? We know a number of them tion on the subject in our possession. First, it who are able to do the handsome thing. Third Creek, is important to know that the two great politi. Back Creek, and Dr. Samuel Kerr's section have done cal parties of the Country,-the Whigs and Democrats-are very nearly tied in the Bouse, there being a majority of only one or two Democrats. Now, if there were not a third party-to wit, the Wilmot provisoists, free-spilers, freeds below Salisbury,-those strong backed men in or abolitionists, as you please to term themthe democrats would no doubt have elected a democratic speaker, before now. But this abolition party, stands, as it were, just between the Whigs and the democrats. They tell members either on the right or the left, gentlemen : we repay her sons for the liberal aid which she now reare entitled to a proportionate representation in quires. Without it she must go down, and her some the transactions of Congress: We hold the must either sink with her, or desert her, as rais desert ! I am greatly obliged by the disposition you balance of power between you: If you elect a Speaker, we must have some hand in it : He must have two or three black stripes on his ceedings of a Temperance celebration at Rocky Rivert back and about as many regular African locks Cabarrus county, which took place on the 7th is on his head. His nose must be slightly flat,

Well, it requires a majority of all the votes in the House to elect. Neither the Whigs nor Democrats are willing to go to this squad of 14 or 15 abolitionists. They are afraid to do to and from market, during the last month it : They are afraid, first, that they would not at 448.

But I have uniformly said to all who have have the pleasure of going back to Congress for the Country to do so. Both reasons are an ry good, especially the former. Now when shall they-what can they do? Perhaps some one will enquire why don't the Whigs and De mocrats, in a spirit of generous compromise for the sake of the Country, unite and ride over these abolitionists ? Ah! there lies the rub! Why don't they? That is just what they have been trying to do all this while, but it appears they can't fix it. Rather than compromise with the Whigs, the Democrats got to work, a few days back, on a regular Wilmot man-one who promised Wilmot himself, that he (Wil. mot) and his party should surely be taken care Deeply, therefore, as I should regret to lose of if they would elect him. Of course the Demthey did not. But Wilmot knew him; and if it had not been for Mr. Stanly, of North Caro. lina-that hot abolitionist of the South, as he has been called by some folks-if it had not been for him, the Democrats would not probably have known him until it had been too late. He scented the abolitionist and caused his exposure, and the exposure of the trap which had been so carefully and secretly set, to eatch the Democrats.

This is, as well as we understand the case. the condition of things at Washington, and the hindering cause to the organization of the House. It narrows down to simply this: the Whigs and Democrats will not yield the one to the other, and they cannot elect a Speaker un. til they do-the balancing abolitionists, being strong enough to prevent them.

But lest we should do the Representatives injustice, we will give, briefly, what they al.

Mr. MEADE said: The cause which has prevented the organization of the House is the fear of the introduction of bills before the House from certain committees, which will produce discussion and agitation on a question which threatens the peace and integrity of the country-bills which, if passed, will either destroy this Confederacy, or enslave a large portion of it.

Mr. DUER said There were, as he had said, three parties here-neither of them being a majority. In this state of things no organization could be effected, except by an arrangement between some two of them-The arrangement which had been attempted yesterday could not, as he had already said, be repeated, and, therefore, it was only by an arrangement between the two great parties (using the term merely as implying Mr. TOOMBS said: The difficulties in the way of

the organization of this House are apparent and well understood here, and should be understood by the country. A great sectional question lies at the foundation [We copy only so much of Mr. Toombs remarks at present as relates to the cause of the House being una-

e to organize. That gentleman made a real gun-powder speech of which the above is the commencement The closing paragraph is as follows:] Give me securities that the power of the organization which you seek will not be used to the injury of my constituents, then you can have my co-operation, but not till then. Grant them, and you prevent the recurrence of the disgraceful scenes of the last twenty-four hours, and restore tranquility to the country. Refuse

them, and, as far as I am concerned, "let discord reign Mr. DUER, briefly disavowed any desire or intention such as had been attributed to him by the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Toombs.) to organize the house on sectional grounds. (Mr. D.) believed that such impustations did injustice not only to him, but to nine-tenths of the Northern members on this side of the House -He had distinctly stated that he was ready to give his vote for any Whig, whether he come from the North or

the South. He had voted yesterday for a Whig from the extreme South. He was prepared to do so again. Mr. CONRAD then took the floor. He said The gentleman from Georgia who first addressed the House Mr. Toombs) had said that the same difficulty which nad thus far frustrated all attempts to effect an organization of this House, was the existence of a strong sectional feeling here, and a desire on the part of both sections of the Union to organize the House with reference to sectional and territorial divisions. Upon this supposition the gentleman appeared to have based his course of action. Now he [Mr. C.] must be permitted to say, and he said it with unnlingled pleasure, and with the utmost sincerity, that his own observation of the proceedings of the House since he had been in his seat had brought him to a decidedly opposite conclusion. He tho't on the other hand, that the sole difficulty which prevented the organization of the House was the decided aversion felt by an immense majority of the members to any organization which was founded upon sectional or territorial divisions. And here he might be permitted to ask the gentleman whether, if it were the desire of that section of the Union which the gentleman considered opposed to his own, and it were the desire of the Northern portion of this House to organize upon sectional and territorial principles, what had prevented its organization until this moment? Was not that section f country in a majority here? Was it not in an immense majority? And if it were the desire of Northern gentlemen-Whigs and Democrats-that the Home should be organized upon sectional divisions, might it not have been organized on the very first day, or upon any subsequent day of the session?

THE RAIL ROAD.

We perceive the friends of this Great Work in other

counties are up and doing. Guilford is active, and it shaping all her efforts to put up old Rowan to her mettle, and to beat her if possible. We trust the friends of the work in this county, will not permit other matters to overshadow it. Now is the time to work-Don't wait until our Convention on the 5th of January. That may prove a bad day, or from some unforesers cause, the turn out may not be as good as was expected. morrow. " Time enough," generally turns out to be time little enough. Let companies be organized in the country to form one of a hundred, and let these companies either attend individually or send some one of more of their number to represent them in the Convention. Will not our Scotch-Irish friends form two of well. Their hearts are in the work. Mount Vernon is yet to be heard from. May she surprise us by her noble zeal and substantial aid. Will not the neighborhood of Franklin and Unity lay their hands to the work ? It is certainly their interest. And our German certain localities we might name-the Roseman, Holshouser, Earnhart, Hielick, and Miller settlements can't they form a half dozen companies on the handred man plan? Surely they can, if they will just make the effort. Now is the time or never. This is a tite and death case with North Carolina. She will abundantly

We have received an interesting account of the pro-We regret that it is unavoidably crowded out this week It shall appear in our next.

Travel through Ashborough .- The Herald states the number of wagons passing through that place and immediate vicinity.