courragement it gives to all men. But the right of suffrage with the mass of Americans exists not, except on paper. It is not to be denied—we do not mean to deny it—that man can vote for man as he pleases; but is he not punished for so doing? Is he not proscribed? Is he not deprived thereby of privileges or prerogatives that belong to him as man, or as one of the class of men? Party has usurped the Government, it cannot be denied, and punishes or proscribes all men whose manly independence or sense of justice rebels against the tyranny of the machinery of that party. Freedom of opinion, free speech, free thought, or free action are as positively forbidden here as in Turkey or Russia. Indeed, is not party under our management of it, despotism of the worst kind?—the worst because it is the despotism of irresponsible demagogues, instead of the known, responsible despot? Can we vote even as we please, submitting to the punishment or proscription? Are not caucuses called, or conventions held, for which all the puppets have been selected in grog-shops or bar rooms, without the least reference to our wishes or wants, and at times unknown to us; and unless we vote for the edict of these caucus, or the candidates they *grind* out, are not our votes as much thrown away as if we threw the ballots upon the chimney fire?—As for freedom of choice then, we (the people) have not the least, except between the two generally bad or unfit men of the two or three parties that have got control of the political machines, and then "grind out" the candidates. We must vote for these candidates, or throw away our votes; and if we do not vote *for* each and all of the candidates of our party thus "ground out," we are excluded from that party, and deprived of all power in it, though we may approve of all its moral and political principles. The right of suffrage, then, exists but as an abstract right, and only on paper, the bait for demagogues, while, practically, we men, made in the image of God, have become but voting machines or registers of certain edicts. The brain that God gave us to think, or the soul to inspire us, is thus made no more of nor better than our muscles or bones.

It was not until this century, and until late in it, that the system of caucuses or conventions was subjected to the people. The first three Presidents—Washington, Adams, and Jefferson—were nominated by what is sometimes called 'spontaneous combustion;' that is to say, there was an universal public voice calling upon them to be Presidents or candidates. Madison and Monroe, it may also be added, perhaps were thus selected and nominated or elected. The Congressional caucus, it is true, stepped in after Jefferson's election and recommended candidates. It never dictated them, as does our Political National Conventions; but, for this mere recommendation, the Congressional caucus was assailed in 1824 and exploded before 1828. In lieu of it, however, an infinitely less system of machinery was been substituted—have, because members of Congress were elected by the people, and were thus, to some degree, responsible; while the National Conventions are *nobodies*, elected by *nobody*, and responsible to *nobody*. In point of fact, mere office-holders or office-seekers, who is, as it were, a self-constituted Polish Diet, divide the sovereign or sovereignty, amongst themselves, in the form of rich offices. This irresponsible, worthless, self-constituted, national machinery it is which now subverts or corrupts the States, and increases the expenses of Government to provide the material of "reward" for services [illegible] from twenty millions per annum in 1824–'28 (J. Q. Adams's days) to one hundred millions in 1858! Indeed, such are the evils of the system, and such is its tyranny over all but the office-holders, and even over them, no one, we presume, would defend it for a moment, if we could possibly or even name a better.—But can there be any thing worse? Nay, can there be any thing so corrupting, so demoralizing? A lot or lottery—the chances of birth sure—*might* turn up something independent or good, now and then; but the chances of a Convention tend to drive from the free people of the country all manliness, all independence, all patriotism, even when patriotism is indispensable for a Republic's continued existence.

FIRST TELEGRAPH IN THE UNITED STATES.—Sir President FILLMORE, in his speech at Niagara Falls on the reception of the messages of the President and Queen, referred to the period—he being chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives—when Prof. MORSE sought aid from Congress to test the practicability of telegraphing. Mr. Fillmore made a favorable report for an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars. It was received with derision by a large number of Congressmen, who scouted the idea of talking by telegraph, and offered all sorts of amendments designed to defeat the bill. The bill passed, and a line from Washington to Baltimore was soon ready for operation. Mr. Fillmore remarked that he looked back with pleasure upon this incident in the early history of telegraphic enterprise, and had ever since taken a great interest in its progress, and was most happy to be able to mingle his congratulations with the citizens of Niagara Falls upon the success of the great enterprise of modern times.

A WATER LOCOMOTIVE.—Daniel Winter, of Lockport, New York, has invented what he calls a "water locomotive," which, the Courier says, made a successful trip last week. It is described as a locomotive which moves on the water as the ordinary sort do on a railroad track. The engine and wheels float on the water, the latter dipping sufficiently to propel the whole structure. The inventor claims that a boat constructed on this plan can be driven with greater ease and faster than a railroad engine; and that it is peculiarly adapted to canal navigation, as in going thirty miles an hour, it would not raise as much swell as an ordinary steamboat would in going five. If it merit all the anticipations of those interested in its success, it will produce quite a revolution in the navigation of water by the aid of steam.

RECOVERY OF COUNTERFEIT PLATES.—Sometime since a counterfeiter of Cincinnati being hotly pursued, threw a number of counterfeit bills and plates into the Ohio river. On Monday last the plates were recovered, and among them was a $10 plate on the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, North Carolina, very well executed. There was also a $10 plate of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh, a well executed counterfeit, which was put in circulation some five years ago.


# North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, September 7, 1858


### Charlotte Female Institute.

The next session of this institution will be resumed on the 15th instant. The high character of the Principal, as an instructor of youth will commend this institution as favorably to Parents and Guardians as any other in the country.

### New Cotton.

Mr. Robert Cunningham of this county, brought to our market on Friday last, a bale of new cotton, weighing 272 lbs., the first this season, which was purchased by J. E. Strohouse & Co., at 11¼ cts.—quality fine. Mr. — Rea also brought on the same day, a bale weighing 374 lbs., which was purchased by R. Gates & Co., at 11¼ cents—quality also fine.

### The Way the Money Goes.

Some time ago Senator Crittenden, in a speech delivered in Kentucky, stated that the expenses of the Government had run up to one hundred millions of dollars per annum. The government organ attempted to prove by its own summing up, that this was untrue, but it signally failed. Senator Trumbull, in a speech delivered at Chicago last month, sustains Mr. Crittenden in his statement relative to the expenses of the government. But Mr. Trumbull gives some items to show how the expenses is increased. At Chicago under the last year of Mr. Fillmore's administration six men were paid a little over two per cent for collecting the revenue. At the same place in 1856, sixteen men were paid over ten per cent. for collecting the revenue, and the difference was only $36,852.54. But he gives a stronger case of extravagance and a waste of the public money. At Wilmington, Del. in 1857, the revenue collected was $2,004.05—It took eight men at an expense of $15,818.34—*taking over seven dollars to collect one.* Mr. Trumbull said he knew the reason for this extravagance, and what does our readers suppose it is? Why, that "the Democratic party must be sustained." But as Mr. Crittenden was charged with being a Federalist, we expect to hear it charged that Mr. Trumbull is [illegible] the object of which is to weaken their testimony, but their statements are taken from public documents and therefore they cannot lie. But our readers can read the article for themselves.

### A Slaver Captured.

The Charleston papers bring us the information that a slaver had been captured on the 21st ult., by the U. S. brig Dolphin, off the coast of Cuba, containing 312 Africans—12 of whom have since died, which was brought into that port on the 30th, and delivered to the U. S. Marshal, who took charge of them and placed them in Castle Pinckney, but was afterwards removed to Fort Sumter, where they will be properly cared for by the Government. By the act of 1819, it is provided that negroes, &c., taken in slavers shall be removed beyond the limits of the United States and proper persons appointed to receive them on the coast of Africa. The following is the section of the act referred to:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to make such regulations as he may deem expedient for the safe keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, as may be so delivered and brought within their jurisdiction. And to appoint a proper person or persons, residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels.

These negroes are mostly young, from 16 to 17 and some older and some younger and we give in another column from the Charleston *Mercury* a more detailed account of the capture.

This is said to be the first capture of a cargo of slaves by an American cruiser and will be a profitable job for the officers and crew of the Dolphin, as the vessel, tackle, apparel and furniture, and the goods and effects on board, are to be divided equally between the United States and the officers and crew, and the Secretary of the Treasury is to pay a bounty of $50 to the officers and crew. The crew of the Echo will be tried for piracy.

This arrival caused considerable excitement in Charleston on the question of jurisdiction between the Federal and State Governments. It seems that the Charleston people are very anxious to bring about a collision between the Federal and State authorities when they attempt to agitate it in a case like the present.

It would seem to us strange indeed that a government vessel could not bring in a slaver without a conflict with a State law. The constitution says that every public act of Congress shall have full faith and credit in every State.

### Interesting Statistics.

Last week we stated that we would continue to publish this week some interesting statistics of this and adjacent counties, which is compiled from a pamphlet issued by Q. Busbey to the subscribers to the N. C. Statist:

Mecklenburg, in 1850, contained a population of 13,914; the number of taxable polls in 1853, was 4,103; in 1855 it was 4,103; and in 1857, it was 4,117. In 1855 there was listed 310,686 acres of land—valuation, $1,689,513—per acre $5,43—Town property, $498,075; in 1847, number of acres, 285,561—valuation, $1,026,050—per acre $3,59—Town property, $112,383.

Cabarrus, in 1850, contained a population of 9,747; the number of taxable polls in 1853, was 2,373; in 1855, it was 2,389; and in 1857 it was 2,421. It had listed in 1855, 218,408 acres—valuation, $1,602,469—per acre, 7.33—Town property, 121,880; in 1847, the number of acres, 217,147—valuation $803,360—per acre, $3,70—Town property $47,255.

Iredell, in 1850 contained a population of 14,719; the number of taxable polls in 1853, was 2,859, in 1855 it was 2,979; and in 1857, it was 3,278. It had listed in 1855, 312,724 acres—valuation, 1,771,205—per acre $4,08—Town property, $80,875; in 1847, number of acres, 357,222—valuation $903,322—per acre, $2,52—valuation of town property, $29,850.

Lincoln, in 1850, contained a population of 7,746; the number of taxable polls in 1853, was 1,415; in 1855 it was 1,558; and in 1857, it was 1562. It had listed in 1855, 181,100—valuation, $839,986—per acre $4,63—Town property, $141,045; in 1847, number of acres, 179,160—valuation, $359,027—per acre, $3,34—Town property, $88,023.

Union, in 1850, contained a population of 10,051; the number of taxable polls in 1853, was 1,695; in 1855 it was 1,859, and in 1857, it was 1,932. It had listed in 1855 number of acres 360,500—Valuation $1,038,196—per acre $2.87—Town property $44,534; in 1847, 337,941 acres—valuation 629,846—val per acre $1.86—Town property $13,689.

Gaston, in 1850, contained a population of 8,073; the number of taxable polls in 1853, was 1,548; in 1855 it was 1,614; and in 1857, it was 1,690. It had listed in 1855, 217, 044 acres—valuation 940,780—per acre, $4,35—Town property, 235,575; in 1847, number of acres 215,944—valuation, 615,872—per acre, $2,85.

Catawba, in 1850, contained a population of 8,862; the number of taxable polls in 1853, was 1,457; in 1855 it was 1,608; and in 1857, it was 1,628. It had listed in 1855, 245,994 acres—valuation $1,041,307—per acre, $4,27—Town property $24,399; in 1847, the number of acres, 238,294—valuation $784,906—per acre $3,29—Town property $667.

Caldwell, in 1850, contained a population of 9,317; the number of taxable polls in 1853, was 942, in 1855 it was 936; and in 1857, it was 973. It had listed in 1855, 217,869 acres—valuation $666,422—per acre, $3.05—Town property $32,725; in 1847, 176,781 acres—valuation $448,554—per acre $2.53—Town property $26,790.

### Very Much at Fault.

The last Democrat, in its usual taunting style, says,

"Those Know-Nothing papers that have been rejoicing over the election of Mr. Vance in the 8th District will see, by examining the vote for Governor in that District, that they have precious little comfort so far as political questions are concerned. Ellis has a majority in the District over Mr. Rae *of one thousand one hundred and thirteen votes.*"

The Editor was so elated at this *crumb of comfort*, that it entirely forgot to compare Ellis' vote with the vote that Mr. Vance received, which we have done and find that Mr. Vance received a majority over Ellis of **Four Hundred and Eighty-five.** Now Mr Democrat who has cause for rejoicing. Certainly not the Democratic party. Besides, it says "the Democrats gained three Commoners in the district," and further, "that Vance declared a willingness to support Mr. Buchanan's administration." We have no doubt that the friends of Vance were so anxious to secure his election that they forgot every other consideration, and as to Vance declaring a willingness to support the administration—that is all gammon.

The Editor thinks that the know nothings would rather have a third of a loaf than no bread. Certainly, Mr. Democrat, but you seem to be satisfied without even a "crumb" to console you.

Although we do hate Clingman as "bad as a rat hates a cat" yet we think we can find a great deal of consolation in the result—as think it clearly settles the case that Clingman cannot wheedle the people of that District again by wearing too coats.—And if the Editor of the Democrat was not governed by "seven principles—seven laxes and two ishes" he would hate Clingman as bad as we do. But when a man desires to be on the "most popular side" he gives up conscience and every thing else. It need not be alarmed on our account. Clingman has lost part of his "fair proportions" and if we are not greatly disappointed in the signs of the times he as well as democracy will not be in a situation to harm any one.

### OUR TABLE.

Russell's Magazine with its accustomed regularity is before us. This number is very interesting. We give the table of contents:

Nathaniel Greene; Sonnet—Doom not that the passion, &c; Aunt Agatha's Story; Sumter—These Summer Sabbaths, &c; Notes on Wine and Vine Culture in France; Arcadia; The Cycle Broken; Introduction of Printing into South Carolina; Poetry, Objective—Subjective; Feasting the Lions; Bancroft's History of the United States; Fan Leaf Palmetto; Stanzas—Upon her sign of love, &c; An Hour among Coins and Medals; Poetry exalts our Joys; Power in Allo; Sonnets—The child sleeping in its mother's arms; On Noses; Sonnet—On an interesting, costly, and noisy quadruped; Abandoned; Have Merry Heaven; Hate and Hamilton; The Weary Heart; Editor's Table.

The North Carolina Planter has also been received. We have examined the present number and find it replete with interesting articles. It is certainly worth the subscription price, which is only a dollar, and every farmer should possess a copy. Many a time a single article is worth double the money. It treats on Agriculture, Horticulture and Floriculture.

Peterson for October is also to hand.—We have glanced over its pages and find it contains its usual quota of interesting reading. "The Parkinsons," which we shall copy in our next is worth the subscription price, besides several other articles of equal interest. It is afforded at $2 in advance, and to new subscribers we will send the Whig and Peterson for $3.25. Direct to Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

☞ At Staten Island, on the 1st inst., a mob of about 1,000 armed men destroyed a portion of the quarantine buildings. On Friday night, the 3d they destroyed the female hospital—75 patients were in the building, three of them died from exposure.

☞ We will insert the list of premiums next week.

CHARLOTTE, Sept. 3, 1858.

*Mr. Editor:* Please correct a statement in your paper with regard to Mrs. Allison's case. She was doing well under my treatment for the first two days and up to the time she used some watermelon, given contrary to my prescription. Also you will remember she was not under my treatment for several days previous to her death. The stimulous was administered to counteract the effects of the watermelon.

P. J. MULLIGAN, M.D.

FARMERS' BANK.—We see in our exchanges that the above named institution is in a rather bad repute abroad. In view of this state of affairs both a broad and at home, ought not our citizens both of town and country hold a meeting and see if some measures cannot be adopted whereby the credit of the Bank can be raised and the public generally saved from the ruinous policy of shaving the bills of the Bank at 6, 8 and 10 per cent? The public abroad expects it at our hands, circumstances here at our doors demand it of us. It is as much the interest of the Bank as it is that of the public, that some steps should be taken in regard to the state of affairs now existing. We hope to see our Merchants leading off in this matter.—*Elizabeth City Sentinel.*

☞ The Raleigh Standard says: "We learn that as yet only four Sheriffs have settled their taxes with the Comptroller of State. We have previously noticed Mr. Flynt, Sheriff of Forsyth, as the first. The second was Caleb Miller, of Lincoln; the third, Jas. T. Bostick, of Richmond; and the fourth, Jas. Roberts, of Rockingham.—We learn from the Comptroller that the increase of revenue, so far, is about five per cent. on the amount paid in last year.

[illegible] following notification in the last number of the Knoxville *Register*.

*To the Press.*—We have entered into an agreement to hold a public debate on the following question:

"Ought American Slavery to be perpetuated?"

The debate is to be held in the city of Philadelphia, and to commence on the 7th day of September, 1858, and continue for several days.

Will the press of both sections of the Union please copy this notice?

*Affirmative.*—W. G. Brownlow, Knoxville, Tenn.

*Negative.*—A. Pryne, Mottrawsville, N. Y.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH-WEST.—The Richmond Dispatch says:

"A movement has been intimated in North Alabama, which, if consummated, will result in the transportation of the cotton crop of that section—several thousand bales—to Virginia markets. It now goes to Charleston, South Carolina, at a cost of three dollars and twenty five cents per bale, and for the same money may be deposited in Lynchburg. The masters of steamers on the Holston and Tennessee Rivers, and the President of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroads, are in correspondence on the subject."

ROBBERY.—We learn that a passenger on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was robbed while stopping at Weldon on Monday last for dinner. The victim was a Cuban, who was among the passengers.—His valise was broken open and robbed of seven hundred dollars in gold, and Northern bills of credit amounting to fifteen hundred dollars. No arrest was made, but parties were suspected. The gold was all in Spanish coin, which, it is hoped, may lead to the detection of the robbers.—*Wil. Her.*

WIRE FOR THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—It is generally supposed that the Atlantic cable was made entirely in England. Such is not the case. Very many miles of the wire were manufactured in Providence, at a factory in the upper portion of the city. One thousand tons of iron per day consumed in the work, and its superiority over that made in England is well understood by the Cable Company. It is worthy of note that no portion of the wire made in this country parted while being laid. It may turn out one of these days that more was done here in behalf of this great enterprise than is generally known.—*Boston Atlas.*

THE RATE OF TRANSMISSION OVER THE CABLE.—The New York Tribune states that the instruments now in use at Trinity Bay and Valentia record words at the rate of two per minute, or one hundred and twenty per hour. Improvements will doubtless be made upon this; but at this rate the cable can transmit more than two thousand eight hundred words per day.

HAVE YOU THE DYSPEPSIA?—The Asthma? the Liver Complaint, or General Debility? does your food distress you? Do you suffer from nervous irritation or ennui? Take the Oxygenated Bitters which cures all these.

*From the Charleston Mercury.*

THE SLAVER—HER CREW AND CARGO.

The real name of the captured brig is the Gen Putnam. These letters are partially erased and covered over by those of the assumed name Echo, and would doubtless have been restored had success crowned the enterprise in which she was engaged when taken. She is of Baltimore build, say 280 tons burden, and, it is believed, was formerly a packet in the coffee trade between that port and Rio. On the 6th of March last she cleared from New Orleans with a captain, two mates, eight seamen, cook, steward and one passenger. On the 5th of July she shipped a cargo of 455 slaves on the west coast of Africa, at Kabenda, situated in latitude 5.30 south, longitude 12.20 east. It is in Lower Guinea, in the southern part of the District of Loango, and not far from the river Congo or Zaire.—These slaves were purchased in a circuit of 500 miles, and assembled at a barracoon near the point of shipment. The brig set sail with them, and in forty days made the trip, reaching the point of destination on the morning of the 21st inst. In this space of time one hundred and forty-one negroes had died, leaving but three hundred and fourteen alive. A bay on Cape Verde, one of the Keys on the north coast of Cuba, latitude 23.30, longitude 80.29, was the landing place where the Echo was detected by the Dolphin. The officers of the Dolphin left the harbor of Sagua la Grande the day before, and while cruising westward in search of slavers, perceived the Echo at daylight in the distance, bearing the British flag, and running down the coast ahead of the Dolphin in the same direction. No suspicion was excited. The brig entered a bay.—The Dolphin ran on her course, and in good time came in view of the bay and the Echo.—The captain of the slaver now lost his presence of mind, supposing he was suspected and pursued, and suddenly hauled off from the coast. It was then observed that a number of launches near shore had their sails set to come out to the brig. This verified the suspicion excited by her strange movement, and the Dolphin gave chase to the flying vessel, still bearing the British flag. Blank cartridges were fired, and it became evident that the pursuer gained. The slaver spread all her canvass in vain, and finding herself about to fall into the clutches of the cruiser, thought to be British, hauled down that flag and run up the Stars and Stripes.

The Dolphin followed suit, displaying her true colors, and brought her to with a few shotted guns fired after her. She was boarded by Lieut. Bradford and sixteen men, and surrendered at discretion. No papers were found, but a signal of a black cross on a white ground, which had probably just been used to notify the party on shore by previous agreement. The crew, nineteen in number, professed to be all passengers without captain or officers. But Lieut. Maffit selected the prisoner who appeared to be at the head of the enterprise, and took him aboard the Dolphin, with a sick seaman and comrade to tend him. The rest were brought here by Lieut. Bradford. It seems that the captain and these two men were not sent to Charleston on board the Catawba from Key West, as was expected, but are now on their way to Boston in the Dolphin. The names of eighteen, excepting the captain, are as follows:

Dominica de la Pieze, Juan Brevers, Jose Francisco, R. I. Bates, John Basco, Alexander Rodgers, Frank Cleary, John E. Capell, Archibald Scott, Geo. Pinkon, Antonio Almeiro, Tomas Dulce, [illegible] Jose de Jave Vital de Miranda, Antonio Milanaosch, William Henry Seno, Jose Gonzalez Seno.

One is a Greek, one an Italian; some of them are Portuguese, some Spaniards and some English. Some of them talk about New York, but now admit that they are Americans, or have a whereabouts in this country. These smugglers are a desperate looking set of fellows. Under the laws of 1819 and 1820 they will be tried for their lives as pirates sailing on an American bottom under the American flag. They were committed to jail on Saturday afternoon.—Their trials will take place at Columbia, S. C., before His Honor Judge Wayne, Circuit Judge, James Conner, U. S. District Attorney, prosecuting officer. The Court begins to sit the 4th Monday in November.

Being curious to see the cargo and arrangement of the Echo, we obtained a permit from Dr. W. C. Ravenel, the Port Physician, and with one or two others accompanied Lieut Bradford in a small boat from the wharf. Upon clambering up the side of the brig a strange and startling sight presented itself; a deck covered with native Africans in a state of complete nudity, with rare instances of a narrow strip of rag an inch wide round the waist. These people were seated for the most part with their legs stretched out flat or drawn up in front or doubled up; some squatted on their feet and hands. A *few* were standing about and a few lying down. None were tied or fastened in any way. The majority were very young, apparently from eight to sixteen years of age, some younger and some older; scarcely one, however, over twenty-five. Some of them were able bodied, good sized and in good case; but the greater part were half grown children only, weak and worn. Many were much emaciated, and showed plainly the effects of their long and crowded passage in a confined ship.—A few were evidently ill and soon to die.—All were pure black in color except the dropsical, whose skins were tawny from disease. Their hair is very short and crisp.—Those who were well appeared curious and pleased, some of them ogling and giggling and chattering, and others smoking tobacco out of short clay pipes with cane stems, just as our own negroes do. Those that were thin and sick looked dull and brutish, but there was nothing wild or ferocious in their aspect. They looked amiable and docile, and readily obeyed the commands of the person who had charge of them. They are great thieves, however, and appropriate whatever they can on every occasion.

There were 246 males and 66 females, who were kept separate on deck and in the holds.

The men and boys were kept on the forward deck and in the forward hold, which latter is 55 feet long, 19 feet wide in the broadest part, and narrow at the head, and 44 inches high, the floor being formed of loose boards, moveable at pleasure. The hold for the women and girls is behind this. It is of the same height, 12 feet long and 19 wide. Under this temporary flooring is stored the provisions, consisting of rice, peas, and the water to drink. Their food is boiled like "hoppinjohn," put in buckets twice a day, at 10 and 4 o'clock, and placed in the midst of circles of eight or ten each, and well guarded to prevent the strong negroes from taking more than their share, although all are liberally allowed. A pint of water is given to each, morning and evening. Most of them sleep on deck, being placed in close order, spoon-fashion, on their sides, and not permitted to turn or move during the night. At day light they are dashed with buckets of water to wash them off.

They sing songs, clapping their hands and rocking their bodies in time, and these songs have a great resemblance to some of our negro spirituals. Several of the negro fellows exercise authority very much after the manner of our drivers, with airs of authority and ridiculous gesticulations and grimaces. Others were cooking in the "big pot" like good fellows, and with old breeches on too, obtained from the sailors.

The captain of the hold understands their lingo, and says they are very averse to going back to Africa, as the United States' law requires. Our coast resembles that they come from, and the group of pines opposite the city on the south, looks to them like cocoanut trees of their native Africa.

Yesterday, under the direction of the United States civil officers, the negroes, 306 in number, were taken by the steamer Gen. Clinch and conveyed to Castle Pinckney, in our harbor, where they will be guarded by a detachment from the garrison at Fort Moultrie. As they passed the plank to gain the steamer's deck, they presented a strange and affecting sight, many of them being reduced to mere skeletons by the suffering and deprivations of the voyage. Several were in a dying condition—a few dropsical, and a goodly number apparently in health. They were visited on Saturday by Mayor Macbeth and several Aldermen.

### Vote for Governor of N. Carolina

| | 1856. | | 1858. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bragg. | Gilmer. | Ellis. | McRae. |
| Alamance, | 916 | 645 | 825 | 616 |
| Alexander, | 466 | 411 | 430 | 350 |
| Anson, | 334 | 772 | 325 | 774 |
| Ashe, | 734 | 708 | 796 | 682 |
| Burke, | 523 | 459 | 525 | 521 |
| Buncombe, | 969 | 786 | 980 | 701 |
| Bladen, | 608 | 481 | 683 | 329 |
| Bertie, | 470 | 545 | 459 | 321 |
| Beaufort, | 539 | 833 | 585 | 780 |
| Brunswick, | 404 | 468 | 336 | 435 |
| Cabarrus, | 426 | 665 | 490 | 582 |
| Catawba, | 968 | 158 | 990 | 181 |
| Craven, | 784 | 586 | 759 | 559 |
| Cumberland, | 923 | 701 | 854 | 652 |
| Chowan, | 291 | 239 | 307 | 184 |
| Columbus, | 589 | 306 | 689 | 291 |
| Camden, | 107 | 474 | 112 | 454 |
| Carteret, | 493 | 502 | 417 | 261 |
| Cherokee, | 632 | 574 | 551 | 616 |
| Caswell, | 1120 | 211 | 996 | 184 |
| Chatham, | 1166 | 1062 | 1077 | 1136 |
| Caldwell, | 438 | 425 | 371 | 501 |
| Currituck, | 556 | 146 | 638 | 142 |
| Cleaveland, | 1109 | 138 | 1094 | 298 |
| Davidson, | 823 | 1199 | 671 | 1064 |
| Davie, | 353 | 586 | 432 | 587 |
| Duplin, | 1113 | 155 | 1257 | 132 |
| Edgecombe, | 1562 | 189 | 871 | 108 |
| Forsythe, | 1089 | 926 | 882 | 634 |
| Franklin, | 744 | 334 | 825 | 372 |
| Gaston, | 759 | 133 | 845 | 99 |
| Granville, | 1225 | 994 | 1083 | 783 |
| Guilford, | 571 | 2059 | 409 | 1819 |
| Greene, | 432 | 289 | 329 | 150 |
| Gates, | 459 | 392 | 402 | 303 |
| Haywood, | 537 | 254 | 527 | 215 |
| Halifax, | 736 | 584 | 712 | 401 |
| Hertford, | 335 | 393 | 309 | 325 |
| Hyde, | 332 | 501 | 421 | 412 |
| Harnett, | 652 | 229 | 639 | 201 |
| Henderson, | 65 | 647 | 526 | 672 |
| Iredell, | 351 | 1349 | 283 | 1253 |
| Iverson, | 579 | 112 | 587 | 99 |
| Jones, | 261 | 180 | 238 | 162 |
| Johnston, | 1036 | 817 | 917 | 729 |
| Lenoir, | 447 | 269 | 469 | 265 |
| Lincoln, | 614 | 222 | 601 | 229 |
| Madison, | 576 | 247 | 497 | 331 |
| Martin, | 706 | 340 | 646 | 151 |
| McDowell, | 536 | 395 | 429 | 364 |
| Moore, | 733 | 677 | 648 | 655 |
| Montgomery, | 211 | 735 | 325 | 581 |
| Macon, | 367 | 396 | 365 | 357 |
| Mecklenb'g, | 1024 | 623 | 998 | 455 |
| Nash, | 1107 | 93 | 748 | 321 |
| N. Hanover, | 1522 | 570 | 1410 | 407 |
| Northampton, | 695 | 428 | 648 | 365 |
| Onslow, | 771 | 108 | 777 | 141 |
| Orange, | 1119 | 1045 | 1012 | 1037 |
| Pasquotank, | 530 | 592 | 324 | 436 |
| Perquimans, | 304 | 348 | 324 | 436 |
| Pitt, | 775 | 716 | 733 | 723 |
| Person, | 678 | 384 | 636 | 196 |
| Robeson, | 773 | 669 | 764 | 549 |
| Rockingham, | 1168 | 439 | 1128 | 332 |
| Rowan, | 885 | 995 | 1226 | 852 |
| Rutherford, | 1070 | 781 | 805 | 778 |
| Randolph, | 561 | 1281 | 402 | 1230 |
| Richmond, | 246 | 556 | 258 | 529 |
| Sampson, | 990 | 487 | 1039 | 487 |
| Surry, | 877 | 579 | 798 | 464 |
| Stokes, | 769 | 498 | 786 | 396 |
| Stanly, | 166 | 797 | 139 | 821 |
| Tyrrell, | 124 | 300 | 229 | 144 |
| Union, | 835 | 273 | 824 | 309 |
| Wake, | 1693 | 1124 | 1659 | 778 |
| Warren, | 819 | 101 | 872 | 100 |
| Washington, | 261 | 377 | 288 | 206 |
| Watauga, | 257 | 392 | 216 | 381 |
| Wayne, | 1332 | 274 | 1236 | 164 |
| Wilkes, | 699 | 1264 | 562 | 1081 |
| Yadkin, | 633 | 888 | 737 | 7[illegible] |
| Yancey, | 810 | 320 | 739 | 199 |
| | 57,655 | 44,961 | 56,212 | 39,965 |
| | 44,961 | | 39,965 | |
| | Bragg's maj 12,594 | | Ellis' maj. 16,247 | |

ASHLAND DISTRICT.—The following paragraph from the Lexington (Ky.) Observer will be read with boundless pleasure by every true Harry Clay Whig throughout the length and breadth of the land. Glory enough for one day! We have lost the State, but we have won back the Ashland District! "Let thy servant now depart in peace." Says the Observer:

"THE ASHLAND DISTRICT.—"This glorious old District has again declared against the Democracy, and we feel assured that the announcement of the fact will carry consolation and encouragement to every true American in Kentucky. Vice President Breckinridge and our present Congressman, James B. Clay were in our midst, struggling constantly to advance the interests of their party, but their efforts were fruitless, and they and their friends have once more been condemned in the city of Lexington, the county of Fayette, and the Ashland district."—*Richmond Whig.*

AUSTRALIA GOLD MINES.—The yield in the gold fields of Australia, during the last year, has been such, it is said, as to intimate that there is a permanent golden harvest to be reaped in that land, if not as long as the human race lasts, at least ample for the satisfaction of a few generations. A splendid nugget of 2,217 ounces has lately been picked up.

### THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

We make the following extract, relating to the public expenditures, from a speech of Mr. Senator Trumbull of Illinois, delivered at Chicago on the 7th ultimo:

The expenses of the Government, as you have probably often heard, have increased enormously within a few years. The amount of money at the disposal of Government for this year is more than one hundred millions of dollars. This I know has sometimes been disputed; but I have here the official statement made by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, showing that more than eighty-one millions were specifically appropriated at the last session of Congress, and there are indefinite appropriations to pay claims, the precise amount of which is not yet known, which amount, at the lowest estimate to three millions and a half, making over eighty-four millions, and there is an unexpended balance of appropriations made last year amounting to more than sixty millions. These sums altogether make more than a hundred millions of dollars at the disposal of the Administration for the present fiscal year. I know it is said that it is unfair to charge all this to this year; that a surplus will remain at the end of this year to be carried to the next list; but I think it is much more likely that the Administration will come in with a deficiency bill and ask for some ten millions more, as they did at the last Congress, than that any surplus will remain.

The expenses of the Government during the administration of Gen. Pierce were $[illegible] 820,632. This is more than all the expenses of the Government from 1790, when it was organized, for thirty years together, including the war with Great Britain in 1812.—Gen. Pierce expended more money during four years of peace than our Government expended for the first thirty years after its organization.

In 1823 the expenditures of the Government for all purposes, exclusive of the public debt, were $9,784,154.59. In 1857 the expenses of the Government, exclusive of the public debt, were $65,032,559.76. The *per rata*, according to the population in 1823, was ninety four cents on each individual. The *per rata* in 1857 was $2.28 per man—ninety four cents to $2.28, according to population.

Now these facts ought to attract the attention of the country; but perhaps I were to state in detail some of the wastefulness of this Government, some of the ways by which these expenses have been increased, it would strike some minds more forcibly. I will call your attention to the Custom-house at Chicago. You have a custom-house here. In 1852, or for the fiscal year ending in June, 1853, the last year of Fillmore's administration, there were collected at Chicago $111,898.86. Six men were employed to collect it, and they were paid $7,887.12. That was a little over two per cent. For the year ending June 30th, 1857, there was collected at Chicago $145,963.40. Sixteen men were employed in the collection, and they were paid $14,349.23.—Now, I ask you, living right here as you do, is there any reason for this increased expenditure? Can you tell me any reason why it cost ten per cent., the last fiscal year, to collect the revenue at this port, and only a little over two per cent. four years ago? Is there any reason for it except that the Government wanted to shower the money upon favorites?

["Yes, there is a reason." "I know what it is." "The Democratic party must be sustained." Laughter and applause. "I think that is the best reason. They must sustain the office holders." Laughter.]

But Chicago is only a single case. I have the official report here, and I will give a few other cases to show you how the Government expends money. There are some other points where the expenditures for collecting the revenues are much worse than at this point. At Wilmington, Delaware, there was collected in 1857 $2,004.05. How many men do you suppose it took to collect this amount, and how much do you suppose they got for it? It took eight men, and the expense of collecting was $15,818.34! [Laughter.]

Gentlemen, you began entirely too near. These are the better sort of cases. At Annapolis, in Maryland, there was collected the same year $374.05. How many men do you suppose it took to collect that? It took four men, and they were paid for their services $983.42. At Curacoa, in North Carolina, $82.55 were collected in 1857. It took seven men to do it, and an economical Government, under a Democratic Administration, priding itself on its economy, paid seven men to collect this $82.55 the sum of $7,301.52. At Port Oxford, Oregon Territory—now you would expect something extravagant over there—there was collected $585, and it took two men to collect it, and they were paid for collecting $2,[illegible] [Great laughter.] Can any of you make the calculation of the per centage that was paid to collect the $585? I believe it was about five hundred to one. Don't you think the Government ought to get rich? At Monterey, California, the amount collected in 1857 was $45.25; three men were employed to collect it, and paid for doing it $7,050.95. At Buffalo there was collected in 1857 $10,149.58. There were ten men employed in its collection, and they were paid $16,896.51.

I will not weary you by reading this report further. It is the official report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the Senate calling upon him to know how many employees he had at the different custom-houses; what he had paid them; how much was collected, &c., and here is the official report from every collection district in the United States. I have singled out a part of them as examples.

I will now give you some account of the total expense of collecting the revenue for several years past.

In 1850 Congress passed a law appropriating $2,450,000 annually to defray the expenses of collecting the revenue east of the Rocky Mountains. During Taylor and Fillmore's administration the whole revenue east of the Rocky Mountains was collected for about two million dollars per annum, leaving a surplus of more than $1,000,000 at the end of the four years. During the four years of the administration of Gen. Pierce he used up the $2,450,000 per annum, and every dollar of the $1,000,000 remaining over from the Fillmore administration besides. After Mr. Buchanan came into power Mr. Secretary Cobb, in his first report, asked Congress to appropriate $2,700,000 annually to collect the revenue in the same district of country where only about $2,000,000 had been required five years before. What was the reason for this enormous increase of expense? None was given.—Congress did not appropriate the $2,700,000 asked for, but it did appropriate $2,300,000 for collecting the revenue east of the Rocky Mountains. The amount of the