astonishment, that your chairman had proposed in the Senate a resolution to authorise the sending for persons and papers, thereby intimating what was far from the fact, that there existed any difficulty in obtaining either or both. Upon this follows the letter enclosed, which, in tone and character, seems to me to lack both courtesy and good temper.

I have given Mr. Worth no reason to address me in this way, but on the contrary, had considered myself to have observed an extreme measure of liberality and respect towards him. He moved in the Senate an investigation without warrant or law in his opinion, and I should have been entirely right in requiring it, at any rate, to be made in the most full and complete manner, if made at all. But I have allowed a desultory enquiry to proceed without plan or order—such as might do the road prejudice, and could result in no full understanding of its history and condition, for the reason that I well know what the committee at once perceived—*the impossibility* of what the chairman had proposed.

It would have given me great satisfaction to have remained in Raleigh in attendance on every meeting of your body, but I am sure, a moment's reflection would satisfy any one of the impossibility of my doing so. A railroad is always in need of the vigilant personal attention of whoever is in charge, but specially so, in the first days of the year, when everything has to be re-arranged promptly, or highly dangerous confusion results.

It is quite impossible I could have neglected to attend your body; my respect for gentlemen composing it, as well as my self-respect, would have forbidden this.

Another hindrance has occurred to me, too, just at this juncture, in the labor of making up a report, in detail, for the use of this Legislature. I could make no progress in it before the accounts of the first six months were closed early in January, and so all these heavy engagements have fallen together.

I write this to explain to you, for the information of the committee, how I have been occupied; and to express my regret that your chairman seems to have fallen into his misapprehension in respect to my absence and that of the secretary, and that he has so entirely misconceived my desire to do whatever could promote your enquiry. Very respectively your obedient servant,

CHAS. F. FISHER.

E. D. Drake, Esq.

On Saturday the chairman had proposed in the Senate a resolution to authorise him to send for persons and papers and to examine under oath.

During the next week, I was wholly occupied in urgent engagements, and in revising my report. The Monday following I went to Raleigh, and enquired as to the committee and its proceedings, the chairman having given a written discharge on the 22d, to all its attendance. Seeing one of the committee in the House, I begged he would do me the favor to ask the chairman when and where I could again see the committee. He saw the chairman and stated to me in reply from him, that I can only make any "explanation" I desired to make, in writing—whereupon I addressed the chairman this note:

Raleigh, Wednesday, Jan 26, 1859.

Jonathan Worth, Esq.

*Sir:* On Monday I came here for the purpose of attending a meeting of your committee. Being unable to hear anything of your time and place of meeting, I to-day requested Mr. Green to do me the favor to enquire when and where I could again see the committee.

He mentioned to me this evening that he had stated to you my desire to see the committee, and your reply in substance was, that if I desired to make any explanation, it could be made in writing, and that you did not propose to hold any further meeting of the committee. As my engagements and duties are too pressing to allow me to waste time in unnecessary delays here, I write this to enquire from you whether I am to understand that you decline to give me the opportunity of seeing the committee again, and I state, that I have nothing of what is understood by the term "explanation" to make, but I have to say, what in my opinion, the committee should hear

Respectfully, &c.

CHAS. F. FISHER.

On Wednesday the chairman assembled the committee, and being informed by one of its members of the time and place, I presented myself and enquired whether I was to be admitted. Being invited to do so, I appeared before the committee and found all present, one of the few times this had been the case. After stating to the committee my views of the extraordinary course adopted by the chairman in this whole proceeding, and mentioning why, on account of pressing engagements of importance, much to my regret, I had been unable to be personally present with them more, I concluded by saying that I had not allowed the papers and books to be yet removed, and unless then notified of their discharge they should still remain there. After some conversation, being about to retire, I said—if I am now to understand that you decline to make any further explanation, I will not trouble the committee again but shall send my papers and books, where they belong and are much needed. The chairman and gentlemen of the committee observed it would be impossible to recommence the enquiry. I then retired, and have not since seen the committee.

The night of the 31st January, the secretary handed me the following letter to him from the chairman:

Raleigh, Jan. 26, 1859.

Mr. R. W. Mills:

*Dear Sir:* The committee on the affairs of the North Carolina Railroad, all the members of the committee being present, unanimously direct me to ask you to furnish them with a detailed statement of the debts due to the North Carolina Railroad Co., specifying the name of the individual or corporation owing such debt. Also a list of the debts owing by the corporation, specifying to whom and when such debt is due, bringing up this statement to the same period to which these accounts were brought in Mr. Fisher's report to the Governor of the State, of the 20th inst.

Yours respectfully,

JONATHAN WORTH, Ch'n.

To which this was my reply:

Jonathan Worth, Esq., *Chairman:*

*Sir:* Last night, Mr. Mills, secretary, handed to me your letter to him, asking for a "detailed statement of the debts due to the N. C. R. R. Co.," as given in my report to the Governor.

You were appointed as chairman of a committee, (raised upon your own proposition) to conduct this examination. You have had all the papers, books, and men of the office as well as of the board, at your service and call, since the 4th inst., the day of your requisition. I offered you my aid in the beginning, and repeatedly since.—*You have never yet proposed to me one enquiry for information;* although as in this case, asking from my subordinates of matters of which I could have best informed you.

I have made to his Excellency, the Governor, a report for the information of the Legislature, not for the purpose of affording to you matter for your report; because it was your manifest duty to obtain all this from your own full investigations. You gave a written formal discharge to the officemen, their papers, and books, on the 22d instant. I have last week stated to your committee, my conviction, that this discharge was premature, because the examination was imperfect; and that not accepting it, I should hold them still subject to your use. I now say here, that if you desire to turn your attention from an examination of the condition and affairs of the company, to a direct enquiry as to the statements of my report, I again, for the third time, tender to your use all my papers, and books—my own aid—and that of the office corps, to begin, taking my report as a basis of examination, and see whether or not it is correct.

I am, &c., CHAS. F. FISHER

The next day the chairman addressed me this:

Raleigh, February 1st, 1859.

Chas. F. Fisher, Esq.:

*Dear Sir:* The committee investigating the affairs of the North Carolina Railroad Company instruct me to say to you, the treasurer of the company, Mr. Mendenhall, and Mr. Mills, the book-keeper, to appear before them at your office, in Raleigh, [illegible] o'clock, P. M., on Thursday next, then and there to exhibit to us a detailed statement of the debts due to the North Carolina Railroad Company, specifying the name of the individual or corporation owing each debt, and producing the evidence of such debt; also a list of the debts which the company owe, and to whom each debt is due, bringing up the statements to the same period to which these accounts were brought, in your report to the Governor, of the 20th January 1859.

We farther wish to be furnished, at the same time, with a list of all the debts of said company, contracted prior to the 13th of July, 1855, and which have been paid since the 1st of December, 1856, the existence of which was not known to you at the latter date, with the warrants under which said payments were made.

Yours, respectfully,

JONATHAN WORTH, *Chairman.*

P. S. If the statement cannot be made ready by the time specified, please have the books and papers here, from which they can be made out.

To this my reply was:

Office North-Carolina Railroad Co.,
Company's Shops, Feb. 2, 1859.

Jonathan Worth, Esq., *Chairman:*

*Sir:* I received this morning, just at my starting from Raleigh, your letter of yesterday. In my last note to you, in reply to your communication to the Secretary asking for statements in reference to my report, I said that I again tendered to your use all my papers and books, as well as all possible aid to enable you to begin and make a full examination, as you first proposed.

No doubt you are aware that your proceedings in January must, of necessity, have interrupted greatly the whole business of the office and of the road throughout this month. This was a serious hindrance at a season always the most busy, and one which it will require some time to amend.

Although you formally discharged the men and papers, and dismissed them from further use, to be returned to the office, I have tendered them to your use, and still hold the vouchers and papers subject to your examination; but before removing the contents of the office again to Raleigh, (a labor and trouble, as you know, of no small degree,) I desire to have your assurance that your next proceedings shall be upon a plan of examination—full, regular, and thorough, such as has not yet been adopted by you. This can only be made by taking each warrant and transaction from the beginning. Such an inquiry as was understood to be proposed by your resolution in the Senate. This and this only would do justice to my predecessor, the chief engineer, and myself.

If this is your purpose now, I will at once again pack up the office contents, and take them down to Raleigh. Otherwise, I shall decline to re-carry them from their proper place, where they are constantly required for use and reference.

As to the statements and lists enumerated in your letter, I have given in my report such as was deemed necessary. Your examination, if it had been fully made, would have furnished all of these in detail, and any examination hereafter may do so. I shall give in the next annual report to the stockholders a more detailed statement of old debts paid, from each warrant.

My engagements are not such as to allow me to give you such an one now, even if I considered it necessary and proper to do so.

Respectfully, &c.,

CHAS. F. FISHER.

This closed the correspondence of the chairman and myself, not much, I dare say, to the regret of either.

I must here correct another little mistake in his report. He does not furnish my last letter above, but says:

"At the time appointed, having received no answer from Mr. Fisher, *three* members of the committee attended at the place appointed, when Mr. Fisher told one of them, Dr. Mills, that he refused any further investigation on the subject. Being satisfied that we should be unable to report before the end of the session, if we took the step necessary to coerce the attendance of the President and book-keeper, we resolved to report the facts we had obtained."

Here is a statement positively not correct. I did not tell Mr. Mills "that I refused any further investigation on the subject;" but I replied to an inquiry of Mr. Mills, that I had written and sent to the chairman what I had to say, which was that I should decline to re-convey the office to Raleigh, except on the condition mentioned in my letter.

The chairman talks about "steps necessary to coerce the attendance of the president," which he very well knows is nonsense, but which may do to impress some as to his consequence.

This statement furnishes, according to my best recollection, a correct and full account of what has occurred between the chairman and myself. It is a dull detail, but necessary to a proper understanding. I turn now to the report of the chairman, which he, with great candor, calls the result of an "*imperfect inquiry.*"

This document is so very long, that, warned by its example, I shall endeavor to make my review of it as brief as possible; and I pledge myself to show that he has, misstated whether ignorantly or intentionally let the facts show, every transaction and every statement which he makes.

*The contract of John C. McRae & Co.* is his first subject. This was a work of considerable extent, reaching from Goldsboro' to six miles above Raleigh, fifty-six miles of road, the earliest begun and in active prosecution for some three years or longer, entirely during the administration of my predecessor.

The chairman finds nothing worthy of comment, and nothing whatever to censure in the period of years during its whole progress up to the close, when he actually proceeds to make me responsible for the whole character of the work, *his first notice being of the transaction which closed it, and upon which I happened to have a part in the board.* The brief facts as to this settlement are a very plain tale: After the conclusion of the work, repeated applications were made to the board by the contractor for a final settlement. Not once or twice, but many times, it had been represented to the board, as no doubt any member of that day can attest, the difficulty of effecting this settlement, because there was no personal intercourse between the President, Chief Engineer and contractors. The board, seeing there was no other mode of settlement, appointed a committee, as was their duty, to inquire into the facts and report how to effect what otherwise seemed likely to remain undone. This committee very reluctantly undertook the work, and proceeded to do, *what the chairman who censures their act, has not done,* to examine with labor, for days, the whole account of the contractors, and to consult with the President, Chief and assistant engineers, so as if possible to adjust a very difficult matter. They report at last the terms of a settlement, and *no dissenting voice disapproved these terms,* so that briefly it was thus:

A large contract exists, involving an amount of $530,301.18, it was concluded finally, and the contractors claim a balance; the administrative authorities are not on settling terms with these men, who refuse to surrender the road up, or to make concessions upon their demands, deemed by them just. What next? The authorities to whom it properly belonged to settle the matter, state to the board their inability to do so. The suggestion is made, as a final resort, that a committee of the board see what is best to be done: they unwillingly undertake the labor, trouble, and vexation of reviewing this long transaction, but finally as a matter, equally of duty and of necessity, consent to do so; examine accounts as a court of reference, consult all parties fully and freely, and recommend a basis of settlement, not satisfactory to the contractors, but unanimously approved by the authorities and board, making no gratuitous allowance, but an equitable settlement. For this they are arraigned and censured *five years afterwards* by the chairman who does not pretend to have investigated this contract to see whether its transactions were right as a whole, including the settlement, *but who takes the closing act, in which alone he finds my name and co-operation.*

"Comment upon this," as he says, "is unnecessary."

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A Great Windfall.—On the third of February a man named Albert David, a Russian and formerly a resident of Albany, was committed to the penitentiary of Rochester by H. J. Burr, Justice of the Peace, for thirty days, as a vagrant. He came to the Station House and requested to be taken care of, as he was without money, friends or employment. In consequence of his request he was committed. On Friday last a gentleman arrived at Rochester, from New York, inquiring for him, and furnishing the information that this vagrant was heir to an immense fortune in Russia, valued at over two million of dollars. The father and brother of David have died within the last four months—the brother by being thrown from a horse in England, the father dying from disease in Russia. The gentleman who gave this information, stated that he was the banker of David's father, and that the news of the death of the father and brother had just reached him. He stated, moreover, that David came to this country two years ago, having sixty thousand dollars in his possession; that $30,000 was lost by bank failures during the panic, and that the rest was squandered. David is now lying sick in the penitentiary. A petition is in circulation for his release, which will be sent to the Council this evening.—*Albany Standard.*

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Shipbuilding in 1856.—It is said that so great is the surplus of American tonnage, that if a ship was not built in this country for three years, and the average annual losses by shipwrecks, &c., occurred during that time, even then we should have tonnage enough for the business of the United States and also for the foreign carrying trade.—Ships now are the poorest property a man can own, for they sail at an enormous expense, and when not making money, are losing it very fast. Assessments, instead of dividends, are the present results of ship-owning, and the prospects in the future are very unfavorable. Our own ports, north and south, are full of ships, also the Pacific and India and China ports. Our markets are full of goods, and we should not suffer if we did not receive an East India cargo for one year; neither would San Francisco suffer if treated in the same way. Let our ship-builders cease then; let not low wages, cheap timber, and a want of something to do, tempt them to build this year. We had better be idle than lose what we have made, as all shipbuilders will this season. If they have nothing of their own, they will lose the property of those who credit them.—Wait for better times.—*Boston Traveler.*

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Donati's Comet.—A letter has been received in England from Mr. Maclear, the Director of the Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, dated December 15th, which, as astronomers here will be glad to learn, gives a good account of his observations of Donati's Comet. They extend from Oct. 11th to Dec. 14th, and are 53 in number. The instrumental places in R. A. and N. P. D are given, corrected for refraction, but the results will not be available for the correction of the orbit till the stars of comparison have been observed with the Transit circle. Notwithstanding the moonlight in the middle of December, the Comet was still an observable object. Mr. Maclear remembers the Comet of 1811, and considers that neither it nor Donati's is comparable to the Comet of 1811, and considers that neither it nor Donati's is comparable to the Comet of 1843. Donati's was last seen at Harvard College Observatory about October 20th. In the London Times of February 1st, there is a communication from Donati, wherein he states he makes the periodic time only 800 years, and not 2000, as other astronomers have deduced.


# North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, March 15, 1859.


### To our Readers.

With this number commences the 8th vol. of the North Carolina Whig and very near 30 years since we commenced a paper in Charlotte. Many changes have taken place since that time and although age has crept on space, yet we feel almost as zealous in our business, as we did when we first commenced, but we find that we are not quite able to go through the same hardships, yet our determination is to stick to our Flag, let what may come. In all our vicissitudes nothing has weakened our faith in the stability of many as these how man forsake their principles, and endeavor to get on the strong side, and many friends of Henry Clay, who voted for James Buchanan to give peace to the country, have no doubt seen by this time that they have put their faith in a broken read. But truth is strong and will finally prevail over all opposition.

### New Plough.

The attention of our agricultural friends is called to the trial of a new plough, which will take place on Wendesday next, near Mr. Rudisill's machine shop.

### Mr. Worth's Report.

We have received Mr. Worth's Reply to Mr. Fisher which we shall publish as soon as we finish Mr. Fisher's article.

### The Weather.

More rain, and that has been the cry for the last two months, and still continues. Last week Spring opened and we had several lovely days—but the prospect has changed, and it is uncertain what will come next. The roads, not in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, have been in as bad a situation as they are at this time, and the effect is that very little produce is brought to market by wagons.

☞ A friend suggests to us the propriety of publishing entire Worth's Report on the affairs of the N. C. Railroad. We would be pleased to gratify him, but there is so many interesting articles claiming our attention at this time that it will be entirely out of our power; but if there is any portion that he would like to see specially laid before our readers we would endeavor to oblige him, if he will draw our attention to it.

### Spartanburg Female College.

As reports injurious to this institution have been in circulation in this place, we have given in full the card of the Rev. H. H. Durant, the agent of the College, which we think must satisfy every unprejudiced man of the falsity of the reports.

We learn that the rigid and just administration of discipline upon the part of the president, gave rise to the recent unfortunate disturbance, and even to unfounded reports involving the moral character of a gentleman who is distinguished for learning, eloquence and devotion to the cause of Christ. The trustees after due investigation of the difficulties and allegations, it will be seen, have unanimously acquitted the president of all blame, and have not seen proper to remove their own daughters from the College. This should be highly gratifying not only to the members of the church with which Dr. Cross is immediately identified, but also to all the friends of our common christianity.

### W. B. McCreight, Esq.

The body of this gentleman, which has been missed since the 11th ult., was found in Fishing Creek, 4 miles south of Rock Hill, on the 6th instant. He got off the mail train at Rock Hill, about the time he was missed, unperceived by persons at the depot, as he said he had no money, and the conductor told him he could not ride, and in attempting to cross the trestle work it is supposed he fell into the creek and was drowned. He edited the Yorkville Citizen for a short time, then one of the Columbia papers, and was a well-known correspondent from Washington City and Columbia, for many of the papers in the Southern States. He was a volunteer in the Palmetto Regiment and was wounded in the Mexican War, and after escaping the dangers of that contest he comes home to be drowned.—Poor fellow, his death was a melancholy one. His remains were taken to Winnsboro' by his father, and interred with military honors by the Fairfield Riflemen, of which he was a member.

### Russell for March.

The March number of Russell was duly received, but we omitted to notice it sooner. We give its table of contents:

Goethe's Faust; Thermopylæ; Actress in High Life; Sonnet to Winfield Scott; Marion; Prayer, by Mary Queen of Scotts; Princess Ilse; A Choir of Bards; Lines; Slavery in England; Sepulcral Lamps; My Friend, Miss Cranbrook; A Flying Trip to Havana; She is Near; Madonna della Sedia; Sonnet; Elisabetta Sirani; Household Book of Poetry again; La Plata and Paraguay; Sonnet; Editors Table; Literary Notices.

Will the Editors please send us the February number which we did not receive.

### Deliberate Murder.

While at our Depots on Friday night last, we learned that a very deliberate murder had been perpetrated in Granville county by a deaf and dumb man on a half brother.—There was some misunderstanding between them relative to some hen's nests—the deaf and dumb man wanting them near the granary, and his half brother wanting them somewhere else had pulled them down twice. The deaf and dumb man then by signs told his half-brother that he would shoot him. He tried by signs to dissuade him from this, but when he went to the house he got his rifle and loaded it, and as soon as his brother came in he shot him in the left breast, killing him immediately.—He then took his double barrelled gun and rifle and provisions for some days and proceeded to a little house, he had built and refuses to be taken. Knowing his determination, the coroner with his posse were afraid to attempt to take him. We understand the lawyers about Hillsboro' gave it as their opinion that he was not amenable to the law. Is this so?

### Corruption in the Navy Yards.

We have the reports of the special committee on Naval contracts, in which there are brought to light some gross frauds on the government, and by men in high [illegible]. Read a letter in another column [illegible] Mr. Patterson to the President and then read the endorsement of the President to the Secretary of the Navy. And yet with this information before them the attempt was made in the Senate to increase the expenditures. When this came up Mr. Crittenden said:

He took occasion, when the Naval Appropriation bill was under consideration, and was proposed to increase the expenditures for the Navy Yards, to express his astonishment at the late developments of corruption that have been shown to exist in these yards; for which reason he was opposed to the proposition. Mr. C. said that the allowing of the patronage of the Navy Yards to be exercised by members of Congress,—giving to them the appointment of master workmen, mere political tools of their own, and permitting these master workmen to employ just such laborers and mechanics as they please—these also being the tools of members of Congress, was monstrous and unheard of. Such gross corruptions as had been shown to exist in our Navy Yards, demanded the most prompt and decisive action of Congress. It was a hydra-headed monster, every head of which should be exorcised and cauterized to prevent its ever again springing up.

### The Latest Dodge.

We published last week an article as the latest dodge, which went ahead of wooden nutmegs—it was stated that in New Hampshire they hatched crows' eggs so as to get a premium for killing "the varmints." But North Carolina will, we think, bear the palm for the latest dodge. A merchant bought some beeswax the other day from a countryman, and upon examining a ball which would weigh two or three pounds, he found inside of it a rock that would weigh from a pound to a pound and a half. We have heard of plating good cotton with bad, but we never heard before of plating rocks with beeswax. This goes ahead of wooden nutmegs and crows, too.

### Concert.

We are requested to give notice that Dr. Eckhard, and his pupils, will give a Musical Concert, at the Female College, on next Friday night. Tickets *one dollar.* The object of the Concert is to make improvements in the school room. It is expected that the building by that time will be lighted by gas. We bespeak for the young ladies a liberal encouragement, as the use for which the money is to be expended is certainly a praiseworthy one. The young men ought by all means to aid in so commendable an undertaking.

### An Aged Horse.

A friend informs us that Mrs. Seahorn, of Cabarrus County, has in her possession a horse now in his 32d year. He has been in active service more than a quarter of a century. He began to show signs of age and its infirmities last year. We are happy to learn that this faithful old servant has not been turned out to die of starvation in the barren field, but is well provided for.

Has any of our readers heard of a horse as old?

### The 5th District.

M. Q. Waddell, Esq., of Chatham, has declared himself a candidate to represent this District which has been so ably represented by the Hon John A. Gilmer in the Congress just closed. If Mr. Gilmer desires to be a candidate we hope he may be reelected. But in those days of gross corruption we have no doubt "the post of honor" is a private station.

### New Millinery.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Mrs. Hawley & Windle. The Ladies are informed that they have received a new supply of Millinery.

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Adrian, Mich., March 8.

Recovery of the Body of a Lost Aeronaut.—The remains of Thurston, the aeronaut, who ascended from Toledo, Ohio, last September, by accident, clinging only to a cross piece at the bottom of the balloon, were found near Toledo last Sunday and fully identified.

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A Venerable Couple.—There is now residing in Ward-boro', Vermont, a venerable couple—Captain John Rice and his wife—who were married Nov. 16, 1790, a period nearly approximating to seventy years, or dating back to the year succeeding the adoption of the constitution of the United States, in 1789, or Washington's first visit to the New England States as the first President under the same. Capt. Rice was born October 9, 1771, and his wife in 1769.

### Bank of North Carolina.

We copy from the Standard the following notice concerning the opening of Books for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Bank of North Carolina:

"Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an act passed at the late session of the General Assembly, entitled, "An Act to establish the Bank of North Carolina," we have appointed the following named persons as Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said bank, under whose direction books will be opened for that purpose on the 1st day of April next, at the following named places, and remain open sixty days thereafter:

At Hillsboro'—John C. Kirkland, Pride Jones, John W. Norwood.

At Charlotte—Jos. H. Wilson, John E. Brown, Wm. J. Yates.

At Concord—Caleb Phifer, Rob't E. Foard, Rufus Barringer.

At Salisbury—Rich'd A. Caldwell, John I. Shaver, Sam'l Reeves.

At Lincolnton—John F. Hoke, Henry Cansler, L. E. Thompson.

At Goldsboro'—Wm. K. Lane, Wm. T. Dortch, Richard Washington.

At Wilmington—John Dawson, M. London, W. A. Wright.

At Fayetteville—Geo. McNeill, Wm. McL. McKay, John M. Rose.

At Wentworth—John H. Dillard, Wm. Edington, Geo. D. Boyd.

At Asheville—N. W. Woodfin, James Patton, J. F. E. Hardy.

At Lexington—Sam'l L. Hargrave, Wm. R. Holt, Andrew Hunt.

At Greensboro'—Jesse H. Lindsey, Robt. P. Dick, Jas. R. McLean.

At Morganton—R. C. Pearson, M. C. Avery, Tho. G. Walton.

At Wilksboro'—Jas. B. Gordon, Anderson Mitchell, M. S. Stokes.

At Wadesboro'—H. R. Hammond, James A. Lech, Alex. Little.

At Newbern—Alex. Mitchell, W. H. Oliver, Chas. Kelly.

At Washington—R. S. Donnell, James E. Hoyt, Thomas Sparrow.

At Edenton—William E. Moore, John C. Bond, Sam, Rich'd Paxton.

At Windsor—Joseph B. Cherry, P. H. Winston, David Outlaw.

At Tarboro'—Robt. R. Bridgers, Henry T. Clarke, John S. Dancy.

At Oxford—Robt. B. Gilliam, T. L. Hargrove, J. B. Littlejohn.

At Winston—A. J. Stafford, J. W. Alspaugh, Thomas Wilson.

At Yanceyville—Sam'l P. Hill, John D. Johnston, Jos. J. Lawson.

At the Office of the Public Treasurer in Raleigh, under the direction of the undersigned, as directed by the said Act.

JOHN W. ELLIS.
D. W. COURTS,
C. H. BROGDEN.

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From the Southern Christian Advocate.

### The Spartanburg Female College.

Lately, while travelling in the lower part of the State, as Agent for the Spartanburg Female College, I was met at several places, and especially in the city of Charleston, by various rumors seriously injurious to the Institution. As the reports were all vague, and often conflicting, I found it impossible to ascertain truly all the facts in the case, and therefore thought it best to hasten home and to investigate them as best I might for myself.

There was still some excitement in the community when I arrived; but a re-action had already commenced, favorable to the College and its administration.

I soon learned that the Board of Trustees had held several meetings; had patiently, carefully and impartially examined the whole list of complaints; had visited the College in person, in order to learn every thing they could, both from teachers and pupils, and while in possession of [illegible] possible to be procured, they had *unanimously* affirmed the innocence of the parties accused, and that the charges were false and unfounded. They therefore resolved to sustain the President and Faculty in the administration of the school. Since my return, I have made free inquiry, have learned all I could, both in the College and out of the College, from the Faculty and pupils, and among the citizens. I have had free and full conversation with the Trustees, both in private and in a meeting of the Board, for the purpose of canvassing anew the whole matter, and the result is a strong conviction that the allegations are not sustained.

The Trustees are good and true men, true to the cause of God, the Church and the Institutions of the Church, upon whom the friends and the patrons of the College abroad may with safety rely. They regard the present Faculty of the S. F. College as able, efficient and worthy of all confidence.

The Trustees are determined to sustain the Institution. Six of them have daughters in it. They think the discipline of the school has been more thorough and the progress of the pupils more gratifying during the last, than in any former session; and now that a new session has just commenced, I do most earnestly hope the friends of the college, and the members of the Church abroad will not forsake us, in this time of our trial, but will help us now when we need your sympathies, your prayer and your patronage. Never have we been so largely patronized at home as now.

We have eighty-four young ladies in the institution. A German teacher of very superior talents has been engaged for the musical department. And we think there is no ground of apprehension whatever, as to its peace and prosperity, if our brethren and the Church will pray, earnestly and frequently pray, for their College.

H. H. DURANT,
*Agt. S. F. College.*

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### Congressional.

Washington, March 4.

All the general appropriation bills which passed both Houses received the President's signature. The post-office appropriation and the post route bills failed to become laws. The former appropriates about $20,000,000. Whether an extra session will be called in consequence of its loss, is a matter for Executive consideration. So far, no reliance is to be placed on rumors to that effect.

Amid the confusion in the clerk's offices it cannot yet be definitely ascertained whether any private bills, which passed both Houses, failed to receive the President's approval.

The miscellaneous bill contains a section for the extension of the Treasury note law for two years; and appropriates $52,000, for the Coast Survey, which was agreed to with singular unanimity; also appropriations for light-houses, survey of public lands, and for the next census, etc.

The Ocean mail steamer bill was killed, but there is appended to the bill to carry into effect a treaty with the Dacotah and Tonawanda Indians, appropriations for complying with the existing contracts or carrying the mails via Panama and Tehuantepec or California.

It would be a long story to recite all that was done in both Houses last night. They were principally occupied with the appropriation bills. The disagreement of the House to the amendment made by the Senate to the postage bill, raising the rate of postage and abolishing the franking privilege. This after many parliamentary [illegible] tics, was voted on and defeated by a [illegible] majority. Another amendment was [illegible] thorizing the extension of the Treasury [illegible] law for two years, which, after considerable discussion, was finally agreed to by the [illegible] majority.

Various reports of committees of [illegible] rence on disagreeing votes to the [illegible] appropriation bills were concurred in, [illegible] occasionally a private bill was passed.

The President was at the Capitol all [illegible] morning attending to the business of [illegible] ing bills, etc. The House failed, as [illegible] fore, to send him the customary message asking whether he had any further communication to make, and informing him [illegible] Congress was ready to adjourn. The [illegible] leries of both Houses were densely crowded to witness the closing scenes.

Many members left this afternoon [illegible] their homes.

The President has determined to appoint Robert M. McLane of Maryland, minister to Mexico.

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### Thirty Sixth Congress—Extra Session.

Washington, March 5.

On motion of Mr. Mallory (Fla.) a resolution was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether Sharp's rifle carbines are used by the troops; if so, whether they have been found efficient and serviceable in the field; whether there is a requisition on the file for such arms which has not been filed, and if so, to state by whom made and their number.

The following are the most important changes made in the Standing Committees of the Senate for the present session, viz:

On Commerce.—Messrs. Powell (Ky.) in place of Saulsbury (Del.) in place of Reid (N. C.) and Allen (R. I.)

On Public Lands.—Mr Bingham (Mich.) in place of Stuart (Mich.)

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Anthony (R. I.) and Bell (Tenn.)

On Pensions.—Mr. Grimes (Iowa) in place of Jones (Iowa.)

The Senate went into Executive Session.

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### DEATH OF POSTMASTER GENERAL HOLT.

It is with unfeigned regret that we have to announce the death of Hon Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster General, who expired at his residence in this city yesterday morning about nine o'clock. The violence of the attack that dangerous malady, pneumonia, with which he gradually sunk, had for a few days two prepared his friends and the public to anticipate its fatal termination; but the hope now that it has fallen, is none the less [illegible] vere to his family and friends, nor is it less felt by the public. Mr. Brown was in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and had been as conspicuous in public life as he was exemplary and estimable in his private [illegible] He was a native of Virginia, but was educated at the University of North Carolina and then removing to Tennessee he [illegible] soon rose to eminence, and in turn filled the highest offices in the gift of his adopted State, until finally he was called by President Buchanan to take a place in his Cabinet as Postmaster General. The laborious duties of this responsible post he discharged with assiduity and efficiency, and with an [illegible] sity gratifying to his associates and subordinates in office.—*National Intelligencer.*

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### THE TWO REPORTS.

We publish in to-day's issue the majority and minority reports of the special committee on Naval contracts and expenditures. It will be seen that the majority report made by the friends of the administration allege that "glaring abuses" exist in the management of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, while that of the minority makes disclosures which convict the President and Secretary of the Navy of the grossest corruption. It would always seem that it is the aim of the administration to establish a [illegible] infamy. In every department the [illegible] corruption prevails, and the immense patronage of the Government is but an instrument in the hands of the President to accomplish the vile purposes of his party.

For proof of Mr Buchanan's complicity at the villainies which now disgrace the country, we refer to the annexed private letter, which will let the people of the country see the manner in which their money was used to buy up votes for Democratic politicians:

Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1858.

"Dear Sir:—I venture to suggest to you the importance of awarding the contracts for the machinery of the shop, now building at the navy yard at this time, and, if it can be done without prejudice to the public service, to Merrick & Sons. There is the only establishment in the Southern district which employs a large number of mechanics; at this time, 300; when in full work, 600.

"The managing partners, Mr. M. S. [illegible] absent in bad health) are full of energy, [illegible] every nerve to keep their men during [illegible] pression, and, in so far as I know, the only [illegible] whose influence in that district can be [illegible] favor of the re-election of Col. Florence.

"I know from former experience the value of [illegible] influence, and feel persuaded that it is the [illegible] of the democratic party to increase it.

"The first district will, I hope, be carried [illegible] any event; but, with that class of work, full [illegible] two weeks prior to the election, the result [illegible] think, be placed beyond all doubt.

"With much respect,

"W. C. PATTERSON.

"The President."

Instead of acting like an honest man and sharply rebuking Patterson for his rascally proposition, Mr. Buchanan, as it was ascertained by the Investigating Committee, enclosed it to the Secretary of the Navy, with the following endorsement upon it:

Sept. 13, 1858.

"The enclosed letter from Colonel Patterson, of Philadelphia, is submitted to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy.

J. B."

Is it any wonder that the Government is in debt? Is it surprising that the expenditures have reached the enormous sum of [illegible] hundred million of dollars? Positively Mr. Buchanan and his rotten administration are enough to breed a political yellow fever. Their stench is rank unto heaven. The knavish proposition of Patterson, endorsed by Mr. Buchanan, was in the sequel carried out. The contract was awarded to Merrick & Sons, and men were employed in their workshop for two weeks prior to the election in Pennsylvania, and to their votes Mr. Florence was indebted for his election. Without these votes he would have inevitably been defeated. This contract was not awarded to Merrick & Sons, because they were the lowest bidders, but because they would marshall the voters in their shop to the polls for Florence.—*Raleigh Register.*

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☞ An absolute certainty is felt at the court of Turin that France will help Piedmont against Austria, and that Russia will be passive if Austria be left to fight alone, but actively and openly if any other power assist Austria. England and Prussia are expected to be neutral.