



NORTH CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

SATURDAY, February 19, 1859.

The Legislature.

The Legislature has probably adjourned, having disposed of all the important business before it.

The policy of retrenchment and economy has been most rigorously pursued, no scheme of internal improvement having received any bounty or encouragement from the State, with the exception of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad. This partiality is not fairly acknowledged in the merit of our project alone. When we consider that the State has withheld her favor from every other scheme, no matter how deserving, we ought not to complain that magnanimity has not been joined to material aid, or that we were entitled to more favor and indulgence from the State. The aid extended to the Western Railroad in the loan of \$400,000, has been gladly and cheerfully accepted by the Company, and by all the Stockholders, with one or two exceptions.

It will not be allowed for these exceptions to lead the community by the nose in making for it a sentiment neither avowed in words or signified by actions, certainly not by the vote of 2116 to 45. The choice made by the Stockholders was voluntary and not imposed, and left us indebted to the State. It was an acknowledgment adverse to the belief that we had been treated badly or dealt with harshly, and no other feeling but that expressed by the acceptance of the bill was sensible, rational or consistent. Those who voted against their judgment had a weak opponent, and would be fortunate to always have instructions in this place.

It is not given satisfaction to the Company to accept this bill, for the simple reason that their investment as stockholders was lost without it, and it is probably a good one. If it was a direct and helpless necessity that induced an acceptance of the bill, as has been intimated, that very fact speaks but little for the judgment of those who voted against acceptance. The best excuse we have for taking the State money is, that we want it, and it is ungrateful at least to take it, and abuse the donors at the same time. We are not stockholders, it is true; but we choose to defend the Legislature, and we think we represent the community in doing so.

The Legislature would not have felt much mortification at the rejection of the bill. We know for certain that we did not count as our friends, the large number who voted against our *honest* treatment. We could not build the road before, now we can, therefore, for one, we return our thanks to the Legislature. The Engineer of the Road estimates the appropriation to be sufficient to build the road, including perhaps, but sufficient to remove the road from the hands of the State, and to be done by the end of the year.

Since writing the above, we learn by the Wilmington Journal, that the Senate Bill for Deep River passed the House on Wednesday by a vote of fifty to forty-seven.

Mail Robbers Arrested.

Two young men, one the mail rider between Elizabethtown and Brinkley's Depot, and the other an accomplice of his named Wilkinson, were arrested on the 16th inst., at Elizabethtown, charged with robbing the mail, and lodged in jail at that place. We learn that these individuals have been engaged in this nefarious practice for some length of time; and as it was known they had been very lavish in their expenditures of late, and money letters sent by this route had often failed to reach their destination, suspicion was awakened, which resulted in their arrest. Since the young men were arrested they have confessed their guilt, and taken the officers to the spot where they buried a number of letters which they had purloined from the mail.

The Excursion.

What a ride we had on Monday, (the 17th,) and what a crowd went with us. Such a jolt of beauty was never seen or felt before. It was bewildering. We have an indistinct recollection of starting off simultaneously with a host of music from the sax horn band and the locomotive's whistle, and recovering just in time to fully appreciate the entrancing scenery at the point of our destination. After an exhilarating ride of an hour, charmed and charmed by everything animating in music and beauty, we arrived safely at the last rail, and stopped to take a survey. On our right, unguileful in stillness and size, was a mill-pond, while on our left and near to view, was also a mill-pond, its sun-burnt surface relieved by an occasional stump. Before us was another mill-pond with more stumps, and far in the distance was seen the dotted surface of a pond.

The curiosity of all being gratified without discarding, and our locomotive having very conveniently obtained a supply of water, we commenced the return trip, and after the same delightful ride, reached the depot at dark. We shall remember that ride long after we are married. For fear of committing ourselves further, we will say no more only to wish for another excursion.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—Monday was a lovely day, and lovely ladies looked more lovely as they opened and read the loving lines which had been sent to them by their loving sweet-hearts. The ladies too, had been diligent. Quite a number were sent to our office. Being old and married, we got none, but the Junior had nearly a hat full, both combs and sentimental.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE.—The Whigs of Virginia on Saturday evening last, presented a service of silver plate to Robert Ridgway, Esq., Editor of the Richmond Whig. The presentation took place in the parlor of the exchange hotel, in presence of several ladies, and a large number of Mr. R.'s personal and political friends.—Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, is to receive a similar favor from his political friends.

DROWNED.—Mr. Monroe, a native of Scotland, was recently drowned in the harbor of Wilmington, on Monday evening last. Mr. M. was in the employment of Mr. Jas. Green, of Brunswick, at the time of his death.

Can they Unite?

Every where throughout the Union we can see that each party, be it called by what name it may, is at work to discover some common issue, some national sentiment by which they may unite in opposition to the national Democracy.

The Black Republicans of the North are feeling the pulse of their Southern brethren of the opposition, to learn if they could swallow some such national man as Judge McLean of Ohio, Wilmot of Pennsylvania, or Seward of New York, for the Presidency—with leave to add by way of inducement, Ex-Gov. Graham, or Hon. K. Rayner of this State, as President of the Senate.

The Southern opposition, eager for a union upon any ground—with any set of principles—headed by any man, give circulation to propositions of the above nature, with unblushing boldness. Such proposals as the above are copied and recopied by the opposition press, from known sectional and free soil prints of the North, without a word of disapprobation on their part. Thus they think that by showing us the half loaf, they may ultimately exhibit in full view their cloven foot. They fear a shock, and are beginning early to prepare the South for their future course of action.

We cannot too early be put upon our guard in this matter. We have within our own borders that element which would fan the flame of sectionalism kindled in the North into a lurid blaze within our own States. That same party which in '76 was willing to act in concert with Black Republicans, under nominally different leaders, have been paying the way for a grand union with the deadly foes of their country; and in 1859, having consummated this common design, will march shoulder to shoulder—to the tune of "No more Slave Territory."

To some it may be a wonder how these two parties can unite, consistently with their avowed principles. We think it is not a matter of much marvel, for if we look at the principles of both we find no very great difference.

Ask the Black Republicans for their principles, and they will tell you that they are opposed to the extension of Slave Territory, and in favor of a gradual and progressive abolition of slavery on honorable terms—that to this end Congress has an absolute right to prohibit slavery in the Territories. These are the paramount doctrines of this one winged party. We can only show the Southern wing by contrast with the Democracy; and as they sit manfully upon us, we may fairly presume that their principles are diametrically opposed to ours.

First, We hold that slavery is a national institution. Secondly, That the principal state of the Territories is slave; consequently, slavery exists by custom, and can only be prohibited by express laws. Thirdly, That Congress has no right to interfere with slavery, or any other law or institution within a Territory, except it be inconsistent with and opposed to the spirit of our Constitution and the nature of our Republican form of government. Fourthly, That we should assiduously study that which will be of the greatest good to the greatest number, consequently we will not tax millions of Farmers and Merchants to support a few manufacturers—therefore, we are in favor of a "progressive free trade." Upon all these principles, the Southern opposition, by their works and practice, have entered their most solemn protest. No person will suppose, then, after having declared the foregoing principles to be inconsistent with the principles of the Democratic Party, that we will not be nauseated to their palate.

The South, by nurturing this amalgamation of political parties within herself, has contracted a disease which is in danger of working her political and commercial death, and laying her prostrate and helpless, at the mercy of those Northern fanatics and their Southern accomplices.

The cry of help has already gone out from the opposition in some of our Southern States. Every barrier is to be removed, and a union consummated upon any terms. The cost is a secondary consideration, if the great object—the overthrow of the Democracy—is attained.

Ask the opposition in the North why they oppose the Democracy, and the answer is—"because it is a proslavery party." Black Republicans are one on the subject of opposition to slavery—this is the common bond of brotherhood upon which they are united. Notwithstanding all this, the Southern opposition court a union with this same party, thereby acknowledging the equity of their abolition creed. Let the South remember that within her is a Judas, who would sell her for thirty pieces of silver.

Virginia Whig Convention.

This important body, on Thursday 10th inst., nominated Wm. L. Goggin, Esq., for Governor, and next day Waitman P. Wiley, of Monongahela county, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and Walter Preston, of Washington county, for Attorney General. Nothing is more ludicrous than a Virginia Whig Convention. They are always sure to triumph in the Convention, and always are beaten by Twenty Thousand majority. This one is going to be the same thing over again at the polls. Opposition to Democracy, and the overthrow of the great national party, were represented as the first work to be effected, regardless of the means used to accomplish the end. John M. Botts made a characteristic speech, and advocated a coalition of all the opposition parties, North and South, for the campaign of 1860, to defeat the Democratic party. Southern Whigs and Know-Nothings, Hale, Seward, Giddings, the dim luminaries of the Dark Lantern party, and the proscription of conscience itself, all in happy accord, are the material with which this great work is to be effected. The rights of the South are to be ignored. Her most bitter enemies are to be considered as political friends because they are opponents of the Democracy, and Southern men are invited to lend their influence to raise to political ascendancy the worst and bitterest enemies of the South. The elections in several of the States indicate the unbroken strength of the Democratic party throughout the entire South. The platform of the new organization will be of chameleon construction, and adapted to suit all sorts and conditions of Democratic opponents in every section of the country. The color the animal is to assume in latitudes South of Mason and Dixon's line has not yet been decided upon by the political zoologists. But we will anticipate the result: the mountain will labor and bring forth—a mouse.

CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION.—An election was held at Rockfish village on Saturday last, for Constable. Of 82 votes polled, 50 were cast for Mr. Wm. H. Massey.

His subtle majesty, Souleouque of Enyhi, having been defeated by the Dominicans, left the scene of his former greatness on board a British vessel, and is now rustling in Jamaica.

Our Washington Correspondent.

The weekly favors of our Correspondent at Washington, are no little addition to the columns of the Carolinian, and we know are fully appreciated by our readers. The interesting details of life at the Capital; the notes of intelligence and stirring events, contained in them, evince a great deal of industry and the best talent for letter writing. We shall be sensible of a great loss, when we publish the last.

SPIRITUALISM.—The disciples of this Hallucination have increased more rapidly in the Northern States than in any other part of the world. The principal organ of the sect publishes some important facts in regard to its spread, from which we learn the following:—The total number of Spiritualists in the world is estimated at 1,940,000, of these there are in this country 1,284,000, mostly residents of the Northern States, where all sorts of isms grow rapidly and flourish in rank luxuriance for a time. But like their growth, they as rapidly decay, and the mischievous effects of this greatest of all humbugs, will soon bring its short history to a close, and number it among the things that were.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC is now ready for delivery at SWAN, J. HINDMAN'S Store, who is supplied with it by the publisher for distribution gratis to all who call for it. It contains about the richest collection of anecdotes we know of—a calendar accurately calculated for this meridian and found reliable, besides an amount of valuable medical information which should be in the possession of every family. This little annual has become a welcome visitor to the fireside of the American people,—and not to them alone, for its numbers are freely circulated in almost every civilized country under the sun. It is published in the English, French, Spanish and German languages with calendars adapted to every meridian of the Northern Hemisphere. Over twenty-seven hundred thousand copies were issued last year, which is doubtless the largest edition of any book in the world. Our readers are respectfully invited to call and get a copy and when got, keep it.

The Legislature.

[Condensed from the Wilmington papers.]

MONDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

SENATE.

The bill to authorize the sale of State bonds to an amount of 1,300,000, amended so as to require one-fifth of this amount to be in \$100, and \$200, passed its third reading.

The bill to incorporate the Rockingham Coal-field bill was amended so as to require the road to commence at some point on the Virginia line to the Coalfields, and not to approach nearer to the N. C. Road than twenty miles, and passed its third reading.

The Homestead bill passed its third reading.

HOUSE.

The Western Extension bill was rejected, by yeas 24, nays 55. The Greenville and French Broad Railroad bill was then taken up discussed for a short while. Rejected, yeas 44, nays 49.

A proposition on the part of the Senate, to adjourn on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, A. M., was agreed to.

A committee of correspondence was appointed on the Revenue Bill.

A resolution passed its three readings to-day to purchase for each common school in the State the two first volumes of Hawks' History.

The Cape Fear and Deep River bill was reported by Mr. Sparrow from the committee on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad reported to-day. They report the Road one of the best managed in the country.

SENATE.

TUESDAY MORNING.—The bill on the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement, introduced by Mr. Pitchford, and reported this morning by the joint select committee, passed its 3rd reading—21 to 20. This bill provides for the presiding claims prior to the State's lien by authorizing an appropriation of \$65,000; and in the event of sale authorizes a bill on behalf of the State of \$450,000, and the sum of \$50,000 annually for the year to keep up the works. New stock is also provided for.

The bill from the House relative to the Western extension was rejected.

February 16.

The business goes on pretty freely. No measures requiring special attention.

In the House several land resolutions were rejected.

The Greenville and French Broad Railroad was reconsidered and again rejected by an increased majority.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Lunatic Asylum—only 4 or 5 other votes being cast. They were voted for by both parties: John A. Taylor, Wilmington; Chas. C. Skinner, M. A. Bledsoe, W. L. Steel, D. T. Taylor, J. B. Cherry, W. R. Cox, W. H. Harrison, and S. E. Williams.

At the night session the Bank of North Carolina was taken up. Mr. D. F. Caldwell having the floor upon his substitute, the Relief Bank. His substitute was rejected and the bill passed its 3d reading by a large majority.

NORTH CAROLINA AND NEW YORK FLOUR.—The "Rowan Mills Family Flour" was compared this week with the celebrated "Hiram Smith's Double Extra" costing \$3 in New York, and the decision given in favor of the Rowan Mills by one of our oldest merchants, who was the importer of the New York flour.

Our people would covet their interest—to say nothing of State pride—by buying North Carolina instead of New York flour when they can get a better article at \$1 to 2 per bbl. less.—*Newbern Progress.*

General Cass has twice lately been attacked with apoplectic symptoms, and had the doctor with him all night on a recent occasion.

OUR MINISTERS AT LONDON AND PARIS.—The Washington States has reliable information, that it was determined at a recent Cabinet meeting, not to recall Messrs. Dallas and Mason from their respective missions.

The tobacco fever, that a year or so ago, was so common to Orange farmers, has been mostly cured by the very best medicine—low prices in Richmond.

The next Southern Convention is to be held at Vicksburg, Miss., in May next.

If you see a wife carefully footing her husband's stockings, you may conclude that he will not find it difficult to foot her bills.

If a man addicted to smoking marry a widow, does it follow that he must abandon his cigar because she gives up her weeds?

Mons. Catot, a veteran of the battle of New Orleans, died in that city on the 30th ult.

Ann Betsy has said many good things among the rest, that a newspaper is like a woman, because very men should have one of his or

Apportionment under the Census of 1850

The following estimate of the next apportionment of representation in Congress, is from the Washington correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune:

"I notice in various journals estimates of the relative representation of the North and the South in the House of Representatives under the next apportionment, some of which seem to me to be quite erroneous, and to give to the free States a larger preponderance than there is reason to anticipate. The present apportionment, arranged under the census of 1850, fixes the ratio of representation at one Representative for every ninety-three thousand inhabitants, which gives the following result, viz:

Representatives of free States, . . . 146
Representatives of slave States, . . . 90

The only plan by which we can arrive at an accurate estimate of the probable changes in the relative representation of the two sections after the census of 1860, is to take, as the basis of the calculation on which to estimate the population, the vote cast in each State at its last general election, and then allowing five and a half inhabitants to each voter—the ratio established by the census of 1850. This will give us an approximate idea of the increased strength of the free States, at all events. It would be more difficult to extend the estimate to the slave States, because the negro element, which enters so largely into the representation of the latter, cannot be calculated with any degree of accuracy. But if we can ascertain what the increase of representation in the free States will be under the rate of apportionment which must needs be adopted if the whole number of Representatives is kept down to 233, as at present, of course the difference between the latter total figures, and the number of Representatives falling to the slave States under said new apportionment.

An estimate of increased population in the free States, made upon this basis, gives a total so large that it will be necessary to fix the representative ratio at 110,000 inhabitants, instead of 93,000 as now, and this nation would give results as set forth in the following table, viz:

TABLE OF REPRESENTATION
FREE STATES
Slave States

Maine, . . . 6
New Hampshire, . . . 3
Vermont, . . . 3
Massachusetts, . . . 11
Rhode Island, . . . 2
Connecticut, . . . 4
New York, . . . 33
New Jersey, . . . 5
Pennsylvania, . . . 25
Ohio, . . . 21
Indiana, . . . 11
Illinois, . . . 9
Michigan, . . . 4
Wisconsin, . . . 5
California, . . . 2

This gives to the free States 155 Representatives, leaving to the slave States 78, which counts a gain of 9 Representatives to the former, and a loss of 12 to the latter. This may be changed a little either way, by the locality of the largest fractional population which may be found. Minnesota I have left out of the calculation, because she has not yet voted as a State at any general election. It is supposed, however, that she will have three Representatives after the new apportionment. On the other hand it is very probable that the basis of the above calculation is not fair in the case of California, which certainly has not five and a half inhabitants to each voter, as a much larger proportion of her citizens are without families, than is the case in any other State. I do not believe she will be found entitled to more than four Representatives, if entitled to more than three.

Letter from Lady Havelock.

St. Louis, January 26, 1859.

MR. EDITOR: In a private letter written by me last summer, to my estimable friend, Lady Havelock, I mentioned to her the fact that Sir Henry Havelock's noble character was so highly appreciated by the American people, that on the receipt of the news of his death the flags of the shipping in our harbors were lowered to half mast—an honor which I believe had never before been paid in this country to a British General. Her reply received a few days ago, contains so expressive a response to that part of my letter, that I cannot refrain from offering it, through you, to the public.

E. H. B.

EXTRACT FROM LADY HAVELOCK'S LETTER.
* * * * * The first intensity of that fearful bereavement, which God saw fit to send me, has been in a manner modified and sanctified by His tender mercy, by the devotion of my loving and dutiful sons and daughters, and by the sympathy of my Queen and country. But, greatly as I have been blessed and comforted under my affliction, I never can sufficiently express how great a balm it has been to my wounded heart—how very great an honor—the mark of attention paid to the memory of my beloved husband by that nation across the Atlantic. If I knew what body of sympathizers to address, I would gladly and proudly offer them the grateful thanks of a sad and lonely heart; and I could tell them with honest truth that not one word too much had been said in praise of him who has now received the crown which will never perish. * * *

Believe me, my dear Eliza, sincerely and affectionately your friend,
HANNAH S. HAVELOCK.

RUSSIA, in possession of the primitive Edens and sacred places of the race.—Biblical geographers point to the lake Iax in northern Armenia, and now a Russian possession, as the spot where once was situated the paradise lost by the fault of Adam and Eve. Indo-European theorists, especially Bunsen, locate the cradle of the race (or the primitive Eden) in northern Asia. It occupied all the present western and part of the eastern Siberia, extending from 40° to 55° latitude, and from 60° to 100° longitude. The Arctic Ocean, at that time as pleasant as the Mediterranean, with the Ural mountains as islands, was the northern boundary. On the east lay the Altai and the Chinese Blue or Celestial mountains; on the south the paropamisus, or Hindoo-Koosh; and on the west the Caucasus and the Ararat.

Both the Edens are now Russian possessions. Besides, Russian influence is preponderating in Jerusalem; and the spot in Rome assigned by archaeologists as the one where Romulus was nursed by a she-wolf, is Russian property, having been bought by Nicholas for the sake of excavations. By a curious coincidence Russia owns in this way the places most sacred in the history of our race.

The library of Col. Benton is to be sold at public auction by order of the executor.

The debt of Spain amounts to 14,000,000,000 reals, or about \$140,000,000.

The late James Allen, of Miss., bequeathed \$22,000 to the Oglethorpe University, Ga.

It is reported that corn is unusually scarce this winter in Arkansas.

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 14, 1859.

NO. VII.

Foreign News.—Hayti.—Mexico.—Central America.—Treaty Ratified by Nicaragua.—Cuba Question gains ground and "Gravitates towards the Union"—Benjamin, Pugh and Foot.—Speeches in Senate—Democratic Caucus "for the third and last time"—Mr. Cleggman on Tariff—Another British Outrage.—The House, "by gas light"—Paraguay Expedition Forces—"A Child is this day born unto you"—O. American—Oregon admitted and Jo Lane Glorians—A. N. C. Member "weighed in the Scales and not found wanting"—Fan and Frolicking in the Metropolis.

Our foreign news received during the past week is of much importance. The revolution in San Domingo has terminated in the success of the revolutionists, and the downfall of his sable majesty Souleouque, or Fanstin the First. He has been totally defeated by Jeffard, the commander of the revolutionary forces and has fled on board of a British man-of-war. Jeffard has been proclaimed President of Hayti, a man of liberal principles and friendly to Americans. He is about fifty years of age, and has some white blood in his veins.

The news from Mexico is that General Miami has been installed the President of Mexico; that his first act was to squeeze out of his impoverished countrymen a forced loan of one million of dollars, and that he was marching with 5,000 men on Vera Cruz.

The treaty signed on the 16th of November last by General Cass and Irizarri, has been, by the Nicaraguan Government, at last ratified.

The government has yet no information of the ratification, though there is no reason to doubt the fact. When it was first returned to the United States two or three amendments were added to it. The principal objection urged by Nicaragua was the clause allowing the United States to land troops for the purpose of keeping the route open. This our government refused to give up, but consented to a modification declaring that the troops of the United States shall not have a right of passage to attack any country in amity with Nicaragua. The English have agreed to the same amendment in their treaty with Nicaragua. With this exception the treaty is as originally framed.

It has yet to be ratified by the United States Senate, and as it, by the terms of the treaty, must be ratified within nine months from date, it must be acted on soon by the Senate.

The Secretary of State exchanged ratifications to-day with the English Minister of a treaty providing amendments to the extradition treaty existing between the two governments. It now conforms to the provisions of our extradition treaty with England.

The Cuba question is gaining ground in Congress. Mr. Benjamin made, on Friday last, an able argument in favor of its purchase, and it is believed that the Democratic side of the Senate will give it a united support. And it is not certain how the Black Republicans will go. Hale believes that the question will demoralize (split) the Whig party; Seward gravely doubts, and thinks "that Cuba gravitates towards the Union." Governor Can, of Ohio, Banks, of Massachusetts, and Governor Morrill have written to their friends here of its entire popularity in their respective localities.

In the debate in the Senate Mr. Foot presented what he pleased to call "a slight amendment, but which, if admitted to the bill, will have the effect of nullifying it for all practical purposes, in the hands of the President. He supported his amendment by the argument of Seward, that it proposes to take thirty millions of dollars out of an exhausted treasury; and then, following Seward strictly, he turned round and attempted to prove that Spain would not sell Cuba, and therefore the money could never be taken out of the treasury. He was evidently careful not to oppose the acquisition of Cuba, bearing in mind Seward's axiom that it gravitates to the Union, and Hale's confession that the question of its acquisition is already denormalizing the republicanism of the country. Mr. Foot did not wish either that the proposition now before Congress shall be discussed as if it were to obtain a practical decision on the question, do we want Cuba? He thinks it ought to be looked at merely as a question whether the President should be trusted with a sum of money to be paid before Mr. Foot and Mr. Seward have had a chance to defeat the acquisition of Cuba by treaty, if possible. His speech is a very cautious one, and evidently shows that he is opposed to the acquisition of Cuba, but dare not say so.

The insidious attempt of Mr. Foot to defeat the practical virtue of the bill, in case it should pass, was met by Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, who proposed a substitute for Mr. Foot's amendment, which met all his argument, and limited the payment of the thirty millions to its expenditure on account of a treaty which shall not require in all more than one hundred and fifty millions. This limits our offer for the island to that sum. Mr. Pugh supported the acquisition of Cuba in an eloquent speech, discussing the question in its political and industrial bearings with marked ability. He demonstrated that our trade with that fine island was now cramped by an ingeniously drawn tariff, which establishes a discriminative duty on American products of from thirty-three to one hundred per cent. against us, notwithstanding our treaties with Spain to the contrary. He then took up consecutively the side arguments of the opposition Senators, and conclusively demonstrated their fallacy. His speech is worthy of perusal by every man who wishes to see the natural commerce of this country freed from the barriers that now repress it, an immense and permanent market opened for our agricultural and manufacturing products, and a new stimulus given to the industrial mind of the country.

This Cuban debate in the Senate has an interest for the public mind that reaches far deeper than any question that has ever before been presented to the country. Farmers and millers can appreciate the question of opening a market at our very door that would take a million barrels of flour yearly, and now takes none; manufacturers have but one choice on the question of opening a market for five millions worth of calicoes, or of keeping it closed to them, as it now is; and the dairymen of New York and Connecticut comprehend perfectly the difference between a question of a discriminative tariff of fifty per cent. against them, and in favor of Dutch butter and cheese, and one of no duties at all on the productions of their dairies. The question of the acquisition of Cuba comes home to the daily labors of every farmhouse and workshop in the land, with an assurance of palpable hard money profit if the island is acquired; and the labors of the Senate on the subject have to them a far higher interest than all the abstractions in the world on free labor, squatter sovereignty and such nonsense.

The Democratic caucus adopted on motion of Mr. Phelps three propositions: 1. That a new Treasury loan bill was proposed. 2. Immediate action on the Appropriation bills. 3.

Government expenses must be reduced. If Congress are in earnest, they should be, in retrenchment they adopt singular principles. The Senate passes the money bill, which calls for more than five millions of dollars; the House passes a pension bill which pensions every man who was "in fight or a foot race" of any war, which will take some fifty million to pay off, and a homestead bill giving away the public lands to all who want them, while both houses pass the bill giving public lands to found Agricultural Colleges in every State in the Union.

Your Senator, Mr. Cleggman, made an able argument on the Tariff on Wednesday last, in which he vindicated the interests of the South, and endeavored to stay the torrent of wild legislation. What will be done with the tariff at present cannot be conjectured.

The committee on Ways and Means met Tuesday morning. On Tuesday they had agreed, five to four, not to report a loan bill unless connected with a modification of the tariff. This morning Mr. Phelps moved to report a bill to the House authorizing a re-issue of treasury notes. A question of order was raised, and the Chairman decided that it was in order; but on an appeal his decision was overruled by four to six. The committee then adjourned. On Monday, it is understood, Mr. Phelps will endeavor to report the Treasury bill. If an amendment is offered to it to modify the tariff, the Speaker will undoubtedly rule it out of order. It may be that the result will be that a suspension of the act of 1857 will then carry, or failing that, another week of dead lock. Well informed persons here, however, are confident that the tariff will be modified, and hope it will be done on Monday by a legislative coup d'etat such as a suspension of the act of 1857 would furnish.

The Committee on Ways and Means had a protracted and animated meeting Saturday morning.

Mr. Davis, of Md., had at a former meeting offered a resolution that the tariff bills of Mr. Phelps, of Mo., and of Messrs. Morrill, of Va., and Phillips, of Pa., should be reported in that order, in connection with the bill agreed on authorizing the extension of the Treasury Note law, which motion was voted down.

This morning Mr. Phillips offered a similar motion, reversing the positions of Mr. Morrill and his own, which was not agreed to, the republican members voting against it.

The struggle seems to be as to the position of the two bills of Messrs. Phillips and Morrill, about which they cannot agree.

A motion was made that Mr. Phelps might report his treasury note bill without any tariff proposition or bill, which was voted out of order.

Mr. Phillips expressed his anxiety that something should be done, and as the members of the committee could not be expected to assent to things to which they were really unfavorable, he suggested and moved that Mr. Morrill might take charge of the whole matter, and report to the House the committee could not agree, and have it discharged from the consideration of the subject, and let it go before a select committee, of which Mr. Morrill could be chairman.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, said that Mr. Phelps, chairman of the committee, ought to do this, and moved to substitute his name for that of Mr. Morrill.

Before a vote was taken on this, the committee adjourned until Monday morning, the three opposition members and Mr. Phillips voting against the adjournment.

The Navy Department is in receipt of advice from Commander Totten, of the African squadron, announcing the search, seizure, and burning of the brig Rufus Sonté, Capt. Anderson, by the steamer Viper, of the British squadron on the same station. One of the R. S. S. men testified that it was said by some of the crew of the Viper that she was burned because they had no men to send away in her, and they had orders to burn one out of every three vessels taken. The search was landed on the beach. Com. Totten had demanded an explanation of the commander of the Viper, who responded to three categorical questions put by Com. Totten as follows:

First, Had the vessel the American flag flying at the time she was visited by the boat? Answer. She had the American flag flying; and from information from the British commandant, dated the 8th and 22d of July last, there was every just cause to believe that in this case a fraudulent use of the flag was being made, and that the vessel was engaged in the slave trade. Consequently, she was visited.

Second, If her papers were correct? Answer. In my opinion they were incorrect, some of them undoubtedly so.

Third, If the American flag was still flying when the hatches were opened? Answer. The American flag was not flying when the vessel's hatches were opened. The flag and the papers were thrown into the sea by the captain, without even a suggestion on my part.

Com. Totten replied that it was unsatisfactory, as it made no mention of the circumstances of the burning of the brig without legal investigation. Com. Hordkirk rejoined by referring the American officer to the British Admiralty, and this closes the report to the Navy Department.

Two or three evenings in every week the House sits in grand committee, during which sittings, by resolution, no votes are permitted to be taken. The hours are employed in discussions "de omnibus rebus, a quibusdam aliis." These night sessions are familiarly known as the Society meetings. Says the Hon. Mr. A. to the Hon. Mr. B. meeting on the Avenue, "Are you going to the Society to night?" "Can't tell what the inquiry?" (Much gas is consumed by the government and much more by the members.)

To give you an idea of the various subjects treated at one of these meetings in speeches always prepared and frequently printed before delivery, I take up recently by the record of the proceedings on the night of the 12th.

Mr. Kim, of Pa., explained his position as the representative of