THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

TERMS, $2 00 PER ANNUM, "THE NOBLST MOTIVE IS THE WORLD'S GOOD." PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

VOLUME XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1859. NO. 1074.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Single copies, five cents.

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Other advertisements by the year on favorable terms. Advertisers are particularly requested to state the number of insertions desired, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ JOB WORK of all kinds executed neatly and promptly.

P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
[illegible] given to all business committed to his charge.
April 2, 1858. tf

W. S. NORMENT.
ATTORNEY AND COUSNELOR AT LAW
LUMBERTON, N. C.
WILL ATTEND the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care, will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.
ply 1, 1859. 1-y-w

A. M. Campbell,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
East Side of Gillespie Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Nov. 13, 1858

H. GRAHAM,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL give prompt and personal attention to all Consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Turpentine, and all country produce for sale.
☞ OFFICE up stairs over the Store of Mr Vonglahn and joining Lutterloh's wharf, North Water Street.
June 18, 1859. tf

A CARD.

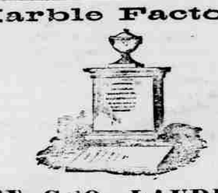
Geo. W. Sperling,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE, Cotton, Flour, Bacon, Country Liquor, Dried Fruit, Flaxseed, Beeswax, Tallow, Tobacco, &c., &c., purchased at the highest market prices.
☞ Consignments solicited. ☜
GEO. W. SPERLING.
Oct 15, 1859. wtf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,
T. WADDELL, PROPRIETOR.
THIS, the most commodious Hotel in North Carolina, fronting 300 feet on Hay and Donald-son streets, is located in the centre of the business portion of the town, and surrounded by all the banking houses, wholesale merchants and principal produce dealers.
☞ Business men will find the Hotel a convenient and comfortable house.
All the Stages arrive and depart from this Hotel.
Fayetteville, April 2, 1859. 1y'r

Stoves, Sheet-Iron
TIN-WARE, &c.
ON hand, a large assortment of Box and cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also the "Old Dominion Coffee Pot." For sale by
Nov. 27. tf JAMES MARTINE.

NOTICE.
HAVING RECENTLY PURCHASED THE
Entire stock of GOODS,
of Council & McKethan, I am now carrying on the mercantile business at Council's Bluff
R. H. LYON.
Aug 19, 1859. w-tf

Marble Factory,



BY GEO. LAUDER,
Two Doors above C. T. Haigh & Son's Store,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 1, 1858.—ly.

Paints, Oils, &c.
SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanner's OIL; WHITE LEAD; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.
—ALSO—
A fresh supply of Pond's Pain Destroyer.
For sale by JAS. MARTINE.
Nov. 27. tf

A CARD.

A Word To My Old Friends.
THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business, &c., &c. I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention JAS. G. COOK.
June 27, 1559. tf

CROCKERY,
China, Glass-Ware
AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

W. N. FLLLINGHAST,
IS now receiving his FALL STOCK, which includes entire assortments of new styles of White Granite and Blue Printed Ware, Plain and Gailt China Tea Sets; a good assortment of
Common Wares,
and a stock of Glass-Ware twice as large as usual. The Earthen-Ware having been imported to order, and the Glass bought at auction, at less than manufacturer's prices, he is sure that he can furnish Country Merchants with goods quite as cheaply as they can supply themselves from the North.
Sept. 17, 1859. d tt-w-tf

Dr. Frank William's Rye Whiskey.
R. MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.
Oct. 16, 1858. tf

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1859.

A SUGGESTION.

In view of the fact that a strenuous effort will be made by the North to nominate at the Charleston Convention some one who will represent their section more particularly, than the south, would it not be well for our State at this time, when the choice of this assembly is of so much importance, to send a double number of delegates to Charleston. We know that there will be any amount of lobbying done by the north, and would it not be well for us to be equally prepared for them in this respect. We could not have a larger vote, but we would have the additional advantage of more counsel among ourselves. Instead of eighteen, let us have at least thirty-two delegates in the convention, that the wisdom of many may be employed in the deliberations of what position our State may occupy. The South can not go there too strong in the moral weight, and the soundness and wisdom of her council. We can not [illegible] be raised to this [illegible] from it, and a vast amount of good might be accomplished.

We would like to hear our brethren of the press upon this subject. The time is short, and if we act we must act soon.

THE 36TH CONGRESS—THE ISSUE.

It may be wondered why it is that the Democrats of the North and South so strenuously oppose the the organization of the House through the election of Sherman, Black Republican, but we think it can be made plain to every man who has any title to the name conservative. Sherman of Ohio, is one of the blackest free-soil anti-coustitution, infamous Black Republicans that breaths.

To show the character of the man politically, will be but a short task. On last spring Mr Sherman supported and voted for the following resolution in the Black Republican convention of Ohio, and so Mr Cox, an Ohio Democras, charges him:

"*Resolved*, That, proclaiming our determination rigidly to respect the constitutional obligations imposed upon the State by the Federal compact, we maintain the union of the States, and the liberties of the people; and in order to attain these important ends we demand the repeal of the fugitive slave act of 1850, as it is subversive of both the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, and is contrary to the plainest duties of humanity and justice, and abhorrent to the moral sense of the civilized world."

Mr. Cox of Ohio said still further:

Now, I ask my distinguished friend, who is the candidate for Speaker, [Mr SHERMAN,] whether or not he believes in the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law? I hope my friend will do me the courtesy to answer this question. It is a serious matter. It relates to one of the compromises of the constitution; one of the sacred compacts under which the Republic was organized, and without which it could not have been made and could not continue to exist.

To this Mr Sherman *declined an answer*.

Upon this same resolution supported by Tom Corwin, who was a member of Fillmore's Cabinet, and also by this very same Sherman, who is tried to be forced upon the country as Speaker of the House. Judge Swan, of Ohio, who refused to deliver up, upon a *habeas corpus*, parties who had rescued a fugitive slave from the custody of the United States Marshals, was turned out of office.

Now what position ought southern men take in reference to this?—Certainly they ought to oppose forever the election of Sherman.

But our opposition Southern men, prefer throwing away their votes and allowing him to be elected over a Virginian! Is there indignation in the south, and it does not burst fourth as an avalanch to overpower these men? Why does the South slumber in seeming security when her own sons will betray her dearest interest? What shall we say to those who will plead justification for these men, when they have the power to settle the question and will not? Truly if there is a judgment to come upon traitors, they will be visitesd with swift punishment.

The following opinion by Post Master General Holt is worthy of perusal by our Deputy Post Master. He says:

"One of the most solemn constitutional obligations imposed on the Federal Government is that of protecting the States against 'insurrection' and 'domestic violence'—of course, none of its instrumentalities can be lawfully employed in inciting, *even in the remotest degree*, to this very crime, which involves in its train all others, and with the suppression of which it is specially charged. You must under the responsibilities resting upon you as an officer, and as a citizen determine whether the books, pamphlets, newspapers, &c., received by you for distribution, are of the incendiary character described in the statue; and, if you believe they are, then you are not only obliged to not deliver them to those to whom they are addressed, but you are empowered and required, by your duty to the State of which you are a citizen, to dispose of them in strict conformity to the provisions of the law referred to.—The people of Virginia may not only forbid the introduction and dissemination of such documents within their borders, but, if brought there in the mails, they may, by appropriate legal proceedings have them destroyed."

When will the House organize, there is no hope at present that it will come to a speedy organization and we may expect that until the first of January there will be balloting. Who will be responsible for this waste of time and money? None but the Southern opposition, who are in power and able to elect a speeker immediately, every day they continue their futile attempts to elect a Black Republican by delaying the organization of the House, adds thousands to the public debt, and force the money out of the pockets of their constituents. They seem to be in favor of economy with a vengeance.

☞ We published to-day, an Editorial from our esteemed co-temporary, and worthy co-laborer. The *Wilmington Herald*, upon the subject of non-intercourse with the North, we are proud to see the sentiments gaining ground, and trust some of *our* Merchants will have the manliness, to make the attempt to import all his goods. We pledge ourselves to his support, and encouragement, even should we loose in other respects. Make the trial Gents, you do not know what you can do until you are tried.

It will be seen by an extract from the Newbern Progress, that His Honor Judge Manly, of the Superior Court bench, has been transferred to the Supreme bench by the Governor and Council. Every one must acknowledge the appointment a judicious and commendable one. The Judge is every way qualified to fill the appointment.

☞ One hundred feet of the dam at Red Rock on Cape Fear River, gave way some two or three weeks ago. So Mr. Morris, the Engineer promptly informed the Commissioners in charge of the work. The Fayetteville *Carolinian* and Newbern *Progress* are mistaken in saying that the *lock and dam* had gone down the river. A part of the dam would have been correct. Red Rock dam is the only one on the river not fitted with a down slope, and the water falling over perpendicularly has cut a deep hole below it, and possibly undermined it, which accounts for the accident. All the engineers agree that any work to be permanent there, must be built at a different site from the present dam.

Wil. Journal.

As to whether the lock and dam had gone down the river we cannot say, we were so informed. It is our intention to go to the very spot next Saturday, and learn for ourself the condition of the work, as we have had some very kind invitations to go up and see it.

The *Journal* may not know that we are [illegible] to the enterprise, if it is practicable, but [illegible] practicable we would be decided in [illegible] talists profess no [illegible] hard earned money. We believe Mr. Morris to be a gentleman, and will not knowingly misrepresent the work, and he says it is practicable—if it be, we trust it may go forward, because it is now a State enterprize.

☞ We wish to dispose of a very excellent hand press, now used in printing our paper. It is in good working order and very little the worse of the wear. It has, attached, a very excellent self-inking machine. The whole will be sold cheap. Apply at this office.

Our exchanges in the State would confer a favor by inserting the above notice one time.

☞ Ladies of Fayetteville, we publish to-day in our Columns a very timely hint to you. Why should you lag thus in the expressions of your sentiments upon this interesting question. We are confident you will not be slow to act when you think it time. But we believe the ladies are always—and we like to see them foremost in every good work. What then do you think of shaming the gentlemen by taking the initiatory steps, and declare that henceforth, after such a time you will neither eat or weare any thing manufactured or imported by the North. Such a course on your part would be worthy of your goodness patriotism and sensibility. See extract from the Charlotte *Bulletin*, in another column.

IS THIS THE TIME.

Is this the time to quell the slavery agitation? We propose to answer this in the negative, and prove our position. Under certain circumstances the proposition to quell the agitation of the slavery question, shall and ought to come from the South. And it is a remarkable fact that the proposition has always come from the South, *never* from the North.

We of the South have not mooted the question, it has been forced upon us *unwillingly* in a speculative or theoretical form. We have battled against it zealously or endeavored to hold our own, but step by step we have been practically driven from our position, even with the constitution and the decisions of the highest tribunal in the land supporting us.—We have borne all this, and more, we have been compelled to stand and see the blood of our citizens drench the earth for their views—and yet we are asked to bear *all*. We even now stand upon the defensive—are compelled to arm our citizens to prepare for an active and bloody trial of strength with the north, for the simple reason that the peculiar species of property owned by us is not pleasing to the tender sensibilities of northern men.

And in the face of all this a proposition comes from the South, to quell the slavery agitation, and wherefore? Simply because there is not any hope of redeeming the northern sentiment and making it more national and conservative? When has there been any movement made by northern men that would justify the South in humiliating herself so much as to propose first, a let-a-lone policy? Have any concessions been made by the north, that we should cry out let us alone? Most certainly not; but while we are suffering the debasement of allowing northern men to invade our soil, and take the lives and property of our citizens, another blow is inflicted, and that by a NORTH CAROLINIAN. And he asks of the South—at a time when the cry should be in the mouth of every Southern man. Settle the question now and forever—whether we should henceforth be disturbed in our peaceful houses by Northern men under the sanction of the majority of their people. Still, a Southerner begs the North to have pity and compassion upon the *poor South*.

We say, now is the time to *agitate!* AGITATE!! until the conservative element of the North shall be brought fully over to the side of the South. There is a conservative element in the North, and if this question is kept before them they must and will come over.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed to the Gov. of Va. by S. P. Chase, Gov. of Ohio, in reply to one from the former in reference to the existence of armed bands who were said to be in Ohio, with the avowed purpose of rescuing certain prisoners at Harper's Ferry.

After denying any knowledge of their existence, he says:

I observe with regret an intimation in your letter that necessity may compel the authorities of Virginia to pursue invaders of her jurisdiction in the territories of adjoining States. It is to be hoped that no circumstances will arise creating, in their opinion, such a necessity. Laws of the United States, as well as the laws of Ohio, indicate the mode in which persons charged with crime in another State and escaping into this, maybe demanded and must be surrendered; and the people of this State will require from her authorities the punctual fulfilment of every obligation to the other members of the Union. They cannot consent, however, to the invasion of her territories by armed bodies from other States, even for the purpose of pursuing and arresting fugitives from justice.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, yours,
S. P. CHASE.

We can see from the above the one side condition of Northern sentiments. Gov Wise was abused, hooted at and maligned by them for protecting his State laws by the military under his command for the purpose of preventing the admission of armed men to his State, who would come there for the commission of an unlawful act; but Gov Chase would refuse the admission of their troops into Ohio for the purpose of punishing offenders. Ohio is abolitionized, so is Chaso, that's the reason.

[illegible] It is a document that [illegible] and assent of every [illegible] of party. Wishing our [illegible] will be careful in reading so [illegible] act accordingly.

[illegible] against foes at home and [illegible] though this may not be the most [illegible] a total stop to the circulation of [illegible] it is to be hoped that for the [illegible] accomplish the end.

[illegible] meetings were held in Philadelphia, [illegible] distinction of party, pledging [illegible] to the Union and Constitution [illegible] with the inscription [illegible] FACTIONISTS and [illegible] the several States embraced [illegible] Pennsylvania, the keystone [illegible] Pennsylvanian Speaking of these meetings says:

The 17th of December, 1859, will deserve an immortal memory. It will take its place in history as the day of the grand and overwhelming demonstration of the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, who have determined to set their feet upon the sectional strife now raging in the halls of Congress, and in other portions of our beloved land. They determined that this city, the home of Independence, should be free from any stain of fratricidal sectionalism, and that a voice should ring out from under the shadow of the Hall of Independence, to tell their brethren of the linked States of the Western World, that however others may feel, Philadelphia stands immoveable as a rock, for the Union and the Constitution.

It will be seen by the latest news that Kellogg, (Lick Republican,) and Logan, (Democrat,) from Illinois, were about coming to blows in the House. Some days since Kellogg made the following charge:

"I charge that Mr. Greely was again and again, with others, in consultation in the parlor of Judge Douglas, planning and scheming the election of Mr. Douglas to the Senate of the United States from the State of Illinois."

This was done for the purpose of injuring Mr. Douglas, as there is no man on earth who is so much hated by Black Republicans as is the "little giant." Of course there was no foundation for the remark. Horace Greely in his Tribune refers to the charge as follows, in which he pays a high tribute to Judge Douglas. He says he never spoke to Mr. Douglas upon any political subject save once, and that was in opposition to the Lecompton Constitution, and then he adds:

"Mr Kellogg, there is just one remaining tie of sympathy between Senator Douglas and myself, now that the old relations of political antagonism between us are completely re-established: I detest his doctrines, but I like his PLUCK. Had *he* signed, ever so heedlessly, a circular recommending Tom Paine's Age of Reason, you would never have found him prevaricating, nor apologizing, nor deprecating: he would have simply and coolly told his adversaries to make the most of it. O that some Republicans [illegible] merely almost but altogether such as [illegible] however unlike in every other!

Respectfully, HORACE GREELY.

New York, Dec. 5, 1859.

The above is a hard hit at Kellogg and Sherman, and others of their stamp, for shirking the responsibility of endorsing the Helper book.

The Raleigh Standard of Saturday contains the address of the "Working Men" to the people of N. C. It is an elaborate and able document, and we will take pleasure in laying it before our readers at an early day. Press of job and other work prevents us for the present. We are always friendly disposed to the working men, being one of that class ourself. If an Editor of a daily paper does not work, we would like to know who does.

THE PRESIDENCY.

A correspondent writing to us from Robeson county, in speaking of the Presidency in 1860, says —"Give us Gov. WISE of VA! Let the fest come. We want no more *shuffling or shooting* between the north and south."

These are our sentiments, and we are glad they are those of our friend, who is a staunch democrat. We say let the test come—better now than hereafter, let it be a question of the constitution and equal rights, against "higher law and political, moral, and civil debasement. The feeling in favor of Gov. Wise is gaining ground every day with us and we would not be surprized if at Charleston he will receive the undivided vote of North Carolina, and her sister southern States. None can be chosen with more wisdom or judgement, with more fixedness of purpose, nationality of views, than the distinguished son of Va. Let him get the vote of the South and every true democrat at the north will come up to his support—nominate him and we have no fears of the result—it will be a triumph worthy of Democratic steel. We wish it distinctly understood that we are in favor of Henry A. Wise for President before the nomination—afterwards—we are for the Charleston nominee—*provided*—

MAKING LIGHT.

The Northern Black Republican Press are making sport of the idea of a dissolution of the Union.—Well, we deserve it. Some of our southern men have gased so much that we cannot blame them for it. But there is one thing certain; if the South has gased before, she *is in earnest*. Pity that poor collection of States that would allow a section of the Republic to trample them under foot, and to declare them politically unequal to the other. If our country as a unit will see the inauguration of another President, it will be a fact in the history of parties, that the Black Republicans are completely routed.

The man who will bear all the odium which will be the result of their triumph—not to speak of the injury it will do him *pecuniarily*—is unfit for the association of southern men, and unworthy of a home in their midst.

But we are pleased to know that such a feeling does not exist, and that even 'Old Rip Van Winkle' is bestiring herself, and will lead on, hand in hand with her more firery and ultra sister, South Carolina.

The old North State, conservative as she may be considered, is determined that her soil will never be disgraced by having Seward or any of his creed as her President. When the day comes for her to speak, she will let her voice be heard in unison with her southern sisters of the Confederacy.

A TRIP UPON THE CAPE FEAR.

By the kind invitation of [illegible] Dailey, we took a trip upon the [illegible] just launched, named Kate McLean [illegible] daughter of Wm. McLean [illegible] town. From appearances today, the first trip struck the building of this boat, and [illegible] is at least this speaks well for the enterprise of Messrs. Dailey. She has built under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Orrell, [illegible] credit to him. We want a few more [illegible] be is amongst men who give in impromptu [illegible] of our town.

The Kate is 120 feet long, and 22½ wide, 3 feet depth of hole. She is a real "sharp shooter," and will doubtless be the fastest boat on the river, so we [illegible] her running on yesterday. Her engine was built by J. P. Morris, & Co., of Philadelphia, and works most admirably. Mr. Orrell has secured the services of an admirable officer in the person of Capt. Wm. Evans. Our readers know [illegible] always gentlemanly and obliging.

She has two splendid cabins and an excellent dining Saloon, and upon the whole, she is a splendid craft. Mr. Orrell expects she will leave for Wilmingmington in a day or two.

ANOTHER DAILY.

It will be seen by the prospectus in another column, that Fayetteville is to have another daily paper. Mr A. T. Banks, formerly associate editor of the *North Carolinian*, is to edit it.

We always feel like encouraging anything that is commendable, and believing that Mr B. will use his endeavors to please, we trust his enterprise may meet with abundant success.

Another thing we are pleased to learn, is, that it will be democratic in politics; being such and pledging itself to the support of the nominees of the party, we extend to it the right-hand of fellowship.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.—We regret to learn that the Turpentine Distillery of our friend Daniel McNatt, of Robeson county, was destroyed by fire in the early part of the week. Mr Mc. is one of our most extensive naval store producers. His loss is about $200.

We are delighted to see that our distinguished Vice President, J. C. Breckenridge, is elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Kentucky. This is a high compliment, well deserved.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1859.

SENATE.—The Senate is not in session to-day having adjourned over till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTIVES.—Mr Hickman (Pa.) moved an amendment to the journal, that no mention had been made therein of his resolution for the adoption of the plurality rule.

The clerk said that the resolution was merely read for information.

Mr Hickman insisted that he had the right to offer the resolution which took precedence of all other questions. He asked for a decision of the question

Mr Grow (Pa.) and Mr Washburne (Me.) contended that Mr Hickman had the right to introduce the resolution.

Mr Houston (Ala.) took the opposite side of the argument.

Mr Stanton (Ohio) said that even if he should yield the floor, to which he was entitled, the resolution could not be ascertained now, as other questions were pending.

Mr Reagan (Texas) took occasion to say that the plurality resolutions were designed to enable men to vote indirectly for a Black Republican, when they would not come up like men and vote directly for such a nominee.

Mr Hickman replied that the remark did not apply to him. He should vote for a Republican in preference to any gentleman who sustains the Administration. [Applause on the Republican side, intermingled with hisses on the other side]

Mr Reagan said that nobody doubted the gentleman would vote for a Republican as against a Democrat. He repeated that the subject of this unlawful attempt to act upon that resolution was to shield gentlemen from the responsibility of doing indirectly what they would not do directly.

Mr Hickman.—I have never conceded anywhere what my ultimate action would be. I prefer the election of a sound Democrat. By that I mean a Democrat opposed to the Administration—an anti-Lecompton Democrat. I have endeavored for a week to elect such a man, but I am beginning to fear that I shall be unable to consummate that work. I believe that either a friend of the Administration or a Republican is ultimately to be elected Speaker. I am frank to say, in that event, I have decided on the choice of the latter. I have offered this resolution for the purpose of reaching an organization.—If the Administration party succeed, I trust I shall submit in becoming spirit. I am perfectly willing that every man in the country should know my views. Let the motion to amend the journal be put to the House to decide.

Mr Wm Smith [Va.] said that the motion was unnecessary on his view of the subject. If the gentleman means to vote for the Republican nominee, he and those thinking with him can do so, and thus ends the question. No man who has witnessed that gentleman's course for the last two years, could doubt that he would at last land in the Republican ranks. He says he wants a sound Democrat elected, and yet will vote with the Republicans. Who does he fool by such a doctrine as that? The members of the Democratic party are here to perform a high and holy duty to their country. I want him to be understood as a Black Republican, who only takes the name of Democrat for the purpose of hoodwinking and misleading. Let me ask him would he vote for Mr Bocock to-day if he would rise and say that he was opposed to the Administration?

AMERICAN VESSEL BOARDED BY A BRITISH STEAMER.

The New York Herald has received the following letter from the captain of the Isla de Cuba, dated

Loando, West Coast of Africa,
Sept. 16, 1859.

The bark Isla de Cuba was boarded by the British war steamer Vesuvius, Commander Wise, and taken along the coast of Africa in search of an American man-of-war. After having the bark under seizure for twenty days, during which time they broke open her hatches, and used abusive language, and failing to fall in with a United States vessel, the Vesuvius finally allowed her to proceed.

THE STING OF CONSCIENCE.

JERSEY CITY, (N. J.), Dec. 8, 1859.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury:

DEAR SIR:—I enclose twelve hundred dollars, which I have defrauded the United States Government out of, and which I desire to restore, that I may be happy. If the correspondent of the New York Tribune were to notice the affair, it would give me the satisfaction of knowing the money had been received.

The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt of the $1,200 referred to in the above anonymous communication, and has placed the amount in the Treasury of the United States.

Treasury Department, Dec. 9, 1859

Washington, Dec. .

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—The business of the day opened with a discussion of pure politics.

Mr. Logan of Illinois, exhibited the falsity of the charge that Douglas had colluded with Greeley against the re-election of the former to the Senate.

Mr Logan said that Kellogg, who made the charge, had sneaked away like a spaniel when called upon to produce the proof; whereupon Mr. Kellogg left his seat and advanced towards Mr. Logan in a threatening manner, while the latter gentleman squared himself for a fight. At this juncture mutual friends rushed between the parties and separated them. The greatest possible excitement prevailed for a short time, but soon subsided.

Mr Taylor, of Louisiana, arose in his seat and earnestly appealed to the House to proceed to the election for a speaker, remarking that such debates as they had listened to were only calculated to irritate. Towards the end of the session, a ballot was taken with the following result: Sherman, 110; Bocock 88; Gilmer, 20; scattering 13. Necessary to a choice, 116. Adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Mr. Wm. H. Seward made a personal explanation, in which he said that in his remarks the other day, on the unsoundness of the Democratic party North, he had not intended to charge complicity with John Brown, but merely that the position of Douglas, regarding the territorial rights of the Southern people, was not sound, and that a large portion of the Democrats agree with Douglas.

Mr. Bigier defended the Northern Democrats from leaning towards abolitionism.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, made a speech against the Republicans and in defence of the Union. He denounced John Brown as a thief and murderer, and criticised Seward's Rochester speech severely.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stewart of Maryland, made a firm and temperate Southern speech. Mr. Neil also made a temperate but earnest Southern speech.

Messrs. Haskins and Hickman made remarks in justification of their refusal to act with the democracy on the organization.

A ballot was called for, but Mr. Clark, of Missouri, would resist another vote, till they had voted on his resolution. He wanted (thus says the telegraphic despatch) to smoke gentlemen out and make them declare their sentiments by their vote upon it. Adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—The Southern Opposition last night adopted a resolution that it was in expedient at this time to make any proposition to any of the parties, looking to the election of a Speaker.

BLOODY AFFRAY.—Messrs. Cummins and Ragan, rival railroad contractors, had a street fight in Bowling Green, Ky., which resulted in the death of both parties, on the 30th ult.

GERRIT SMITH NEARLY WELL.—Gerrit Smith's wife by the consent of her husband's physician, visited him at Utica on Tuesday last. So nearly restored to mental and bodily health is this gentleman that his family look to a reunion of all its members at Peterboro' on Christmas day.

DEATH OF MRS FERNANDO WOOD.—Mrs Fernando Wood, wife of the mayor elect of New York city died Friday morning.

Later From California.

RETURN OF GENERAL SCOTT!

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The Steamship Atlantic has arrived and brings $1,860,000 in specie.

Gen. Scott returns upon her. The John L. Stevens brought down the mail, the Vanderbilt line having no boat ready.

San Juan Island was in the virtual occupancy of both nations. All the American troops, but a few, were withdrawn, and the matter of sending an equal number of British troops was left to Gov. Douglas' discretion.

A UNION MEETING.

WASHINGTON, Dec 12.—A splendid American flag, presented by the ladies to the committee of Arrangements of the late Union Meeting, Philadelphia, will to-morrow be sent to Gov. Wise as a present to Virginia.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 12—Vice-President J. C. Breckenridge is elected Senator by 29 majority.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 12, 11.—The store of James Rhodes was totally burnt on Friday, together with 400 bales of Mobile cotton. Loss $50,000.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10th, 1859.

By the arrival of the steamer Arizona we have Mexican dates to the 4th. Brownsville is quiet. Accounts from Mexico represent Miramon as retreating towards the Capital, and Doblado, Liberal, following him. Liberal victories are reported in Northern Mexico.

GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Dec. 10, 1859.

The Democratic State Convention at this place, passed a resolution recommending Cobb for the Presidency A number of members withdrew, urging that the action of the Convention was irregular and unauthorized.

NORFOLK, Dec. 9.

Virginius, a promising son of A. F. Leonard, Esq editor of the Argus, televen years of age, was found murdered this evening in one of the rooms of the National Hotel. A deep stab was upon the neck. Great excitement prevails here, but, as yet, no arrests have been made.

SURVEYING SCHOONER WRECKED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—The Government Surveying Schooner *Fennimore Cooper* was wrecked with a total loss, in the harbor of Kanagama, Japan. All hands saved.

THE NORFOLK MYSTERY.

NORFOLK Dec. 10.—The coroner's inquest upon the body of the lad Virginius Leonard has been concluded, and a verdict rendered of "Accidental death, caused by the discharge of a shot gun in his own hands." The rendition of the verdict has given great relief to the community.

Hon. L. E. PARSONS, of Talladega county, Ala., Opposition member of the State House of Representatives, recently made a speech in that body, announcing his adhesion to the National Democratic party—as we learn from the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*.

DAMAGES FOR SEDUCTION.

BOSTON, Dec. 9—Wm A Cochrane, who sued Geo. L Perry for seducing his wife, claiming damages in $40,000, was this morning awarded $3,000 by the jury, which sum Mr. Cochrane gives to the House for the Fallen.

The wife of Governor Willard, of Indiana, a sistes of J E Cook, now under sentence of death at Harper's Ferry, is suffering much from her grief at the impending fate of that unfortunate man.