## NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS

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C. W. FENTON, Editor.

## THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1858.

THE NEW YEAR .- Eightoon hundred and fifty-nine is close upon us, and we would suggest to our friends the propriety of exerting themselves to the uttermost to increase the circulation of the Argus. The time is propitious. We cannot afford to publish the paper for less than two dollars per year; nevertheless, to clubs of ten we will furnish it at one dollar and fifty cents. There is no good reason under the sun why our circulation should not be from eight to ten thousand, and if those who have promised to exert their influence in this regard, do as they would be done by, the thing is done. The county seat of Anson, the greatest notion growing county in a State prolific of great men, (vide Andrew Jackson) as well as the great staple, will not be satisfied with ess, and Anson and adjoining counties will furnish five thousand of the number. Mark the predic tion! The time is coming when the "Aryus," with its hundred eyes, will find a welcome place at the fire-side of every family in Anson, save and except those few who prefer darkness to light, because their deeds are evil.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE NASH .- It is with the deepest regret, says the Raleigh Register of the 8th iost, that we announce the death of the wenerable and beloved Chief Justice of this State, Frederick Nash, who died at his residence, in Billsborough, on Saturday last, in the seventyseventh year of his age. Judge Nash had, during the last summer, undergone a very severe spell of illness, from which, however, he seemed to have so entirely recovered that his many friends hoped that his valuable life would be prolonged for years to come. But, alas! they have been disappointed. Full of years and honors. Judge Nash has gone to render to the Supreme Tribunal an account of his well spent life, leaving his friends to express the wish that their "last and may be like his."

To an abler pen we leave the melancholy but pleasing duty of doing justice to the life and character of the deceased

designs making great improvements in its appear. jealousy," than any man living. The Demo be increased. It should be, and we believ will had they penaw! Had they never had an exbenefits upon all who read it.

Does the Argus take all its readers to be fools? Soliebury Banner.

There is but one fool, as far as we know. smong the readers of the Argus. It is unnecessary to tell the renders of the Banner, who that

We see by an advertisement in the Southern "Guardian," that there is to be a new paper started in Columbia, South Carolina, to be entitled "The Disunionist." It will represent the sentiments of the State Rights party of that
State. The political faith of its conductors will be fully set forth in a forthcoming prospectus.

"I regret to say that the present omens are far from propitious. In the last age of the Republic it was considered almost treasonable to pronounce the nation that the government will be adminiscered word dismiss. Times have since sadly changed, and be fully set forth in a forthcoming prospectus.

For The speech of Mr. Crittenden at the dinner of the St. Nicolas Society warmed up the Knick. gress of events." erbockers to a high degree of enthusiasm on the subject of the Union, in response to their fourth -honorable rivalry, no jealousy, one destiny." Mr. C. said "he leved to believe that God had His hand in this great work, that the Union was of God, and so far above men that all his efforts bound to the Union and fighting for it." It is her. no exaggeration to say that Mr. Crittenden reno exaggeration to say that Mr. Crittenden re-newed and strengthened the affection for the Union their personal counsel and example, have nearly all of every man who heard his voice on the occasion: and the warmth of feeling educed was not only evinced at the moment, but by three long, loud, and enthusiastic cheers after he had taken his

The Democratic members of the Legislature, on the night of the 2d instant, in caucus, adopted the following resolution : " Resolved, That we have unabated confidence in the

Administration of Jumes Buchsnan, and tender to him our thanks for his 5-fellty to the Constitution and the

The Standard, remarking upon the above res-

"The dominant party, while they were determined to express confidence in the administration, and to tender to it their answering support in its contests with its enemics, were at the same time disposed to avoid the consumption of public time which a prolonged debate on the subject in the two houses would occasion; and sence the above mode was adopted."

ple ought to be to the "dominant party" for our debt of gratitude is due to that other assem anything! How delicately it is insinuated that clave, maturely considered, and gravely weighed if the resolution had been offered in open House, it seatonce by sentence, and gave it to us to guide and an opportunity for discussion given, the us in all future time. But for the "UNION," "Opposition" would have got up a debate, and we must carry our debt of gratitude to the foot of thus caused an expenditure of the people's mo- the throne of God, who slove formed it, to whom ney. The fact is, this caucus was hold to ascer- all the glory is due, and who will preserve it. tain the feelings of the Democracy, whether they would endorse Buchanan or not. They had good beart of hearts; let us resist every measure which may tend to relax or dissolve its houds; let the citizens of tain the feelings of the Democracy, whether they reason for not offering the resolution in open house, for they were aware that many of their cases friends would not cordially endorse Buchanan. Some of their did not like to say they will then be well for our country in future times." reason for not offering the resolution in open would not endorse Buchanau, yet they would not censure Douglas. So they passed, in caucus, the credit of knowing what is right, and lamentthis very mild resolution, "with the provise, that ing that his preaching and his practice should if Douglas works well in the Democratic traces be so utterly at variance. But the richest porhenceforward, they will forget the past, and re- tion of this letter is the following: cognize him as a Democrat !"

The charter election is New York on the 7th inst. resulted in the success of the Republicans over the divided Democracy, .

"Every patriot must rejoice whilst reflecting upon he unpuralleled progress of our country within the last

our country, so far at that progress has been in Grion, the President's own paper, in an editi-the right direction. But in these evil days of rial article, defended the practice of Government Democratic " progress," the patriot has no cause to rejeice, but rather to sorrow at the " progress" towards aparchy, and confusion, and disunion, which has been made by the constant agitation of sectional issues, at which no man, living or dead, has been more successful than the Demoeratic occupant of the chair of State.

"What was, at its commencement, an obscure fort, for beyond the western frontier of civilization, has now become the center of a populous commercial and manufacturing city, sending its productions to large and prosperous sovereign States still further west, whose territories were then a wast, unexplored, and

" An obscure fort!" What might not Fort Snelling have become! The Democracy ought commemorate the sacrifice of this noble prop- sylvania for the Democracy in the State election erty, by which Fort Smelling and appurtenance was wrested from Government, and turned over a reward for political rascality. We trust the anniversary of this event will be eclebrated, and that James Buchanan will be invited to participate in the celebration commemorative of the Surrender of Fort Snelling."

\* "Shall our whole country, then, fone hundred years hence] compose one united pation more populous, powerful and free than any other which has ever existed. Or will the confederacy have been rent asunder and divided into groups of heatile and jealous States? Or may it not be possible that ere the next colebration all the fragments, exhausted by in-termediate conflicts with each other, may have finally cunited and sought refuge under the shelter of or treat and overshadowing despotism?"

Yes, our whole country will then compose one mited nation, provided the bitter cup of modern Democracy is not presented to the lips of the people, drugged, as it is, with deadly and most subtle hostility to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and gilded with specious promises, made but to be broken.

Every tendency and aim of Democracy is toward a centralisation of power. " Hostile and THE "NORTH CAROLINA PLANTER."-The jestous States!" What are they now? They number before us closes the first year of the pub. are hostile to, and jenicus of each other, and Delication of this interesting and valuable agricul. morracy has made them what they are, and the tural Journal. The publisher is making arrange. present head, (if head he be) of that party, has ments for its publication another year, and he done more toward producing this "hostility and ance, so that, in all respects, it shall be an honor cratic party (so called) are temponaible for all to the State. To do this the subscription must this. Had they let the "compromises" alonebe, only necessary for this fact to become known, istence, this hestility and jealousy had never to insure such a response as will encourage the been—but it has ever been the practice of the publisher, and enable him to confer increased Democratic party to pretend to deplore the evils of which they are the authors.

"These quations will, I firmly believe, under the Providence of God, he virtually decided by the present generation. We have reached a crisis when upon their action depends the preservation of the Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution; and this once gone, all is jost.

Indeed they will ! They will be decided in 1860, virtually and effectually, we trust and be lieve. Yes, we have reached a crisis, when, upon the action of the people of this generation depends the preservation of the Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

now disunion is freely prescribed as the remedy for evanescent evils, real or imaginary, which, if left to themselves, would speedily vanish away in the pro-

toast, "The Union-many States, but one people party which has brought about this "ominous" tionary sires, has a "canker at its foot." Will could not destroy it. He declared that he looked country, which will light her future path, and en- erament as their own, and who will scatter, broadproudly to the day when the great West would able her to fulfill the high and noble destiny cast, the money of Government to mulntain contain one hundred millions of freemen, all which the God of our fathers marked out for themselves in power. Look to it.

" Our revolutionary fathers have passed away, and

You, nearly all! But, thank God, there are a few still left. Enough to inspire, by their "counsol and example," the present generation, and animate them with an ardent and boly ambition to do and die in defence of the great and glorious cause in which their forefathers struggled, and for which they died. Our revolutionary fathers have posed away, but they have left behind them a noble legacy, for the preservation of which their descendants, not alone the generation next after them, but the present generation have pledged " their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors"-and they will redeem the pledge. The God our fathers worshipped will take care of the Union, for he formed it.

Yes, yes, for the " Declaration of Independence," our debt of gratitude is due to that as blage of good and true men, who, in Convention, How very considerate! How grateful the poo- framed and adopted it. For the "Constitution" passing the resolution without its costing them blage of wise and good men, who, in solemn-con-

This paragraph we adopt, giving the President

"In the last age, although our fathers, like our-solves, were divided into political parties, which often had severe conflicts with each other, yet we never heard, until within a recent parcet, of the employ-

heard of the employment of money to comy elest-LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—

"The following eloquent and patriotic letter was written by President Buchanan in reply to an invitation to be present at Pittakuer, Pennsylvania, at the Centennial Analyersary of the supture of Pert Dudeen,—Ralesyn Standard.

The President, after expressing his regret that the present of public business made it impossible for him to be present, &c , says:

heard of the employment of money to carry elections there. He specks wall of Mr. Forsyth's cofferts. If not for hope of obtaining justice from the Liberals which now appear approaching to power, would recommend the fating possession of a portion of Mexico business in Northern and deceiving the weak and unstable. The practice the present of public business made it impossible for him to be present, &c , says: leaders, and well does the President know how, when, and where the money was raised which carried, in 1856, the State of Pennsylvania for him. Only a few weeks since, the Washington of taxing all persons employed in the public service, "provided the proceeds be economically applied to advance the interests of the Democratic party in its great struggle with the Oppo-sition." Thus we find the practice of "employing money to carry elections," not only knewn, but endorsed by the President. How could be, in the face of all this, write suck a letter, condemning a practice so patent among his friends and which had been so extensive in his own individual election. Why, it is notgrious, that fifty thousand dollars was raised by taxation among the officials and employees of Government for the express purpose of carrying Penn-

object in the Presidential election. And yet to Democratic speculators and stock-jobbem, as James Pachapan thinks to throw dust to the eyes of the people, and make them believed the the "immaculate" Democracy never beard a the There are many whom be will deceive speciousness-but he cannot deceive those liefore whose eyes these things have been done-who have often seen the papers handed round-the

of 1856, and many thousands more for the same

Should this practice increase until the reterior "Should this practice increase until the roters and their representatives in the State and National Iegin-intures shall become infected, the fountain of free government will then be poisoned at its course, and we must end, as history proves, in a military dispet-

"secret circulars," for secret "promises" to

Should it increase! Have not voters and their Representatives been already infected? In it not notorious that corruption and representation are synonomous terms. Liew many autonal representatives have been expelled from the halls of Congress for accepting Democratic babes! Senators have been tampered with by the Administration to induce them to "desert their written and spoken promises to the people, and "Representatives have been purchased to betray their constituents!" The "infection" has zone far enough, in all conscience, and will soon end " the fountain of free government being already coisoned at its source) in a military despotisus? "A Democratic republic, all agree cannot on survive uniess sustained by public virtue. When this is corrupted, and the people become venal, these as canker at the root of the tree of liberty which huse cause it to wither and die."

Public virtue repudiates Democracy, and, o course, "it cannot long survive." "There is a canker at the root of the tree of liberty." Mod- unteer claims be settled. ern Democracy is rotten to the core, and the pes tilent virus has infected every department of Oovernment. There is no independence left.

What is to be done? In the language of States, that " you are to be undone," unless you ando the "web of sophistry" which this corrupt and corrupting administration has woren eround you—unless you, in the coming presidential electon, select for your chief ruler a man whose record has upon it no taint of deceit, whose parity fairly faithfully-nationally with a heart as large as the Union itself. The "Tree of Liberty," which our forefathers placed, That they are, so far at least as Democracy is and which was watered by the tears of our nothconcerned. The present "omena" are that the ers, and nourished by the blood of our resulustate of things, whose only guiding principle is you suffer this canker to remain? Or will you "power, plunder, and extended rula," is repu- carry out the reform you have so nobiveousdiated by the "present generation," and that a menced, and remove entirely and atterly from new and brighter day is about to dawn upon our power a party who have dared to claim the Cov-

> THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.—The cates length of this document prevents our publishing it entire. A goodly portion of it is occupied by a statement of by-gone transactions and (as Ferney, has it) a labored defence of his Kansas pdicy. In the abstract which follows, the whole thing is presented in a nut-shell. The President quens by congratulating the country on the contrast with the agitation which existed concerning Kassas a year ago, with the peace and quiet now prevailing. Refers to the Lecompton Constitution, and reaffirms his positions on that subject; thinks if Kunsas had been admitted with that constitution, the same quiet would have been secured at an earlier day; but being perfectly willing to no quiesce in any other constitutional mode of set-tlement, he signed the English bill. And it is probable that when Kanae again applies to: admission, she will have the population required by

The Message epters at length into subjects, and recome ends the passage of a general law that no new State shall be admitted, unless she has a population sufficient to entitle her to one representative. He congratulates Congress upon the settlement of Utah affairs, without the effusion of blood, and compliments the officers of the Army there, and expresses approval of the conduct of Governor Cumming, and honorably mentions Col. Kane. tions Col. Kane.

Refers to the importance of treaties recently egotiated with China and Japan, and thinks the esult in the former case justified our neutral pol-

ment of the right of search by Great Britain.

And in reference to Central America, says that

negotiations are still progressing, and has not yet abundoood all hopes of success. He sefen to what he stated, last session, in that connection. His views on the subject of the Isthmas routes accord with the policy heretofore announced by Secretary Cass. His only desire is to keep the routes open, and desires no other privileges for the United States than we expect other nations to enjoy, but will not consent that they be closed by the imbecility of nations which reside near them. He regress that the Nicaragua route has been closed. Spake of the occessity of enforcing our claims against Costa Rica and Nicoragus. Spocks of Mexico ss in a condition of civil war, and has Speaks of the gen as a compete with a recent period, of the employsent of money to carry election. For 1859.

It is true that, until quite recently, we never causes which led to a repaire in the diplomatic.

Diminuti

tlements in Arisons, and there seems no other way in which this difficulty can be removed then in be regards Mexico as in a state of imbeelity and

As to Spain, he refers to enuses which delayer As to Spain, he resers to enuses which delayed the appointment of the successor of Mr. Dodge as Minister, and says Mr. Preston will go out with power to nettle all difficulties with Spain, if possible. Cuba ought to belong to us, and recommends that steps should be taken for its purchase; as we have acquired new territory by honorable negotiation, this should not be an exception.

Former opinions in favor of specific duties on certain articles are repeated, and the whole tariff question submitted to Congress. Attention is called to the Pacific Railroad, and to the overland mails, as showing the practicability of a route. Among other subjects, he recommends the establishment of a Territorial Government in

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR gives as the actual numerical strength of the Army on the first of July last, 17,498 men, which force is distributed all over the Union, manning the posts and defending the frontiers, protecting routes and fighting Indians, which beaves only thirteen regiments, or about 11,000 men of this force for active field duty. Within the year, this force has marched, on an average, 1,234 miles, through uninhabited solitudes and sterile deserts, for the most part, carrying with

them every item of supply.

He briefly recounts the particulars of the Utah campaign, and says that as the Mormons are now n a state of involuntary submission, the pres ence of an armed force is necessary to keep the in check. Twenty-five per cent of the amount appropriated in June last, he says, would have been saved if the money had been obtained in January, as the purchases for the supply of the Utah expedition, in order to start it in time, had to be made on credit, with money obtained from private sources. The disbursements of the Quarrunaster's department for the year, amount to \$10,000,000.

He recommends as a measure of economy, th increase of the army; and also an increase of the national defences, by a gradual process, but thinks that it is incumbent upon the Government to secure eligible locations for their erection, as early as possible, before private enterprise shall avail of

them for other purposes.

The immediate introduction of a thousan camels, for transporting troops and baggage over the plains, is recommended, as a measure of wise

The appointment of an additional Inspector General is recommended; as is also the consoli-dation of the Corps of Engineers and Topo-graphical Corps; that staff officers from the heads of bureaus down, be required to serve periodically in the field; that three additional Brigadier Generals be appointed; that the buildings at the Washington Arsenal be improved, and that vol-

On the subject of expenditures be save the at tempt has been made to curtail the disbursements as far as possible; and the estimates for the next discal year are less by 89,160,488,32 than the appropriations, and by \$2,735,408.85 than the es-Destatus we say to you, people of the United timates for last year. They amount, in the ag-

> THE REPORT OF THE SCORETARY OF THE NAVY opens with an account of the arrest of Wal-ker in Nicaragua, and tollows this with a sketch of the operations to prevent the visitation and search of American vessels by British war stoomers, and a statement of the progress made in the Paraguay expedition. The Secretary recommends the purchase of the steamers now chartered for that puradditional cost, beyond that which will have to be paid for their charters, will be only \$145,200 for the six propellers, and \$217,000 for the three side wheel steamers.

The five steam aloops of war authorized to be built by the act of March 3,1857, it is stated will soon be completed. They are all of the first class sloops, and will be swift and effective for the service. The seven steam serew sloops of war and the side wheel steamer, authorized by the act of June, 1858, are also in a state of great forwardness. Five of them will be launched this month, and ready for sea in May next, and the other two will be lautched next spring, and ready for trial by June. The side wheel steamer will be finished August next. The plan of construc-tion of all these has been with a view to make them most serviceable and of highest speed.

He recommends a further increase of the Navy and that at least ten more steamers of light draught be built. Also the enlargement and improv of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. addition of twenty surgeons, twenty assistants, and fifteen or twenty pursers, and the increase of the marine corps to 2,000 privates.

The estimates of expenditures of the Depart ment for the fiscal year, ending June 30,1860 are \$13,500,370 SO, including \$674,000 for completing the eight light draught steamers, and not including the usual compensation of \$985,850 for steamship mail service; which is less than the estimates for 1859 by about \$1,100,000.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT .-- After alluding to the creation of several new postal routes and a general increase of the service, Postmaster General comments at length on the expenditures of the Department. There is shown to be an increase of the expenses, which amount

S11,094,394, deficiency 83,952,124.

If it be desired to rilieve the Treasury from the requisitions upon it for the service of this Department, it will be necessary not only to remain the mails from duce expenses by disconnecting the mails from the transportation of passengers and freight, but to increase the revenue by the imposition of to increase the revenue rates of postage approaching more nearly the value or cost of transportation and delivery of letters and printed matter. He also recommends change in the franking privilege.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY estimates the whole expenditure of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1860, at \$73,217,947.46; of which only \$62,-241,315.68 are for the regular expenses; \$8,497,-724.50 for specific appropriation, such as the collection of revenue, mail services, arming the militia, civilizing the Indians, and payment of interest on the public debt, and \$12,478,907.28 for existing appropriations for the present year, which will not be drawn from the Treasury until after June 30, 1860. These estimates compare with those for the present year as follows:

REPORT, asimadvorts on the practice of making donations of public lands to actual settlers, after a maidance of a certain number of years, as with the lands of Oregon and Washington Territories and Parids, which system was adopted to insurance a speculiar settlement of the lands than by the a speculiar settlement of the lands than by the

a specdier netilement of the lands that a usual laws for pre-emption and entries.

During the past fiscal year 8,804,908 acres of the public lands were sold for each, yielding \$2,16,768, and 5,802,158 scres were located with military bounty land warrants.

The quantity of land surveyed and ready to be brought into market in September was 61.951. brought into market is September was 61,061,040 acres, and that subject to sale at private entry was over 80,000,000 acres.

A view of the operations under the bounty land laws, and swamp and railroad grants, is next given. The Socretary recommends the extension of the land laws over Utah, and the restoring to of the land laws over Utah, and the restering to market of land set sport for Indians, but not occupied by them. He also recommends the passage of general laws respecting the mineral lawds, suggesting that these containing the precious motal be reserved for sale for the use and occupancy of the people of the United States under wholesome regulations. He also recommends that instead of allowing pre smption tomail contractors for location for stage stands, on routes through the Territories, that such stations be reserved by the Government for the use of successive contractors. The graduation land laws of 1854 are disapproved of, as being a fruitful source of fraud and annoyance.

and annoyance. He recommends that lands be distributed among the Indiana individually, and not in comamong the Indians individually, and not in com-mon, and that the annuities be spent is the pur-chase of stock and agricultural implements, &c. He disapproves of the removal of Indian tribes, and thinks that the experiment of civilizing those has been very imperfectly tested. He also recommends an equalization of army and navy

THE FILTHUSTERS.—A dispatch from Mobile, dated the 7th inst., says: "The schooner Susan Harvey, selled on Sunday without a Custom House elearance, and with one hundred and forty passengers, represented as on a coasting voyage Before reaching Mobile Point, she was overtake by as armed boat from the United States revenue cutter R. H. McClelland, under command of Capt. loldeson and Lieut. White."

Another dispatch, dated the 8th save : "The schooner Sasan, with the Nicaraguan emigrants, went to sea last night. The catter fired into the schooner. No damage, however, was done to her, and she went on her way, with Lieus. White on board as a guest.'

## COAGRESS.

Monnay, Bec. 6, 1808.

Both Hones met at 12 o clock and organized. In the Senate, the Amiated claim was made the order of the day for Tuenday following. The message was received and read occupying two hours. A motion was made for the printing of the message and accompanying documents, and twenty thousand extra copies. The printing of the usual number was agreed to—that for the extra number lies over. It was thought by some that the President had abused his consistent with truth. Hence the delay in ordering the extra number. When the motion again comes up, there will be an exciting debate. The Transaurer's amusi report was When the motion again conses up, there will be an ex-citing debate. The Transurer's annual report was received, and ordered to be printed; and the Sonate

The only business transacted in the House, pendin

The only business transacted in the House, pending the receipt and reading of the message, was our a motion of Mr. Devart, of Penusylvania, to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution instructing the ways and means committee, when appointed to report a bill increasing the duty on coal and fron.

Mr. Washburs, of Hilmeis, wanted lead leaduded; accepted. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, wasted ocal included; no objection. Mr. Grow, of Penusylvania, wasted the resolution as amended as to give a tariff for revenue; not accepted. Mr. Devision hoped sugar would be included. Mr. Knight, of Judians, wanted a tariff for revenue and the discharge of the national debt. The rules were not suspended.

TUESDAY, Dec. 7, 1858. In the Senate, the only business tonusacted was the adoption of a resolution to go lute an election for Doorkeeper on Thursday, after which, on motion of

Mr. Clay, adjourned over to that thay.
In the House, a large number of Scante bills, passed
by that body last session, were, by special order,

priste cognitices.

The joint resolution, reported last session by the Committee on, Foreign Affairs, and passed to a third residing, which authorizes the President to take such ires as will lead to the abrogation of the Clayn-Buiwer treaty, was taken up, and recommitted the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union After the introduction of several bills and resolutions, on metics of Mr. Stephens, the House adjourned over till Thursday.

In Senate, on Thursday, the only business trans reted, after the presentation of hills, &c., was the election of Doorkeeper. Messrs, Crittenden and frombs appeared and took their seats.

In the House, after the amnouncement of changes

in the committees, the report in the case of Judge Watrous was taken up, which gave rise to a debate that continued through the day and all through Fri-

The Senate, on Friday, was occupied in the recep tion of communications and the presentation of and finally adjourned over to Monday.

## THE PROPERTY.

THURSDAY, Nov. 2, 1858. SENATE.—Among the reports from committees, was one from the finance committee adversely upon the passage of the bill to confer banking privileges on the North Carolina Central, Atlantic and Pacific Railroad

Company.

The internal improvements committee reported favorably on the bill to aid in the construction and equipment of the Wentern North Carolina Railroad, with amendments.

Mr. McDonald introduced a new hill to incorporate the Christian Mining Company; referred to corporations committee.

An engrossed bill from the House to cede to the United States the right to purchase a site for a court-house and post-office in the city of Raleigh, was referred to the judiciary committee.

The bill to aid in the construction and equipment of the Payetteville and Coalfields road was put upon its

econd reading.
Mr. Gilmore, is support of the bill went into a bla-

tory of the Coalfields, and of the explanations and ex-aminations there, and produced figures to show the benefits that would follow, not only to the section this road is building in, but to the whole State, and even

the country at large.

Mr. McDonald followed in support of the bill, and reiterated the statements and facts of Mr. Gilmore.

At the request of several gentlemen, whose views had been, and whose votes would probably be, changed by the statements of these gentlemen, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Tuesday

The bill to confer banking privileges on the North Carolina Central Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Com-pany, on its second reading, was laid upon the table. The Senate, on motion, adjourned. House.—A message was received from the Gov-ernor transmitting a report from the trustees of the University.

University,

A large number of new bills were read and referred,
among them one to prevent Gipsies and vagrants from
strolling through the State; one so charter the Mil

ton and Yanceyville Junction Railroad Company; and one to amend the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfield-Railroad Company.

The bill to establish the county of Alleghany, passed The special order, the bill to aid in the construction and equipment of the Psyctterille and Coulfields road, was taken up, dehated and amended, and without coming to a vote upon it the House adjourned.

FRIDAY Dec. S. ported against the passage of the bill to incorps the Milton and Yanceyville Junction Railroad.

The judiciary committee reported favorably on bill to run the boundary line between this State virginia.

The bill relative to the Cherokes Indians was made

The bill relative to the Cherokes Indians was made the special order for Friday next.

The bill to assed the charter of the Nantahala Tumpike Company passed its third reading and was ordered to be engressed.

A large number of engressed bills were received from the House and referred, the most important of which was the re prohibit betting or elections.

The bill to incorporate the North Carolina Central Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company was taken up as amended by his committee and put upon its second reading, and, after being debated and further amended, was laid on the table.

The Scaute time admirroad.

was laid on the table.

The Seasts then adjourned.

House.—After the presentation of memorials and the reporting of commisses, new bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Pritchard to charter the North Carolina Military Institute.

The debate on the Payetteville and Conffields Railroad bill was resumed, and on motion the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Wednesday next.

ext. The resolution declaring Augustus Moore, of Mar-

tin, entitled to a reat in the House, after considerable debate, was adopted—year 72, pays 32. After which the House adjourned.

Sarvadar, Doc. 4.

Sanara.—To-day's ression was mainly devoted to the consideration exprivate bills, and a number passed their second reading.

The bill to incorporate Buckhorn Iron Company, under a suspen in of the rules, passed its third reading.

A mis age from the House proposing a joint select committee is a sample and report on the works of the SATURDAY, Dec. 4.

committee to examine and report on the works of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, led to a lengthy debate as to whether the committees appointed on similar companion were to examine into the effects of the companies, or were to go in person and impact their works. The message was laid upon the table.

menet their works. The message was laid upon the table.

After adopting a resolution instructing the Beerstary of State to report the number of magistrates appointed since 1800, the Senate adjourned.

House.—A resolution, offered by Mr. Drake, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the propriety of so amending the constitution as that members of the Senate and House of Commons, as well as all civil and military officers of the State, shall as the wanter than twenty one years, and to report

well as all civil and military officers of the State, shall est be younger than twenty one years, and to report by bill or otherwise, was adopted.

Among the new bills introduced was one by Mr. Foy to amend the charter of the Western Railroad to the Coalfields.

The bill to establish the new county of Alleghapy

assed its third reading.

The bill concerning the establishment of a ponitonary was rejected on its second reading. The bill to extend the second reading.

The bill to extend the corporate limits of States libe passed its second reading.

The House adjourned.

MONDAY, Dec. 6.

SENAYE.—After reports were made from standing committees Mr. Bledsoe introduced a series of resolutions instructing the finance committee to report a revenue bill based upon the advalorem principle.

Mr. B. had introduced a bill to effect that object, but it seemed to be the opinion of a pertion of the com-mittee that they were not bound to notice the provi-sions of that bill.

Counterable debate cosmed, and the resolutions

ere rejected.
Several new bills were introduced and appropriately

referred.

Mr. Thomas offered a resolution, which lays over, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to procure the passage of an act by Congress releasing the States from all Federal ciains under the deposit act of 1836.

The hour having arrived, the Senate revired to the House hall to count the vote cast for Governor, and should be the states of the count the count of the c

The bill to extend the corporate limits of States, ville passed its third reading.

The bill to extend the corporate limits of States, ville passed its third reading.

The bill to amend the chapter of the Revised Coda cutilled "Crimes and Panishments," passed its second reading. [The bill remedies the omission of sax law to punish Superior and County Court Cleek Sheriffs, &c., for refusing to do their duty by reme from office.

Sherim, Ac., for refusing to do their duty by remefrom office.

The bill allowing free trade in railroads was to up and discussed, and its further consideration post-posed suffi Friday next.

At twelve o'clock, the Senate having entered the House hall and taken seats, the two bodies proceeded to count the vote cast for Governor, and the count resulted in the Spenker of the Senate announcing that Mr. Eills half reliefeed 56, 429 votes, and Mr. McRee 40, 646. 40,046; majority 16,283.

The Scoate having retired, the House adjourne

HERATE.—Mr. Gorrell submitted a report from the judiciary committee favorable to the bill to prohibit bessing on elections.

Mr. Carmichael, from the same committee, reported against the proposition to add to the number of judges of the Supreme Court, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. Concurred in.

The committee on propositions, &c., reported adversely on the bill to create the sounty of Clingman.

on account of insufficiency of population.

Mr. Edney introduced a bill to amend the charter
of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company.

The bill for running and marking the boundary line
between this State and Virginia passed its second

reading; as also the bill to incorporate the North Carolina Central Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Com-pany, with amendments; and the resolut a author-ising the Governor to furnish military schools with The bill requiring magistrates to keep registers and

providing for their pay with fees, was rejected.

The special order, the Conlefield Railroad bill, was taken up, amended, debated at considerable length,

taken up, amended, debated at considerable length, and rejected—ayes 15, noes 30.

The Seants then adjourned,
House.—Mr. Costner introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.

A bill concerning the Wilmington and Weldon Ball-road was taken up on its second reading, and after debate its further consideration was postponed.

The resolution relative to Mr. Haywood's seat was The resolution relative to Mr. Haywood's sent was taken up, and was argued by Mr. H. until the b

WEDVESDAY, Dec. 8.

SENATE.—Mr. Edney, from the improvements committee, raported against the passage of the bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Coalfields Railroad bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The bill to establish the county of Clingman was made the special order for Friday next.

The bill to amend the obspect of the Revised Gode, entitled Insolvent Debtors was rejected. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8.

entitled Insolvent Debtors was rejected.

The special orders, the bill to repeal the S7th chapter of the Bevined Cade, and the bill to incorporate the Milton and Yanesyville Junetics Bailroad Company, were made special orders for future days.

The bill to facilitate the collection of debts was re-

ested.

The bill repealing the sections of the Revised Code

The bill repealing the sections of the Revised Code providing for the geological survey, was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The bill prohibiting betting on elections passed its second reading; as also the bill better to secure the freedom of elections of sheriffs.

The bill providing for the settlement of the boundary line between this Blate and Virginia, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Edney moved that the bill to amend the charter of the Winnington, Charlotte sind Rutherford Railroad Company be taken off the file for the purpose of being recommitted. He made the motion at the instance of the friends of the bill, who desired to amend it. Agreed to. Agreed to.

And after the announcement of the death of Judge
And after the announcement of the death of Judge

And after the unnouncement of the death of Judga Nash, and passage of appropriate resolutions in relation thereto, accompanied by eulogies from several gentlemen, the Senate adjourned.

House — Mr. Ward introduced a resolution instructing the internal improvements committee to enquira into the practicability and expediency of consolidating the Central, Western, and Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Companies into one company.

Mr. Fleming introduced a new bill to establish the bank of Salinbury.

The bill to amend the charter of the Revised Code, entitled "Crimes and Punishments," passed its third

entitled "Crimes and Punishments," Mr. Haywood resumed his argument on the resolu-

Mr. Haywood resumed his argument on the resona-tion in relation to his seat.

He was replied to by Mr. Benbury, but before he condinded, the further consideration of the subject was postposed until Thursday.

A series of reconstitions were then introduced by Mr., Norwood in relation to the death of Judge Nach.

And after remarks from saynral gautlemen the House