

C. W. FENTON, Editor.

THE NEW YEAR.—Eighteen hundred and fifty-nine is close upon us, and we would suggest to our friends the propriety of exerting themselves to the utmost 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 cotton growing county in a State prolific of great men, (vide Andrew Jackson) as well as the greatest staple, will not be satisfied with less, and Anson and adjoining counties will furnish five thousand of the number. Mark the prediction! The time is coming when the "Argus" 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 inst., that we announce the death of the venerable and beloved Chief Justice of this State, Frederick Nash, who died at his residence, in Hillsborough, on Saturday last, in the seventy-seventh 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 end 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.

THE "NORTH CAROLINA PLANTER."—The number before us closes the first year of the publication of this interesting and valuable agricultural Journal. The publisher is making arrangements for its publication another year, and he designs making great improvements in its appearance, so that, in all respects, it shall be an honor to the State. To do this the subscription must be increased. It should be, and we believe will be, only necessary for this fact to become known, to insure such a response as will encourage the publisher, and enable him to confer increased benefits upon all who read it.

Does the Argus take all its readers to be fools?—Sabbath Bazaar.

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

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.

The speech of Mr. Crittenden at the dinner of the St. Nicolas Society warmed up the Kaibackbones to a high degree of enthusiasm on the subject of the Union, in response to their fourth toast, "The Union—many States, but one people—honorable rivalry, no jealousy, one destiny." Mr. C. said "he dared 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 could not destroy it. He declared that he looked proudly to the day when the great West would contain one hundred millions of freemen, all bound to the Union and fighting for it." It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Crittenden renewed and strengthened the affection for the Union of every man who heard his voice on the occasion; and the warmth of feeling induced was not only evinced at the moment, but by three long, loud, and enthusiastic cheers after he had taken his seat.

The Democratic members of the Legislature, on the night of the 2d instant, in caucus, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we have unshaken confidence in the Administration of James Buchanan, and tender to him our thanks for his fidelity to the Constitution and the rights of the States.

The Standard, remarking upon the above resolution, says:

The dominant party, while they were determined to express confidence in the administration, and to tender to their unwavering support in its contents with its enemies, 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 hence the above mode was adopted.

How very considerate! How grateful the people ought to be to the "dominant party" for passing the resolution without its costing them anything! How delicately it is insinuated that if the resolution had been offered in open House, and an opportunity for discussion given, the "Opposition" would have got up a debate, and thus caused an expenditure of the people's money. The fact is, this caucus was held to ascertain the feelings of the Democracy, whether they would endorse Buchanan or not. They had good reason for not offering the resolution in open house, for they were aware that many of their own friends would not cordially endorse Buchanan. Some of them did not like to say they would not endorse Buchanan, yet they would not endorse Douglas. So they passed, in caucus, this very mild resolution, "with the proviso, that if Douglas works well in the Democratic traces hereafter, they will forget the past, and recognize him as a Democrat!"

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

The following eloquent and patriotic letter was written by President Buchanan in reply to an invitation to be present at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at the Centennial Anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne.—Raleigh Standard.

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

"Every patriot must regret without reflecting upon the unparalleled progress of our country within the last century."

"Every patriot does rejoice at the progress of our country, so far as that progress has been in the right direction. But in these evil days of Democratic 'progress,' the patriot has no cause to rejoice, but rather to sorrow at the 'progress' towards anarchy, 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 Democratic occupant of the chair of State."

"What was, at its commencement, an obscure fort, far 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, territories, were then a vast, unexplored, and silent wilderness."

"An obscure fort! What might not Fort Snelling have become! The Democracy ought to commemorate the sacrifices of this noble property, by which Fort Snelling and apprentices were wrested from Government, and turned over to Democratic speculators and stock-jobbers, as a reward for political assiduity. We trust the anniversary of this event will be celebrated, and that James Buchanan will be invited to participate in the celebration commemorative of the 'Surrender of Fort Snelling.'"

"Shall our whole country, then, [one hundred years hence] compose one united nation, more populous, more powerful and free than any other which has ever existed. Or will the confederacy have been rent asunder and divided into groups of hostile and jealous States? Or may it not be possible that, ere the next celebration all the fragments, exhausted by intermediate conflicts with each other, may have finally reunited and sought refuge under the shelter of one great and overshadowing despotism?"

Yes, our whole country will then compose one united nation, provided the bitter cup of modern Democracy is not presented to the lips of the people, droggd, 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 centralization of power. "Hostile and jealous States!" What are they now? They are hostile to, and jealous of each other, and Democracy has made them what they are, and the present head, (if head he be) of that party, has done more toward producing this "hostility and jealousy," than any man living. The Democratic party (so called) are responsible for all this. Had they the "compromise" alone—had they—pshaw! Had they never had an existence, this hostility and jealousy had never been—but it has ever been the practice of the Democratic party to pretend to deplore the evils of which they are the authors.

"These questions will, I firmly believe, under the Providence of God, be 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 lost."

Indeed they will! They will be decided in 1860, virtually and effectually, we trust and believe. 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.

"I regret to say that the present scene is far from propitious. In the last age of the Republic it was considered almost treasonable to pronounce the word disunion. Times have since sadly changed, and now disunion is freely pronounced as the remedy for present evils, real or imaginary, which, if left to themselves, would speedily vanish away in the progress of events."

That they are, so far at least as Democracy is concerned. The present "omens" are that the party which has brought about this "ominous" state of things, whose only guiding principle is "power, plunder, and extended rule," is repudiated by the "present generation," and that a new and brighter day is about to dawn upon our country, which will light her future path, and enable her to fulfill the high and noble destiny which the God of our fathers marked out for her.

"Our revolutionary fathers have passed away, and the generation next after them, who were inspired by their personal counsel and example, have nearly all disappeared."

Yes, nearly all! But, thank God, there are a few still left. Enough to inspire, by their "counsel and example," the present generation, and animate them with an ardent and holy 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 passed 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 assemblage of good and true men, who, in Convention, framed and adopted it. For the "Constitution" our debt of gratitude is due to that other assemblage of wise and good men, who, in solemn convocation, maturely considered, and gravely weighed it sentence by sentence, and gave it to us to guide us in all future time. But for the "UNION," we must carry our debt of gratitude to the foot of the throne of God, who alone formed it, to whom all the glory is due, and who will preserve it.

"Let us, then, cherish the Union in our hearts; let us resist every measure which may tend to relax or dissolve its bonds; let the citizens of different States cultivate feelings of kindness and affection towards each other, and let all resolve to transmit it to their descendants in the form and spirit they have inherited from their forefathers; and all will then be well for our country in future times."

This paragraph adopts, giving the President the credit of knowledge what is right, and lamenting that his preaching and his practice should be so utterly at variance. But the richest portion of this letter is the following:

"In the last age, although our fathers, like ourselves, were divided into political parties, which often had severe conflicts with each other, yet we never heard, until within a recent period, of the employment of money to carry elections."

heard of the employment of money to carry elections. The Democratic party inaugurated that policy, spending money freely in tempting men of loose morality to vote for their nominees, by deceiving the ignorant, in bribing the weak and corrupting the weak and unstable. The practice has become notorious among their partisans and 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 Union, the President's own paper, in an editorial article, defended the practice of Government 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 Opposition." Thus we find the practice of "employing money to carry elections," not only known, but endorsed by the President. How could he, in the face of all this, write such a letter, condemning a practice so patent among his friends, and which had been so extensive in his own individual election. Why, it is notorious, that fifty thousand dollars was raised by taintion among the officials and employees of Government for the express purpose of carrying Pennsylvania for the Democracy in the State election of 1856, and many thousands more for the same object in the Presidential election. And yet James Buchanan thinks to throw dust in the eyes of the people, and make them believe that the "innoculate" Democracy never heard of the practice.

There are many whom he will deceive by his speciousness—but he cannot deceive those whose eyes these things have been done—who have often seen the papers handed round—the "secret circulars," for secret "promises" to pay.

"Should this practice increase until the voters and their representatives in the State and National Legislatures shall become infected, the fountain of free government will then be poisoned at its source, and we must end, as history proves, in a military despotism."

Should it increase! Have not voters and their Representatives been already infected? Is it not notorious that corruption and representation are synonymous terms. How many national representatives have been expelled from the halls of Congress for accepting Democratic bribes? 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 gone far enough, in all conscience, and will soon end "the fountain of free government being already poisoned at its source" in a military despotism."

A Democratic republic, all agree, cannot long survive, unless sustained by public virtue. When this is corrupted, and the people become venal, those a canker at the root of the tree of liberty, which must cause it to wither and die."

Public virtue repudiates Democracy, and, of course, "it cannot long survive." There is a canker at the root of the tree of liberty. Modern Democracy is rotten to the core, and the pestilent virus has infected every department of Government. There is no independence left.

What is to be done? In the language of DeWatts we say to you, people of the United States, that "you are to be undone," unless you undo the "web of sophistry" which has corrupted and corrupting administration has woven around you—unless you, in the coming presidential election, select for your chief ruler a man whose record has upon it no taint of deceit, whose purity of life and character will be a guarantee to the nation that the government will be administered fairly faithfully—nationally—a national man, with a heart as large as the Union itself. The "Tree of Liberty," which our forefathers planted, and which was watered by the tears of our mothers, and nourished by the blood of our revolutionary sires, has a "canker at its foot." Will you suffer this canker to remain? Or will you carry out the reform you have so nobly commenced, and remove entirely and utterly from power a party who have dared to claim the Government as their own, and who will scatter, broadcast, the money of Government to maintain themselves in power. Look to it.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The extreme 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 Feney has it) a labored defence of his Kansas policy. In the abstract which follows, the whole thing is presented in a nut-shell. The President opens by congratulating the country on the contrast with the agitation which existed concerning Kansas a year ago, with the peace and quiet now prevailing. Refers to the Lecompton Constitution, and reaffirms his position on that subject; thinks if Kansas had been admitted with that constitution, the same quiet would have been secured at an earlier day; but being perfectly willing to acquiesce in any other constitutional mode of settlement, he signed the English bill. And it is probable that when Kansas again applies for admission, she will have the population required by that bill.

The Message then at length enters subjects, and recommends 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.

Refers to the importance of treaties recently negotiated with China and Japan, and thinks the result in the former case justified our usual policy.

He congratulates the country on the abandonment of the right of search by Great Britain. And in reference to Central America, says that negotiations are still progressing, and has not yet abandoned all hopes of success. He refers to what he stated, last session, in that connection. His views on the subject of the Isthmian 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 regrets that the Nicaragua route has been closed. Speaks of the necessity of confounding our claims against Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Speaks of Mexico as in a condition of civil war, and has scarcely any hope of her restoration to a permanent form of government. He refers to the causes which led to a rupture in the diplomatic

relations there. He speaks of Mr. Forsyth's efforts. If not for hope of obtaining justice from the Liberals which now appear approaching in power, would recommend the taking possession of a portion of Mexico sufficient to indemnify us for all claims and grievances in Northern Mexico bordering our territory. There are other considerations which claim our attention—we are interested in maintaining peace with that neighborhood. Lawless bands of robbers enter our settlements in Arizona, and there pass so freely in the establishment of a military post in Sonora and Chihuahua, and recommends that this be done, as regards Mexico as in a state of imbecility and anarchy.

As to Spain, he refers to causes which delayed the appointment of the successor of Mr. Dodge as Minister, and says Mr. Preston will go out with power to settle 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 Arizona.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR gives as the actual numerical strength of the Army on the first of July last, 17,408 men, which force is distributed all over the Union, manning the posts and defending the frontiers, protecting routes and fighting Indians, which leaves 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, 1,204 miles, through unwhipped 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 in a state of involuntary submission, the presence of an armed force is necessary to keep them 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 Quartermaster's department for the year, amount to \$10,000,000.

He recommends as a measure of economy, the increase of the army; and also an increase of the national defence, 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 thousand camels, for transporting troops and baggage over the plains, is recommended, as a measure of wise economy. The appointment of an additional Inspector-General is recommended; as is also the consolidation of the Corps of Engineers and Topographical 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 volunteer claims be settled.

On the subject of expenditures he says the attempt has been made to curtail the disbursements as far as possible; and the estimates for the next fiscal year are but \$9,160,488.82 than the appropriations, and by \$2,785,408.85 than the estimates for last year. They amount, in the aggregate, to \$18,010,000.25.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY opens with an account of the arrest of Walker in Nicaragua, and follows this with a sketch of the operations to prevent the visitation and search of American vessels by British war steamers, and a statement of the progress made in the Paraguay expedition. The Secretary recommends the purchase of the steamer now chartered for that purpose, as the additional 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 sloops 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 screw sloops-of-war and the side wheel steamer, authorized by the act of June, 1855, 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 launched next spring, and ready for trial by June. The side wheel steamer will be finished August next. The plan of construction 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 improvement of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Also the addition of twenty surgeons, twenty assistants, and fifteen or twenty pursers, and the increase of the marine corps to 2,900 privates.

The estimates of expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1860 are \$13,500,870.80, including \$674,000 for completing the eight light draught steamers, and not including the same compensation of \$985,850 for steamship mail service, which is less than the estimates for 1859 by \$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, the Postmaster General comments at length on the expenditures of the Department. There is shown to be an increase of the expenses, which amount to \$12,722,470.61, and leave a deficiency to be made up by appropriations of \$4,564,843.70. Last year the deficiency was about \$2,814,000. The estimates of receipts and expenditures for next year are—expenditures \$14,770,520, means \$11,004,894, deficiency \$3,765,627.

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

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 \$62,241,815.68 are for the regular expenses; \$8,491,724.50 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 \$12,470,907.28 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:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. For 1859: \$74,694,775.48. For 1860: \$75,217,947.46. Discretion for 1860: \$14,500.00.

THE SUMMARY OF THE INTERNAL FINANCE REPORT, assumed upon the practice of making donations of public lands to actual settlers, after a suspension of a certain number of years, with the States of Oregon and Washington Territories and Florida, which systems were adopted to insure a speedier settlement of the lands than by the usual laws for pre-emption and entries.

During the past fiscal year 5,804,908 acres of the public lands were sold for cash, yielding \$2,116,788, and 5,802,168 acres were located with military bounty land warrants.

The quantity of land surveyed and ready to be brought into market in September was 61,961,040 acres, and thus 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 Secretary recommends the extension of the land laws over Utah, and the restoring to market of land set apart for Indians, but not occupied by them. He also recommends the passage of general laws respecting the mineral lands, suggesting that those containing the precious metals 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-emption to small 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.

He recommends that lands be distributed among the Indians individually, and not in common, and that the annuities be spent in the purchase of stock and agricultural implements, &c. He disapproves of the removal of Indian tribes, and thinks that the experiment of civilizing them has been very imperfectly tested. He also recommends an equalization of army and navy pensions.

THE FISHING.—A dispatch from Mobile, dated the 7th inst., says: "The schooner Susan Harvey, sailed on Sunday without a Custom House clearance, and with one hundred and forty passengers, represented as on a coasting voyage. Before reaching Mobile Point, she was overtaken by an armed boat from the United States revenue cutter B. H. MacClelland, under command of Capt. Molden and Lieut. White."

Another dispatch, dated the 8th says: "The schooner Susan, with the Nicaraguan emigrants, went to sea last night. The cutter fired into the schooner. No damage, however, was done to her, and she went on her way, with Lieut. White on board as guest."

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1858.

Both Houses met at 12 o'clock and organized. In the Senate, the Amistad claim was made the order of the day for Tuesday 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 constitutional prerogative by giving a history of transactions that had passed, and, as such, not entirely consistent with truth. Hence the delay in ordering the extra number. When the motion again comes up, there will be an exciting debate. The Treasurer's annual report was received, and ordered to be printed; and the Senate adjourned.

The only business transacted in the House, pending the receipt and reading of the message, was on a motion of Mr. Doward, of Pennsylvania, 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 iron.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, wanted lead included; Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, wanted coal included as objects. Mr. Green, of Pennsylvania, wanted the resolution so amended as to give a tariff for revenue; not accepted. Mr. Knight, of Indiana, 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 transacted was the adoption of a resolution to go into an election for Doorkeeper on Thursday, after which, on motion of Mr. Clay, adjourned over to that day.

In the House, a large number of Senate bills, passed by that body last session, were, by special order, taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to appropriate committees. The joint resolution, reported last session by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and passed to a third reading, which authorizes the President to take such measures as will tend to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bowyer treaty, was taken up, and committed to the Committee of Ways and Means on the state of the Union. After the introduction of several bills and resolutions, on motion of Mr. Stephens, the House adjourned over till Thursday.

In Senate, on Thursday, the only business transacted, after the presentation of bills, &c., was the election of Doorkeeper. Messrs. Crittenden and Toombs appeared and took their seats.

In the House, after the announcement of changes in the committees, the report in the case of Judge Watson was taken up, which gave rise to a debate that continued through the day and all through Friday.

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

THE LEGISLATURE.

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 Western North Carolina Railroad, with amendments. Mr. McDonald introduced a new bill to incorporate the Christian Mining Company; referred to corporations committee.

Among the reports of the Internal Finance Report, assumed upon the practice of making donations of public lands to actual settlers, after a suspension of a certain number of years, with the States of Oregon and Washington Territories and Florida, which systems were adopted to insure a speedier settlement of the lands than by the usual laws for pre-emption and entries.

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In the Senate, the only business transacted was the adoption of a resolution to go into an election for Doorkeeper on Thursday, after which, on motion of Mr. Clay, adjourned over to that day.

In the House, a large number of Senate bills, passed by that body last session, were, by special order, taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to appropriate committees. The joint resolution, reported last session by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and passed to a third reading, which authorizes the President to take such measures as will tend to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bowyer treaty, was taken up, and committed to the Committee of Ways and Means on the state of the Union. After the introduction of several bills and resolutions, on motion of Mr. Stephens, the House adjourned over till Thursday.

In Senate, on Thursday, the only business transacted, after the presentation of bills, &c., was the election of Doorkeeper. Messrs. Crittenden and Toombs appeared and took their seats.

In the House, after the announcement of changes in the committees, the report in the case of Judge Watson was taken up, which gave rise to a debate that continued through the day and all through Friday.

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

THE LEGISLATURE.

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 Western North Carolina Railroad, with amendments. Mr. McDonald introduced a new bill to incorporate the Christian Mining Company; referred to corporations committee.