

ical development of the State, some of our chief sources of wealth have not yet been reached. It may admit of doubt whether the present interest, for example, capable as it certainly is of expansion, is in a more flourishing condition now than when the flourishes of Lincoln forged cannon ball that were employed in the battles of the Revolution; while our treasures of mineral coal, a leading article in the world's commerce have only been sufficiently explored to manifest our neglected riches. An agricultural region, too, of undoubted capabilities, and embracing, perhaps a fourth part of our territory, has thus far made but limited progress, because of its exclusion from the markets of the world.

Den reflection upon facts like these, can leave but little doubt of the policy which our true interests dictate. A great work has been more than half accomplished—a vast enterprise, wisely projected with a view to a system of our own, has, after years of toil, and the expenditure of several millions of money, been forwarded well nigh to completion; and the citizens of this generation are called upon to perform their share of this labor, in which is centered the most cherished hopes of the State, and for which we will have chief claims upon millions that will come after us, for their gratitude and thanks.

The stern requirements of a progressive civilization impel us to prosecute steadily enterprises like these, which are but such have been accomplished by other enlightened States, and at this day are regarded as essential to the social advancement of a people. Standing, as we do, full in the noon-day sun of the civilization of the nineteenth century, we cannot, consistently with the dignity of our own high position, abandon works such as have received the approval of intelligent men in all countries, and which stand forth as the self-evident agents in effecting the most wonderful progress in the moral, social, and political condition of nations that, at any time, marks the history of the world.

And yet, I would not counsel an incautious expenditure of the public money, by embarking in the new enterprises "not urgently called for" by the necessities of the public. Indeed, upon the practice of a rigid economy in all appropriations for public purposes, more than upon any one circumstance, depends the successful prosecution of works already commenced.

A careful consideration of the subject, confirms me in the belief, that, by the observance of a prudent economy, our public works may be gradually prosecuted to completion, without either embarrassing the public treasury or materially increasing the burdens of taxation.

A more detailed treatment of this subject would be incompatible with the general remarks which I propose to employ upon this occasion. Specific recommendations will be reserved for a more appropriate time.

Upon a subject enlivening the hopes of so many thousands of our people, and in which is involved the material progress of the State, may not the expectation be entertained that a conciliatory policy will be adopted, which will command the approval of our citizens generally? There is a peculiar propriety in harmonizing the opinions of the public upon this question, since our system of improvements is designed to obliterate sectional distinctions, and produce a unity of interest and feeling among the people. A compromise policy, upon a fixed and medium ground, would infuse vigor into the prosecution of these enterprises, by the confidence which its moderation and permanency would inspire; removing them at once from the arena of party politics, and placing them above mere sectional jealousies and the machinations of political factions.

In commending a punctilious observance of all the public engagements, I know but after a sentiment that animates every bosom within the wide domain of our State. A violation of faith, under any circumstances, is among the most melancholly instances of human infirmity; and, in the case of a State, where the public honor has been accepted as a bond, it becomes a crime without mitigation.

First among the rich inheritances for which we are indebted to a virtuous ancestry, are those just and honorable sentiments planted deeply in the minds and hearts of our people, which hold in abhorrence the very idea of a breach of the public faith.

That this inheritance may pass unimpaired to posterity, I am convinced, will ever be an object of solicitude with the Legislature. Representing as you do, the sentiments of the people upon this subject, is a sure guaranty that ample provision will be made to meet with promptness and regularity the interest accruing upon the debt of the State; and that the sinking fund, created for the liquidation of the principal upon maturity, will be carefully protected and cherished.

It is perhaps proper that I should make some reference upon this occasion, to the condition of our State as a member of the Federal Union; and to the relations she sustains towards her associates in the Confederacy.

It is a fact, much to be deplored, that the same tranquility and repose which have so constantly attended our domestic concerns, and under which our varied interests have strengthened and grown, have not so uniformly characterized our association among the States of the Union. Aggressions upon our political rights and private interests, in common with those of the other Southern States, by a class of our fellow-citizens residing in the northern portion of the Confederacy, have given rise to complaints that are well known to all, and engendered animosities destructive of that mutual friendship, which should ever characterize so intimate a relation. Indeed, so determined and persistent have been these aggressions, that the extreme remedy of a disruption of the Union has become to be frequently suggested and familiarly discussed.

Grievous as are these causes of discontent, we are not prepared for the acknowledgment that we cannot enjoy all of our constitutional rights in the Union. Should that day unfortunately come, but little doubt need be entertained that our people will act as best comport with their interests and honor, and with the sacred memories of the past to whatever result it may lead.

In the meantime, our bearing in the Confederacy should be in accordance with the consistent and dignified character of the State, and as such becomes a just and Christian people—cultivating amicable relations with our associate States, and reciprocating offers of kind and neighborly friendship, at the same time that we manifest a jealous regard for our own political rights, forbearing towards those with whom we are associated in the most elevated pursuits that can engage the attention of man, yet firm in the maintenance of that equality without which any association would be a living badge of shame; tolerant in others of those differences of opinion which result from education, association, climate, soil, and the many causes which tend to influence character in its formation, yet yielding nothing of the convictions of our own judgment; abstaining from hasty and intemperate threats, as inconsistent with the dignity of a sovereign State, yet not slow to protest, firmly and deliberately, against impending injuries; always deliberately, considerately and discreetly, resolving with decision, and executing those resolves with certainty, boldness, vigor and courage. Such a course will, at least, gain us the high reward of our own self-respect, and may tend to induce a returning sense of justice on the part of such as are disposed to infringe our rights; failing in which, however, it will fortify us before

men in whatever position we may think proper to occupy in the events that may follow.

It would subscribe no useful purpose to make more particular reference at this time to the very happy dissensions that exist between the two classes of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States; or to speculate upon the disastrous consequences to which they may lead. At no time an agreeable service, I would especially refrain from obtruding them upon your reflections, this day. We enter, to-day upon a new year in our brilliant career of self-government, and Americans, everywhere, may well devote it to felicitating each other upon the many happy circumstances that surround our condition. And, out of sacred memories of past sufferings and toils in a common cause, a contemplation of present splendid power and grandeur as a nation, and expectations of the triumphs that yet await this great republic—sentiments that must fill the minds and breasts of all Americans on this national festive day—there naturally arise hopeful anticipations of the permanence and durability of our political system.

The patriotic emotions which this day excites are calculated to bring to mind another, memorable in the history of the country; a day now fifty-seven years past when Mr. Jefferson, upon a great occasion, stood before his assembled countrymen, and declared with solemn emphasis: "I believe this the strongest government on earth." His prophetic wisdom, which has so often proved a beacon light to the people of this country, guiding them in times of imminent peril to a secure haven, is well calculated to inspire us with encouragement and hope in our present embarrassment.

There is strong common sense among the American people which is not quick to desert them, and which triumphs over obstacles and sores intricate political questions that perplex the mere theorist in governmental science. Upon this good sense, under Heaven, may we not securely rely for the preservation of our present happy political reorganization, dispensing to a remote posterity the same blessings we have enjoyed under it, and fulfilling that high destiny among men which Heaven has ordained it?

I will now, gentlemen, in obedience to the constitution, subscribe, in your presence, the oath of office, relying upon an Infinite Power for wisdom and strength, to enable me to discharge properly the solemn obligations they impose; and, for a benignant judgment of my official action, trusting to the indulgence of a generous people.

THE FAMOUS DEAD OF 1858.—The necrology of 1858 is distinguished by many noted names, but upon the whole it may be remarked that death has contented himself with fewer "shining marks" than usual. Among American statesmen the most eminent deceased for the year was Thomas H. Benton. With him have departed Senator Evans, of South Carolina, Senator Henderson, of Texas, ex-Senator Hagby, of Alabama, General James Gadsden, of South Carolina, John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, Thomas L. Harris, of Illinois, and ex-President Anson Jones, of Texas. Among lawyers have died Benjamin F. Butler and Chief Justice Duer, of New York. Among authors Wm. Henry Herbert, William Jay and Madame Ida Pfeiffer. Among merchants, Anson G. Phelps and Benjamin Marshall, of New York, and James Adger, of Charleston. Among mechanics, Isaac Newton and John P. Allaire. Among scientific men, Bonpland the naturalist and Robert Brown, the botanist. Among painters, Ary Schaffer. Among theatrical characters, the great Rachel and Leblach the singer. Among soldiers, Field Marshall Radezky of the Austrian army and Major General Penzer F. Smith, U. S. A. Among naval commanders, Admiral Lord Lyons of the British service, and two American Commodores, Mathew C. Perry and T. Ap Catsby Jones. Among philosophers, Robert Owen. Among prominent characters at the European Courts, the Dutchess of Orleans, Redschid Pacha Grand Vizier of Turkey, and Baron Ward (the Yorkshire otter) Prime Minister of Prussia. The Emperor of Japan also lately died. Among other notabilities, deceased, may be mentioned Soyer, the Prince of Cooks, Dred Scott, whose name will be famous one in the annals of the country, and Eleazer Williams, the repented Bourbon. The year has not expired, and there may yet be important additions to the list.—New York Day Book.

A PROPOSED GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY.—It is announced that the Director of the United States Mint proposes to establish a new paper currency, based on the deposits in that institution. He has prepared a bill for this purpose, which he intends to lay before Congress. It authorizes the Mint to issue certificates on the deposit of gold bullion, and of similar certificates by the Mint; and all the Sub-Treasurers, on deposits of gold coin. These certificates are to be redeemed only at the offices that issued them, the theory of the process being that the gold deposited will always be kept on hand to meet the certificates when presented for payment. The Director claims that it will greatly increase the security of specie owners over that afforded by the banks; that it will check the practice of hoarding; that the certificates will become currency as much as the gold itself; that a huge pile of coin thus stored away will serve as a great balance wheel to prevent the loss by wear, clipping or sweating; that the retaining of a government bullion fund at the Mint would no longer be necessary; that, being based on deposits, no issue of certificates could be made, and that, like bank notes, they should be made payable to bearer on demand, and circulate as exactly as they do. Senator Gwin is quite interested in the enactment of such a law. But it seems almost identical with the Bullion Bank projected in New York, with the single exception that depositors paid nothing for the safe-keeping of their coin.

DEATH OF DR. NEWTON.—We are pained to hear of the death of Dr. G. M. Newton, who expired this morning at nine o'clock. Dr. Newton occupied a very prominent position in this community, and was widely known from his long connection with the Medical College as one of its Professors. He was thrown from his buggy, by the horse running away, ten days since, and the injuries received resulted in his death. His loss will be severely felt.—Augusta Dispatch, 6th inst.

A PIOUS IMPOSTOR.—Rev. Henry T. Lever has been astonishing the inmates of a private boarding-house in Petersburg, Va., by putting up there, promising to educate the son of the landlady, courting and promising to marry her sister, and finally running off with \$50 worth of gold and silver trinkets, belonging to the lady, including a locket borrowed to put his likeness in, and a defective watch, which he said he would make good. It is said.

HOW A FISH BECAME THE CHRISTIAN EMBLEM.—The employment of a fish as a christian emblem is of calalistic origin. The Greek term for fish is *ichthys*, and in the Greek language it is a word of five letters, which are the initials of the following phrase: "Iesus Christus Theos Unus Sacerdos Verus Filius Dei et Salvator." The elevation of a fish as a weatherecock on country church steeples is not, therefore, without sanction.

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

This Argus is the People's Rights and the National Right. It is published weekly on our own. Tell this to those who do not believe in it.
C. W. FENTON, Editor.
WADESBORO', N. C.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1859.

THE WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.—We learn, through a reliable source, that the President of the Company has effected the loan of a sufficient sum to put the first twenty-five miles of the road from Walker's Ferry, on the Cape Fear river, in running order; and the directors are pressing the work with all possible energy. The laying of the track will probably commence in April next.

It is much to be regretted that our Legislature cannot be induced to aid really in the construction of this truly State work—but instead of doing so, they seem rather disposed to fetter, clog, and retard its progress. The sooner it can be finished, the sooner will its means enable it to meet its interest, and relieve the State from all fears. The course of our Legislature is rather suicidal, and tends to produce the very state of things which it pretends desirous of avoiding.

We shall, next week, give some extracts from the report the President in relation to this great work.

INSANE ASYLUM.—From the reports of president, and directors and superintendent of the Insane Asylum, of North Carolina, for years ending November 1, 1857-'8, a copy of which has been kindly furnished us by the superintendent, E. C. Fisher, we learn the following facts in relation to that Institution:

"At the close of the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1857, as will appear from the report of that date, there were then in the asylum 80 males and 68 females, making a total of 148 patients. Since that time, and to the present date, there have been admitted 41 males and 16 females, making a total of 57; in the same period, there have been discharged, restored, 14 males and 10 females; removed, much improved, 2 males and 2 females; improved, 2 females; unimproved, 3 females and 6 males; elapsed 1; died, 9, making the entire number of discharges, 49."

"From the treasurer's report it will be seen that there has been paid into and due to the treasury of the State, by private patients, the sum of \$11,614.83, and by statements obtained from the office of State treasury, there has been received on account of county patients, with amount due, on account of county patients, the sum of \$25,268.82, making a total of \$37,283.65, showing a difference of only \$18,499.91 against the institution on support account. Although this exhibit is favorable to the pecuniary affairs of both the asylum and the State at large, the effect of the law now in force, that some are now detained at home, or in the jail, or poor houses, who would otherwise be here; and if such be the effect, it is virtually sacrificing a portion of the means provided by the State in the erection of an institution capable of accommodating 240 patients, by virtually closing its doors to such as are detained from it by this provision of the law."

"The attention of the last Legislature was brought to this subject by recommending an alteration of the law, and I would respectfully recommend that the Directors will again bring it before the next General Assembly with the view of so altering and amending the law as to place the institution as a charge upon the whole State, and thereby so simplify the law as to secure the enforcement of its provisions in a more satisfactory manner than it has been found practicable with the present laws."

On the 31st October, 1857, there remained in the treasurer's hands \$33,451.69 of which has been expended \$32,032.17 leaving in his hands a balance of fourteen hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty-two cents, subject to his check at the bank of the State. Of the foregoing amount twenty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents, were expended on the support of the institution and its inmates, and four thousand three hundred and forty-six dollars and thirty-nine cents were under special appropriations, as specified.

PROFESSOR LAMIER.—We witnessed yesterday, the partial taming of one of the most inveterately vicious brutes, in the shape of a mule, that our eyes ever rested upon. The abominable brute seemed to think that she was brought into the world to do nothing but kick. She kicked when standing, she kicked when lying, and we verily believe she did kick flying, for her fore and aft feet seemed all in the air at one and the same time. Before we left, the Professor had so subdued her, that he could do almost anything he pleased with her, even putting his head between her heels, and resting one of her hind hoofs upon his temple. We believe he can tame any horse or mule, however vicious, and make them gentle as lambs. If he could get the bits of that bridle of his between his teeth, we believe he would tame the devil.

The Professor will be in Center, Stanly county, next week.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—We have received the January number of this welcome Messenger. We sat down last evening to take a peep at its contents, preparatory to penning a notice of it. We read, and read, and read, unconscious of the lapse of time, until the chill atmosphere admonished us that the fire was out, and the light of other hours about to go out. We went out, too, and speedily to bed.

THE NORTH CAROLINA PLANTER.—The number before us commences the second volume of this valuable home journal. The publishers say they intend to make it the best agricultural journal in the country. To enable them to do this, agriculturalists must support it.

MESSRS. COLE & ALBRIGHT, of the Greensboro' Times. We reciprocate your kind wishes, gentlemen, and heartily recommend the Times as a Southern family literary paper.

The Printer, for January, is received. An excellent number, as indeed all are. Invaluable to the craft.

Stephen A. Douglas was re-elected United States Senator, on the 11th inst., by the Legislature of Illinois, by eight majority over Lincoln.

John Hancock, Esq., a nephew of the Revolutionary patriot of that name, died on the 23 inst., at Boston, aged 85.

The captain and crew of the yacht Wanderer, have been committed for trial.

"And it is a case not to be supposed, that an enlightened people would, at any time, resort to the irregular means of force to effect a desired change in government, when the same might be accomplished by peaceful methods entirely at their discretion." Governor Ellis's Inaugural Address.

The Washington Union boldly asserts that the Democratic party is the Government! and the innumerable small-fry press, who yelp their approval (as in duty bound) of this Democratic law-promulgator and presidential sentiment-expressor, as boldly maintain whatever it asserts. It is a fortunate thing for the country that the assertions of the President's mouth piece are not facts, and that the endorsements of its thousand and one echoes cannot convert its falsehoods into facts.

But (the Union, to the contrary notwithstanding), though the Democratic party is not the Government, yet that party would gladly make it so. To this end are all their efforts directed—they would subvert the Republican government which our forefathers formed, and substitute a Democracy, which, like all democracies, must end in ruin.

They have shown that they would not hesitate to "resort to the irregular means of force to effect a desired change in government," failing to accomplish that change by "peaceful methods." The "Democratic" government at Washington, gave a fearful and bloody illustration of its readiness to resort to force to maintain Democratic ascendancy in the councils of the Federal city, when, without the shadow of necessity, and in direct violation of law, it ordered United States troops to the polls, who, under the command of an officer in the marine corps, and at the disposal of a drunken Democratic mayor, fired upon peaceable citizens in the peaceful exercise of every freeman's right—the right of voting for whom they please.

It is the settled purpose of the cunning politicians who head that party—indeed, they make no secret of it—to effect a change in the Government of the United States, and these declarations of the press in their pay—that the Democratic party is the Government—are thrown out as feelers of the public pulse to prepare the minds of people for the change which they contemplate. Their great aim is to manage affairs, if possible, that we shall insensibly glide into the new mode—perhaps not be aware of the change, until we have been hurried so often round the ever-decreasing circles of the maelstrom of Democracy, that all our efforts to return to the simple and beautiful system inaugurated by our forefathers will be unavailing, and, too late, we shall regret the sapientness and cruel neglect which gave our Republican Government a prey to the voracious appetite of an unconstitutional Democracy.

Has not the experience of the past few years sufficiently demonstrated the inordinate ambition of Democratic leaders, and the unscrupulous means to which they most unhesitatingly resort to carry out their plans and purposes? What is Democracy? Let the fate of old Athens answer. It is a system of government under which politicians thrive, and the people starve. Have we not seen the funds of the Government expended to reward Democratic politicians, until the Treasury has become emptied, notwithstanding the twenty-five millions deposited on the incoming of the Buchanan Administration? Have we not seen the property of the Government given away for a song (vide Fort Snelling) to reward the bolsters up of a rotten and unprincipled party and American citizens shot down in the public streets of the National Capital to insure majorities for Democratic nominees?

Yes, we have seen all this, and felt it, too. We have had enough of Democracy. The people have had enough of it, and now that the minds of men have been directed towards the inevitable tendency of all Democracies—do most earnestly hope and believe, that in coming elections, the people will unhesitatingly and unmistakably record their condemnation of the unprincipled rulers and leaders, whose only aim is self-aggrandizement, regardless of the fate which their ultra views and miserably selfish aims and wishes will inevitably bring upon the country.

SCANDALOUS WASTE OF THE PUBLIC MONEY.—In order that some idea may be had of the cost of the Patent Office, fancy pictures, we will cite a few of the cases connected with the report of 1856. In the House edition a horse cost \$107,576.00; a strawberry \$10,576.00; a sheep \$10,576.00; a map \$3,807.54. For the Senate edition the same pictures cost \$6,979.15. "In the face of these humiliating disclosures, which were the subject of general ridicule, in and out of Congress, the person in charge of preparing the agricultural report for publication, used all the arguments in his power to have a second edition of a horse, a teal, and a map, inserted in colors, in the report just published, which, at the price stated by Mr. Sinclair for their execution, in his voluntary card, published in the Union a few days since, (including paper and inserting plates,) would have cost \$22,183.00!" [Washington States.]

The above is a specimen of the manner in which the public money is squandered. The Democratic party is one vast "Secret Institution," for the getting possession of and retaining among its members the public money. Millions of dollars, of unnecessary and profitless expense, have been incurred for the sole purpose of rewarding the "faithful." They are kept together by the "cohesive power of public plunder," and but for the intervention, in time past, of bona fide economic administrations, the country would long since have been bankrupt. Democratic administrations are marked by "public debt." They have been and are notorious for taking the country into trouble—creating wars—taking responsibilities and throwing the burden on Congress—for almighty promises and infinitesimal performances—for bloody and cruel persecutions for opinion's sake—for a limitless use of the funds of the Government in the purchase of the "foreign vote"—for bringing the patronage of the Government into conflict with the freedom of elections—for stuffing ballot-boxes—for presidential interference in favor of pet candidates for Congressional honors—for solacing such candidates in the face of rebukes administered by the people in their defeat, by giving them leave to go abroad and furnishing them with nine thousand dollars to pay their expenses out, and nine thousand to pay their passage home, and nine thousand dollars a year for their support, while representing the people abroad who did not consider them worthy to represent them at home—for designating their successors in office—for tampering

with the people, and offering bribes to seduce them from their allegiance to principle—for organizing office-holders into regular corps of supporters and miners, to spy public virtue and undermine morality—for courting the support of the despisers of evangelical religion, and the enemies of civil and religious freedom—for all these things Democratic administrations are famous, and for the perpetration of these and kindred acts they are and deserve to be, and will ever be notoriously infamous.

Throughout the Southern States, the people are manifesting a great deal of interest as to the approaching canvass in Virginia. The Nashville Patriot, by way of cheer and encouragement, discourses as follows upon the subject:

"If the people of Virginia can be aroused to independence of thought and action, the victory in the coming contest will perch upon the banners of the Opposition. But whether this shall be effected or not—whether triumph or defeat awaits the Opposition, at large, that they should go into the field and do battle against the cohorts of Democracy. There is everything to encourage, and but little to cause them to despair. If they will but use discreetly the manifest advantages they hold in their hands, the Whigs and Americans of Virginia may do much for themselves, and perhaps more for their friends in Tennessee and Kentucky and other Southern States, who look to them, in these perilous times, for a manly and devoted stand against the encroachments and most evil tendencies of modern Democracy."

The Convention of Whigs and Americans which takes place at Richmond, Va., on the 10th of February, promises to be an unusually enthusiastic one. The Richmond Whig is excited at the prospect, and says:

"The ancient Whig spirit is aroused everywhere, and we see no difficulty in the way of a tremendous outpouring of the Whigs of the State on the 10th of February. Indeed, the indications are unmistakable that the Whigs and Americans of Virginia are resolved to put on their armor, and do their very best in the coming contest. We hail the spirit manifested by them, in every quarter of the State, with inexpressible satisfaction and pleasure. This is glorious news. Let our friends there arise, gird on their armor, and hasten to the field to redeem their State from the hands of the spoilers. We heartily bid God speed to their efforts."

Gen. Archibald Henderson, General-in-Chief of the United States Marine Corps, died suddenly at Washington on the 6th inst. He had been walking about apparently in his usual health during the morning. Returned from a long walk about 4 o'clock p. m., his usual dinner hour, and feeling somewhat fatigued, he seated himself on a sofa in a reclining posture, with his head resting on an arm of the sofa. The servant, on ringing the dinner bell, observed that he did not appear to notice it, and went to rouse him. He was discovered to be dead. Not a feature of his face was changed, and from the natural disposition of the limbs, it was apparent that death came without a struggle.

A few days ago two little girls, Lucy Long, a white child six years old, and Maria, a slave, ten years old, were playing together at Mickman, Ky., when a brother of the white child whipped the colored girl, who, in revenge, struck Lucy with a billet of wood. Of this blow Lucy subsequently died, and Maria, the little slave, has been convicted of involuntary manslaughter, but recommended to the clemency of the Governor, in consequence of being only ten years old.

A Correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from the city of Mexico, under the date of the 20th ult., says that Guadalajara has been retaken by the government troops. It fell on the 15th, after an attack of a single day, the liberals, with all their advantages of superior forces, good position and fortifications, having been defeated and forced to retire. The condition of the country was daily growing worse.

On Monday evening, 3d inst., a meeting of the leading iron masters of Pennsylvania was secretly convened in Philadelphia, for the purpose of consulting upon the prospects of the iron interest in this country, and initiating a programme for a consolidated movement of that interest throughout the United States. A long address in favor of a higher tariff was delivered by ex-Senator Cooper.

The Richmond Whig recommends the introduction of the camel into Virginia. It says that its natural range is from 15 to 52 degrees north latitude, that, requiring little grooming, &c., it would just suit the negroes, and that carrying from a thousand to fifteen hundred pounds weight, it would do away in a great measure with the use of wagons and teams on a plantation.

A startling, but not altogether unexpected movement, has been commenced in Australia. It appears by the reports of a recent speech delivered by the Rev. Dr. Lang, in Australia, that he advocated, particularly in the event of war between Great Britain and France, a separation from the mother country, and the establishment of sovereign and independent States.

By the Overland Mail from California via Salt Lake City, arrived at St. Louis on the 5th, we learn that the United States Marshal was unable to serve process on Brigham Young, in consequence of being prevented by his body guard. It is expected that Judge Sinclair would require military aid to enforce the orders of the court.

The first successful effort to manufacture but hinges in the United States, was inaugurated. At the time the manufacture was commenced there (in 1840) all the but hinges in use in this country were imported from England, and at the present time none are imported. Horace Greely's friends complain that he is overruled by Charles A. Dana in the New York Tribune, and made to play a subordinate part when he is ostensibly the head. This, it is said, may induce him to leave the Tribune and take charge of the Century.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—The Mail steam ship Africa with Liverpool dates to the 25th December, arrived at New York on the 9th inst.
The ship Isaac Wright, bound to New York and having 300 passengers on board, was burned in the river Mersey, but no lives were lost. All the passengers were rescued. Her cargo consisted of fine goods and 1000 tons of iron. She was burnt at night, and ran aground and scuttled.
The Times, in speaking of the President's message considers it very remarkable that the United States should have *cessus belli* with almost every State in South America at the present time.
In France the result of the Montalembert appeal is considered a triumph over the Government.

The last India and China mails bring nothing very important. The Chinese negotiations for a tariff had been concluded. At Canton, exchange was advancing and business checked by the high prices asked for teas.
At Liverpool, the sales of cotton for the week ending Friday, the 24th, were 46,000 bales. The market in the early part of the week opened buoyantly, but the steamer from America caused a decline of a sixteenth to an eighth, particularly on Uplands and Mobils. The market closed dull, holders offering freely, but not pressing sales. Fair Orleans, 7 1/4; Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d; Fair Mobile 7 3-16d; Fair Uplands, 7d; no quotations for Middling Uplands or Mobils before quotations.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The overland mail from California on the 13th, via, arrived at St. Louis on the 7th inst. The news generally is unimportant.
A Mr. Ward shot his wife for an alleged criminal intercourse with Mr. Maloney, the Comptroller of the State, and then shot himself. Maloney is about 50 years of age, a husband, and the father of a large family. The press demands his resignation.
The weather at San Francisco was colder than had ever been known. Business dull.
Mr. Pardee, the bearer of the President's message, was sick at El Paso. But the message was being expedited at the rate of 200 miles per day.
Fifty persons were met returning from the Gilias mines discouraged by the scarcity of water.

The Camanches continued to rob the mail-stations. They and the employers of Butterfield & Co. were virtually at war. The latter were building strong stations, and providing them with the means of defence.
The Stockton and Kansas mail party were turned back by the Navajos with threats of massacre if they attempted to cross their country.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF DEPRAVITY.—We heard of an instance of moral turpitude, a day or two since, which, we hope, stands alone. In the late terrible disaster on the Muscogee Railroad, in which the cars were precipitated into a swollen torrent with a fearful destruction of human life, one of the passengers had the misfortune to lose his wife and two children. He remarked the next day, in the presence of his fellow passengers, who, with himself, were saved from the wreck as if by miracle, for none of them could tell how, that in addition to the loss of his family, he had lost all his money, it having been tied up in a belt for security and buckled around his wife's waist. During the day the waters subsided and the passengers who remained in the neighborhood of the wreck, commenced a search for the dead bodies. The body of the lady alluded to was found about a mile below the wreck, and upon examination it was ascertained that her dress had been torn open and the money belt robbed of its contents, some seven hundred dollars. Fresh tracks were discovered in the mud, leading off from the body, which the searching party traced up until they came upon one of their own number who had just met with so miraculous an escape from death, and who was present when his fellow passenger told his story of his loss. He was immediately taken in hand, searched, and the entire amount found on his person. Our informant adds that the wreck is now in Columbus jail, awaiting his trial for the diabolical act.—Savannah Republican.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—It is a singular fact, and as honorable as it was unexpected, that the nullifying State of South Carolina has spoken out against the slave trade with an emphasis that has marked the expression of opinion in no other Southern State. Her press so far as we have seen, without a solitary exception, have protested with the greatest energy and warmth against the infringement of the law, and the introduction of Africans into their State. We have already had occasion to copy from some of them, and we publish an article from the Winnsboro' Register, that speaks out in terms not to be mistaken. It will be seen, too, in the same connection, that the religious societies of that State are taking up the matter, and giving the ill-considered their unqualified condemnation.—Savannah Republican.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Ohio met at Columbus on the 3d inst. The Governor in his message asserts that equal taxation, without discrimination in favor of capital invested in banking, is the only sound doctrine; but asks whether it is worth while for the State Courts and Legislature of Ohio to make further attempts to collect equal taxes of banks, now that the Courts so strongly sustain the opposite doctrine. He asks whether it is prudent to bring on a conflict in this matter between the State and Federal authorities. He recommends that the whole system of revenue and expenditure be so changed as to bring all collections and disbursements within semi-annual periods. He further advises the collection of taxes in gold and silver, and notes of Ohio banks only.

HALF DOLLARS.—Several of our merchants were imposed upon on Tuesday last by spurious coin in the shape of half dollars, by a man representing himself as a returning drover, but who, with a party of companions, took the road towards Union, for further operations in the same line. These counterfeiters are remarkably well executed, and any one without close examination, might be imposed upon. They bear date 1834, and have even a genuine "ring," as well as the advantage of being good-looking. They are all deficient in the "milled edge." A little attention to this portion of the finish will detect the spuriousness of this coin.—Spartanburg Spartan.

DISBURSANCES IN KANSAS.—The St. Louis Democrat of the 6th inst., reports that Captain Hamilton is committing depredations in the Southern part of Kansas Territory, with a large body of desperate men. The outrages are principally upon Free State settlers. It is also reported that Capt. Montgomery is raising a party to repel Hamilton. Both parties are determined to fight.
A Kansas despatch says that a gang of Jay Hawks, under Brown, had entered Missouri, stole four horses, and burned a house.

C. J. M. Dickson, of England, reported among the lost at the Rail Road accident near Columbus, was in Augusta on Sunday and has gone to Washington City. He took the train for Atlanta, at Opelika, on the day of the accident, instead of going by Macon. Hence his friends missed him, and thought him killed.