to the President to establish one or more for elections at an earlier day than that pre- without making an allowance for any addi- gate of ten million three hundred and sixtytemporary military posts across the Mexican viously fixed by law. In the regular course, tional expenditures which Congress may one thousand six hundred and eighty-three line in the Sonora and Chihuahua, where ten of these States would not elect until af- think proper, in their discretion, to asthorize, these may be necessary to protect the lives ter the beginning of August, and five of these and without providing for the redemption of

and property of American and Mexican citi- ten not until October and November." vens against the incursions and depredations On the other hand, when I came to exam- notes which have been already issued. It. ance in the treasury on the 30th June, 1861. of the Indians, as well as lawless rovers on ine carefully the condition of the Post Office the event of a deficiency, which I consider will not, it is estimated, exceed three million that remote region. The establishment of Department, I did not meet as many or as probable, this ought never to be supplied by five hundred and thirty thousand one hundred one such post at a point called Arispe, in 80- great difficulties as I had apprehended. Had a resort to additional loans. It would be a and ninety-six dollars and sixty-one cents, nora, in a country now almost depopulated the bill which failed been confined to appro- runious practice in the days of peace and by the hostile inroads of the Indians from priations for the fiscal year ending on the prosperity to go on increasing the national our side of the line, would, it is believed, 30th June next, there would have been no debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the have prevented much injury and many cru- reason of pressing importance for the call of Government. This policy won'd cripple our and of the Postmaster General. They each eities during the past season. A state of an extra session. Nothing would become resources and impair our credit in case the contain valuable information and important lawlessness and violence prevails on that dis- due on contracts (those with railroad compa- existence of war should render it necessary recommendations well worthy of the serious tant frontier. Life and property are there nies only excepted) for carrying the mail for to berrow money. Should such a deficienwholly insecure. The population of Arizona, the first quarter of the present fiscal year, cy occur as I apprehend, I would recommend now numbering more than ten thousand souls. commencing on the 1st of July, until the 1st that the necessary revenue be raised by an are practically destitute of government, of of December-less than one week before the increase of our present duties on imports. I haws, or of any regular administration of jus- meeting of the present Congress. The rea- need not repeat the opinions expressed in tice. Murder, rapine, and other crimes are son is that the mail contractors for this the my last annual message as to the best mode guarantee that the reduction will be permacommitted with impunity. I, therefore, a- current year did not complete their first quar- and manner of accomplishing this object, and gain call the attention of Congress to the ne- ter's service until the 30th September last; shall now merely observe that these have the next have been reduced nearly two milcessity for establishing a territorial govern- and by the terms of their contracts sixty days since undergone no change. ment over Arizona

ruary, 1857, to which I referred in my last ed on for payment. annual message, failed to receive the ratification of the government of that republic, for consisted in the failure to provide for the sources during the fiscal year ending 30th reasons which I need not enumerate. A payment of the deficiency in the fiscal year June, 1859, including the loan authorized by similar treaty has been since concluded be- ending the 30th June, 1859. The Depart- the act of 14th June, 1858, and the issues of tween the parties bearing date on the 16th ment had entered into contracts, in obedience treasury no es authorized by existing laws, gress out of the general treasury, amounted March, 1859, which has already been ratified to existing laws, for the service of that fiscal hy the Nicaraguan Congress. This will be vear, and the contractors were fairly entitled ninety two thousand four hundred and sevenimmediately submitted to the Senate for their to their compensation as it became due. The ratification. Its provisions cannot, I think, deficiency as stated in the bill amounted to tail to be acceptable to the people of both \$3.838,728, but, after a careful settlement of countries. all these accounts, it has been ascertained

Our claims against the governments of that it amounts to \$4,296,009. With the Costa Ilica and Nicaragua remain unredress- scanty means at his command the Postmased, though they are pressed in an earnest ter General has managed to pay that portion manner, and not without hope of success. of the deficiency which occurred in the first

I deem it to be my duty once more to re- two quarters of the past fiscal year, ending commend to Congress the passage of a law on the 31st December last. In the mean authorizing the President to employ the na- time the contractors themselves, under these val force at his command for the purpose of trying circumstances, have behaved in a protecting the lives and property of Ameri- manner worthy of all commendation. They can citizens passing in transit across the had one resource in the midst of their em-Panama, Nicaragua, and Tehuantepec routes. barrassments. After the amount due to against sudden and lawless outbreaks and each of them had been ascertained and finaldepredations. I shall not repeat the argu- ly settled according to law, this became a ments employed in former messages in sup-specific debt of record against the United fort of this measure. Suffice it to say that States, which enabled them to borrow money the lives of many of our people, and the se- on this unquestionable security. Still they curity df vast amounts of treasure passing were obliged to pay interest in consequence and repassing over one or more of these routes of the default of Congress, and on every prinbetween the Atlantic and Pacific, may be ciple of justice ought to receive interest from deeply involved in the action of Congress on the Government. This interest should comthis subject. mence from the date when a warrant would

I would, also, again recommend to Con- have issued for the payment of the principal gress that authority be given to the Presi- had an appropriation been made for this purlent to employ the naval force to protect pose. Calculated up to 1st December, it will American merchant vessels, their crows and not exceed \$96,660-a sum not to be taken enrgoes against violent and lawless seizure into account when contrasted with the great and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and difficulties and embarrassments of a public the Spanish American States when these and private character, both to the people and countries may be in a disturbed and revolu- the States, which would have resulted from s tionary condition. The mere knowledge that | convening and holding a special session of such an authority had been conferred, as I Congress.

already stated, would of itself, in a great de- For these reasons I recommend the passage gree, prevent the evil. Neither would this of a bill, at as early a day as may be practirequire any additional appropriation for the cable, to provide for the payment of the anaval service. mount, with interest, due to these last-men-

ut rest.

more are allowed for the settlement of their The report of the Secretary of the Treasu-

Department of the Government. The receipts into the treasury from all

were eighty-one million six hundred and ty-one dollars and one cent, [ 81,692,471 01.] which sum with the balance of six million three hundred and ninety eight thousand growing out of the expansion of the service three hundred and sixteen dollars and ten cents [ 6 398,316 10] remaining in the treasury at the commencement of that fiscal year, made an aggregate of the service of the for the year ending on the 30th June, 1859, year of eighty-eight million ninety thousand equal to \$481,691 21, compared with those in seven hundred and eighty seven dollars and

eleven cents [ 88 090,787 11 ] The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, amounted to eighty-three million seven hundred and fiftyone thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and fifty seven cents (\$83,751,511 57.) Of this sum seventeen million four hundred and and urged by the Postmaster General. Since five thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars and forty-four cents (\$17,405,285 44) were applied to the payment of interest on the public debt and the redemption of the issues of treasury notes. The expenditures for all other branches of the public service during the fiscal year were therefore sixty-six million three hundred and forty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirteen cents \$66,346,226 13.

The balance remaining in the treasury on the 1st July. 1857, being the commencement of the present fiscal year was four million three hundred and thirty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty-four it to its original independence, is deserving of cents (\$4,339.275, 54.)

The receipts into the treasury during the mencing July 1st, 1859, were twenty-million ests of the District of Columbia. Surely the six hundred and eighteen thousand eight hun- city bearing the name of Washington. and million eight hundred and twenty-one thous- has strong claims on our favorable regard.

dollars, (10,361,683.)

Should these appropriations be made as reany portion of the \$20,000,000 of Treasury quested by the proper Departments, the bal-(3.530,196 61.)

> I transmit herewith the reports of the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, consideration of Congress.

. It will appear from the report of the Secre tary of War that the army expenditures have THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" is published upon the fol-lowing TERMS, from which there will be no deviation Subscribers therefore will govern themselves accordingly. I come one ware, if paid in advance, \$2 00; been materially reduced by a system of rigid economy, which, in his opinion, offers every nent. The estimates of the Department for lions of dollars below the estimates for the present fiscal year, and half a million of dol-The treaty with Nicaragua of the 16th Feb- accounts before the Department could be call- ry will explain in detail the operations of that lars below the amount granted for this year at the last session of Congress

required by Congress explains this rapid aug-

ing, however, to observe an increase of receipts

the year ending on 30th June, 1858.

The expenditures of the Post Office Depart various sizes, Cards, colored Inks and ment during the past fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, 1859, exclusive of payments other materials for executing the finfor mail service specially provided for by Conest style of printing, the Express Office to \$14,964,493 33, and its receipts to \$7,968.- is fully prepared to turn out work of young ladies will open the first of rext dle for the democrats in Congress? 484 07; showing a deficiency to be supplied from the treasury of \$6,996,009 26, against art, and for moderate cost. \$5,235,677 15 for the year ending 30th June, 1858. The increased cost of transportation

1 copy one year, if paid in adv. If paid within 3 months,

f paid within 6 months

#### President's Message.

If not paid till the end of the subscription year, 3 60.

before the people. The message is well

It is estimated that the deficiency for current fiscal year will be \$5.988.424 04. but that, for the year ending 30th June, 1861, it will prove a very satisfactory Unionwill not exceed \$1,342,473 90, should Convenerating document. It nevertheless gress adopt the measures of reform proposed has some objectionable features, that the month of March retrenchments have will occur to the reader as he wades been made in the expenditures amounting to through it We dislike the idea of an-\$1,826,471 annually, which, however, did not take effect until after the commencement of other war with Mexico which wou'd be trade, and soliciting produce to be told the present fiscal year. The period seems to inevitable provided, the recommendahave arrived for determining the question tions of the message are carried out by whether this Department shall become a permanent and ever increasing charge upon the Congress. But perhaps a foreign war Treasury, or shall be permitted to resume the would strengthen the Union at home,

self-sustaining policy which had so long conat this time. trolled its administration. The course of legislation recommended by the Postmaster M. A letter-writer at Washington General for the relief of the Department from

sentatives of the Anterican and whig their own section. Franklin said that your early and earnest consideration. In conclusion, I would again commend to parties for a "joint national union con- he who hath a trade hath an estal?- racy now, in Congress, is the danger first quarter of the present fiscal year, com- the just liberality of Congress the local inter- vention, to nominate candidates for meaning that a mechanic can always they are in of losing the spoils ! They dred and sixty-five dollars and eight wire destined, I trust, for ages to be the capital of may yet prove important. They may more truthful assertion was never ut- party-did it on purpose, as we becents (\$20,618,865 85.) Of this amount three our united, free, and prosperous Confederacy, nominate Lieut. Gen. Scott as their tered. See, how easy is it for a man; lieve, to sectionalize the country, in JAMES BUCHANAN. WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 19, 1859.



# adjudged guilty and sentenced to be

hung. The boys placed the voing John Brown upon a barrel under a mocracy in North Carolina abused, vil. tree, fastesened a slip noose round his lifed and denounced the Whigs in the body, enclosed his arms, and tied the rope to a limb of the tree. They then kicked the barrel from under him, ind young John Brown was nearly lat an- was spared from Mr. Gilmer, in partiched into eternity ; for the rope slip jed cular. His enemies labored all sum. up and caught the young gentle ian mer to prove him an abolitionist. But around the throat. He was now is a when the votes were counted out in his perilous situation, as his thought ess district his neighbors and friends recompainons were frightened by the buked these assailants in a manner blood that flew from his nostrils a a that ought to have closed their lips .stream, and ran away from the stone And the defeat of Coleman, of Scales, as fast as possible. Fortunately for charged abolitionism on Mr. Gilmeryoung Brown, a woman in a house the defeat of all these democratic cannear by ran out and with a carting didates, and the clear Whig gain of Having laid in a large supply of knife cut him down Brown was three delegates in Congress, to wit: Newspaper, Flat Cap, Fancy paper of game to the last, but has concluded Smith, Vance and Leach-did this all

> Jefferson Seminary, Ashe County, B. C. Pro. W. M. Robey, Principal. The that they should take seats convenient

We publish in full this week the putation, and Jefferson is one of the hear orders, and then promptly go and mentation of the expenditures. It is gratify- President's Message. Its great length most heathful villages in the Statt in do the appointed work? Did any occupies rather much of our paper, but the midst of the Mountains and grind body vote for Leach, or Vance, or such documents should be laid always scenery of North Carolina, having a refined and cultivated population. for terms, address the Principal.

> merchandize suited to the up-cour ry on commission. It is a strong house.

> > Learn a Trade.

its present embarrassments, and for restoring says, The movement of leading repre- for fair patronage from the people of quite certain their Whig delegates in

Congress won't do it. The great trouble with the democthe Presidency and Vice-Presidency, secure an independent living-and a raised into life the black republican

election contest for members to Con-

The Democracy.

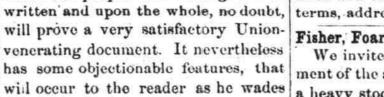
Have the people forgot how the de

gress? Have they forgot with what venom Leach, Gilmer, Smith and Vance were assailed? No vilifying epithet and of Shaw,-that man who first

not to participate in a mock trial again. signify nothingas it regards the will of those who elected them? Were This seminary for the instruction of ed for the purpose of playing the fidany description in the best style of the month, under the able managemen, of Did those who voted for them intend

> seminary enjoys a deservedly high re- to democrats so that they might easily Gilmer, or Smith, that they might help the democrats with their work? No. not one! It was never dreamed

> of. They voted for them expressly to Fisher, Foard & Hooker, Newbern, I.C. defeat that party which has defeated We invite attention to the abvertise- the expectations of the people-exment of the above firm, offering for ale pressly ! Those gentlemen know it a heavy stock of groceries and other very well-they know they were elected by a constituency which has lost all confidence in the democratic party. They have got no confidence in that party themselves, and have left to them no room to respect it. What is Let the Southern youth, lay a ide the use, then, of calling on them to whatever aversion they may have to rally to the support of its men and labor, ignore their false pride, and loirn measures in Congress? The people trades, now that there is a prospect would not do it at the polls, and it is



The chief objection urged against the grant it would be a transfer of the war-making, or, year, strictly speaking, the war-declaring power to

power, under the constitution, "to declare army, the navy, the judiciary, in short every war." They alone can "raise and support ar- department of the Government, can no longer mies," and "provide and maintain a navy." perform their functions if Congress refuse the But after Congress shall have declared war, money necessary for their support. If this and provided the force necessary to carry it failure should teach the country the necession, the President, as Commander-in-Chief of ty of electing a full Congress in sufficient time the Army and Navy, can alone employ this to enable the President to convene them in force in making war against the enemy .- any emergency, even immediately after the This is the plain language, and history proves old Congress had expired, it will have been that it was the well-known intention of the productive of great good. In a time of sudframers of the Constitution

It will not be denied that the general "pow- tic, which all nations must expect to encouner to declare war" is without limitation, and ter in their progress, the very salvation of our embraces within itself not only what writers institutions may be staked upon the assemon the law of nations term a public or per- bling of Congress without delay. If, under lect war, but also an imperfect war-and, in such circumstances, the President should short every species of hostility, however con- find himself in the condition in which he was fined or limited. Without the authority of placed at the close of the last Congress, with Congress the President caunot fire a hostile nearly half the States of the Union destitute gun in any case, except to repel the attacks of representatives, the consequences might be of an enemy. It will not be doubted that disastrous. I, therefore, recommend to Conunder this power Congress could, if they gress to carry into effect the provisions of the thought proper, authorize the President to Constitution on this subject, and to pass a employ the force at his command to seize a law appointing some day previous to the 4th vessel belonging to an American citizen which March in each year of odd number for the had been illegally captured in a foreign port election of representatives throughout all the and restore it to its owner. But can Con- States. They have already appointed a day gress act after the fact-after the mischief for the election of electors for President and has been done? Have they no power to confer upon the President the authority in ad- approved by the country.

vance to furnish instant redress should such I would again express a most decided opina case afterwards occur? Must they wait ion in favor of the construction of the Pacific until the mischief has been done, and can railroad, for the reasons stated in my two they apply the remady only when it is too last annual messages. When I reflect upon To confer this authority to meet fu- what would be the defencelees condition of ture cases under circumstances strictly speci- our States and Territories west of the Rocky tied, is as clearly within the war-declaring mountains in case of a war with a naval powpower as such an authority conferred upon | er sufficiently strong to interrupt all interthe President by act of Congress after the course with them by the routes across the deed had been done. In the progress of a Isthmus, I am still more convinced than ever great nation many exigencies must arise im- of the importance of this railroad. I have peratively requiring that Congress should never doubted the constitutional competency authorize the President to act promptly on of Congress to provide for its construction, certain conditions which may or may not af but this exclusively under the war-making terwards arise. Our history has already pre- power. Besides, the Constitution expressly sented a number of such cases. I shall re- requires as an imperative duty, that "the er only to the latest. United States shall protect each of them [the

Under the resolution of June 2d. 1858, "for States] against invasion." I am at a loss to the adjustment of difficulties with the repubhe of Paraguay," the President is "authoriz- to California and Oregon against such a naed to adopt such measures and use such force val power by any other means. I repeat the as in his judgment may be necessary and advisable in the event of a refusal of just satis- sage, that it would be inexpedient for the Govfaction" for what? For "the attack on the ernment to undertake this great work by a-United States steamer Water Witch," and gents of its own appointment and under its "other matters referred to in the annual mesage of the President." Here the power is crease the patronage of the Executive to a expressly granted upon the condition that the dangerous extent, and would foster a system overnment of Paraguay shall refuse to ren- of jobbing and corruption which no vigilance ler this "just satisfaction." In this and oth- on the part of Federal officials could prevent. er similar cases Congress have conferred up- The construction of this road ought, thereon the President power in advance to employ | fore, to be intrusted to corporated companies, the army and navy upon the happening of or other agencies, who would exercise that contingent future events; and this most cer- active and vigilant supervision over it which tainly is embraced within the power to declare | can be inspired alone by a sense of corporate and individual interest. I venture to assert

that the additional cost of transporting troops, Now, if this conditional and contingent power could be constitutionally conferred up- munitions of war, and necessary supplies for on the President in the case of Paraguay, why the army across the vast intervening plains may it not be conferred for the purpose of to our possessions on the Pacific coast would protecting the lives and property, of Ameri- be greater in such a war than the whole acan citizens in the event that they may be mount required to construct the road. And violently and unlawfully attacked in passing yet this resort would, after all, be inadequate hundred and six thousand eight hundred and over the transit routes to and from California. for their defence and protection. or assailed by the seizure of their vessels in a toreign port? To deny this power is to reu- habits of extravagant expenditure, produced der the havy in a great degree useless for the by our overflowing Treasury, during several protection of the lives and property of Amer- years prior to the commencement of my adican cifizene in countries where neither protection nor redress can be otherwise obtained. we have since experienced ought to teach The Thirty-fifth Congress terminated on us all to scrutinize our expenditures with the the 3d of March, 1859, without having pass- greatest vigilance, and to reduce them to the of the net making appropriations for the lowest possible point. The Executive Deservice if the Post Office Department during partments of the Government have devoted the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860." This act also contained an appropriation "to ject with considerable success, as will apsupply deficiencies in the revenue of the pear from their different reports and estimates. Post Office Department for the year ending To these I invite the scrutiny of Congress, for the 30th of June, 1859." I believe this is the purpose of reducing them still lower, if the first instance since the origin of the Fed- this be practicable, consistent with the great cral Gevernment, now more than seventy public interests of the country. In aid of years ago, when any Congress went out of the policy of retrenchment I pledge myself existence without having passed all the gen-to examine closely the bills appropriating find eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eral appropriation bills necessary to carry on lands or money, so that if any of these sixty one cents (13 SQ1 STO SI ) the government until the regular period for should inadvertenly pass both houses, as the meeting of a new Congress. This event must sometimes be the case, 1 may afford imposed on the executive a grave responsi- them an opportuni y for resousideration. At bility. It presented a choice of evils. Had this omission of duty occurred at the lirst session of the last Congress the remedy would have been plain. 1 might then have instantly recalled them to complete their work-and this without expense to the Gorernment. But on the 4th of March last there were fifteen of the thirty-three States which had not elected any representatives to the present Congress. Had Congress been called together immediately, these States would have been virtually disfranchised. If an intermediate period had been selected, several of the selected, several of the selected, several of the States would have been compelled to hold extra sessions of their legislatures, at hold extra sessions of their legislatures of the different Department of the different to pass such as act great indonvenience and expense, to provide in the estimates of the different Departments, ty-four dollars, (5,526,324.)making an aggre. is denied by the South,

tioned contractors, as well as to make the neand three hundred dollars (\$3,821.300) was of this authority is, that Congress, by con- cessary appropriations for the service of the received on account of the loan and the issue terring it, would violate the constitution-that | Post Office Department for the current fiscal of treasury notes-the amount of sixteen mil-

The great difficulty and the great hardship

The failure to pass the Post Office bill nethe Executive. If this were well founded, it cessarily gives birth to serious reflections .would, of course, be conclusive. A brief ex- Congress, by refusing to pass the general apaminution, however, will place this objection propriation bills necessary to carry on the Government, may not only arrest its action. Congress possesses the sole and exclusive but might even destroy its existence. The

Of this amount it is estimated that five milder the fifth section of the act of 3d March last, and one million one hundred and sevenlen and alarming danger, foreign or domes-

twenty-six thousand four hundred dollars \$6,926,400) from these extraordinary sources, and dollars (\$43.500,000) from the ordinary action towards the North, which, if killing a number of citizens. the 1st July, 1859, of seventy-five million means of the present fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860.

the present fiscal year were twenty million dollars and seventy-six cents, (\$20,007,174 Thinking men at the North, the men 76:) Four million six hundred and sixty-four Vice President, and this measure has been

on the public dabt and the redemption of the issues of treasury notes, and the remainder, being fifteen million three hundred and fortymated expenditures during the remaining twenty-three cents, (\$40,995,558 23.) which sum two million eight hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred and twentyone dollars and thirty-four cents \$2,886,621 lic debt. The ascertained and estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th conceive how this protection can be afforded June, 1860, on account of the public debt, opinion contained in my last annual mesand for the ordinary expenditures of the Government fifty-three million four hundred and rics. We shall hear; too, of the disdirect and exclusive control. This would inmillion two thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety-nine cents. (\$61.-

> teen million three hundred and eighty-one thousand eight hundred and eight dollars and forty cents, (\$14,381,808 40.) cal year ending 30th June, 1861, are sixty. fect of all this will inevitably be to six million two hundred and twenty five thousand dollars, (\$66,225,000,) which, with the balance estimated, as before stated, as remaining in the Treasury on the 30th June, no time to think of the horrors of sla-

South Carolina's Mission to Virginia. lion seven hundred and ninety-seven thousand While we hope that the ambassabor five hundred and sixty-five dollars and eighty-

present fiscal year to 30th June, 1860, are to his own high character, we do de- defeat an election before the people not lend a favorable ear to a proposilion seven hundred and fifty-six thousand four tion either to join in a movement of hundred dollars (\$5,756,400) will be received secession, 🖝 in a call for a convention

for treasury notes which may be reissued un of all the States of the South. Whatever some of the politicians may say, the Southern people are not only un- at New Orleans from Browsnville bring- will the demand at the South for them themselves to be forced into a false poof the loan authorized by the act of June 14, prepared for either of these move- ing dates to the 2d instant. Cortinas henceforth. Every degree and variety 1858-making six million nine hundred and ments at this time, but absolutely opposed to both. The people of the South have commenced a peaceable course of

The troops and rangers from sources of the public revenue-making an ag- persevered in, cannot fail to secure to gregate, with the balance in the treasury on the South all the protection which she Brownsville subsequent'y attacked three hundred and eighty-four thousand five needs for her rights and property .--Cortinas and re-captured the city afhundred and forty-one dollars and eighty-nine The policy of breaking off as far as ter a hard fight, taking ( ortinas' guns. cents (\$75,384,541 89) for the estimated possible, and as rapidly as possible, Sixty Mexicans and nine Americans commercial intercourse with the North, were killed in the fight, and sixteen The expenditures during the first quarter of although just commenced, has already Americans wounded, including Lieut began to tell upon those who have so Ford, who led the attack. Cortinas seven thousand one hundred and seventy-four long fattened on the Southern market. fled across the river.

thousand three hundred and sixty-six dollars whose capital furnishes the main and seventy-six cents (\$4,664,366 76) of this springs of commerce and manufactures, ther of the most prominent bankers in sum were applied to the payment of interest see the certain tendency of this action London have made a joint appeal to at the South, and\* are, as well they the British cabinet to recognize the may be, alarmed at it. Many mertwo thousand eight hundred and eight dol- cantile and manufacturing establishlars, (\$15,342,808,) were applied to ordinary ments will, this year, suffer severely expenditures during the quarter. The esti- by the withdrawal of Southern trade, three quarters, to June 30, 1860, are forty and of course will continue to suffer sand five hundred and fifty-eight dollars and more and more independent of the favorable to the appeal.

North. In this paper will be found a paragraph among the news items informing us of the discharge of over one 34) are estimated for the interest on the pub- hundred hands from one of the largest manufactories in Philadelphia, in consequence of the withdrawal of South- to unite. The Fernando Wood deleare, accordingly, seven million five hundred ern orders. The same cause may con- gates may go for Gov. Wise. The Iland fifty thousand nine hundred and eighty-fidently be expected to produce similar linois delegations will be Douglas and surrections, or resistance against the ed that his village post-master should movements by other Northern Facto- anti-Douglas.

The Medicine Working. fifty-one thousand seven hundred and forty- charge of clerks in mercantile estabfour dollars and eighty-nine cents, (\$53,451,- lishments, the fall of house rent and The New York Herald states that 744 89.) making an aggregate of sixty-one real estate, the laying up of vessels, and discharge of seamen engaged in 002.732 99;) leaving an estimated balance in the coasting trade, (a trade greater in have found it necessary to discharge the discretion of the court; and to the circumstances the post-master appealthe treasury on the 30th June, 1860, of four- value than the foreign trade,) and so 50 clerks in consequence of the falling on will the work of destruction go off in the Southern trade; and over through the almost innumerable branch | 100 firms of lesser note have been forc-The estimated receipts during the next fis- es of industry at the North. The ef- ed to curtail expenses from the same insurrection, conspiricy, or rebelsion, he says it is as abhorrent to law as it cause. produce a cessation of the hostilities

of the Abolitionists. They will have

## European Intelligence.

According to a report the 19th of 1860, will make an aggregate for the service very, and no money to pay for, its a- this month has been definitely fixed of the next fiscal year of eighty million six bolition. When men are put up to all upon for the meeting of the Peace Coneight dollars and forty cents (\$80,606,803 40) they know to get food and raiment, gress. It is denied that the Pope de-The estimated expenditures during the next they have no means of sending flannels mands the Presidency of that body for

standard bearer. There is strong indi- who knows how to work and willa. order to compel the Whigs of the cations for this purpose on the part of bor, to get on in the world ; and Lard South and West to join them against their leaders. Perhaps their ticket it goes with him who has no skil, or will be Scott and Conrad. It has al- industry, that but ekes out a wretched five cents (\$16,797,565 85) having been re- from South Carolina to Virginia will ready been intimated in the House de- existence-the despised of a lindu tri- Union," which was to be put in jeoparceived during the quarter from the ordinary be treated with all the respect due to bates, and it is not improbable, that ous men and women. Learn to do dy at least every four years, and thus ceipts for the remaining three-quarters of the the State which he will represent, and the ticket might so far prevail as to one thing or another, everybody. fity million four hundred and twenty-six voutly hope that the Old Dominion will and bring it into the House, where the prosecuted with very small ean tal, deep, deliberately laid scheme : but it third name would possibly secure the yielding a large reward for abor and is playing out different from their exfinal vote of a majority of the States. skill.

Cortinas still in the Field. Shoemakers, hatters, &c have always

The steamship Indianola had arrived been in demand, but never so gread as with 400 men had attacked and cap- of mechanical skill, will be more and

#### No Speaker.

Congress remains in about the same upon the wool question.

Law. The following is the law in force in North Carolina against circulating insurrectionary documents :

ten or printed pamphlet or peper, whether written or printed is or jout which is to cause slaves to become discontented with the bondage in which

and Illinois will send double delegates the laws regulating the same, and free to Charleston. The delegations from negroes to be dissatisfied with their sothe former States cannot be expected cial condition and denial to them of popeace and quiet of the public, such person so offending shall be dee ned guilty of felony, and on conviction second offense shall suffer death.

> shall suffer death-Report of Northern Spies from the S uth The New York correspondent of the

the North-never doubting but that they would always be able to comkeep democrats in power and secure There be many trades that can be their grasp upon the spoils. It was a pectations. The black republicans have gained a strength not anticipated, and the Whigs of the South, have determined that they will not permit sition merely to gratify the lust of the unprincipled political gamblers who are tured Rio Grande city, on the 20th ult., more brought into requisition at heme. always crying wolf! wolf! in order that they may conceal their plunder-

ing tricks. It is playing out fearfully to the country, for we seriously apprecondition as it was at our last report hend that the democracy have, in their -neither better nor worse-no Spiak- pursuit of the spoils, precipitated a er has been elected, and the members condition of things from which there is were daily engaged in informal deflate no deliverence except through years of anarchy and a reign of terror. It

may burst upon us at any moment :--we are in a fearful suspense. They have had the Government in their own hands for years, and if they had administered its affairs in strict ac-If any person shall wilfully bring in. cordance with fairness, liberality, justo this State with intent to circu ate, tice, law, economy and simplicity, it or shall wilfully circulate or pullish had all been well. Never did a party lication of, within the State, any frit- more signally failed in its missionmore thoroughly disappointed the hopes of a confiding, trusting people,

-with whose most sacred interests they have sported as with worthless they are held by their masterstand trash .- Sal. Watchman.

#### Interesting Postal Decision.

Postmaster-General Holt has relitical privileges, and thereby to excite cently decided an interesting and noamong the said staves and free negloes vel question. A husband who had deliver her letters to him, and threatened a suit at law if his demand was thereof shall, for the first offense be not complied with. The wife, on the the celebrated firm of A. T. Stewart imprisoned not less than one year, and other hand, forbade the delivery of & Co., extensive dry-goods merchants, be put in the pillory and whipped, at her letters to the husband. In these ed to Mr. Holt for instructions. That If any person, by words, shaften- gentleman pronounces the claim addeavor to excite in any slave or free vanced by the husband too preposterhe shall receive thirty-nine lash; on is to the Christian civilization of the his bare back, and be imprisoned for age-and he directs the postmaster to one year; and for the second offense deliver the letters to the wife.- Char. Courier.

#### Usury in Tennessee.

A bill has passed the Senate of Mobile Register, says : The Republican leaders sent sonfi. Tennessee to amend the usury laws. dential agents in September to avery which fixes the rate of interest at 6 sell answers the memorialists on Mexi- Southern State, to examine into and per cent., but allows the recovery of can affairs, in regard to non-payment report the extent of arms and at uni- 10 per cent. for borrowed money where tion in the South that could be used in the parties shall have so agreed, and March, 1861, should Seward's taking such agreement be expressed on the his seat be opposed. A copy of the re- face of the contract. post was seen by a friend in the siffice

6th of December for the official interview with these gentlemen, and it was 10 It now appears that New York

constitutional government of Mexico, within the State, or shall aid or sbet have a fairer chance to cover itself in and Lord John Russel appointed the the bringing into, or circu'ation or gub- glory, and never has a powerful party million nine hundred and ninety-five thous- more and more as the South becomes believed the British government was of the State, the evident tenders of

Messrs. Barring and several of

ministration The financial reverses which sixty one cents (13,891,879 61.) the same time we ought never to inrget that true public economy consists, not in withholding the means necessary to accomplish important untional objects confided to us by the Constitution, but in taking care thirty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty that the money appropriated for these purnoses shall be faithfully and frugally expend-It will appear from the report of the Sec-

June, 1859, amounting to four million two retary of the Treasury that it is extremely hundred and ninety-six thousand and nine doubtful, to say the least, whether we shall dollars, (4.296,009,) together with the fur be able to pass through the present an I the ther estimate of that officer for the service of

six million seven hundred and fourteen thous. Summer clothing to the Esquimauxs, and nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-nine cents (\$66,714,928 79.) Of Sharpe's Rifles and Brown's. Pikes to this amount, three million three hundred and the slaves of the South. The sleek and one dollars and thirty-four cents (3.386,621will have to look to empty churches. 34) will be required to pay the interest on the halls and lecture roems for their audipublic debt; leaving the sum of sixty-three and three hundred and seven dollars and for- the ascendancy at the polls, aggression try in the future. He points out the ty-five cents (63.328.307 45) for the estimated ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861. Upon these estimates a balance will be left in the Treas-mad-caps, whether in the North or ury on the 30th June, 1861, of thirteen mil- South. Let us then, for the sake of lion eight hundred and ninety-one thousand every thing we hold dear. discounte-But this balance, as well as that estimated wards the dissolution of the Union .to remain in the treasury on the 1st July. Let us continue to physic the North 1860, will be reduced by such appropriations as shall be made by law to carry into effect

doses of the non-intercourse medicine, certain Indian treaties during the present fiscal year, asked for by the Secretary of the In- and we shall assuredly eradicate the terior, to the amount of five hundred and fever from its blood, and make it lawabiding, and conservative, sound and dollars. (539,350,) and upon the estimates of the Postmaster General for the service of his healthy .- Raleigh Register. Department the last fiscal year, ending 30th A bill has been introduced in both

for the abolition of slavery in that

fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861, are sixty- and warming pans to the West Indies, his Plenipotentiary. Lord John Ruseighty six thousand six hundred and twenty fat incendiary preachers and orators of claims, that England is endeavoring to come to an understanding with other powers respecting the course to million three hundred and twenty eight thous ences and pay, conservatism will get be pursued with regard to that coun-

> upon the South will cease, and the difficulties occasioned by the United States recognizing one individual as President, and England and France blo account. Of South Caroling he another.

nance now every thing that squints to-Young John Brown Hung at Quincy. A curious affair took place at Quincy, on the day of the execution of old with larger, and larger, and larger Brown in Virginia, which came near having a tragical termination. There is a boy, aged about fourteen years, named John Brown, residing in the town where John Quincy Adams lived

and died, and several boys in the vicin- done in the State. All the States are branches of the Nebraska Legislature treason. They accordingly put him through the regular form of a trial.-

tient investigation of the case, he was accuracy a distance of over six miles!

of the Independent. I will merely **Charlotte** and Lincolnton mention what it contains in reference to Alabama. South Carolina and Ceor-MARBLE YARDS. gia. The spies report that armi, and WM. & R. TIDDY. amunition in Alabama is of no Lossi-DEALERS IN speaks in the most contemptuous; nan-Foreign and American Marble. ner, and contrasts the arms and supplies of the Federal Government and fortresses with those of Columbia and at Charleston. He says there are not even rusty muskets sufficient to a in a of every Style and Quality. thousand men, and if there were, the

AND MANUFACTURERS OF Marble Mantels, Head Stones, Slabs & Furniture Marble

They have also a great number of designs muskets would explode and kill the for

### MONUMENTS.

soldiers. In Georgia, the spy says, there is a scarcity of arms, and of powwhich they will execute to order at reduced der and shot for the ordinary hu, ting prices. From their long experience in the Marble business they flatter themselves that having all the facilities that can be desired in ity concluded he ought to be tried for reported, and if the report is grue, the Trade they can make it an object for all were I in your Legislature not t'day who need anything in their line to give them should pass before a remedy was had. a call

Shop at Charlotte, N. E. corner of the De-Ex-United States Senator James, of Schode pot Square. Lincolnton at the Public Square. Island, has invented a cannon, which, a board of army officers report, will carry a she with Orders at either Yard respectfully solicited and will meet with prompt attention. august 26 '59