From the Richmond Whig

A SINGULAR CONFESSION.

The New York *Herald*, devoted to the interests of Mr. Buchanan, acknowledges openly that there is no national issue now before the country. It says that is the reason the Whig and American parties could not stand, and it is the reason, likewise, that the Democratic party is in a state of complete disorganization. National men, it says, with large national views, make great national parties, but your wretched little sectionalists—your Douglasses, your Banks, and your Jeff Davises, can do nothing more than excite one section of the country against another. They have no national views, and the people who are tired of Niggers and Kansas, and other sectional issues, soon become tired of their authors, &c. The Pittsburg *Post*, after the Pennsylvania election, acknowledged the same thing, and ascribed to the want of a national issue, the utter route of its party.

This is the first time we ever knew a Democrat to acknowledge that there was no national issue before the country. It is tantamount to an acknowledgement that there is no national party now in existence, and that the Democracy is but a humbug, when it pretends to be a national party. Such is our opinion, but we never expected to have it in common with the Pittsburg *Post*.

The *Herald* insists the necessity of bringing out a national man, and finds no difficulty in laying its hands upon him. And who do you think it is, reader? Why, who but General Scott, the man who, of all others living, the *Herald* has most abused. Perhaps the editor has been seized with remorse for his former abuse—perhaps he may not be in earnest now—perhaps he may not have been in earnest then. Certain it is, however, he lavishes General Scott most furiously give a specimen:

"Such a name is now demanded by the country, which is alike tired of niggers and filibusters, of Kansas and squatter sovereignty, and of sectional men and sectional views. Nowhere can a better name be found than that of General Scott. His history is entwined in the history of his country for the last forty years. Wherever sectionalism has raised its head, as in South Carolina, or invasion has been threatened, as at Amoskeag; or international excitement has forbidden a collision, as on the Canada frontier; or the national honor demanded the sending of our armies abroad, he has been entrusted with command; and in every instance his wisdom, prudence, energy and skill, have redounded to the national honor and drawn more tightly the bonds of our Union. He has proved himself to be the man for every emergency; and now, when national leaders are everywhere rampant, when men look with doubt upon our perpetuity as a nation, because there is no great man to rein the hearts of the people, he is the very man to bring out and to reawaken the national enthusiasm.

"He is in every sense of the word a national man and an American. As such he should be brought before the people. Now that the American party has learned wisdom and thrown away its dark lanterns and its proscriptions, its best course will be to take the field at an early day with the name of General Scott upon its banners. There is much in its principles that commends itself to the American people, as was shown by the sudden growth of the party a few years since; and find out the dark lantern lodges afforded so great opportunities to political tricksters, and the selfish leaders stimulated a spirit of proscription which is foreign to the American heart, it might have become a permanent party organization. The people everywhere are tired of the old parties, and wish to get rid of them. If no new and vigorous opponent rises up against them they will continue to divide and sub-divide on their petty local issues until the best interests of the country are brought into jeopardy. The name of General Scott will create such an opponent, and give the death blow to sectionalism everywhere. The issue then will be, nationalism against sectionalism, and no man in his senses can doubt the result of such a contest."

PROGRESS OF FRANCE.

Those who believe that the material progress of a country depends upon the nature of its government, and that none but a republic or a limited monarchy can make serious advances in this direction, are very much in the wrong. Within the last ten years, France has been a limited monarchy, a republic and a despotism; yet, its commercial and industrial progress has been greater than that of any other country, our own only excepted.—In this respect it has far outstripped Great Britain. The year before the last revolution, the foreign commerce of France amounted to 2,460,000,000 francs, or about $470,000,000. In 1851, it amounted to upwards of 5,500,000,000 francs, that is to say to about $1,100,000,000. It increased, in ten years, as these figures show, about one hundred and thirty per cent. Considering how much violence, bloodshed and civil strife have been seen in the land within that time, this at the first view appears almost miraculous. But the wonder disappears as soon as we understand the exact position of the country. It has always been said that "Paris is France," and, politically, this is true. Paris settles all political matters, and institutes what government its population think proper. The provinces do nothing but yield obedience to the ruling powers. They are not politicians, and they employ their time in attending to their own business. This is the true secret of the enormous prosperity of France.

If France continues to extend her foreign commerce as she has done during the last ten years, she will soon outstrip England, which, during the same period, has extended hers less than ninety per cent., and we shall be her only competitor. At the same time, she is striving to an equality on the sea with her great rival, and seeks to realize the great Napoleon's dream of ships and colonies. Her colony in Africa based upon foundations that cannot be shaken, and she is seeking every opportunity to extend her power in that quarter. She assisted Great Britain in the Chinese war, and she is about to have a war of her own, with Cochin China, while she is busily intriguing with this Hemisphere. Her policy is, indeed, much more far reaching than it ever was before. Formerly, she sought only to maintain a commanding position in Europe; now, her views embrace the entire globe.—*Rich. Whig.*

The Western papers say that the muskrats have built their winter houses high up and thick, contemplating a mild time coming.

From the Richmond Whig.

DEMOCRATIC TERMS.

The Democracy are in the habit of applying to individuals, and to events, a set of phrases which leaves one extremely in doubt whether the party is a military or an ecclesiastical corporation, for a corporation, and a very close one it certainly is. We hear of such a man being a "deserter." Another is to be "tried by a drum-head court martial." A third has "abandoned the ranks." A fourth "will not stand up and face the music." A fifth is to be "shot for desertion." A sixth has always stood manfully "by the colors" of his party. A seventh has often "led the colors of the Democracy to victory." An eighth has, upon some occasion not specified, "stood upon the ramparts of the Democracy, and defied those who were preparing to lay siege to the citadel." A ninth "throws the banner of the party to the wind," and is hailed as the standard-bearer of the elect. A tenth "marches to victory" with the firm step of a veteran. An eleventh—but surely ten is enough. The military idea seems to be current with the Democracy. With some of them Judge Douglas is a traitor, and instead of trying him by the statutes of Congress, they prefer the military plan of a court martial. With others he is a hero—the "victor of a hundred fights" as one of his Western admirers calls him. The original editor of the *Enquirer*—the late Mr. Thomas Ritchie—was somewhat famous in his day, for his application of military phrases to civil contests. But he was far behind the present age, although he applied his military terms with [illegible] not to be gainsaid in his own [illegible]

In this view of the matter, we decidedly say that the Democracy [illegible] a military association. But [illegible], it is strongly tinctured with the [illegible]astical spirit, judging from another [illegible]terms which they apply quite as [illegible] and fully as unceremoniously. Thus [illegible]one of them talk of "reading Douglas out of the church." Others threaten him with "excommunication." Some say he is not "of the faith." Others aver that he is "a renegade." One calls him an "apostate." Another simply describes him as "a backslider."

What then is the Democratic party? Is it a military or ecclesiastical corporation? Or is it an association compounded of both characters, like the Knights Templars, or the Knights Companions of St. George, or the Hospitallers, or what? At one moment they seem warmed with a sort of military fury, and they abuse each other in all the billingsgate of the guardroom. At another "they empty the vials of their wrath" (that is one of their adopted phrases) with all the zeal and ratebat peculiar to the monastic fraternity.

UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

New York, Dec. 12.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* states that dispatches from Sir. Wm. Gore Ouseley at Nicaragua report a perfect understanding between England and France to support the independence of Nicaragua. A small English squadron is to be stationed for the present at Panama.

The London *Globe* says that the removal of Napier from Washington is one in the regular course of diplomatic promotion, and arises from no dissatisfaction on the part of the government with his conduct or opinions in the United States.—So far from censuring him, his government considers that his zeal and abilities entitle him to their best consideration. Mr. Lyons will succeed him, while Lord Napier goes to Berlin.

Important reductions have taken place in the Austrian army.

Several large commercial houses at Havre have petitioned the European governments to interfere in the affairs of Mexico. Dennistoun announces his intention to complete the entire liquidation of his liabilities on the 30th November.

Advices from Paris report that the Anglo-French fleet will leave on the 19th of December, for the Gulf of Mexico.—The French fleet have on board a battery of artillery, in order to oppose the filibusters of America.

There are an immense number of reform meetings in progress in England.—Reports respecting the new bill are numerous and conflicting. It is understood that the ministers are unable to agree on any satisfactory scheme.

A Madrid dispatch states that Senor Ros Olando has been appointed Governor of Cuba. Concha, however, remains until the difficulties with Mexico are adjusted.

Insurance companies in England are asking fifty per cent. on the Indian Empire.

The London *Times* applauds President Buchanan's anti filibuster proclamation, and the editorial of the Washington *Union* on the subject. It also rejoices that Mr. Buchanan has discarded his Ostend views.

NOT KILLED.—We published a paragraph last week, from the Marion *Visitor* giving an account of the supposed killing of Wilburn Waters, the mountain hermit, by a big bear. We have since learned from private sources, that Mr. Waters is not dead, but has reached home in safety. One story is, that he went away *to get his shoes mended*—quite a different affair;—and the other is, that he was caught in one of his own bear traps and held for several days.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we learn from the *Visitor* that, instead of the bear killing and eating Waters, Waters killed and ate the bear.

Abington Democrat.

SHARP'S RIFLE.

We have often adverted, of late, to the gradual introduction of new fire-arms, and the change they are calculated to produce in military matters. The old cast-kicking musket is about to give way to the rifle on a new plan. The rifle has two advantages over it. It never kicks the man who fires it, and it does, sometimes, hit the mark it is aimed at.

Col. Stephen, it is said, had the old-fashioned carbines when he was defeated by the Indians last Spring. No other result could have been looked for. Col. Wright, on the contrary, had Sharpe's rifles with the Minie bullet. Of course, he defeated the Indians, and, what is better, lost not a man.—*Rich. Whig.*

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 21, 1858.

RENEWAL.—The subscription year of many of our patrons expires with the year 1858, and during the month of January. We trust our labors have been satisfactory to them, and that it will be their pleasure not only to renew their subscriptions, but send us new names to enter on our list. Will not those who have derived pleasure from our paper do the favor to ask their neighbors to take it? We doubt not a little effort on the part of each of our present subscribers, would greatly increase our list, and enable us to enter upon some liberal improvements we have in contemplation. Please try.

☞ We have a letter from an occasional correspondent at Raleigh, which, we regret, is too late for this paper. From it we learn the present liability of the State will be the sole cause of the failure of the Coal Fields road bill, if, indeed, it should finally be rejected. Our correspondent says—"The Treasurer in his report puts down the absolute debt of the State at $6,878,503.00. But to this must be added the endorsed bonds of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, $250,000; Cape Fear and Deep River, $300,000; and the annual interest of the State debt, $430,770.30—making a grand total of $7,850,270,30. But to estimate properly, we must recollect that the State is pledged to $3,453,435 to the Western Extension, and $2,160,000 to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford road, which will swell the State debt to $13,463,700,80.

Our correspondent shows that there will be a deficiency in the Treasury of the State next year, of $402,998,82, which must be borrowed. "The Treasurer must issue bonds to pay the Legislature to *issue more bonds* to keep pay day off a little longer. The question is, shall we stop or shall we go on?"

We think after all that has been shown to prove the value of the mineral wealth of the Chatham coal fields, there should be little hesitation on the part of the Legislature to pass the bill now before that body. There seems to be little or no chance for the State to lose by the operation. It is singular, however, that capitalists have not taken up the stock before now—have not seized it as a prize; but notwithstanding their failure to do so, we cannot discredit the testimony upon which arguments in favor of this scheme are based.

Documents.—We are indebted to our Raleigh correspondent, and other friends at the Capitol of the State, for bills and documents—among them, the bill for the bank of Salisbury. This is an important bill to this community, and it is much hoped it will pass. There is no community in the country, we believe, doing an equal amount of business, so destitute of banking facilities. The lack of such facilities operates to the serious prejudice of every branch of business here; and if we get no relief from this Legislature, we cannot reasonably hope to witness that degree of business prosperity which, under other and more favorable circumstances would be experienced.

DR. DEEMS AND DR. CARTER.

The North Carolina Conference, in session at Newbern last week and week before, had a disturbing cause in the case of charges against Dr. DEEMS, brought by Presiding Elder, CARTER.—Mr. CARTER set forth that Dr. DEEMS had never been legally tried on the charges brought against him by Dr. Smith of Virginia, and asked that he be put upon his trial. The Bishop decided that the action of Conference, at Pittsboro', in 1854, as against Dr. Deems, touching those charges, was final, and that it was unlawful to renew them. Mr. Carter then withdrew his charges against Dr. Deems, and subsequently Dr. Deems tabled charges against Mr. Carter, and Conference has suspended him from the exercise of his office as an elder and minister until he shall be tried upon them.

☞ Mr. Clingman has introduced into the Senate of the United States some resolutions declaring in favor of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

☞ The U. S. Senate has ratified our treaties with Japan and China.

☞ McDowell county has voted for a subscription of $50,000 for the Western Extension, by a majority of 311.

☞ The Newbern *Progress* speaking of the Methodist Conference, and its proceedings, says: "that under the circumstances, the business has been conducted with much moderation and prudence, and that the peace prospects for the future, are much fairer than many supposed they would be."

☞ There is a prospectus out for a new paper at Columbia, S. C., to be called the *Dixonionist*. It ought to die at the birth.

☞ Latest news from Havana represent troubles there. Numerous arrests have been made on the charge of a conspiracy to take the life of the Captain General.

☞ Latest news from Europe show a decline of ⅛ in Cotton.

Landing of a Cargo of Negroes in Florida.—The Savannah Republican of yesterday says, that the schooner Wanderer positively landed a cargo of Africans near Brunswick. Joseph Gunahl, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, arrested three men Saturday, supposed to be implicated in the affair, hailing from New Orleans. He refused to allow them bail, as the charge was piracy, and so they were sent to jail. Both Mr. Gunahl and the U. S. Marshal are using every exertion to obtain evidence in the case. They have sent to Brunswick to elicit information for the examination, which will probably be held on Thursday. They also dispatched a steam tug to tow the Wanderer to Savannah, but the ship-master on board refused to give her up. It is reported that the Collector of Darien states that the Wanderer bears traces of having had slaves on board. The Republican says that it is rumored that the Africans were landed at Jekyl Island, and that a steamer from Savannah took on board one hundred and fifty, and conveyed them up the river past the city to the plantations where they were scattered through the country. The cargo it is supposed, consisted of 350 negroes. The Wanderer hails from St. Helena, without regular papers, there having been no consul there, but she has informal papers from native officials, without seals.

The Judges of the Federal Court at Columbia, S. C., have decided in favor of the constitutionality of the law of 1820, declaring the slave trade piracy, and have remanded the prisoners of the slaver *Echo* to await the action of the Grand Jury.

TAYLORSVILLE SCHOOLS.

See notices in this paper of male and female Schools in Taylorsville. The location of these schools is fine, and we learn they are well conducted and very successful in their results.

We learn from Mobile that one hundred and forty filibusters on board the schooner *Susan* effected their escape from the revenue-cutter *McClelland*. It seems that the cutter by some means got ashore, and by the time she got off again the *Susan* was calculated to be four hundred miles away.

☞ The Petersburg Intelligencer, one of the best newspapers in the South, is offered for sale.

From our Correspondent.

RALEIGH, DEC. 18.

You will get rather tired hearing me say I have really nothing to write about, but it is literally true so far as relates anything which has been done for the benefit of the Old North State. I regret, however, that I have something to record, which, in my humble opinion, is to her dishonor. I mean the passage of a bill, second reading, abolishing the office of State Geologist; it is, however, to be hoped that it will be rejected on its third reading.

A bill of considerable interest to your section of country, and one which is creating some little excitement here is a bill, by Mr. Reeves, to open the Yadkin River to the passage of fish and for purposes of navigation. On to-day Mr. Speer introduced a resolution to authorize the committee on Propositions and Grievances to send for John Boyden and others, or to take testimony of the same. A large number of petitions for and against the bill have been introduced.

To-day Mr. Simonton introduced a bill to authorize the registration of receipts from administrators or executors. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Speer, a bill to incorporate the Jonesville Female and Male Academy.

In the perfected business of to-day, the only bill of very general interest is one to prevent horse stealing, which makes the penalty for the first offence as now, whipping; for the second, branding with a small horse-shoe on the forehead; for the third, death. An attempt was made to amend this last penalty, but the House voted it down.

Mr. Ramsay's (Senate) bill for better securing the election of Sheriffs also passed its third reading.

The following are those of any interest to your section or the State, which passed their third reading.

A bill to authorize the building of a toll-bridge across the Yadkin at Jonesville, Yadkin county.

A bill to protect persons buying property at a judicial sale.

A bill requiring day of receipt to be endorsed on Justices executions.

A bill to incorporate the Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Mr. McKay, to-day, introduced a bill to amend the Revised Code, chapter 26, sections 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, so as to allow Banks to be chartered to issue small notes. The Small Note question came up the debate to-day, on a proposition by Mr. Hill of Halifax, to reconsider a vote, by which his bill to prohibit their issue was rejected on Thursday. The motion to reconsider did not prevail by a very decided majority. Messrs. Hill and Bridgers spoke against small notes, and Messrs. Caldwell, of Guilford, McKay, Fogg and Walser in their favor.

A bill of some interest to epicures, and really of considerable commercial importance, was to-day passed its third reading through the House—it had previously passed the Senate.—It provides for the protection of persons disposed to plant oysters and clams.

The following are the ratified bills as announced in the House to-day:

An act to amend the charter of the Little River Turnpike Company in Henderson county.

An act to incorporate the Arendell Hotel Company.

An act to amend an act to create a sinking fund.

An act to revive an act of 1848-'49, to a Mr. Wm. R. Abbott to cut a canal and build a road thereon.

On Friday, Mr. Reynolds's seat was vacated by a resolution to that effect. Mr. W. N. H. Smith, of Hertford, spoke against the right to hold the seat, and Mr. Haywood made a short reply. Mr. Smith's speech was the ablest argument I ever heard, and every witness of the discussion must acknowledge its great strength. The vote on the resolution stood, yeas 98, nays 6.

On Wednesday Mr. Taylor's right to his seat was brought before the House and decided in his favor by yeas 94, nays 6. He spoke upon it first, and was followed by Messrs. Morehead, Kerr, and others. All in his favor.

On Tuesday a bill to aid the Wilmington and Weldon Road by an exchange of bonds,—for what real purpose the aid is wanted does not appear,—was rejected. The same bill, however, is before the Senate, and if it has merits, may come before the House again.

During the past week, the following matters of peculiar interest to your section has been acted on, more or less.

Mr. Fleming introduced a bill to amend the charter of the town of Salisbury, and a petition accompanying the same.

A bill to incorporate Carolina Male College at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus, passed its third reading in the House.

A bill to incorporate the town of Mount Pleasant, has also passed its third reading in the House.

Mr. Simonton introduced a bill to amend section 31, chap. 87 of Revised Code.

On Wednesday when the proposition to elect Clerks and Masters in Equity by the people came up, Mr. Fleming made a short speech in its favor. He said he did not see such objections to the bill as some of the gentlemen had brought out. He thought the people were capable of electing their own officers. As it was now, the office, when it got into a man's hands, was a sort of perpetuity. They did not have opposition for the appointment because it was not generally known when their term expired. He continued his remarks, urging many forcible reasons for the passage of the bill.

In the Senate, a bill to incorporate the Salisbury Gas Light Company, has passed its second reading.

A bill authorizing a majority of the magistrates of Cabarrus to elect a sheriff in place of Mr. Plunket, passed its second and third readings.

The Senate has been much of the week discussing a bill to amend the new charter of the Cape Fear Bank, but, as most of the interest of the Legislature was in the House, there is where I have been. A LOOKER ON.

Chinese Sugar Cane Syrup.—Mr. John B. Guthrie, of Science Hill, Randolph County, has sent us a bottle of Syrup.—Mr. Guthrie made this year eight gallons from about four rods of land; and has satisfied himself that its manufacture will pay very well. A considerable quantity, he tells us, has been made in Randolph. *Fay. Observer.*

It will be remembered that we gave the result of several experiments with the Chinese Cane last year. Among those who were most successful, Mr. Robert Ramsay, of Iredell Co., was then mentioned; and we are pleased now to have it in our power to state the result of his labors with the Cane for the present year. His experiment in '57, satisfied him it could be made profitable, and accordingly he prepared for it—built sheds for his machinery, kettles, &c., and confidently anticipated a profitable result. He put down 16 acres of common "corn ground" in Cane; and when it began to ripen, he started his mill, and continued the work of crushing and boiling until he had finished. He had 40 head of hogs to fatten for pork, and to these he fed the cane and seed, just as it was cut from the field, and all the skimmings from his kettles were turned into his hog troughs. His hogs fattened on it, and saved him nearly all the grain he had usually consumed for this purpose—amounting in value, to not less than $100. He made one thousand gallons of syrup, which, at fifty cents per gallon, amounts to $500. Thus we have $600 for the crop, not to say any thing about the residue easily convertible into excellent manure. $600 divided by the number of acres planted, give $37.50 to each acre, which, at the least, is *three times* better than the *average* of the wheat and corn crops of this section.

We have tested the quality of Mr. Ramsay's new crop of syrup, and so far as we are capable of judging, pronounce it as good as the best molasses brought to this market.

A bill to repeal all laws authorizing Lotteries or the sale of Lottery tickets in the State has passed the lower house of the Georgia Legislature without a dissenting voice.

Enola.—This is the name of a new Post Office just established in Iredell county, between Salisbury and Statesville, five miles East of the latter place, on the line of the Railroad, R. W. Leslie, Postmaster.

From Washington.—Recent intelligence from Nicaragua has caused great excitement. The reported boarding of the steamship at San Juan by the British is discredited by members of the Administration. Others think it possible, regarding it as a revival of the right of Search, and threatening serious complications.

The President has submitted a statement of the case to Congress, but made no recommendation on the subject.

A Curious Incident in Filibusterism.—The Mobile Register of Saturday contains a letter signed W. R. C. Webster written from New York in April, 1857, to parties in Nicaragua. It refers to the black mailing of sixteen newspapers into opposing Walker. The writer says: "I am determined to push matters with the cabinet in order to prevent the sailing of the Filibusters."

NEWS SUMMARY.

Admiral Lord Lyons, who commanded the British fleet in the Black Sea during the Crimean war, died on the 24th ultimo, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. The London Times [illegible] him the most illustrious admiral in the British Navy.

The London Times recommends its attache upon Mr. Reed, the American Ambassador to China, and declares that, on comparisons, that it will be found that the British treaty with China obtains everything, and the American treaty obtains nothing.

The King of Naples is said to have decided that all foreigners employed in his States must cause themselves to be naturalized.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post states that dispatches from Sir William Gore Ouseley at Nicaragua reports a perfect understanding between England and France to support the independence of Nicaragua. A small English squadron is to be stationed for the present at Panama.

The London Times applauds President Buchanan's anti-filibuster proclamation, and the editorial of the Washington Union on the subject. It also rejoices that Mr. Buchanan has discarded his Ostend views.

A letter from Valentia, Ireland, to the Irelee Chronicle states that the shore end of the Atlantic cable at Valentia has been laid, and spliced with the deep sea portion about five miles off Doulass head. In passing the spot where the shore end terminate, some of the men, in their anxiety to continue the underrunning of the small cable, discovered a kink having the conducting wire exposed to the water, and therefore injuring to some extent the conducting power of the wire. The defective part was immediately cut out, but the underrunning was discontinued though it is probable that other defects of the kind would have been discovered had they proceeded.

It is stated that the Delegate from Utah has received from Governor Cumming and other Federal officials of that Territory, certificates that the public library and court records are in good preservation, which statement is contrary to the newspaper reports so often repeated.

The agent of the steamship Indian Empire, now long out, does not yet give her up as lost. He expresses the belief that having become disabled in her machinery, she is slowly making her way under sail for the Irish coast.

Lieutenant J. M. Gillis, United States Navy, whom the Smithsonian Institute some time since dispatched on an astronomical expedition to South America, has arrived at New York.

General Foote, of Mississippi, has written a letter in favor of judge Douglass as an independent candidate for President.

The Legislature of South Carolina, on Saturday, chose W. H. Gist Governor of that State, over J. H. Irby, his principal competitor, Dr. R. W. Gibbs was elected State printer.

Letters received from Paris by Senator Wilson, say that Senator Sumner will not resume his seat in the Senate during the present session, and that his physicians have advised his going to Montpelier, France, for further medical treatment. They express the opinion that he will ultimately recover his health.

Letters received from Washington Territory state that the company from Iowa, under Samuel S. Curtis, have arrived at Ansora, on Cherry creek, and report favorably of the gold mines there. They are building their houses and preparing for winter. It has been ascertained that Ansora is in Nebraska Territory. A post office has just been established there, and the above mentioned gentleman appointed postmaster.

Lieutenant White, of the revenue cutter McClelland, who was carried away by the supposed filibuster schooner Susan, arrived at New Orleans yesterday morning, on board the bark Oregon, to which he was sent by Captain Maury on Thursday last. The Susan was then two hundred and eighty miles out, on her way to Greytown.

The stockholders of the southern Pacific railroad held a meeting at Cincinnati on Friday evening, when it was reported that the stockholders had paid in $174,000, being fifty cents per share on their stock.

Lord Lyons, who has been appointed the successor of Lord Napier as the representative of Her Britannic Majesty, at Washington, is said to be of American descent. His great grandfather was a Philadelphian, who removed to Antigua, where the father of the first Lord Lyons was born.

It is stated that the president of the Leavenworth (Kansas) free-State convention has sent to Mr. Parrott, the Delegate from Kansas, the State constitution framed by that body, with a request that he will present it to Congress.

The State Department, it is stated, has received dispatches from Chili, conveying the gratifying intelligence that, through the perseverance of the United States Minister, Mr. Bigler, the claims of this country against Chili, in connection with the American vessels Macedonian and Franklin, have so far been advanced towards adjustment, that little doubt is entertained of its early consummation. The in the case of the Macedonian have been pending for more than a quarter of a century, and involve $250,000.

A dispatch from St. Louis says:

"Depredations and house burnings in Southern Kansas are frequent, growing out of certain parties disregarding the compromise between Gov. Denver and the people. The Pike's Peak gold accounts are favorable. The miners have elected members of the Legislature and a Delegate to Congress with a view to forming a new Territory."

It is said to be the purpose of the British Government to construct a railroad from the headwaters of the Saskatchewan of the waters of the Pacific to the Fraser's river region. Three gentlemen connected with the Canadian Government, started for London, upon this business, several weeks ago.

Christmas.—Before another paper is issued from this office, Christmas will have come and gone. We therefore take this occasion to tender to our patrons the congratulations of the season. Happy be the reunion of families; and sweet, cheerful and thankful the remembrance of the kind providence of Him who brings[illegible] the seasons in their times. It is a season for dispensing good unto others, especially, to those who have have few worldly comforts, and we doubt not many of those who have abundance, will add to their other enjoyments during the days of festivity, the pleasure of giving.

The Southern Literary Messenger for December has been received. The following is its table of Contents:

1. Is slavery consistent with Natural Law?
2. The Letters of Horace Addams to Billy Irvine.
3. A Christmas Memory. By George E. Sweeney.
4. English Surnames.
5. Selections and Excerpts from the Lee Papers.
6. Mason and Dixon's Line.
7. The Brook. By Paul H. Hayne.
8. The story of Blennerhassett.
9. Sonnet. By Paul H. Hayne.
10. Editor's Table.
11. Notices of the New Works.

SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

The election of Judge Ruffin to the Supreme Court Bench will give great satisfaction to all quarters of the State, and is one item to be set down to the credit of this Democratic Legislature. It is true that it is doubtful whether Judge Ruffin will accept, but that circumstance does not deprive the Legislature of the credit of making an effort to secure to the State the services, as a member of her highest judicial tribunal, of one of the most profound and lawyers in the Union.

Since the above was printed, we have received information we are gratified to say warrants the belief, that Judge Ruffin will accept the office to which he has been elected under circumstances so creditable alike to the party elected and the body electing.—*Raleigh Register.*

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS

For Salisbury District by the North Carolina Conference for the ensuing year.

Salisbury District—N. F. Reid, P. E.,

Salisbury Station—H. T. Hudson,
Rowan—Joseph Wheeler,
East Rowan—Simeon D. Pooler,
Mocksville—M. C. Thomas,
Iredell—Wm. G. Gannon, W. W. Albea, supplied,
Alexander Mission } Lewis W. Avent,
Little River Mission } To be supplied,
Jonesville—Chas. R. Anderson,
Wilkes—Rob. A. Willis,
Surry—Marquis L. Wood,
Blue Ridge Mission } To be supplied
Somertown Mission }
S. H. Helsabeck—Agent of Olin High School.

Later from Havana.—The steamer Isabel arrived at Tybee, near Savannah on Sunday evening. She left Havana on the 10th.

She reports sugar firm. Stock at Havana and Matanzas 40,000 boxes. Nothing doing in new Molasses.

Murder of a Virginian.—A gentleman named Nance, lately from Virginia, was murdered by two slaves of Robert Early, near Lexington, Mo., a few days ago. The citizens immediately subscribed $500 to enable the wife and six children of the deceased to return to Virginia.

Mr. James B. Atkinson of Lowell Mass., who had been troubled with a sore throat several days, died suddenly on Friday. A post mortem examination was made, when a piece of iron about three fourths of an inch long, and about as wide as an ordinary board nail, was found lodged near the top windpipe. How it got there, is a mystery.

Singular Case of Death.—A son of Mr. E. Bartlett, of Newburyport, Mass., about 7 years old, fell with a needle in his hand a day or two ago. The needle entered the knee joint and broke off, occasioning convulsions, from which he died on the next day.

It is stated in the Maine *Farmer* that a premium was awarded at the State Fair for a calf-skin, tanned by the use of *wood ferns*. If it be that this hitherto useless shrub which so abounds in our pastures can be applied to a beneficial purpose, a tremendous saving will be made by the operation. The skins were tanned in one week and had the appearance of the best French skin.

A slave woman of S. G. Jones, of Ga., who was persuaded to desert her master and mistress while on a visit to New York last summer, has just voluntarily returned home to slavery, heartily sick of "northern freedom" and "freedom shriekers."

Departure of Senator Douglas from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—Senator Douglas left here this morning on the steamer Black Warrior, for New York, en *route* for Washington. He was escorted to the steamer by the Mayor and a concourse of citizens, and a salute of 100 guns were fired, amid the greatest enthusiasm of the people.

There is a rumor from Washington that certain friends of Mr. Crittenden have determined upon early measures for putting him forward as a Presidential candidate.

A great Railroad Convention is to be held at Memphis, Tenn., on the 24th of January, 1859.