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ERRORS CORRECTED.—Sometimes the "Devil" will make blunders in spite of all we can do. In last week's paper, in the article headed "Latest from the Legislature," we were made to say that Mr. Rayner "received at the hands of Mr. Flemming, of Yancey, a most terrible exhortation," when we wrote it "terrible exhortation." By the way, from what we have heard since, we believe the "Devil" was not far wrong. There was some hard talking.

In the proceedings of the Legislature for the 3d, we were in error in saying that "Mr. Hall, of New Hanover, introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes on the subject of the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace." It was Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, who framed and introduced that bill.

CHRISTMAS.

Gentle reader, whatever be your situation in life, we wish you, from our heart, a merry and joyous Christmas. To-day is observed, from one end of Christendom to the other, as a day of rejoicing. May its annual return find you all in the midst of "health, peace, and competence," and as you cluster around the festive board may the happy smiles of kindred and friends season the good things spread by the hand of Providence for your use, is the heartfelt wish of your humble servant, the Editor.

OUR "DEVIL."

Don't be startled, gentle reader, at the heading of this paragraph. All Devils are not alike. The one we are about to present to your kindly regards, is, although a "Devil," still a very worthy deserving kind of a person. We indite these few lines to give the readers of the Journal timely notice that that gentleman intends paying each of them a visit, bright and early next New Year's morning, and also for the purpose of warning them to be ready to "give the Devil his due," lest, perchance, the Devil may take "his due," unless, some dark, lonely night. But to quit metaphors, we would inform our subscribers that the carrier of the Journal will call upon them on New Year's day morning with his address, and hope that they will all feel in the generous mood, and reward him for his pains with such gratitude as may be convenient for them to give. For the last twelve months, through storm and shade—through the burning suns of summer and the bitter cold blasts of winter—he has been regular and attentive in conveying the news to their doors, and now he asks them for a little something to enable him to spend the Christmas holidays in a respectable manner as becomes a decent "Devil."

VISIT OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

We learn, that on to-day, (Thursday,) a number of the Members of the Legislature, will visit our town on the invitation of several of the citizens, who were in Raleigh during last week.

It will be seen from our Legislative proceedings, that Mr. Hall, our representative, introduced a resolution in the House on Saturday last, for the adjournment of the Legislature from Wednesday, the 23d, till Monday, the 28th, with a view to enable the Members to visit Wilmington during the holidays. It was carried in the House, but not in the Senate; and we are of opinion that it was rescinded on Monday. At any rate, we learn that a respectable number are coming. On Monday night last, a meeting of the citizens was held at the Masonic Hall, to concert proper steps for the reception of those who might visit our town. After considerable discussion, the meeting appointed a large committee, consisting of thirty citizens, whose duty it is, to devise and arrange the mode of reception, and all other matters connected with the visit of the distinguished guests. Should the Car arrive before we go to press, we will be able to speak more definitely on the subject.

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.

We are really pained to see the backwardness of the citizens of the good old North State in coming forward to answer the call of our country for Volunteers to serve against the Mexicans. We say we are really pained, especially when we look around us and see the gullant manner in which other States have answered the call of their country—South Carolina on the one hand, and Virginia on the other, have already formed their Regiments, and there are many Companies in both those States that are chagrined because they have been deprived of the opportunity of fighting for their country. What is the matter with the people of North Carolina? We do trust they will yet come out and save their State from disgrace.

At the Regimental muster, held in this place on Tuesday last, some twenty-three or four gallant fellows stepped out of the ranks and enrolled their names as Volunteers.

We learn that a company is nearly formed in Wayne County—and we feel confident that old Sampson will do her duty on to-morrow. For the honor of our State, let it not be said that our country has called upon us and we have refused to obey her.

In last June, upwards of thirty companies—three regiments—were enrolled, but owing to a change in the terms of service, these companies have refused to respond to the late requisition. Is there any good reason for this? They then volunteered for twelve months. They are now called upon to serve during the war; but no one believes that that war will last more than one year. We cannot say any more on this subject at present.

We have been permitted by Lieut. Fremont, who has been detailed by the War Department for the purpose of mustering the N. Carolina Regiment of Volunteers into the service of the U. S., to copy the following extract from the instructions furnished for his guidance in the performance of that duty.—We are also informed from the same source that the Paymaster will be in this place before the sailing of the Regiment, to pay the allowances mentioned below. A set of Infantry tactics will also be furnished for each of the Field officers, and one for each company.

You will perceive that the act of June 18th, allows to each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of Volunteers, fifty cents in lieu of subsistence for every 20 miles by the most direct route from their homes to the place of general rendezvous, and three dollars per month for clothing during the time he shall be in the service of the U. S.

unter must, however, furnish his own clothing, and cannot receive it in kind. To enable the Volunteers called into service to provide themselves with good and sufficient clothing, the Secretary of War has authorized the computation allowance for six months, (\$21.) to be paid in advance to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, after being mustered into service; but only with the express condition that the Volunteer has already furnished himself with six months clothing, which fact is to be certified to the Paymaster by the Captain of the Company; or that the amount thus advanced, shall be applied under the supervision of his Captain to the object contemplated by law. In this latter case, the advance computation for clothing will be paid, on the Captain's certificate, that he is satisfied that it will be so applied.

BRIGADIER GENERAL.—We see it announced in the South Carolina papers, that Col. GARDNER, President of the South Carolina R. Road, has been appointed by the President, Brigadier General. He is to take command of the Brigade formed of the Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina Regiment of Volunteers. Gen. GARDNER is spoken of as a man eminently qualified to take command.—He is brave, talented, and experienced.

ADDITIONAL CALL FOR TROOPS.

The requisition made upon the Governor of Pennsylvania for a regiment of infantry, has been enlarged, so as to embrace an additional battalion or regiment. We also learn from the New Orleans Courier, that in addition to the regiment already called for from the State of Louisiana, the Secretary of War has called upon the Governor of that State to raise an additional battalion of infantry, provided the said battalion can be raised immediately.

SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.—We learn from the Charleston papers that the South Carolina regiment has been completed. The whole of the companies are now encamped at Charleston, and are only awaiting orders. Hurrah for the Palmetto State.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

On the 16th inst., the mail boat Vanderbilt, commanded by Capt. Potter, left Charleston at 3 o'clock, p. m., for this place, with a small number of passengers and the great Southern Mail on board. The reader will remember that on the night of that day, the wind, even here on shore, blew dreadfully. The Vanderbilt experienced the whole of that dreadful gale, and, although terribly battered and injured, still she rode it out bravely, showing that she is a fine sea boat and admirably commanded. The Vanderbilt was twice thrown on her beam ends, had her rudder broken, and her masts blown away. About 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 17th, a sea struck her and carried away one of the wheel her, and worst of all, broke up the room where the mails were deposited, and swept them into the ocean. Capt. Potter managed to get the Vanderbilt up to the main bar on Thursday afternoon, where he was met by Capt. Smith, in the Gladiator, who, after several attempts, managed to get alongside. The Gladiator towed the Vanderbilt up to town. The following card, from some of the passengers, speaks volumes for Captain Potter and his officers:

Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Dec. 16th, 1846. Capt. POTTER, Commander: The undersigned were your only passengers on board of the Steamer C. Vanderbilt, during the time she was in the perils of the Storm of the 16th and 17th inst., from which we have just escaped. We are satisfied, that the safety of the Boat is attributable to the courage, constancy, and skill, with which you demeaned yourself, and the integrity and promptitude, with which your orders were executed by your Mate and Crew.

Allow us to return our gratitude for our safety, and to express our admiration for your good conduct.

A. P. BUTLER, South Carolina, JOHN A. THOMAS, New York, N. C. TROWBRIDGE, Georgia, W. A. CURETON, S. Carolina.

OUR VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

"We invite public attention to the Resolutions, introduced by Whigs, appropriating \$10,000 for the outfit and equipment of our Regiment. Does this look like affording aid and comfort to the enemy," as charged by President Polk?" The above short paragraph from the Raleigh Register of Friday last, contains about as much of cool political impudence, as we have seen in the same space for a long while. True, there is a resolution introduced "by whigs," for the purposes mentioned by the Register; but how is it offered? The preamble of the resolution says that, "Whereas, by the action of the Executive," &c. What is the object of this resolution? Why, it is to force the Democrats into a false position. What Democrat, or what honest man is willing to endorse, by his vote, the falsehood contained in the very first line of the "Preamble"? Do the Whigs of North Carolina believe that Mr. Polk's action has involved the country in war? No, they do not. But they wish to injure the administration in the minds of the unthinking portion of the people of the State, and therefore they so word the resolution. Why did not Mr. Gilliam, like his brother Federalists in Congress, come out boldly and tell the people of North Carolina that it was an unholy and unjust war waged by Mr. Polk for partisan purposes? He was afraid. But he wishes to create this impression. Just look at the position in which the Democrats in the Legislature are placed by this preamble; and we presume this is the end for which it was introduced.—They cannot honestly vote for it; for in doing so, they would be violating their consciences, as they well know that the "action" of Mexico, & not of Mr. Polk, has involved the country in the present war. Should they vote against it, the Whigs would then pounce down upon, and make political capital out of, their course. This, we believe, is the reason why the Whigs have introduced the preamble in this form. And the Raleigh Register has the impudence to "invite publication" to this, as he says, liberality of the Whigs. We trust the Democrats will have the firmness and the wisdom to pursue the right course without regard to consequences.

Francis Xavier Martin, the distinguished jurist, died at New Orleans on the 10th inst., at the advanced age of 84 years. Judge Martin had been for nearly half a century, connected with the Judiciary of Louisiana. He was formerly a citizen of Newbern, in this State, and wrote a history of North Carolina. Judge Martin was a native of France.

GLOUCESTER.—The sum of \$307 in Charleston, \$250 in Mobile, and \$400 in New Orleans, has been made up and forwarded to Sergeant Kelly, the teamster of Major Ringgold, who lost his arm in the battle of Palo Alto.

Chaplain to the U. S. Senate.—The Rev. Henry Slater, has been elected Chaplain to the U. S. Senate.

THE FEDERALISTS AND THE WAR-MESSRS. GENTRY AND GIDDINGS.

The course which the leaders of the Federal party are pursuing in regard to the Mexican war, is really disgraceful to the people of America. We will not, nor we cannot, believe that the masses of that party throughout the State of North Carolina are capable of entertaining or expressing the treasonable sentiments which we find in the mouths of the leaders of the party, on the floors of Congress.—Why, the New England Federalists of 1812, according to our reading of the matter, occupied a position not one whit more reprehensible than the Whigs of 1846. Just let the reader look at the position of affairs for a moment. Here we are in the midst of a war with Mexico. A war, too, which no one, we care not who he is, can pretend to say, with any show of truth, is not as just and as necessary as one as was ever waged by any people, and whilst in the very midst of it a great party in the country—at least the leaders of that party—take up the cudgels for the enemy and actually undertake the advocacy of his cause on the floors of the national legislature. They denounce the war as the "President's war," as "Mr. Polk's war"—say it is waged upon a weak and unoffending sister republic, and encourage Mexico by every means in their power, short of taking up arms, to fight on and not to brook, as they say, by the United States—their own country. In the name of Heaven! Whigs of North Carolina, do you approve of and endorse this conduct? And why, it may be asked, do you pursue this unpatriotic and treasonable course? God only knows the real reason! The only apparent reason we can assign is their deadly hostility to the Democratic party and its principles. Mr. Polk and his cabinet are all Democrats, as a matter of course, and it is Mr. Polk, who, as the executive officer of the people of the United States, is directing the conduct of this war, and who, so far, has performed his duty in this respect with extraordinary energy and economy. But we set out with the view of bringing before our readers the course of two leading members of the Federal party in Congress, Messrs. Giddings and Gentry; the former from Ohio and the latter from Tennessee. The President's message has been before Congress for some time now, and its various portions have been, or are being, referred to their appropriate committees. That portion which treats of the Mexican war, has, however, been the theme of discussion in both Houses, thus far. The opposition have opened their batteries, from which we select the two "big guns" above alluded to.

Mr. Gentry made a speech on the 16th inst., and we are sure had he been sent a delegate from the city of Mexico, expressly charged as the accredited apologist of the Mexican government, and as the paid villain of the government of the United States, he could not have discharged his duty more faithfully. He charged Mr. Polk with being the sole cause of the war—that Mexico was entirely blameless in the premises—that it was waged as a war of conquest—that Mr. Polk was a murderer, and that he was accountable for every life that was lost in the struggle. But for the benefit of the reader, we will quote some of the elegant expressions made use of by the apologist of Whiggery. Mr. Gentry, in speaking of those Democrats in the House who have stood up in defence of the government, uses the following language:—"Let those whose servility of soul qualified them for the menial task, trundle to the Executive; but he and his friends had a noble destiny to fulfill. They stood for the defence of the Constitution. They had no disposition to trundle to petty usurper who came into power against the wishes of the great men of his own party, and whose personal character was unworthy the favor of the meanest minion that shouted in his train."—Again this paragon of Federalism says that the President is a liar when he says in his message that the Mexican war is not one of conquest. In another place he says that Mr. Polk is seeking "to make the people believe a lie." These are the very words. Shame! shame!! burning shame on the man, no matter to what party he belongs, who would disgrace himself and the American Congress by such a course. And is this whiggery?—and do the whigs of North Carolina endorse Mr. Gentry?

On the 15th, Giddings, of Ohio, another mouth piece of Federalism, denounced the war, and said that we were slaughtering innocent Mexicans, if we continue that war.—That the Mexicans who had fallen in battle had been murdered by the people of the U. S. Is this not pretty language for a representative of the American people to hold? But the reader can judge of the dastardly meanness of the Federal party when he recollects that the Congress of the United States almost unanimously declared the country to be in a state of war, and at the same time voted ten millions of dollars and fifty thousand volunteers to carry on that war. Why did not these men, like brave, bold traitors, come out at that time and vote against supplies?—But no, they vote the country in a state of war, and vote supplies to carry on that war, and then turn round and abuse Mr. Polk for doing his duty in carrying on the war with vigor. We should like to know of the Whig editors of North Carolina if they endorse the course pursued by their brethren in Congress, or what position they do really occupy on this question. We should like them to come out boldly and let the people know their sentiments on this subject.

ADDITIONAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT.

One of the most interesting questions before the present session of the Legislature is the establishment of a term of the Supreme Court at some point in the West. The measure was closely contested, from its introduction to its consummation; for it has now passed both Houses. In the Senate it was only carried by the casting vote of the Speaker, and the majority in the House, if we remember rightly, was not more than three or four. It has, however, passed both houses, and is now the law of the land, for we presume it has been, ere this, ratified by the signature of the Governor. On one point a mistake seems to be prevailing amongst those with whom we have spoken, about the provisions of the bill. It is not the removal of one term of the Supreme Court to the Western part of the State. It is the establishment of an extra term of the Court to be held there. Two terms will still be held in Raleigh. The bill enacts that a term of the Supreme Court shall henceforth be held

yearly at Morganton, in Burke county, on the first Monday in August; that all appeals from counties west of a certain line, shall be tried at Morganton; that the judges shall appoint one of the Solicitors from this region of country to act as Attorney General for the State. The act also changes the time for holding the summer term of the Court at Raleigh, from the second Mr. May in June to the third Monday in May. These are the principal provisions of the bill as it passed the Legislature.

CONGRESS.

In this body, the subject of the Mexican War has as yet been the chief topic of discussion. We presume that the opposition have determined on consuming the time and money of the people, in belaboring the administration on this subject. For one, we are perfectly content that the Federalists should make this the great issue between the parties during the present session. The whole country will sustain Mr. Polk. We fear not the consequences.

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Advices have been received by the N. O. Pirayune, from the city of Mexico, up to the 17th ult. The most active preparations were being made for the assembling of the "extraordinary Congress," as they term it. Some forty of the deputies had already arrived in the city, and the press was urging the propriety of Congress convening even before the appointed time, from the urgency of the affairs of the Republic. What course this Congress will take in the present state of things, of course no one can yet say; but if we are to judge from the tone of the Mexican press, or from the many orders issuing from Almonte, the Secretary of War of the Republic, we would be inclined to think that the prospect for a speedy peace was not promising. On the 5th of November, Gen. Taylor addressed a note to Santa Anna (then at San Luis), apprising him that the government at Washington had ordered him (Gen. Taylor) to break up the armistice and renew hostilities. In this note, Gen. Taylor, in alluding to the terms of the convention of the 24th September, observes that he had then hoped that the terms in which that convention was conceived, would lead to a peace between the two republics. Santa Anna, in reply to this portion of Gen. Taylor's note, says, "I content myself with saying, that from the spirit and decision manifested by all Mexicans, you shall banish the idea of peace while a single North American, in arms, treats upon the territory of this Republic." Whether this declaration of Santa Anna is any indication of the feelings of the Mexican people, the reader can judge for himself. The Mexican Congress will soon meet, however, and then, from the course of that body, we will be able to judge somewhat of the course which Mexico will pursue.

FOREIGN.

The steamship Combra, which arrived at Boston on the 16th inst., brings dates from Liverpool up to the 4th inst. The commercial news is of considerable importance. Cotton had advanced 1/4, and the demand continued good. The provision market was not so good as at last advices. The Naval Store market was dull and the prices declining. The Spanish news is not of any great importance. The Spanish papers are calling upon France and England to join in establishing a monarchy in Mexico, to prevent that country from falling into the hands of the United States. No go.

Austria has absorbed Cracow, the only remaining vestige of the Polish nation. It is said that this act has given great umbrage to France and England, and that there is some probability that it may lead to serious difficulties, disturbing the peace of Europe. Lord Palmerston has instructed Lord Ponsonby, the British Minister at the Court of Vienna, to protest the protest of England against the annexation. Money was plenty in England. Indian Corn was selling in Liverpool at 56 to 58 shillings a quarter. Flour had advanced one shilling a barrel, closing on the 3d with a downward tendency.

Ireland was enjoying more tranquillity, and the landlords were taking more efficient steps to ameliorate the condition of the people.

The following little article from the Washington Union, of Saturday last, nails another Federal slander to the counter. Our readers will remember how the Federal papers rung the changes upon the supposed declaration of Mr. Buchanan during the Oregon discussion:

MR. BUCHANAN.

Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, in his speech yesterday in the House, as reported in the National Intelligencer, stated that the "Secretary of State had, at the same time, declared that he would lose his right arm before he would sign a treaty recognizing the parallel of 49 degrees as the boundary." We are authorized to say, that neither at the time referred to, nor at any other time, did Mr. Buchanan make any such unqualified declaration as the one here ascribed to him. He did, however, repeatedly say, from the commencement of the last session, to the very few friends with whom, from their official position in Congress, he was in liberty to converse, of the subject, that he never would sign such a treaty, unless in obedience to the previously expressed will of two-thirds of the Senate, the co-ordinate branch of the treaty-making power under the constitution.

THE RIFLEMEN.

It will be seen in another column, that the "Fayetteville Riflemen" have defined upon the present occasion, volunteering.

The effort which they made before, instead of being seconded by the citizens, was rather ridiculed and aspersed, especially by those who had declined volunteering themselves, and were therefore unwilling to see any company formed.

And to cap the climax, it was published in the whig paper of the town, that a company could have been readily formed had "the proper persons" taken it in hand. Who are "the proper persons"? Is the editor of the Observer one of them? A man who has been branded as a coward, and found no spirit to resent it? But let "the proper persons" now come forward. The Riflemen have taken the steps that were prompted by self-respect, although the esprit du corps which before prompted them to answer their country's call, still burns within their bosoms.

North Carolinian, 19th inst.

Mr. Clark, member from North Carolina, appeared in his seat to-day. We understand that Mr. Clark was delayed in reaching Washington city by a hurt in his eye, received from his gun, whilst hunting, before he left home. His eye, however, is now nearly or quite recovered.

Union 19th inst.

Mr. Dobbin, of North Carolina, who was absent since Tuesday, the 8th instant, on account of the indisposition of a member of his family, this day resumed his seat in the House.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYING CORPS.

We assure the subscribers to the survey, the engineers themselves, and the reader generally, that, did our limits permit us, we would with pleasure give the whole of the able report of Messrs. McRae and Flemming, the gentlemen appointed to survey the route of the contemplated Railroad from this place to connect with the South Carolina Road. We will endeavor to present the reader with a condensed view of its most important features.

Messrs. McRae and Flemming have estimated the Road on the following route:—The starting point at the Wilmington terminus of the Road to be "Meares' Bluff," about three miles above town, on the west side of the northwest branch of the Cape Fear river, and above the point at which the Brunswick river breaks from it. The connection from this point to be made by means of a small steamboat. The route crosses Livingston's creek, about a mile and a half south of the main road, thence towards Waccamaw Lake, which it passes at the distance of half a mile on the north, and about one mile south of Whitesville, in Columbus, thence to within two miles of Fair Bluff, on the Lumber river, a distance of forty-five miles. The route crosses the State line about two miles below Fair Bluff, thence through the State of South Carolina, passing about a quarter of a mile north of Marion Court House, and to a point south of Sumterville, thence to a point on the Camden Railroad. We now quote from the report:—

"This presenting a road 158 miles in length, of which 151 miles are straight, and the balance, except that immediately at the connection, of curves of over 6,000 feet radius; with fewer heavy grades, and with less excavation and embankment than any road of similar length in the country. It may be proper here to state that we are of the opinion that further examination would demonstrate the practicability of a better route over the 'High hills of the Santee' being found, than the one here presented; time with us, being limited, prevented our going into the examination as minutely as we would otherwise have done."

[Here follows in the report a description of the manner in which the road is to be constructed.]

We now quote from the report the estimate of the cost of the road, together with the estimate which Messrs. McRae and Flemming make of the income of the road, when constructed, which is all we have room for. The whole report is an able one, and reflects credit upon its writers.

For a road 158 miles in length, with a plate rail 2 1/2 feet double the weight of that ordinarily used, and consequently costing about \$1,400 per mile more; (and that it will answer well all the purposes for which it is intended we think no one can doubt,) we present the following estimates, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like excavations and embankments, superstructure, bridges, water stations, etc.

"That portion of the road lying in North Carolina, in extent, will cost: For excavation and embankment, 71,958 33 For superstructure, 310,266 52 For bridging, 19,570 00 For warehouses and water stations, 13,000 00 For pay of engineers, including contingencies, 15,200 00 For land damages, 4,000 00 For steamboat, 15,000 00 \$478,994 75

"And that portion in South Carolina, 96 miles in extent, will cost: For excavation and embankment, 200,623 17 For superstructure, 514,346 28 For bridging, 86,255 00 For warehouses and water stations, 27,000 00 For pay of eng'rs, inc'g contingencies, 25,260 00 For land damages, 11,000 00 For motive power as above, 122,400 00 \$1,466,000 00

"It will be seen that the route on which the estimates are made, is the one adopted by the Convention held at Marion Court-house, in August last. At that Convention a different route was advocated, viz: one to run from Marion Court-house to Sumterville direct; and its friends were desirous that a survey of it should be made. Our limited time placed this out of our power; a reconnaissance, however, was made, and we intended, in compliance with a promise to that effect, to present an approximate estimate of the cost of construction on it; but learning that the charter presented to the Legislature of the two States designates in conformity, with the resolutions passed at the Marion Convention, the precise route over which the road is to be built, we deem it unnecessary to present to do so.

Probable income of the Road.

"Under the head, it may be proper, to be considered out of place for an Engineer to attempt anything like an estimate, as the importance and value of Rail Roads are so well understood by the people generally; and these estimates are often necessarily made from uncertain data; consequently we have, before finally looking upon with discredit. But in this instance, being enabled to present an estimate based upon information obtained from authentic sources, we may be excused for venturing upon the following, the truth of which those interested can test for themselves.

"The number of through passengers between Wilmington and Charleston, as ascertained from the books of the Wilmington Company, for the year ending 1st Dec. 1846, was 11,960, which at \$5 would amount to \$71,760 00 The freight and way passengers for the same period of time am't'd to 92,000 00 The mail to 37,000 00 \$200,760 00

"We honestly believe that the freight business and way passengers on this road will exceed that on the Wilmington and Roanoke road, at least twenty-five per cent. in consequence of its passing through a country far more wealthy, more densely populated and consequently having more produce for market and requiring more in return in the way of merchandise. And as regards the through travel, we feel no hesitation in saying that it will be increased in like proportion, as soon as this road is built; and in support of this opinion we have only to mention a fact that can be proved by reference to the statistics of all Rail roads, in general, as this is a thoroughfare for travel; that, as the case of the Wilmington road, this branch of business, as indeed all others, is ever steadily increasing; and in addition, the contemplated road will supply a desideratum long wanted; the connecting link in the great chain of improvements between the North and South.

"But to return: Assuming the probable income at what we have above stated as the receipts of the Wilmington road, (of the same length,) for the past year, viz: 200,760 00 And deducting for management and repairs, a sum which we consider amply sufficient for the first five years, viz: 100,000 00

And we have left 100,760 00 Which shows a profit of over 6 per cent on the estimated cost of the Road. And if this be added to the present net income above referred to, it will give us the net income of the road \$150,760 00 Over 10 per cent on the estimated cost.

From our Correspondents.

RALEIGH, Dec. 21st, 1846.

FRIEND FULTON.—I see by an editorial in your paper of Friday last, that you are desirous of knowing in what manner the law regulating the licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors in New Hanover county has been changed. The bill brought before the Legislature, proposes no change in the law now regulating retailer's license in the county of New Hanover. It will be recollected that a preceding Legislature raised the retailer's license in New Hanover and Richmond, up to twenty-five dollars. At the last session of the Legislature New Hanover succeeded in getting that act modified, so far as she was concerned. Mr. Steele has brought forward a bill to reduce it in Richmond county, necessarily mentioning the act relating to both counties, and hence has arisen your difficulty to understand it.

You have probably learned before this, that the bill re-arranging the Congressional Districts, has passed the House and gone to the Senate. This bill elicited a great deal of excited discussion. The Democratic speakers sustained our cause with great power and eloquence—did justice to the party and themselves, and carried the charge of gerrymandering to the teeth of our opponents. The Whig speakers ridiculed the shape of the districts formed by the act of '42-'3—exhibited diagrams, and tortured their brain to discover their resemblance to the "monsters of the deep," &c. It was supremely ridiculous to see how they taxed their energies to distort our plan and praise their own—all beauty and symmetry in their form, and uniting alike similarity of interest, compactness of territory and equality of numbers. But, sir, I send you herewith a correct diagram of one of their districts, more distorted and illshaped than any formed by the act of '42, and presenting at one view a personification of the idea of the horror-struck poet:

"That it is a monster of so frightful mien, As to be dreaded needs but to be seen!"

But as obnoxious as this bill is, and as angry as is the discussion it has given rise to, there is another measure introduced into the Senate more obnoxious, and involving more serious consequences. A resolution has been introduced into the Senate by Mr. Gilliam, of Granville, proposing to appropriate \$10,000 for the equipment and to defray the expenses of the Regiment of Volunteers, from their homes to the Rendezvous at Wilmington. No one can or will object to this just and necessary appropriation of the public moneys, yet the Whig party have thought proper to affix a preamble to the resolution making the appropriation, which no Democrat or patriot in the State ought to support. This preamble asserts that the war was brought on the country by the "acts of the Executive," and sanctioned by the subsequent acts of Congress. Mr. Wilson, of Edgecombe, moved to strike out the objectionable parts, and on this motion has sprung up a debate which, to judge from the tone of the leading speeches, will consume weeks of our valuable time, to the great injury of the public interest. This partisan move is but the echo of the treasonable sentiments lately promulgated by the Greenborough Patriot, and should meet the universal contempt of every true American. Should the measure lead to a long and angry discussion, which it doubtless will, our party will not be responsible. We cannot sit quietly in our seats and see our government and country placed in the wrong, and thus, whilst we are but pretending to give to the war our warm support, by insidious levelling at the head of our government, we are but giving support and encouragement to the enemy. Such a course involves the guilt of moral treason, and should be frowned upon by every man in whose veins runs a drop of honest blood.

Yours respectfully,

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

December 10.—In the Senate to-day, business, chiefly of a private character, was transacted. Mr. Hill, of Duplin, introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the Creek, in Duplin county. Mr. Ehringhaus reported the bill to regulate the appointment of field officers in the regiment of volunteers, (giving the appointment to the whole regiment.) The charter for the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company was taken up to-day, and passed on its third reading, by a vote of 30 yeas and 16 nays. The bill to amend an act for a Canal from Cape Fear to Lumber River, passed its third reading. Bills and resolutions almost entirely of a private character, engrossed the time of the House to-day. The Senate bill for establishing a term of the Supreme Court in the West was taken up on its third and last reading, and passed by a vote of 57 yeas and 48 nays. Amongst the resolutions and bills read a third time in the House to-day, we notice the bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Manufacturing Company of Wilmington.

December 11.—In the Senate, a bill was introduced to incorporate the New River and Bear Creek Canal Company in Onslow County. To-day a resolution was passed authorizing three commissioners to proceed forthwith to the South Carolina Legislature for the purpose of urging upon the Legislature the enactment of the Charlotte and Camden Railroad Act. Both Houses, to-day, made another attempt at electing an Attorney General, but without success. The House, to-day, was principally engaged in discussing the bill for re-districting the State. In the House, the Charlotte and Camden Railroad charter passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

December 12.—Mr. Patterson, in the Senate, reported a bill to incorporate the New River Steamboat Company. Mr. Ashe presented to the Senate a series of resolutions passed by the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington. In the Senate the bill to regulate the appointment of the field officers of the regiment of volunteers was passed its third reading. In the House to-day, the committee on military affairs reported unfavorably on the resolution respecting the appointment of field officers in the regiment of volunteers. On to-day, Elwood Stanly, of Beaufort county, was elected Attorney General of North Carolina.

December 14.—The Senate, to-day, was engaged in the transaction of routine business, with the exception of the preamble and resolution introduced by Mr. Gilliam for the appropriation of \$10,000 out of the North Carolina Volunteers. The preamble states: "Whereas, by the action of the Executive and the sanction of Congress, &c. Of course this preamble is intended as a fling at Mr. Polk. It is false on its face, and we trust that no Democrat will vote for it. "By the action of the Executive" Who believes this? No one. Mr. Britton, of Bertie, introduced a similar resolution in the House, but we understand, without the objectionable features in Mr. Gilliam's preamble. In the House, the engrossed Railroad bill was read a second time. The House was engaged part of to-day in discussing the bill for re-districting the State. The bill for chartering the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company was called up in the House and passed its second reading, by a vote of 75 yeas and 27 nays.

December 15.—We see that on to-day resolutions were introduced in the House directing the committees on finance and internal improvements to inquire into the expediency of the first place, the States' selling out the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and in the second place, of the foreclosure of the mortgage which the State now holds on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad. On to-day, a bill for re-districting the State was again under discussion in the House, when it passed its second reading, by a vote of 62 yeas and 53 nays.

(We are indebted for the following short synopsis of the Legislative proceedings from the 16th, to Monday last, to the Fayetteville Observer, and to the reports of gentlemen who have just arrived from Raleigh. We have received no Raleigh papers this week.)

Dec. 16th.—On this day, in the SENATE, the bill for reducing the tax on Billiard Tables, was taken up and rejected. A bill was introduced in the Senate for the better securing the State against her liabilities on account of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Company.

Dec. 17th.—The SENATE, to-day, was engaged in disposing of matters of no general importance—principally on bills on their third reading. In the HOUSE, a motion for evening sessions was lost. To-day, in the House, the committee on Finance, reported in favor of extending the credit of the State to the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, on her endorsements for said Company. Said report was made the order of the day for Tuesday.

Dec. 18th.—To-day, the Re-districting bill was put upon its first reading in the Senate. The resolution appropriating \$10,000 for equ