

We are requested to call attention to the advertisement of Gen. L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk of New Hanover County Court, which states that the next term of said Court, commencing in this town on next Monday will be continued for two weeks.

An extra term of New Hanover Superior Court will commence on the fourth Monday in January next. See advertisements under head "General Notices," first page.

The "John Dawson," a beautiful Brig of 250 tons burthen, named in honor of a most worthy dry goods merchant of this town, was launched from the Ship Yard of Messrs. S. BERRY & SONS, of this place, on Monday last. The launch in itself, was a very pleasing sight, rendered still more so by the hope that such sight might not in future be so rare as it has heretofore been. We can see no reason why vessels might not be built at this place as well and as cheap as at any point in the Union. In the abundance and quality of our timber for the purpose, we are unrivaled. Messrs. BERRY assure us that they are willing to contract for vessels on as favorable terms as any other builders. They have now an order for a schooner, the keel for which will be laid in about two weeks. We bid God speed to every branch of productive industry, upon which the permanent prosperity of a town or State so much depends.

The extreme length of the "John Dawson" is 102 feet; length of keel, 93 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet, and depth of hold 10 feet 6 inches. Her draft of water when full will be about 11-1/2 feet. Her timbers are of live oak and cedar; her decks and planking of yellow pine. She is copper fastened, and will be coppered.

THE MESSAGE.—Owing to the failure of the House to effect an organization, as late as Tuesday, we have not yet received the Message, nor do we think it possible that it can be received here before Saturday, if then. From the result of the balloting for Speaker, we feel convinced that neither of the regular nominees—Messrs. COBB, and WINTHROP—can be elected. Perhaps some compromise may be effected;—indeed, an organization, if accomplished at all, must be the result of compromise.

The Thirty-First Congress.

Conformably to the Constitution of the U. States, the 31st Congress commenced its first session at Washington City, on Monday last, the 3d inst. At 12 o'clock, Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, Vice President of the United States, and ex-officio President of the Senate, took his seat, and called the Senate to order. Forty-one Senators appeared in their seats. All the old officers officiated. The credentials of Hon. HENRY CLAY and Hon. JAMES SHIELDS were presented, and they were sworn in, and took their seats as Senators from the States of Kentucky and Illinois respectively. After passing a resolution to inform the House of their organization, the Senate adjourned.

At 12 o'clock precisely, the House of Representatives was called to order by THOMAS J. CAMPBELL, Esq., Clerk of the House of Representatives of the 30th Congress, who proceeded to call the roll, when it appeared that 223 members had answered to their names, being all the members of the House with the exception of the following, who were absent: A. H. SHEPHERD, THOMAS B. KING, N. J. ALSTON, MEREDITH P. GENTRY, Feds.; and DAVID HUBBARD and ALBERT G. BROWN, Democrats; and W. JULIEN, Free Soil Fed. Dr. NES, Fed., of Pennsylvania, about whose ability to be present there was some doubt, made his appearance. All the above, with the exception of Messrs. KING and JULIEN, arrived on Monday night. So that the House would be nearly complete.

There being a quorum, the House proceeded to vote for a Speaker, *vice versa*.

The roll having been called in alphabetical order, the following appeared to be the result of the balloting: Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, 103; Mr. Wintthrop, of Massachusetts, 96; David Williams, of Pennsylvania, 8; Meredith P. Gentry, of Tennessee, 6; Mr. Horace Mann, of Massachusetts, 2; Mr. James Thompson, of Pennsylvania, 1; Mr. Charles F. Cleveland, of Connecticut, 1; Mr. James A. Seddon, of Virginia, 1; Mr. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, 1; Mr. David T. Patterson, of Ohio, 1; Mr. Joseph M. Root, of Ohio, 1.

The following is the vote in detail: For Mr. Cobb—Messrs. Albertson, Ashe, Averett, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bingham, Bissell, Boeck, Bowdoin, Bowyer, Boyd, William J. Brown, Buell, Burl, Cable, George A. Caldwell, Carter, Williamson B. W. Cobb, Colecek, Daniel, Dink, Ebbey, Eubank, Edmundson, Lewis, Featherston, Fitch, Fuller, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Hackett, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Harbison, Harlan, Harmonson, Isham, G. Harris, S. W. Harris, T. Harris, Hibbard, Hongland, Holliday, Howe, Inge, A. Johnson, R. W. Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, La Sore, Leffer, Littlefield, Job Mann, Mason, McCall, McCallister, Nelson, Nes, Newell, Ogle, Orr, Outhouse, Lane, McCallister, McQueen, McWindle, Meade, Miller, Millson, Morris, Morse, Olden, Orr, Parker, Peaslee, Phelps, Fort, Powell, Russell, Robinson, Robinson, Scales, Savage, Sawtelle, Seaton, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Starnes, Stetson, Stetson, Sweeney, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, William Thompson, Venables, Walden, Waddo, Wallace, Walters, Wentworth, Whiteley, Wicks, Wood, and Young.

For Mr. Wintthrop—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Andrews, Ashman, Baker, Bennett, Bakes, Bowie, Breck, Briggs, Brown, Burrow, Chester Butler, Thomas B. Butler, Caldwell, well, Calvin, Casey, Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Cole, Conger, Conrad, Cowley, Dabney, Dickey, Dixon, Fier, Dunan, Alexander Evans, Nathan Evans, Fowler, Freedley, Gentry, now, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Holloway, Hampton, Jay, Haymond, Hebard, Henry, Houston, Hunter, Jackson, James L. Johnson, Kerr, Daniel P. King, George G. King, James G. King, John A. King, Levin, Horace Mann, Marshall, Matton, McLaughly, McKissick, Finis E. McLean, Mencham, Mcintosh, Nelson, Nes, Newell, Ogle, Orr, Outhouse, Lane, Phoenix, Pitman, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Risley, Rock, well, Rose, Rumsey, Sackett, Schenck, Sherman, Schoolcraft, Silvester, Siskind, Sprague, Stanley, Thomas St. Taylor, John B. Thompson, Williams, Wilson, Van Dyke, Vinton, Watkins, White, Williams, and Wilson.

For Mr. Wintthrop—Messrs. Allen, Booth, Durkee, Giddings, Howard, King of New York, Nelson, Nes, Newell, Ogle, Orr, Outhouse, Lane, King, John A. King, Levin, Horace Mann, Marshall, Matton, McLaughly, McKissick, Finis E. McLean, Mencham, Mcintosh, Nelson, Nes, Newell, Ogle, Orr, Outhouse, Lane, Phoenix, Pitman, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Risley, Rock, well, Rose, Rumsey, Sackett, Schenck, Sherman, Schoolcraft, Silvester, Siskind, Sprague, Stanley, Thomas St. Taylor, John B. Thompson, Williams, Wilson, Van Dyke, Vinton, Watkins, White, Williams, and Wilson.

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The Greensboro' Convention.

We learn from the Greensboro' Patriot, of the 1st instant, that the delegates to the Greensboro' Railroad Convention assembled in the Presbyterian Church in that place on the 29th ult., at 11 o'clock A. M. The meeting was temporarily organized by calling GEORGE DAVIS, Esq., of Wilmington, to the Chair, and appointing Mr. RABOTEAU, of Raleigh, and Mr. CALDWELL, of Guilford county, Secretaries. Upon a call being made for delegates, it was found that over one hundred and fifty were in attendance. The following counties were represented: Alamance, Buncombe, Brunswick, Burke, Craven, Caswell, Chatham, Calhoun, Cherokee, Davidson, Guilford, Johnston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, McDowell, New Hanover, Northampton, Orange, Rowan, Rockingham, Randolph, Rutherford, Wayne, Wake—in all, twenty-four counties. Petersburg, Va., and also the Petersburg Railroad Company, and the Greenville and Roanoke Railroad Company, were represented.

Hon. CALVIN GRAYES, of Caswell, was elected President of the Convention; Hon. R. M. SAUNDERS, Dr. FREDERICK J. HILL, Hon. JOHN W. ELLIS, Col. JOHN McLEOD, Gen. JOHN G. BYNUM, and Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, Vice Presidents; and C. C. RABOTEAU, of Wake, and D. F. CALDWELL and F. SWAIM, of Guilford, Secretaries.

It appeared that the actual amount of unconditional subscriptions to the work, so far, had been \$190,000, which was raised to \$204,000 before the adjournment of the Convention. A Committee appointed to take into consideration the best plan for securing the subscription of the balance of the million required by the charter, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That as soon as the Company shall be duly organized, it shall be expected and proper that the President and Secretary shall cause the proper surveys and estimates to be made, and the Road to be put under contract on the entire route—commencing at the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, where the same passes over Neuse River, in the county of Wayne, via Raleigh, and thence by the most practicable route via Salisbury, in the county of Rowan, to the town of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg.

Resolved further, That the President and Directors, in letting out the contracts for work and materials, shall in all cases give a preference to such stockholders as may propose or desire to become contractors.

Resolved further, That it is highly important and necessary that the amount of the unexpended capital of one million should be subscribed before the adjournment of this Convention, and that a subscription be forthwith opened for that purpose.

JOHN A. GILMER, Esq., of Guilford, submitted the following agreement, to be entered into by way of securing the stock in the Road, viz:

Whereas, only a part of the One Million of individual subscriptions to the North Carolina Railroad Company required is taken:

Whereas, the purpose of this agreement is to take and secure the balance of the One Million of said individual stock, not already subscribed, and to be subscribed by others:

We, the undersigned, interchangeably agree with each other and said Company, to take each the one-hundredth part of the said balance of the said individual stock:

This agreement to be binding on none, unless one hundred persons or companies subscribe the same, or the entire amount be made up:

Each person or company to be at liberty to subscribe as many shares of the hundred as he or they please, and bound for no more than his or their subscriptions. November 29, 1849.

J. M. MOREHEAD; Fred. J. Hill; Geo. W. Mordica; Wm. Boylan, (by G. W. Mordica); John McLeod; J. W. Thomas; C. S. Brown; C. S. Brown and H. James; Dibble & Brothers; John E. Patton; T. McDonald; O. G. Poard and J. P. Ford; Samuel Kerr; Jonathan W. Field & Co.; Dalney Cosby; Joel Melan & Co.; C. P. Mendall & Co.; Sasser, Griswold & Co.; Alexander McKee; John B. Lord; John A. Gilmer; D. L. Swain; J. H. Jenkins; John I. Shaver; Peter Adams; C. L. Hinton and T. Miller; J. O. Watson, (by C. L. Hinton); John D. Hawkins, (by Geo. W. Mordica); Richard Smith and R. M. Saunders; W. W. Avery and Joseph J. Erwin; C. L. Rose and H. R. Bland; John H. Wake; R. J. Ashe; J. M. Dick & Co.; A. J. DeRosier, Jr.; P. K. Dickinson; Charles Mook, (by J. W. Thomas and T. McDonald); O. G. Parsley; J. A. Mebane & Co.; Hoover & James; J. F. McCorkle; Melhane & Carrigan; John Hunt; J. A. Gilmer; Charles L. Torrence; W. J. Bingham & Co.; Benton Field; James W. Deak & Co.; J. M. Coffin; Simpson & Gibson.

[The above names were obtained at different stages of the subsequent proceedings, but are here inserted in full to the number of 51.]

Gen. SAUNDERS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is expedient to make a further appeal to the people of the State to take such an amount as may be necessary, in addition to the sums already subscribed, to make up the One Million of Dollars as provided for by the charter; and for this purpose, that Railroad Conventions be held in each of the counties through which the Railroad is expected to pass—from Goldsboro', in Wayne county, to Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, and in such contiguous counties as may be friendly disposed towards the great undertaking.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of seven be appointed by the President, to prepare and publish a public address, designating the times and places of holding the proposed Conventions; and that as many members of this body be invited to attend as may find it convenient and practicable.

Messrs. SAUNDERS, McRAE, GRISWOLD, McLEOD, SWAIN, GRAHAM, TROLLINGER, J. M. MOREHEAD, THOMAS, LORD, FOX, and BARRINGER, were appointed the Committee under the second resolution as above.

The Convention adjourned at 10 o'clock on Friday evening, the 30th, having been in session two days.

During the sitting of the Convention, a letter was received from S. MOYLAN FOX, Engineer of the Buncombe Turnpike Road, calling attention to a scheme for a Railroad from Salisbury to the Tennessee line. The letter was read and laid on the table. Previous to the adjournment, a resolution of thanks to the officers was passed, and also one ordering the publication of the proceedings in the papers of the State.—We believe we have given the substance of them, at least everything of interest. As we are, at the present writing, awaiting the receipt of the President's message, our limits will not allow us to give more.

We notice that the proceedings of this Convention are ordered to be published in the papers of the State. Does the Convention intend to pay for the publication, that they make the request in such peremptory and unceremonious terms? Not a whit more than do hundreds of other bodies who order the publication of their proceedings in a similar manner. For our own part, we are always ready and willing, of our own accord, to lay before the public all matters of interest or importance, but we hope that they will not be adjudged wanting in courtesy or good feeling, when we add that all "orders," to ensure attention, must be accompanied by the cash. In calling attention to this matter, it is by no means our wish to reflect particularly upon the Greensboro' Convention; it has merely followed a common usage, and it is against that usage that our remarks are directed. It is hardly fair that a branch of business which, generally speaking, receives a worse support than any other in the State, should be made the pack-horse of all others, and be ordered to render gratuitous services, without even the courtesy of a request.

MELANCOULI CASUALTY.—While two sons of JOHN M. DESSAURE, Esq., of Camden, S. C., were out shooting on the morning of the 1st inst., the eldest, aged 17 years, was shot by the accidental discharge of his younger brother's gun. He died before noon on the same day.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire occurred at Baton Rouge, La., on the 24th ult., which destroyed property estimated at about seventy thousand dollars.—There was but very little insurance.

The Hillsboro' Democrat differs from our opinion

expressed a week or two since, namely: that a Southern State Convention, irrespective of party, could not be held in this State, or, if held, that it would be destitute of that moral power, without which it would be worse than useless. In a matter of this kind, no demonstration at all is far preferable to such an one as this, which could only be effectual in revealing the weakness of the land, by exposing the differences which exist among her sons. That a large number of Whigs in this State occupy the proper ground upon this question, we cannot doubt—that some of them even are in favor of some demonstration of the kind advocated by the Democrat, we are willing to believe—but all this does in no wise shake our faith in the accuracy of our previously expressed opinion. The Editor of the Democrat cannot have forgotten the last session of the North Carolina Legislature. He cannot have forgotten the honestly felt and openly expressed opposition of many leading Whigs to Mr. Badger, on account of his opinions and actions upon this subject; yet to what did all this opposition amount when the time for action had arrived? How rapidly did it vanish under the lash of party discipline. Mr. Badger, although holding views upon the slavery question considered highly objectionable by some of the best men of his own party, was able to command the whole vote of that party, and secured his election by a majority equal to the Whig preponderance in the Legislature. We believe that things are now pretty much the same as they were then. To be sure, some few papers of the Whig party in the State have ventured to differ from the wire-workers, but what of that, their number and influence is comparatively small—and even they would be very far from fraternizing with Democrats upon any question, even while admitting that the Democrats occupy the proper position upon such question. It is true that Messrs. CLINGMAN and MANGUM have at length "come out"—"right" upon the slavery question, yet did that prevent Mr. CLINGMAN from voting for WINTHROP for Speaker, a man who voted for the Wilnot Proviso and all kindred measures?—That it did not, a reference to the detailed roll will show. Again: Let our friend of the Democrat only take another look at the article from the Wadesboro' Argus on this subject, which he comments upon in the next column of his paper to that in which reference is made to our opinion. He will see that the Editor of the Argus regards the idea of a Convention with something akin to contempt; as a matter with which, as a Whig, he will have nothing to do. And yet the Argus is a paper distinguished by its general good sense and moderation, at least so far as its party associations will admit of the display of these qualities. Unquestionably it expresses the views of a considerable portion of its party. We regret, as much as the Democrat possibly can do, the existence of such a state of things, but still we cannot hide from ourselves the conviction which is inevitably forced upon us, that it does exist. The first step towards effecting any good upon this, as upon other matters, is to understand the facts of the case thoroughly, and to discard every species of self-deception, however consonant with our feelings, and look the truth boldly in the face, little as we may relish the aspect of affairs. The only feasible way to obtain any useful action upon the subject, is to make the STATE DEMOCRATIC. Every Southern State that has declared for the Democrats, has taken a decided stand in regard to the slavery agitation.

HENRY CLAY AT BALTIMORE.—Hon. HENRY CLAY, on his way through Baltimore last week, was honored with a public reception, upon which occasion he made a speech. He expressed his opinion that both sections of the country were practically wrong upon the slavery question, or rather in the present excitement growing out of its agitation, inasmuch as the question properly settles itself. He spoke in terms of enthusiasm of the union of the States and the necessity of its preservation—deprecating every attempt that might tend to weaken the bonds now uniting the different members of the confederacy.

Hon. GEORGE McDEUFE.—We learn from the Lawrenceville (S. C.) Herald, that Mr. McDEUFE's health continues to decline, and that it is impossible that he can live much longer.

Significant.—While Mr. CLAY was in New York, an assemblage of some six thousand persons gathered around the house in which he was staying, to bid him welcome and to hear him speak. A call for three cheers for HENRY CLAY was warmly responded to, while a similar one for ZACHARY TAYLOR was received with hisses, without a single mark of approbation in that vast crowd. "Straws show which way the wind blows."

GERMAN EMIGRATION.—The emigration to the United States from the single port of Bremen this year, has amounted to more than 57,000 persons, 8,000 of whom have sailed within the last month.

GODEY'S Lady's Book, for January, 1850, is on our table. It looks very pretty, and no doubt will please the ladies. So far as artistic and mechanical execution is concerned, it cannot well be surpassed.

BLACKWOOD, for November, is received. We shall read it when we have time.

FIRE IN CHARLESTOWN.—A fire occurred at Charlestown, Mass., on the 26th ult., which destroyed property to the amount of \$50,000.

THE COLUMBUS TO BE WITHDRAWN.—The Charleston Courier says:—"We understand that this pioneer steam propeller, which has been running with great regularity and success between this city and Philadelphia, has been withdrawn from the line, and will pass into other hands."

A few days since, we noticed that the Northerner and Southerner were to be withdrawn, but it seems the negotiation failed, and they have resumed their trips. We presume but little travel will hereafter be diverted from the Railroad lines by the ocean steamers.

From the Mosquito Territory—Destruction of a Village by Americans.

By the arrival at New York of the brig Marian Gage, the Herald has received a letter from a correspondent, giving an account of the destruction of the Mosquito village of Quamtla by the crew of an American vessel which had been wrecked on the coast, and had been plundered by the natives. On the 29th of August, the American brig M. C. Draper was wrecked one hundred miles north of the mouth of the San Juan River, through the villainy of the pilot. Finding it impossible to save her, she was abandoned by the crew and passengers, who camped ashore. A part went to a place some thirty miles distant to get a vessel, and on their return found that their camp had been attacked and plundered.—Capt. DRAFER, the commander of the wrecked vessel, sent word to Quamtla that if restitution was not made in three days he would attack the village, which, not being made, the people of the ship attacked and burned the village, which was abandoned at their approach; it was totally destroyed. Considerable excitement has been created by this affair.

U. S. TREASURY.—The amount of deposits in the different United States Treasury depositories, on the 26th ult., was \$7,966,320 80; of which \$3,599,663 were in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and \$1,396,001 in that of Philadelphia, besides \$841,150 in the U. S. Mint in the latter City.

TREASURY ESTIMATES.—The Union of Wednesday

says: "A document which was printed at the favorite office of the Republic, was yesterday laid upon the desks of all the members. It contains the estimates of the treasury, prepared under a former resolution of Congress. It fills 252 pages, and is full of interesting statistics. We lay before our readers, this morning, the report from the Secretary, which introduces the details, and shall postpone any other extracts, or any commentaries which it is calculated to produce. We have not had an opportunity of revising it very carefully; but if its various proposed appropriations shall correspond with one item only which we have considered, it is a startling document, and we are not surprised at the alleged deficit of eighteen or twenty millions which the organs have trumpeted forth."

From the tables before us in the Union, we can only glean the fact that the Secretary demands additional appropriations to the amount of \$6,236,310 28 for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850; that the estimates for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1851, are \$3,697,152 15.—To the estimates are added other statements, showing that more than eleven millions additional will require to be expended during the year, thus swelling the amount required for 1851 to \$44,997,092 73. Perhaps the annual report of the Secretary will sum up and explain this matter, so as to make it intelligible; at present we are totally unable to see why such an immense sum should be required, unless it be to create the impression that there is a deficit and a necessity for increased taxation. As our paper is almost now going to press, we have not time to examine the estimates in detail.

Report of the Postmaster General.

We find the report of the Postmaster General in the Baltimore Sun of the 4th inst., in which paper it appears in advance of its publication at Washington. From it we glean the following items:

The number of post-offices in the United States, at the close of the year ending June 30th, 1849, was 16,747; there have been 921 established, and 333 discontinued, within the year—making an increase of 588.

The number of postmasters appointed during the year ending June 30, 1849, was 6,333. Of that number, 2,782 were appointed in consequence of resignations; 183 of deaths; 284 of changes of sites of offices; 2,103 of removals; 11 of commissions expired and not renewed; 26 of commissions renewed; 23 becoming Presidential appointments, by income exceeding \$1,000; and 921 of new offices.

The number of mail routes in the United States, on the 1st day of July, 1849, was 4,943, and the number of postmiles, 4,190. The length of these routes was 167,703 miles.

On these routes the mail was transported 42,547,069 miles, at the cost of \$2,428,515, which makes the average cost of transporting the mail last year five cents six mills per mile. To this should be added the transportation of the foreign mail, by Southampton, to Bremen, and the mail from Charleston and Savannah to Havana, and also the transportation of the mail across the Isthmus of Panama, all which is done at the expense of this department, to the amount of \$255,692.

The gross revenue for the year ending June 30, 1849, amounted to \$4,905,176 28, derived from the following sources:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes: Transportation of mails (\$2,428,515), Newspaper postage (\$810,016), Miscellaneous items (\$3,254 21), Postage (\$42,753), Dead letter money (\$90 50), Total (\$4,705,176 28).

From the application made by the 12th section of the act of 3d March, 1847, for mail services to the Government, \$200,000.

The expenditures during the year were:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes: Compensation to postmasters (\$1,320,921 34), Ship, steambark, and way (\$26,174 45), Letters (\$23,866 03), Office furniture (\$4,219 69), Advertising (\$20,276 28), Blanks (\$20,872 71), Mail locks, keys and stamps (\$5,886 30), Mail depositions and special agents (\$21,223 00), Clerks for office offices of postmasters (\$317,213 96), Miscellaneous payments (\$70,457 89), Total (\$4,479,127 13).

Excess of gross revenue for the year, \$426,127 15. The appropriations under the 12th section of the act of 3d March, 1849, remaining in the Treasury undrawn, exclusive of the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1850, were \$265,655 55.

Thus showing the sum of \$691,682 70 expended of the revenue of the past year, including the former appropriations for the same department for the transportation of free matter of the department.

The receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 1850, are thus estimated:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes: Probable revenue for year ending June 30, 1850 (\$4,892,166 00), To this add balance on hand June 30, 1849, (\$91,682 70), Appropriation for free matter for Departments, for year ending June 30, 1850, (\$200,000 00), Estimated expenditures (\$4,750,138 13), Leaving a balance on the 30th June, 1850, of \$1,033,710 57.

STRANGE AFFAIR AT BOSTON.—We learn from the

Northern papers, that intense excitement exists in Boston, upon account of the disappearance and supposed murder of Dr. GEORGE PARKMAN, of that city, an elderly gentleman of vast wealth, and eccentric character. A few days after his disappearance, several circumstances appeared to fasten suspicion upon Professor WEBSTER, of the Medical College of Cambridge University, who has been arrested. There seems to be no direct testimony, although circumstances are very strong. Dr. WEBSTER has always stood very high as a gentleman of most amiable character. An inquest has been held.

The regular session of the Legislature of Virginia commenced on Monday last.

In regard to the prospects of the French republic, Mr. SOLEIL, member of the U. S. Senate from Louisiana, and who has just returned from a visit to France, says:

"Whatever be the public feeling in some of the most populous cities in France, the mass of the people in the country and the army, at large, are most devotedly attached to republican institutions, and would suffer no one to lay hands on the present constitution, or to promote the designs of either so-called imperialists or of legitimists. But their devotion to that instrument is not a blind one. They do know that it is deficient in many respects. Yet, rather than to run the risk of affording an occasion which they apprehend might be improved by the reactionists of all descriptions, they will delay all action on the present system until the storm which the enemies of the republic have excited be entirely blotted out, and until the public mind has cooled down and become sufficiently composed for the perilous undertaking. In the meantime, should those who now hold the power in France persist in the reckless course which they are pursuing, I would not be surprised if one of these days the people were again roused to insurrection; and in that case, whatever might remain of the republic, and the political system which has prevailed all over Europe these fifteen centuries, would be utterly crushed and annihilated."

INCREASE OF THE ESTATES.—The Philadelphia

Pennsylvanian publishes an interesting table of the increase of the several States, between 1830 and 1840, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State and Increase. Includes: Michigan (470), New Jersey (265), Illinois (255), Georgia (220), Kentucky (175), Rhode Island (175), Mississippi (173), New Hampshire (99), Indiana (90), Maryland (90), Alabama (63), Massachusetts (62), Louisiana (62), Vermont (62), Ohio (62), Connecticut (56), Florida (56), Delaware (27), Pennsylvania (27), Virginia (27), New York (25), North Carolina (25), South Carolina (25), Maine (21), District of Columbia (2).

MASSACHUSETTS.—The twelve large manufacturing establishments at Lowell, employ a capital of about thirteen millions of dollars, at present owning forty-eight mills, with their appendages, such as six hundred boarding houses and other buildings. The total number of spindles in operation is 310,000. The present number of operatives is about 13,000, of whom 4,000 are males, and 9,000 females.

BOSTON WATER WORKS.—The total amount drawn thus far for introducing the Cochituate water into Boston is \$3,950,480 85. The East Boston reservoir has not yet been filled, which with other considerable incidental expenses, will probably swell the entire cost to about four and a half millions, being about double the estimated sum.

An editor out west who was recently elected to the Indiana Legislature from Wayne county, was so gladdened by his success, that he caught himself by the seat of his trousers and tried to hold himself out at arm's length. It is added, in a postscript, that he would have accomplished the feat if he had not let go to spit on his hands.

ELISE CLEMENT, who it will be remembered, flourished in the \$10,000 dollar case at New Orleans, died a short time since in that city.

ALABAMA U. S. SENATOR.—We learn from the Washington Union, that Hon. M. H. HARRIS, of Alabama, has received a telegraphic dispatch, announcing that the Hon. Jeremiah Clemens had been elected to fill the place in the United States Senate held at the last session by Senator Fitzpatrick, and further, that Senator King has been re-elected.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON receives £2,000 per annum, and has to expend £4,000 to keep up its dignities.

"Are you a Methodist?" we inquired the other day, of a fellow who had sought the side wall of a meeting house to steady himself by. "I lean that way," replied the chap with the most imperturbable composure.

A LUCKY FARMER.—A farmer in Lubec, Maine, a short time ago, in ploughing his field, discovered a shovelpiece into a leaden box, containing \$96,000 in doubloons! A better placer than any in California.

HOGS! HOGS!—There have passed through this place in the last 10 days, upwards of 20,000 hogs! The hogs in 20 miles of this place could take each other by the tail (where they have any), and make a regular line of "succession," or hog row, for 60 miles! Such a grunting, squealing, and corn mashing, has hardly ever been known. Corn 50 cents a bushel, pork \$3 to \$3 50 per hundred, gross.

ASHEVILLE GEMMER, 15th ult. The KOOH-LNOOR DIAMOND.—The great diamond captured lately at Lahore by the English army, and which is the largest, the most beautiful, and the most valuable gem that is to be found in the world, is not to go to the Crown, that is to Queen Victoria, as booty, but is taken by the English East India Company "on account." It is, as the English papers say, "it is to be appropriated to the liquidation of the accumulated debt due by one of the States to the India government." And it was stipulated by treaty that this disposition should be made of it, otherwise it would have been military booty, and, as such, have been at the disposal of the British sovereign. The Kooh-lnoor diamond weighs about one thousand carats, and, as the value of diamonds is calculated by lapidaries and others, must be worth several millions of dollars.

SANDWICH ISLAND COMMISSIONER.—On Monday last JAMES JACKSON JARVIS, Esq., presented his credentials to the Secretary of State, and was received as special commissioner of His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands to the Government of the U. S. Chicago is said to be the largest beef-packing market in the Union. The amount already packed there this year is reported at 60,000 bls., some 20,000 beef cattle having been killed in the last seven weeks.

A WEEK OF DISASTERS.—The N. O. Delta gives the following list of steamboat disasters the past week: Steamboat Louisiana, blown up at the levee; Belle Creole, from Mobile, burst her boiler at Battle Ground Point; Declaration, from Mobile, sunk off Pass a Loure; Andrew Jackson, for St. Louis, broke a shaft; Latona, for Yazoo River, broke a shaft; Thomas Jefferson, from Louisville, sunk at Prophet's Island, below Bayou Sara. This will answer for the present.

RAILWAYS IN ENGLAND.—Late returns show that 4,252 miles of railway, having 1,321 stations, and employing 52,688 persons, are open for traffic; and that 2,955 miles of railway, on which 188,177 persons are employed, are in course of construction; making the length of the lines now under construction 7,2