THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 19, 1856.

The Commissioners' Election.

The Democrats will not permit themselves to be drawn into an aimless excitement over the municipal election, nor will they be parties to any heated discussion, the tendency of which might be to draw the viel of partizan feeling between the eyes of any portion of our citizens, and the *real* facts as they exist. For our own part, we mean to say but little, and that little calmly, from a *feeling* of what we believe to be due to our party, and not from any desire for controversy.

A meeting was held in the Court House on Tuesday night, which passed a series of resolutions marked by singular bitterness, when it is borne in mind that they proceeded from a party whose opponents were running no ticket—courting no contest—leaving the track clear and open to be walked over, paced over, trotted over or gallopped over as might suit the taste of those entering. But passing over this heedlessly bitter tone, let us look at a charge against the Democratic party contained in the last resolution passed by that meeting:

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions adopted at the Democratic meeting on the 15th inst., and published in the *Journal* of to-day, are calculated to injure the credit of the town abroad, and thereby depreciate the value of the town bonds, and embarrass the administration of the town for the ensuing year.

Unfortunately it would appear that the offence with which the Democratic party is charged, is wholly beyond its power to commit. If we are rightly informed, the party in power have had bonds in hand for months upon months—offered 7 per cent interest on them, and sold—not a dollar's worth, out of the thousands they are authorized to issue. We have heard that some two hundred dollars worth had been parted with, for a fair equivalent, no doubt, but none at all sold It would strike most folks, after reflecting upon this, that the mere statement of a well known fact by the Democratic party, could not deprive the Town government of much credit abroad. It would be hard for them to do worse with the sale of bonds than they already have done. We most sincerely trust they will do better. With the unquestioned security to the bonds, and with the rate of interest offered, they present a capital investment, and the wonder is why no more of these bonds have been disposed of. A little discussion of this matter might improve the saleability of the bonds. It *could not* injure it. It *could not* depreciate the market value of bonds which under the existing *regime* never have entered the market at all.

What have the Democrats done, that a hue and cry should be raised against them? They have stated that the town is embarrassed. The Mayor in his report admits the same thing; we don't believe anybody seriously denies it. They have stated that thinking men pause before assuming the task of its extrication. The members of Committees on either side who have had in hand the formation of a ticket, know how true this is. To meet the financial difficulty full in the face, will necessitate heavily increased taxation, much trouble and much uneasiness; causing much complaint and not a little pressure. Men who have been excluded from all participation, at a time when that participation might have been useful in preventing embarrassment, do not care for coming in just at that precise period when the pressure of these embarrassments begins to be felt, and the Democratic party did not feel that it had any right to urge them.

The exhibit made by the Treasurer, shows that things have progressed in advance of the means of the Town in the present state of affairs. That the whole debt for the large town-building must go over to the next year, floating and unfunded; that the thing must go on bonds or no bonds, or suffer great loss on what has been done. All these things are so, and more that might be mentioned, showing at least this much, that a proper balance between ends and available means does not exist; that either great mistakes were made in the calculations, or that no calculation were made.

Any excited defence of the board against abuses is thrown away, so far as the Democratic party is concerned, since the resolutions contain no imputation upon persons, as such.

They state what is believed to be the fact, nothing more. Any excitement of any kind is thrown away when there is only one party to it. Any talk about injuring credit is all a mistake. Democrats have some little property that is embarked in the same ship.

The Re-opening of the Slave Trade.

The ill-advised or totally unadvised action of Governor Adams, of South Carolina, in bringing this question forward in his late message, seems to have been met by equally ill-advised movements in and out of Congress.

On Monday last, Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, sprung the question in the House by offering the following resolution, which under a suspension of the rules and the coercion of the previous question was passed through, against the protest of numbers of those who voted for it, so far as it simply expressed opposition to the re-opening of the slave-trade, but who distinctly stated that they did not wish to be understood as voting for Mr. Etheridge's notions or opinions on the subject:

Resolved, That this House of Representatives regards all suggestions and propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a revival of the African slave trade, as shocking to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portion of mankind, and that any action on the part of Congress conniving at or legalizing that horrid and inhuman traffic would justly subject the government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and Christian people throughout the world.

We cannot but believe that Mr. Etheridge sprung this upon the House for some sinister purpose. He would accept of no amendment or modification, and the speaker ruled all explanations out of order.—Thus the resolution passed by 152 to 57; the Democrats from North Carolina voting against it and the Know Nothings for it.

Immediately after Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, introduced the following resolution, which was passed by a vote of 183 to 8:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, unwise, and contrary to the settled policy of the United States, to repeal the laws prohibiting the African slave trade.

This, from the vote upon it, would appear to embody the real opinion of the House, and was so voted for without explanation or protest, while that offered by Etheridge did not, at least not where it went any further than this of Mr. Orr. But what had the House to do with this thing. It was not before them formally or informally, neither directly nor by implication. The House had nothing to do with it.—Congress is made to form laws, not to enact opinions for the people.

☞ It is said that the publishers of Dr. Kane account of his exploration will pay him over on the 1st January, fifty thousand dollars copy-right per centage on the work. Meanwhile the Doctor goes to Europe to die of Consumption brought on by his exposure in the frozen latitudes.

THEY KEEP COMING.—We got any number of President's Messages this morning in our exchanges.—They'll "keep a coming" till after Christmas. It's but a week till Christmas now.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.—The Somerset (Md.) Union records the death of George J. H. Beauchamp, Esq., from a sore toe, brought on by the rubbing of a boot.

☞ We shall look with considerable anxiety for the next news from the Isthmus, although we fear that they will be very different from what we could wish. There are now two variant accounts of the position of things in Nicaragua. One represents Walker as victorious, and his affairs flourishing; the other says that he is on the verge of ruin, and that nothing can avert his fall. We are forced to the belief that the latter account is the correct one. All accounts agree in saying that he burned Grenada, the chief City and Capital of *his* part of Nicaragua. This he would never have done, had he been able to maintain himself there or keep up the semblance of a seat of government. In fact he must have felt desperate before he could be driven to the destruction of one of the capitals of the Republic; once a large city and still containing, previous to its destruction, a population of ten to sixteen thousand. The native Central Americans can never forgive him. After the destruction of Grenada and Massaya, he might be the head of an American colony in Nicaragua, but we question if he could ever establish any stronger hold on the country than that which the rifles and bayonets of his army of adventurers would give him.

Our sympathies in such a struggle are pretty strongly in favor of men of our own race, language and color, especially when we know that they are in a tight place among ruthless foes. But we fear the acknowledgment must be made, that there has been pretty wild work in Nicaragua since the advent of Walker. We fear that his men, with honorable exceptions, have been rather unholy apostles for the conversion of the benighted Nicaraguans. Upon the whole, perhaps, the world would eventually be benefitted by having the present races rooted out from there, and a pure white race substituted, and this, it strikes us, would be the eventual course of things, should Walker be able to arrange matters in his own way. But really we cannot think that the Nicaraguans are at all to blame for having some objections to being rooted out or used up for the benefit of the rest of mankind. They are not much account, to be sure, and are behind the age, but when let alone they have their little dances, plays, love-makings, &c., and perhaps while away their lives as little unhappily as most mortals They have their little wars too—innocent enough in their way, since their battles used to be fought at a respectable distance, with a mile or two between the combattants Walker has to bear the blame of introducing killing each other as a part of the programme on such occasions, and now the "natives" want to kill him.

Somehow, we cannot help thinking that the days when "Free Companies" could be maintained, have passed away. Private wars against even the feeblest governments or peoples must eventually fail. This of Walker's we fear is drawing to the same sort of consummation that marked the close of his Sonora raid. Recruits may arrive from the United States in time to avert the catastrope for the present, but we see no chance for Walker's attaining any more real authority that attaches to the leadership of the free companies thus formed.

The African Slave Trade.

The North makes a fuss over the mere mention of the revival of this trade, because it gives it an opportunity to turn up its holy eyes and clasp its holy hands and renew its holy crusade against the South, which left to itself does not want to re-open this trade—which never did have anything to do with it—which never fitted out a slaver at any of its ports, and never got any of the money earned in the traffic. But the trade is carried on, and largely too—that everybody knows. Cuba and Brazil receive slaves daily from the Coast of Africa, and the vessels in which these slaves cross the ocean are built at New York, Boston, or away down in Maine, and holy Fifth Avanue Saints, and "solid" men of Boston who swell their profits by their connection with such adventures, are enabled to patronize the Emigrant Aid Society and pay liberally for "Bleeding Kanzas."—All acquainted with the matter testify to the fact that slavers are nearly all American built vessels, mainly because of the superior sailing qualities of American vessels of the class used for that purpose.

It is also known that most of the slaves are carried under the American flag, because United States national ships alone have the right to search vessels bearing the American flag, whereas those bearing any other flag are subject to search by any man-of-war. No doubt our African squadron does its duty, but the number of vessels is altogether too small to effectually prevent the abuse of our flag in this way.

So, in fact, the slave trade has never been closed. It is now carried on actively. It is carried on with the knowledge, connivance and participation of northern men, in northern ships, and with northern capital; the only difference being that the slaves, instead of supplying the labor market of the Southern States, where they would be well treated, are carried to Cuba and the Brazils, where the case is very different. The mere talk of legalizing the foreign slave trade, excites a holy horror against the South among the people of that section by whom the trade is now carried on illegally. What humbug.

☞ Col. John McRae, of Wilmington, and Dr. J. H. Gibbon, of Charlotte, constituted the N. C. members of the business committee in the recent southern convention.

Messrs. Hubbard, of Alabama, Ashe, of N. Carolina and DeBow, of La., constitute a committee to report to the next meeting a detective police system for the South to be supported by planters and slaveholders. The object being to devise some means to prevent our slave population being tampered with.

The next meeting is to be held at Knoxville, Tenn., the recent meeting at Savannah was much the largest which has as yet taken place.

In connection with the question of southern independence, the questions may, and we think ought to be asked: How many powder factories are there South of the Potomac? What supply of the munitions of war exists in any or all parts of the South? What quantity of small arms and artillery have we? What are our facilities for producing these things, promptly and in quantities suited to any emergency? We are no alarmists, but it is no new thing to say that men have got to look disunion in the face as at least a possibility; that they do so look at it; that they talk about it; that they calculate many things in connection with it. Certain it is that they do not sufficiently appreciate the momentous character of the considerations suggested by the foregoing questions. Should the struggle come, they would be *vital* questions.

☞ There was a meeting last night at the Court House, and we heard considerable rapping and so forth, about eight o'clock. What was done we have not learned. We presume it will all be published.—It struck us that it must have required pretty hard pumping to get up any great enthusiasm or excitement at the present time.

P. S. We understand that the present Board of Commissioners was re nominated. In common with the majority of the Democratic party we are unwilling to urge Democrats to take off the hands of those in power the management of the responsibilities they have incurred, but shall carry out in good faith the spirit and language of the last resolution adopted at the Democratic meeting, to pursue no factious course nor offer any factious opposition to any measures which may appear to us to be for the good of the Town, no matter from whom they may proceed. We differ from the exhibit made in regard to the Subscription to the Charlotte Road. We look upon it as binding. We do not hold the present Board wholly responsible for *that*, however.

Daily Journal 17th inst.

Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to notice a meeting of the Democratic Association and other Democratic citizens of the Town of Wilmington, was held at the Court House on Monday evening, Dec. 15th, 1856.

Dr. Bellamy, the President of the Association, explained the object of the meeting, which was to submit to the Democratic party at large, the conclusion to which, after due deliberation, the Ward Committees of the Association had come with reference to the approaching municipal election. These committees met at different times, and after taking every proper means to enable them to judge fairly and understandingly, had concluded to recommend that no Democratic ticket for Commissioners be run at the approaching election on Thursday next. The committees did not assume the right to decide this matter. This was for the party to do, and therefore this meeting had been called.

The President requested Messrs. Styron and Fulton to act as Secretories.

Eli W. Hall, Esq., on behalf of a committee appointed by the meeting of the ward committees, offered a few remarks explanatory of the existing state of things, and submitted the following preamble and resolutions, as the report which he was instructed to make:—

WHEREAS,—Under a party control in which Democrats have had no participation, and for which the Democratic party has had no responsibility, the municipal affairs of Town have arrived at a position of embarrassment, which causes thinking men to pause before assuming the task of their extrication; and whereas it would be manifestly unjust for Democrats to be charged with the exclusive responsibility, labor, and perhaps odium attaching to the measures and efforts absolutely necessary for their re-establishment.

Be it Therefore Resolved, That the Democratic party deems it inexpedient to run a Democratic ticket for Commissioners at the approaching election, leaving the responsibility of doing so with those who have heretofore managed things in their own way, and under whose administration the Town occupies the position which it now does.

Resolved, That while *as a party*, we cannot consent to assume this responsibility which we have not incurred, yet as *citizens* equally and mutually interested with all others, we desire to pursue no factious course and offer no factious opposition to any measures which may be proposed for the good of the Town, for the relief of its embarrassments and the advancement of its prosperity.

The question was upon the adoption of the report embodied in these resolutions. After some conversational debate, the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published with the proceedings of the meeting.

There being no further business before it, the meeting adjourned. J. D. BELLAMY, Chairman.

JAS. FULTON, } Secretaries.
C. W. STYRON, }

For the Journal.

RALEIGH, December 13th, 1856.

The published reports give only a faint idea of the amount of business transacted by the General Assembly since the commencement of the session. The public affairs are in a more advanced stage than has usually been the case at this early period. The members are talented, attentive, and evidently well versed in the routine of Legislation; every measure proposed, receives a careful and candid consideration before a decision is given on its merits. It must be peculiarly gratifying to the Democracy of the State, whose representatives form the majority, to find that the men selected have thus far proved themselves able and faithful guardians of the important interests confided to their care.

It is deserving of notice, that the present General Assembly are seemingly more popular than many of their predecessors; if we are to judge of that fact, from the amount of hospitality extended to them by the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity. The cares and labors of the day have been lightened by the social enjoyments of the evening. The two last weeks have been fruitful in pleasant "re-unions," which serve to soften the unavoidable asparities of political warfare.

The closing festivity of this week was at the spacious mansion of Wm. W. Holden, Esq., where nearly two hundred of the members of the General Assembly and the principal citizens of Raleigh, Democrats, Whigs and "Americans" mingled in the "least of reason and the flow of soul" It was to all present, an evening of unalloyed pleasure. The choicest refreshments were at the service of the numerous guests, and a splendid supper closed the joyous scene. It was after the solemn "chimes of midnight" when the party seperated; deeply impressed with the unceasing attention and unbounded hospitalities of the talented and popular host. LEBO.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

Further from California.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The steamer George Law arrived here this evening, with California dates to the 20th ultimo, and $1,600,000 in treasure. She brings nothing in the way of news beyond what was embraced in the New Orleans despatch.

The only news from Panama concerning General Walker states the arrival there of four soldiers belonging to the Nicaraguan army, recently escaped from the Rivas party. They represent Walker's men to be in great destitution and dying daily from cholera.

Further from Nicaragua---Movements of General Walker---Burning of the City of Granada---Naval Intelligence, &c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The steamship Tennessee arrived here this morning from Nicaragua. The accounts brought by her of General Walker's movements are substantially the same as those telegraphed from Charleston on Saturday. She brings no papers, and our intelligence is furnished by the purser of the steamer Tennessee.

General Walker had fought several successful battles since the departure of the last steamer. He had, however, on account of the sickness prevailing at Granada, found it necessary to evacuate and burn that city, having first removed the sick and wounded to Omistept. He was at Virgin Bay, awaiting the arrival of reinforcements, when he would attack Rivas.

The naval engagement before reported took place in the harbor of San Juan, between the Nicaraguan schooner Granada, with two six-pounders and twenty-eight men, and the Costa Rican brig, with six nine-pounders and one hundred and fourteen men.—The latter was blown up, and forty of her crew rescued. The Costa Rican brig had on board a large supply of stores, ammunition and specie for the allied army.

From Honduras.

BOSTON, December 13.—The brig helen Jane has arrived from Honduras, with detes to the 25th ultimo. The country was tranquil. The excitement caused by General Walker, and the appearance of affairs in Nicaragua, had somewhat subsided. There was nothing new in regared to the future course of Honduras in supporting other States against Walker. The news of Walker's success was not known to the people of Honduras, and it was believed that Walker had been defeated.

The party of American gold diggers at Honduras, for some time past, in search of precious metals, had nearly all left the country on account of the sickly climate, which has proved on the coast very debilitating to Americans.

From Mexico--Surrender of Puebla.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—The steamer Calhoun has arrived from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 9th inst. Puebla surrended to the government forces on the 6th inst. The news of Vidaurri's treaty is confirmed. Pronunciamentos are still the order of the day. Gen. Alvarez had taken the field in defense of the government.

Another Duel.

WASHINGTON Dec. 15.—It was reported in the House to day that Mr. Stephens, of Georgia has sent a challange, or note preliminary thereto, to Mr. Hill one of the Fillmore electors of that State. Their difficulties grew out of a question of veracity concerning the terms agreed on by them for conducting public discussion during the presidential contest.

Vessel Ashore.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The schooner Albemarle, from Pantego, N. C., is ashore at Sandy Hook, and full of water. No lives have been lost.

From Port Au Prince.

NEW YORK Dec. 15.—Advices from port au Prince, dated Dec 2d, report business as dull in all kind of American produce. Coffee and logwood were abundant. The port was sickly.

MIRACULOUS.—"Don't you feel hungry old hoss?" said a cabman, in front of the St. Charles the other night, as he patted his "animule" on the neck—and the inteligent creature said interrogatively: "Hay?"

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Dec. 13, 1856.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Eaton, the bill to incorporate the Trent river and Tuckahoe Navigation Company was made the order of the day for Monday next

The following bills were then introduced, read the first time, and appropriately referred:

Mr. A. J. Jones, a bill to repeal 117th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled "an Act to restrain the taking of excessive usury." Mr. Boyd, a supplementary bill to take the sense of the people of the State relative to the proposed amendment of the Constitution. Mr. Cameron, a bill concerning the clerks of the Supreme Court. Mr. Christian, a bill to attach part of Moore county to the county of Harnett. Mr. Cooper, a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of compelling all persons owning land in this State, to have their boundaries run and mapped by the County Surveyors at least once in every ten years.

The bill to amend the act of 1854–'55, relative to Harnett county, was read the second time On motion of Mr. Rives, the first section was amended as follows: Strike out "seven Commissioners," and insert "one from each Captain's district." Mr. Rives moved to amend the 2nd section by inserting "April" instead of "February." Rejected. Mr. Rives moved to amend the third section as follows: "Said site or location shall be within five miles of the geographical centre of said county." Rejected The bill then passed its second reading.

The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, being a motion "to lay on the table" the motion to "reconsider the vote defeating the bill dividing the State into eight judicial districts." The motion to lay on the table was adopted—yeas 27, nays 17.

The resolution requesting the establishment of a Naval Depot at Beaufort, was read the second time, and, the rules being suspended, it was read the third time and passed.

The following bills passed their third reading:

The bill incorporating the Camden and Pasquotank New Cut Canal Company. The bill incorporating the town of Thomasville, and the bill to abolish jury trials in the County Courts of Duplin.

The bill to emancipate "Sam, and Sukey, his wife," slaves, was read the second time and rejected. Yeas 14, nays 23.

The Committee on Internal Improvements reported back the bill to incorporate the Cheraw and Coal Field Railroad Company, with certain amendments. The report was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Gilliam introduced a bill providing for a Homestead Exemption.

Mr. Sharpe introduced a bill to incorporate a Bank at Eagle city, Iredell County.

Mr. Settle introduced a bill to amend 4th section 20th chapter of the Revised Code, concerning clerks and masters in equity.

Mr. Mann introduced a bill concerning the distribution of the public laws to justices of the peace.

A message was received from the Senate, with the following engrossed bills and resolutions:

A resolution in favor of the Historical agency. A bill to increase the pay of witnesses in Duplin county, and a bill to authorize the Inspectors of naval stores to guage the article of Spirits of Turpentine, which were all read the first time and laid on the table.

The debate was resumed on the bill to aid in the construction of the Western Railroad. Mr. Badham opposed the bill on the ground that it would divert the trade from the North Carolina Railroad, and strongly deprecated the idea of building up Fayetteville at the expense of the State interest in that great improvement, and considered she had already received assistance for the Cape Fear River navigation, and in Plank Road bills. Mr Bridgers followed on the same side, objecting to certain sections of the bill which might give the Company an interest in tampering with the County Court magistrates. He urged that the completion of the Cape Fear River Improvement would effect all that could be done by this Railroad. Mr. Patterson offered an amendment, which was rejected. Mr. Shepherd replied to Mr. Bridgers, and explained how the Cape Fear River Improvement could not serve Fayetteville, while he disclaimed any intention to disparage the improvement, and commented on some remarks made by Mr. Badham, respecting Fayetteville. Mr. Lewis opposed the bill at considerable length, on the ground that it would not effect the object intended—a cheap conveyance of the coal to a market, and the Cape Fear River Improvement was a more feasible route. The question was then taken, and the bill rejected. Yeas 54, nays 55. Mr. D. F. Caldwell moved to reconsider the vote, which was adopted. Yeas 59, nays 48.

The House then adjourned.

RALEIGH, Dec. 15, 1856.

SENATE.—The following bills were introduced, read the first time, and appropriately referred.

Mr. Cunningham, a bill to secure holders of coupon bonds against loss by accident occurring to said bonds. Mr. Brogden, a bill to make Railroad Companies pay for stock killed by the engines. Mr. A. Myers, a bill to amend an act relative to the election of militia officers. Mr. Christian, a bill to incorporate the Yadkin Manufacturing Company.

A number of engrossed bills and resolutions from the House of Commons were then read the first time. [These bills were all noticed on their second and third readings in the House.]

The following bills were read the second time:

The bill to provide for the distribution of the Literary Fund among the several counties of the State. Passed. The bill granting the public lands in Wautagua county for the construction of roads, &c. It was opposed by Mr. Clarke, and supported by Mr. Bryant, of Ashe. Passed. The bill concerning executors and administrators was rejected on its third reading, after a discussion of its merits between Messrs. Gorrell, for, and Hill, against it

The Senate then proceeded to vote for State Comptrollers. [For result, see Commons report.]

On motion of Mr. W. R Myers, the bills to amend the charters of the Western Plank Road Company, and the Charlotte and Fayetteville Plank Road Company, passed their second reading.

The bill to incorporate a Railroad from Fayetteville to the coal fields, was taken up and again laid on the table.

The bill to incorporate Trent River and Tuckahoe Navigation Company, was, after some debate between Messrs. Ward for, and Eaton against, made the order of the day to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. Yeas 25, nays 21.

Mr. W. R. Myers introduced a bill authorizing the examination of the wife as a witness in open Court, in certain cases. Read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. A. J. Jones introduced a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Bank, to be located in Raleigh. Referred to the Committee on Banks, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Messrs. Green, of Franklin, and Baxter, of Henderson, were qualified and took their seats.

The Senate resolution, authorizing the Governor to have the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company's works immediately inspected by Major Gwynn, was read the first time, and the rules suspended to allow its final passage.

Mr. Bullock offered a resolution that the House adjourn, *sine die*, on the 8th of January next, which, on motion of Mr. Badham, was laid on the table.—Yeas 62, nays 32.

Mr. Sharpe offered a resolution authorizing the Literary Board to loan $10,000 to the Concord Presbyterian Female College. Referred to the Committee on Education.

The following bills were read the first time and appropriately referred:

Mr. Parker, a bill to incorporate Chowan College, Gates county. Mr. Dargan, a bill to protect the remainder in slaves. Mr. Whitson, a bill to incorporate the town of Marion, McDowell county. Mr. Settle, a bill to amend 27th section 46th chapter of the Revised Code, concerning intestate property. Mr. Bethea, a bill to establish a Superior Court of Law and Equity in Harnett county. Mr. Dargan, a bil to incorporate the Salisbury and Eagle City Railroad Company. Mr. Sharpe, a bill to change the name of the town of New Institute, Iredell county, to Olin; also a bill to change the name of the Institute in that town to Olin High School.

Mr. Erwin, in order to give the friends and opponents of the bill an opportunity to compromise on the subject, moved that the bill to aid in the construction of the Western Railroad, be laid on the table.—Adopted.

Mr. Humphrey moved a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to enter on the election for State Comptroller this day, at 12 o'clock. Adopted.

Mr. Humphrey moved a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to enter on the election for seven Councillors of State to-morrow, at 11½ o'clock.—Adopted.

The following bills were read the third time and passed:

A bill to charter York Collegiate Institute. The bill to charter the Camden and Pasquotank New Cut Canal Company was read, with a Senate amendment, extending the time for constructing said work from 3 to 5 years, which amendment was adopted. Yeas 78, nays 26.

The House then proceeded to elect a Comptroller. Mr. Humphrey proposed C H. Brogden; Mr. Elliot proposed J. Harper Lindsay. The result was, for Mr. Brogden, 99; Mr Lindsay, 47; Mr. Brookes 2. Mr. Brogden was declared duly elected State Comptroller.

The bill to charter the Bank of Newberne was read the second time. It was opposed by Messrs. D F. Caldwell and Hill, of Halifax, and supported by Messrs. Jones and Humphrey.

Pending the debate, the hour arrived for adjournment.

RALEIGH, Dec. 16, 1856.

SENATE.—Mr. Hill from the Committee on Constitutional Reforms, reported the bill prescribing the mode for submitting the Free Suffrage Act to the people for their ratification, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill for the benefit of creditors of deceased persons, whose estates are insolvent.

At half-past eleven o'clock the Senate proceeded to vote for State Councillors. [See House Reports.]

The bill to incorporate the Trent River and Tuckahoe Navigation Company, passed its third reading.—Yeas 22, nays 21

The bill relative to fish in Roanoke River and its waters, was read the second time and rejected.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the bill to protect holders of coupon bonds against loss by accident, &c., was read the second time. Messrs Cunningham, Cameron and Gorrell, advocated the bill, which passed its second reading, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Houston introduced a bill requiring persons who sue Railroad Companies to give notice of such suit to the Superintendents of said roads, ten days before Court.

On motion of Mr. Person, the bill to repeal the act entitled "An act to prevent the obstruction of fish up the Roanoke River and its waters," was read the second time. A debate took place between Mr. Cherry for, and Mr. Person against the bill. Mr. Wiggins offered an amendment, prohibiting fishing in the Albemarle, or its tributaries, from sunset on Saturday to day-break on Monday. Mr. Deliard opposed the amendment, likewise Mr. Cooper. Mr. Bryant, of Ashe, said his constituents were interested in this matter, and hoped the channels would be kept open. Mr. Chisson, of Washington, spoke against the bill and the amendment.

Pending the discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The following bills were introduced, read the first time, and referred to appropriate committees:

Mr. Routh a bill to raise the *per diem* of the members of the General Assembly. [It proposes $5 *per diem*] Mr Badham, a bill to incorporate the Albemarle and Suffolk Railroad Company. Mr Sharpe, a bill to repeal the 30th section 99th chapter of the Revised Code, concerning revenue. Mr. Blanton, a bill in favor of John Wilson, of Cleveland. Mr. Yancey, a bill to amend an act incorporating the Sulphur Spring and Paint Rock Turnpike Company. Mr. Cox, of Perquimans, a bill to provide for the improvement of Yeoping River

On motion of Mr. Badham, the further discussion on the bill incorporating the Exchange Bank of Newberne was postponed, and, at the request of the friends of the bill, he moved it be laid on the table. Adopted.

The order of the day being the second reading of the bill to charter the People's Bank, it was taken up. Mr. D. F. Caldwell spoke in favor of the bill Pending his speech, the hour arrived for the House to proceed to the election of seven Councillors of State. Mr. Settle nominated the following gentlemen: Messrs. J. C. Martin, D. G. Ward, N. M. Long, W. D. Bethell, A. A. McKoy, John Walker, and C. M. Avery. After the House had voted, Mr. Caldwell resumed his remarks, commenting severely on the course pursued by the present chartered banking institutions of the State, and earnestly advocated the policy of the State embarking in the banking business, and making the profits applicable to the promotion of works of internal improvement, without having recourse to direct taxation. Mr. C. enforced his views in a speech of great length, and had not concluded his remarks when the hour arrived for adjournment

The tellers appointed to superintend the election of State Councillors, had not officially reported when the House adjourned, but the gentlemen nominated by Mr. Settle have been elected by a large majority.

RALEIGH, December 17th, 1856.

SENATE.—Mr Boyd from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances reported back the bill relative to Usury, with a recommendation that it *do not* pass.

The following bills were introduced, read the first time and referred to appropriate committees:

Mr. Battle, a bill settling upon *feme* coverts the right to their slave property. Mr Wilder, a bill to amend the act incorporating the Western N. Carolina Rail Road Company. This bill provides for a further extension. Mr. Wilder on presenting the bill, said he did so for the Speaker of the Senate, whose position prevented him from presenting it. Mr. Christian, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Gas Coal Company. Mr. W. H. Thomas, a bill to amend the charter of the Cherokee Turnpike Company, also a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to unite the North Carolina Western and the Charlotte Rail Road. Mr. Houston, a bill to incorporate Warsaw High School, Duplin county. On motion of Mr. Coleman, the bill to incorporate the French Broad Rail Road was made the order of the day for to-morrow 12 o'clock. The bill to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up Roanoke River was after some debate, indefinitely postponed, yeas 28 nays 17. Mr. W. R. Myers, a bill to expedite the passage of fish up Chowan and Roanoke Rivers; referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.—On motion of Mr McDiarmid, the bill to amend the act, establishing Harnett County, was read the third time. Mr. McD. strongly advocated the passage of the bill. Mr. Rives moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert a bill to appoint commissioners to lay off said county, and submitting the locality of the county seat to the people. Mr. McDiarmid opposed the amendment. Mr. Rives read a communication from citizens of Harnett County, in favor of his amendment and advocated its adoption. The amendment was rejected, and the bill passed its third reading, yeas 33 nays 10. On motion of Mr. Christian, the Cheraw and Coal Fields Rail Road bill was made the order of the day for Saturday, 12 o'clock.—The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Dancy from the committee appointed to superintend the election of Counsellors of State, reported the following gentlemen duly elected. Messrs. Marchant, Ward, Long, Bethell, McKoy, Walker and Avery.

The following bills and resolutions were introduced and referred to appropriate committees: Mr. Reeves, a resolution to exchange a certain preamble from the Statute Book, known "as the Mexican Preambles." Mr Stiles, a resolution in favor of certain purchases of Cheroke Lands. Mr. Lewis, of Wake, offered a resolution altering the rules of the House, and requiring a two-third vote to take a re-considered vote from the table; considerable discussion took place. Messrs. Erwin, Dargan and Jenkins opposed the resolution. Messrs. Lewis and Settle advocated it. On motion, the resolution was laid on the table, yeas 58 nays 54. Mr. Clarke, a resolution concerning the Revenue. It proposes laying a tax on suits of Law, &c. Mr. Lewis, of Wake, a bill to incorporate the Oak City Guards of Raleigh. Mr. Slaughter, a bill for the benefit of females, in case of injudicious marriages. Mr. Jarvis, a bill to incorporate the Currituck Hotel Company. Mr. Mann, a bill to establish a public Ferry and Road over Pasquotank River. Mr. McIntosh, a bill concerning the Common Schools of Alexander county. Mr. Routh, a bill to increase the *facilities for navigating Salt River*. Mr. Jarvis, a resolution in favor of P. H. Dozier. Mr. Kelly, a bill to amend 2d sect. 34 chapter of the Resived Code, concerning Crimes and Punishments.—After the dispatch of the morning business, Mr. D. F. Caldwell resumed his speech in favor of his bill establishing the People's Bank. He read from a number of reports the statements of foreign Banks, in support of his propsition, and enforced his peculiar views with great earnestness. Mr. Baxter followed in support of the bill, which he considered, indicated the proper policy to be pursued by the State. Mr. B's. speech exhibited a minute acquaintance with the operations of Banking, and he argued with great ability in favor of the State embarking as a partner in this business; his speech occupied the remainder of the Session. The House adjourned at the usual hour.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Treasurer's Report.

We have before us the Report of Mr. Courts, Treasurer of the State of North Carolina, showing the receipts into and the disbursements from the public treasury for the two last fiscal years, from 31st October, 1854, to November 1st, 1856; from which we gather the following:

The receipts into the public fund for the fiscal year 1855, were $2,452,137 32; and the disbursements from that fund during the same period, were $2,323,978 81.

The receipts into the public fund for the fiscal year 1856, were $1,373,975 62; and the disbursements from that fund during the same period were $1,233,959 40.

The receipts into the literary fund for the fiscal year 1855, were $146,753 35; and the disbursements from that fund during the same period, were $202,689 50.

The receipts into the literary fund for the fiscal year 1856, were $183,073; and the disbursements from that fund during the same period were $193,976 09.

On the first day of November, 1856, the treasurer had in hand as a balance of the public fund subject to draft and use the sum of $256,456 28.

The affairs of the office have been managed by Mr. Treasurer Courts with signal ability and skill; and no more diligent or faithful officer could be found.

We make the following extracts from his Report:

"Having furnished his Excellency, Gov. Bragg, with all the information from this office that is calculated to shed light upon the amount that will probably be received into the public fund for the two fiscal years commencing the 1st inst and the probable demands upon it, all of which will be presented to you in his message, it is unnecessary that I *should* add anything upon that subject. From this, it will be seen, that some legislation is necessary in order to increase the receipts into the treasury; the amount of this increase will depend much upon what may be expected from certain internal improvements in the State, and especially from the North Carolina Railroad Company.

I do not suppose that it is necessary for me to say anything to the General Assembly of North-Carolina upon the importance of providing the necessary means to meet at all times, the obligations of the State.

But I will take this occasion to say, that having been for several years connected with the finances of the State, and charged with the responsibility of meeting from time to time, the demands against her, I suppose my opportunities have been as good as those of any other person, for collecting the sentiments of our people upon the subject of our State credit, and the degree of importance which they attach to the necessity of upholding it; and I think I do not pay them an undeserved compliment, when I give it as my opinion that the great body of them would either readily forgo for a season, the supposed benefits of any proposed public improvement, or would quietly submit to any additional taxation that should be found requisite, rather than that the credit of the State should receive the slightest tarnish from a non-compliance with her contracts. Perhaps in no State is the enobling sentiment of State pride more generally felt, or more warmly cherished, than in North-Carolina; and no one who loves the State, would wish to see this feeling diminished. I will remark further, in this connection, that while it is not my province, and therefore not my purpose, to express an opinion upon the policy that has been or may hereafter be pursued in relation to the internal improvements of the State, I hazard the opinion that our system thus far, whatever may have been its blunders in particular cases, has in the main greatly redounded to the prosperity of the State; and as these improvements have been chiefly built up by the aid of the State, by giving her pledges, I have no doubt her faith and honor, hitherto unsoiled, will still be preserved by the prompt redemption of these pledges.

It will be seen that I have, since my last report, completed the issue of State bonds that were required to be sold under the act of January 16th, 1849, for the improvement of the Neuse and Tar rivers, and for the building of a Railroad from Gaston to Weldon, amounting in all to $152,000; and I have also issued under an act of the last Legislature fifteen bonds, of $1,000 each, for the further improvement of the navigation of Tar river. I stated to the last Legislature that I had sold bonds to the amount of $1,630,000 for the North Carolina Railroad. Since that I have sold $370,000, making two millions, as required by the act of January 16th, 1849. I have also, under an act of the last Legislature, sold for the same road $1,000,000, making in all three millions of dollars for that road. Under an act of the last Legislature, I advertised the sale of ten bonds, of $1,000 each, for the construction of the plank road from Fayetteville to Warsaw; but four of them, however, only were bid off. I have paid out for the road, as will be seen, $10,000; so that six more bonds remain to be sold, and the proceeds held in the treasury. The following bonds have also been sold, under acts of the last Legislature, to wit: 59,000 for the Insane Asylum; 533,000 for Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad; and $200,000 for the Western North Carolina Railroad. It is proper to remark, however, that $33,000 of these sold for the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and the $200,000 for the Western North Carolina Railroad, have been sold since the 1st instant, and will therefore appear in the next report from this office.

All these bonds were advertised, and the bids for them were awarded by the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State and President of the Bank of the State.

Since the last Legislature, I have endorsed bonds of the Deep River Navigation Company, to the amount of $300,000, and for the Chesapeake and Roanoke Navigation Company, to the amount of $50,000. It will be seen that I have paid to the Yadkin Navigation Company $5,000, and to the New River Navigation Company $10,000. No authority was given to sell bonds for these improvements.

You will receive from the directors of the Insane Asylum a detailed report upon the operations of the institution.

Supposing it would be the pleasure of the Legislature to establ