cal year; will leave a balance in the treasury, on the 1st day of July, 1859, of $7,063,298 57.

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, are $62,000,000, which, with the above estimated balance of $7,063,298 57, make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year, of $69,063,298 57. The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, are $73,139,147 46, which leave a deficit of estimated means, compared with the estimated expenditures for that year, commencing on the 1st of July; 1859, of $4,075,848 89.

In addition to this sum, the Postmaster General will require from the Treasury, for the service of the Postoffice Department $3,838,728, as explained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will increase the estimated deficit on the 30th of June, 1860, to $7,914,576 89. To provide for the payment of this estimated deficiency, which will be increased by such appropriations as may be made by Congress, not estimated for in the report of the Treasury Department, as well as to provide for the gradual redemption, from year to year, of the outstanding treasury notes, the Secretary of the Treasury recommends such a revision of the present tariff as will raise the required amount. After what I have already said, I need scarcely add that I concur in the opinion expressed in his report—that the public debt should not be increased by an additional loan, and would therefore strongly urge upon Congress the duty of making, at their present session, the necessary provision for meeting these liabilities.

The public debt on the 1st July, 1858, the commencement of the present fiscal year, was $25,155,977 66.

During the first quarter of the present year, the sum of $10,000,000 has been negotiated of the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858—making the present outstanding public debt, exclusive of treasury notes, $35,155,977 66.—There was on the 1st July, 1858, of treasury notes issued by authority of the act of December 23, 1857, unredeemed, the sum of $19,754,800—making the amount of actual indebtedness, at that date, $54,910,777 66. To this will be added $10,000,000 during the present fiscal year—this being the remaining half of the loan of $20,000,000 not yet negotiated.

The rapid increase of the public debt, and the necessity which exists for a modification of the tariff, to meet even the ordinary expenses of the government, ought to admonish us all, in our respective spheres of duty, to the practice of rigid economy. The objects of expenditure should be limited in number, as far as this may be practicable, and the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect, ought to be disbursed under the strictest accountability.—Enlightened economy does not consist in the refusal to appropriate money for constitutional purposes, essential to the defence, progress, and prosperity of the republic, but in taking care that none of this money shall be wasted by mismanagement, in its application to the objects designated by law.

Comparisons between the annual expenditure at the present time, and what it was ten or twenty years ago, are altogether fallacious. The rapid increase of our country in extent and population, renders a corresponding increase of expenditure, to some extent, unavoidable. This is constantly creating new objects of expenditure, and augmenting the amount required for the old. The true questions then, are, have these objects been unnecessarily multiplied? or, has the amount expended upon any or all of them, been larger than comports with due economy? In accordance with these principles, the heads of the different executive departments of the government have been instructed to reduce their estimates for the next fiscal year, to the lowest standard consistent with the efficiency of the service, and this duty they have performed in a spirit of just economy. The estimates of the Treasury, War, Navy, and Interior Departments, have each been in some degree reduced, and unless a sudden and unforeseen emergency should arise, it is not anticipated that a deficiency will exist in either within the present or the next fiscal year. The Postoffice Department is placed in a peculiar position, different from the other departments, and to this I shall hereafter refer.

I invite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny to ascertain whether the expenses in all the departments cannot be still further reduced; and I promise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigations.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations, to which I invite the attention of Congress.

In my last annual message, I took occasion to recommend the immediate construction of ten small steamers, of light draught, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the navy. Congress responded to the recommendation by authorizing the construction of eight of them. The progress which has been made in executing this authority, is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy. I concur with him in the opinion that a greater number of this class of vessels is necessary for the purpose of protecting in a more efficient manner the persons and property of American citizens on the high seas, and in foreign countries, as well as in guarding more effectually our own coast. I accordingly recommend the passage of an act for this purpose.

The suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, especially those in regard to the disposition of the public domain, the pension of bounty land system, the policy towards the Indians, and the amendment of our patent laws, are worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

The Post Office Department occupies a position very different from that of the other departments. For many years it was the policy of the government to render this a self-sustaining department; and if this cannot now be accomplished, in the present condition of the country, we ought to make as near an approach to it as may be practicable.

The Postmaster General is placed in a most embarrassing position by the existing laws. He is obliged to carry these into effect. He has no other alternative. He finds, however, that this cannot be done without heavy demands upon the treasury, over and above what is received for postage; and these have been progressively increasing from year to year until they amounted for the last fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1858, to more than four millions and a half of dollars; whilst it is estimated that for the present fiscal year they will amount to $6,290,000. These sums are exclusive of the annual appropriation of $700,000 for "compensation for the mail service performed for the two houses of Congress, and the other departments and officers of the government in the transportation of free matter."

The cause of these large deficits is mainly attributable to the increased expense of transporting the mails. In 1852 the sum paid for this service was but a fraction above four millions and a quarter. Since that year it has annually increased until in 1858 it has reached more than eight millions and a quarter; and for the service of 1859, it is estimated that it will amount to more than ten millions of dollars.

The receipts of the Post Office Department can be made to approach or to equal its expenditure, only by means of the legislation of Congress. In applying any remedy, care should be taken that the people shall not be deprived of the advantages, which they are fairly entitled to enjoy from the Post Office Department. The principal remedies recommended to the consideration of Congress by the Postmaster General, are to restore the former rate of postage upon single letters to five cents; to substitute for the franking privilege the delivery to those now entitled to enjoy it, of post office stamps for their correspondence and to direct the Department, in making contracts for the transportation of the mail to confine itself to the payment of the sum necessary for this single purpose, without requiring it to be transported in post coaches or carriages of any particular description. Under the present system, the expense to the government is greatly increased, by requiring that the mail shall be carried in such vehicles as will accommodate passengers. This will be done without pay from the Department, over all roads where the travel will remunerate the contractors.

These recommendations deserve the grave consideration of Congress.

I would again call your attention to the construction of a Pacific railroad. Time and reflection have but served to confirm me in the truth and justice of the observations which I made, on this subject, in my last annual message, to which I beg leave respectfully to refer.

It is freely admitted that it would be inexpedient for this government to exercise the power of constructing the Pacific Railroad by its own immediate agents. Such a policy would increase the patronage of the executive to a dangerous extent, and introduce a system of jobbing and corruption which no vigilance on the part of federal officials could either prevent or detect. This can only be done by the keen eye, and active and careful supervision of individual and private interest.

The construction of this road ought, therefore, to be committed to companies incorporated by the States, or other agencies whose pecuniary interests would be directly involved. Congress might then assist them in the work by grants of land or of money, or of both, under such conditions and restrictions as would secure the transportation of troops and munitions of war free from any charge, and that of the United States mail at a fair and reasonable price.

The progress of events since the commencement of your last session, has shown how soon difficulties disappear before a firm and determined resolution. At that time such a road was deemed by wise and patriotic men to be a visionary project. The great distance to be overcome, and the intervening mountains and deserts in the way, were obstacles which, in the opinion of many, could not be surmounted.—Now, after the lapse of but a single year, these obstacles, it has been discovered are far less formidable than they were supposed to be; and mail stages, with passengers, now pass and repass regularly, twice in each week, by a common wagon road between San-Francisco, and St. Louis and Memphis, in less than twenty-five days. The service has been as regularly performed, as it was, in former years, between New York and this city.

Whilst disclaiming all authority to appropriate money for the construction of this road, except that derived from the war-making power of the constitution, there are important collateral considerations urging us to undertake the work as speedily as possible.

The first and most momentous of these is, that such a road would be a powerful bond of union between the States east and west of the Rocky Mountains. This is so self-evident as to require no illustration.

But again, in a commercial point of view, I consider this the great question of the day. With the eastern front of our republic stretching along the Atlantic, and its western front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be united by a safe, easy and rapid intercommunication, we must necessarily command a very large proportion of the trade both of Europe and Asia. Our recent treaties with China and Japan will open these rich and populous empires to our commerce; and the history of the world proves, that the nation which has gained possession of the trade with Eastern Asia, has always become wealthy and powerful. The peculiar geographical position of California and our Pacific possessions, invites American capital and enterprise into this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest, however, it is an indispensable prequisite, that we shall first have a railroad, to convey and circulate its products throughout every portion of the Union. Besides, such a railroad through our temperate latitude, which would not be impeded by the frosts and snows of winter, nor by the tropical heats of summer, would attract to itself much of the travel and the trade of all nations, passing between Europe and Asia.

On the 21st of August last, Lieut. J. N. Maffit, of the United States brig Dolphin, captured the slaver "Echo," (formerly the Putnam of New Orleans,) near Kay Verde, on the coast of Cuba, with more than three hundred African negroes on board. The prize, under the command of Lieut. Bradford of the United States navy, arrived at Charleston on the 27th August; when the negroes, three hundred and six in number, were delivered into the custody of the United States marshal for the district of South Carolina. They were first placed in Castle Pinckney, and afterwards in Fort Sumter, for safe-keeping, and were detained there until the 19th September, when the survivors, two hundred and seventy-one in number, were delivered on board the United States steamer Niagara, to be transported to the coast of Africa, under the charge of the agent of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the act of 3d March, 1819, "in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade." Under the 2d section of this act, the President is "authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient, for the safe-keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color" captured by vessels of the United States, as may be delivered to the marshal of the district into which they are brought; "and to appoint a proper person or persons residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels."

A doubt immediately arose as to the true construction of this act. It is quite clear from its terms that the President was authorized to provide "for the safe keeping, support, and removal" of these negroes up till the time of their delivery to the agent on the coast of Africa; but no express provision was made for their protection and support after they had reached the place of their destination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa: and it could not have been supposed that Congress intended he should desert them at the moment they were received, and turn them loose on that inhospitable coast to perish for want of food, or to become again the victims of the slave trade. Had this been the intention of Congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await them.

Mr. Monroe, in his special message of 17th December, 1819, at the first session after the act was passed, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty under it, to follow these unfortunates into Africa, and make provision for them there, until they should be able to provide for themselves.

In communicating this interpretation of the act to Congress, he stated that some doubt had been entertained as to its true intent and meaning, and he submitted the question to them, so that they might. "should it be deemed advisable, amend the same before further proceedings are had under it." Nothing was done by Congress to explain the act, and Mr. Monroe proceeded to carry it into execution according to his own interpretation. This, then, became the practical construction. When the Africans from on board the Echo were delivered to the marshal at Charleston, it became my duty to consider what disposition ought to be made of them under the law. For many reasons, it was expedient to remove them from that locality as speedily as possible. Although the conduct of the authorities and citizens of Charleston, in giving countenance to the execution of the law, was just what might have been expected from their high character, yet a prolonged continuance of three hundred Africans in the immediate vicinity of that city, could not have failed to become a source of inconvenience and anxiety to its inhabitants.

Where to send them, was the question. There was no portion of the coast of Africa, to which they could be removed with any regard to humanity, except to Liberia. Under these circumstances an agreement was entered into with the Colonization Society on the 7th of September last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, under which the Society engaged, for the consideration of forty-five thousand dollars to receive these Americans in Liberia from the agent of the United States, and furnish them during the period of one year thereafter with comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions, and medical attendance, causing the children to receive schooling; and all whether children or adults, to be instructed in the arts of civilized life, suitable to their condition. This aggregate of forty five thousand dollars was based upon an allowance of one hundred and fifty dollars for each individual, and as there has been considerable mortality among them, and may be more before they reach Africa, the society have agreed, in an equitable spirit, to make such a deduction from the amount, as under the circumstances may appear just and reasonable. This cannot be fixed until we shall ascertain the actual number which may become a charge to the society.

It was also distinctly agreed, that, under no circumstances, shall this government be called upon for any additional expenses.

The agents of the society manifested a laudable desire to conform to the wishes of the government, throughout the transaction. They assured me that, after a careful calculation, they would be required to expend the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars on each individual in complying with the agreement, and they would have nothing left to remunerate them for their care, trouble, and responsibility, in all events. I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other alternative. During the period when the government itself, through its own agents, undertook the task of providing for captured negroes in Africa, the cost per head was very much greater.

There having been no outstanding appropriation applicable to this purpose, I could not advance any money on the agreement. I therefore recommend that an appropriation may be made of the amount necessary to carry it into effect.

Other captures of a similar character may, and probably will, be made by our naval forces; and I earnestly recommend, that Congress may amend the second section of the act of March 3, 1819, so as to free its construction from the ambiguity which has so long existed, and render the duty of the President plain in executing its provisions.

I recommend to your favorable regard the local interests of the District of Columbia. As the residence of Congress and the executive departments of the government, we cannot fail to feel a deep concern in its welfare. This is heightened by the high character and the peaceful and orderly conduct of its resident inhabitants.

I cannot conclude without performing the agreeable duty of expressing my gratification that Congress so kindly responded to the recommendation of my last annual message, by affording me sufficient time, before the close of their late session, for the examination of all the bills presented to me for approval. This change in the practice of Congress has proved to be a wholesome reform. It exerted a beneficial influence on the transaction of legislative business, and elicited the general approbation of the country. It enabled Congress to adjourn with that dignity and deliberation so becoming to the representatives of this great republic, without having crowded into general appropriation bills provisions foreign to their nature, and of doubtful constitutionality and expediency.

Let me warmly and strongly commend this precedent, established by themselves, as a guide to their proceedings during the present session.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 6, 1858.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 0, 1858.

Report of Premiums.

Will the Secretary of the Sampson County Agricultural Society be so kind as to send us a copy of the report of Premiums awarded at the late Fair at Clinton As a matter of information to our many readers in Sampson, we are anxious to publish it, if furnished to us. The crowded state of our columns this week would have rendered it impossible for us to have inserted it in our present issue. Our readers will see that we have not been idle these few days past.

The President's Message—The News.

Anxious to lay before our readers the second Annual Message of the President, we are forced to dispense with our usual variety, and even to exclude some of the favours of our advertising friends. We yield to this necessity with the less regret, as the Message, although a long, is very far from being a tedious one. It is, on the contrary, eminently able, full, satisfactory and interesting. Free, certainly, from all suspicion of non-committalism, for it comes out plainly upon all the questions referred to, including Kanzas, Cuba, our foreign relations generally, the Central American and Paraguayan difficulties, the Tariff, the Pacific Railroad and the captured Africans.

Of course, time and space alike preclude any lengthened comment, or even the attempt to present an editorial synopsis. The general character of the recommendations contained in the Message, is, however, presented with sufficient accuracy in the telegraphic synopsis published on the fourth page.

While the positions assumed by the President will generally commend themselves to the support of the patriotic and right-thinking citizens of the country, it appears to us that a certain amount of exception must be taken by a considerable portion of the Democracy of the South against that part of the Message in which reference is made to the Tariff and the Pacific Railroad. Although we know that some abuses will arise and some frauds will be committed under the present system of ad valorem duties, we are not yet prepared to exchange them for the certain and inevitable injustice and inequality necessarily consequent upon a system of specific duties, to say nothing of the ominous though covert squinting of the latter at "protection" for particular interests at the expense of the balance.

Some modification of the Tariff, so far as the rates of duties are concerned, may be rendered necessary by the exigencies of the Treasury.

So far little or nothing appears to have been done in either House of Congress beyond the receiving and reading of the Message. On Monday, Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, the buffoon of the Senate, delivered in that body a ridiculous tirade against the President and the Message.

The Secretary of War reports the actual strength of the army on the 1st July at 17,498, scattered through all the States and territories of the Union. Of these only about 11,000 are available for field service, and upon this small force has devolved the arduous duty of prosecuting all the Indian wars, which have extended, this year, from the British possessions on the Pacific to the border settlements of Mexico, as well as of crushing the Utah rebellion, which threatened, at one time, to become very formidable. The Indian wars on the Pacific have been concluded, but the Navajos are still exceedingly strong, numbering probably 3,000 mounted warriors, against whom the existing war must be prosecuted until they are brought absolutely under the yoke. The Indian war in Texas may be looked upon as just begun, and the probabilities are that it will be one of much fierceness and of considerable duration.

The estimates for the support of the department this year, are reduced from the appropriations for the past year by $9,161,448. No bill will be required to make up deficiencies for the present year, although unforeseen difficulties have had to be encountered in Washington, New Mexico and Texas. The estimates for the next fiscal year, amount, in the aggregate, to $18,010,090.

The Steamship Cahawba arrived at New York on the 6th instant, with Havana dates to the 30th ult. She reports stock of sugar in port 60.000 boxes.

The bark Parthian, from Richmond, Va., bound for Rio, was fallen in with on the 12th of November, 130 miles from Bermuda, dismasted and requesting assistance. Two steamers sent out by the British naval authorities had returned, having failed to find her. It is feared that the ship, with all on board, has perished.

Defeat of the Fayetteville & Coalfields R. R. Bill.

On Tuesday last, the above bill, which was the special order in the Senate of N. C., was defeated on its second reading in that body, by a vote of 15 to 30. The vote stood as follows:—

FOR THE BILL—Messrs. Ashe, Cherry, Davidson, Davis, Gilmore, Gorrell, Houston, McDonald, McDowell, McKay, Steele, Straughan, Thomas, Walkup, Worth.—15.

AGAINST THE BILL—Messrs. Basnight, Battle, Bledsoe, Blount, Brown, Carmichael, Cowper, Cunningham, Dillard, Dobson, Douthitt, Edney, Flanner, Guytler, Humphrey, Lane, Lankford, Leach, Martin, Miller, Mills, Pool, Ramsay, Reinhardt, Speight, Taylor, Turner, Ward, Whitaker, Williams.—30.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Boyd, Donnel, Person, Pitchford and the Speaker.

The motion to reconsider this vote will be taken up today (Thursday.) What the result may be we are unable to say. Certainly the vote against the bill appears to have been very decisive, but whether some modification may not be made and the object of the bill arrived at, remains to be seen.

We confess to a feeling of surprise and disappointment on learning the result of the vote on this bill, on Tuesday last. We cannot account for the overwhelming adverse vote, and thought, when we first heard of it, that there must be some mistake. However, the thing stares us in the face. The vote and the names of the voters are before us, and before our readers.

We cannot yet bring ourselves to regard this as a fair test of the strength of the work, or of its popularity.—We knew that it would be very hard indeed to get through any bill increasing either the debt or the responsibility of the State; but we *did* think, that if assistance were to be given to anything, it would be the work under consideration, not only on account of its own intrinsic merits, the little risk likely to be incurred by the State, the great public advantages almost certain to be realized, but also on account of the claims of those asking for assistance. We are pleased to see that the Senators from New Hanover, Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, Richmond and Robeson, voted for the bill. Mr. Humphrey, of Onslow, is recorded against it. It may be that his action is based upon the desire to extend it Eastward through Onslow to Beaufort. We anxiously await the result of the vote to-day on the reconsideration. If this fails, it will certainly indicate a determination on the part of the Legislature to shut down, and if the screw is to be put on, let it be done so impartially. There is no more meritorious work in the State than the Coal Fields Road.

☞ The Report of Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, is a long and able document, and its positions upon the Tariff question are certainly those which accord with our ideas of the doctrines held by the Free Trade Democracy of the country—we mean practically, not theoretically, for absolute free trade would involve the abolition of our whole existing Tariff system, and a resort to direct taxes by the General Government. But the Secretary lays down broadly the grounds of taxation for revenue only, and the levying of these taxes in strict accordance with the *ad valorem* principle.

After a tabular statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury for the expired portion of the current fiscal year, and an estimate for the portion yet to expire, as also for the next fiscal year ending June 30th, 1859, the Secretary, in order to bring the receipts up to the expenditures, and thus obviate the necessity for resorting to further loans, and also make provision for paying off the debt already incurred, suggests certain changes and modifications in the existing rates, as little at variance with the principle of the Tariff of 1857 as possible.

The Secretary proceeds to state the principles upon which he thinks a tariff act should be framed. Such duties should be laid as will produce the required revenue, by imposing on the people at large the smallest and the most equal burdens. In order to do this, such articles as are not produced in this country, should be taxed in preference to those which are, and next, those of which the home product bears the least proportion to the quantity imported are the fittest for taxation. The reason is, that in taxing articles not made in the country, the whole sum taken from the consumer goes into the treasury, while on articles made in the country the consumer pays the enhanced value not only on the quantity imported but on the quantity made at home. This last tax is not paid to the treasury, but to the manufacturer, thereby rendering such a duty not only more burdensome, but grossly unequal; the home producer being benefitted at the expense of the consumer.

The Secretary regrets that the general embarrassment, occurring so soon after the passage of the Tariff of 1857 necessitates any change before that Tariff had received a fair trial. He recommends a slight advance on certain schedules of articles, and the placing of certain other articles in higher schedules than at present. This he thinks will suffice to meet all necessary demands. He is opposed to any change from the present *ad valorem* system, and argues conclusively against the proposed system of home valuation. The report of the Secretary is a remarkably able business document.

North Carolina Legislature.

[Reported Expressly for the Journal.]

TUESDAY, Dec. 7.—SENATE.—The following bills, &c., were reported against: To abolish the Geological Survey; to erect a county by the name of Clingman; to facilitate the collection of debts; allowing inspectors of elections to receive money from privileged voters; and the resolution proposing to add to the number of the Supreme Court bench.

And the following were reported in favor of: For the better security of the election of Sheriffs, and to provide for the more speedy distribution of the laws and journals

Mr. Edney introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. Railroad Company. Referred.

The resolution requiring the Legislature to provide means to pay its appropriations was rejected on its second reading.

The bill to incorporate the Milton and Yanceyville Junction Railroad Company, was made the special order for tomorrow.

The bill to incorporate the N. C. Central Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company passed its second reading. No appropriation.

Also the resolution providing that Military Schools shall receive arms on same terms as Military Companies.

The bill requiring Magistrates to keep records, &c., was rejected on second reading.

The Coalfields bill—the special order—was amended slightly, and rejected on its second reading by a vote of 30 to 15.

Adjourned.

In the House to-day two messages were received from the Governor, transmitting reports from the Raleigh & Gaston and Western N. C. Railroads; sent to Senate with proposition to print.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Blount, bill concerning the Clerk of the County Court of Robeson.

Mr. Bryan, of New Hanover, a bill concerning duels.

Mr. Outlaw, a bill to amend the 46th Chapter Revised Code, entitled Administrators.

Mr. Costner, a bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.

Mr. Sparrow, a bill to provide more effectually for preventing the escape of slaves.

Mr. Foy, a bill concerning free negroes.

The bill concerning the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad was made the special order for Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.

The special order of this day being a resolution declaring E. G. Haywood's seat vacant, was taken up, when Mr. Haywood occupied the House for over an hour with a speech upon it. The House adjourned before he closed.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8.—SENATE.—The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the abolition of the Morganton term of the Supreme Court.

The following bills, &c., were disposed of on their second reading, as noted: The bill to allow inspectors of elections to receive money from privileged voters—rejected. The bill for the better security of the freedom of elections of Sheriffs:—[prohibits Sheriffs or their deputies to hold the Sheriff's box]—passed. To erect the County of Clingman—rejected. Relative to insolvent debtors—rejected. To facilitate the collection of debts—rejected. To abolish the Geological Survey—special order for Tuesday next. To prohibit betting on elections—passed. Providing for the more speedy delivery of the laws, journals, &c.—passed.

The bill providing for the running and marking of the boundary line between the States of Virginia and North Carolina passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

A motion to reconsider the vote on the Coalfields Road was postponed till to-morrow.

The special orders—the Milton and Yanceyville Junction Railroad bill, and the bill to repeal the section of the Revised Code, providing for charter previous to building railroads, &c.—were postponed.

Mr. Turner offered a series of resolutions on the death of Chief Justice Nash. Unanimously adopted. Eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Turner, Brown and Edney; and the Senate adjourned at 12½ o'clock.

A report was presented in the House to-day, by Mr. Ferebee, from the Committee on the Geological Survey; it instructs the Governor to send copies of Prof. Emmons' Report to the different cities of this Union and the chief cities of Europe.

The following bills were introduced:—By Mr. Fleming, a bill to establish the Bank of Salisbury. By Mr. Cox, of Jones, a bill in favor of Wm. Pollock, Sheriff.

THIRD READINGS.

A bill to amend chapter 34th, section 119th, of the Revised Code—passed. A bill for the better regulation of the militia—rejected.

The unfinished business of yesterday was then taken up, and Mr. Haywood continued his speech. Mr. Benbury replied. The matter was postponed to Thursday.

A preamble and resolution, in honor of Judge Nash, were then introduced.

For the Journal.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—

The melancholy intelligence of the death of Chief Justice Nash has been publicly announced. Truly he was an upright Judge and honest man. So even and well ordered was the whole tenor of his life, that the tongue of detraction, has seldom, if ever, attempted to defame him. This event has caused a vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, which the present Legislature must supply. From what section of the State shall his successor be chosen, and on whom his mantle fall, are important questions, worthy of consideration. I do not intend insinuating that mere sectional feelings should influence this appointment, but maintain, if it can be shown that in a particular section of the State, peculiar reasons exist to favor the selection from thence, that its claims should be considered and respected. Cannot the Cape Fear region offer a candidate in every respect worthy and capable? It can; and I respectfully submit that we have stronger claims than others. The lower Cape Fear has always been the stronghold of Democracy. When elsewhere, our flag has "trailed in the dust," *here* it has never been lowered. In this district, ready and stout hearts and hands have always battled for the ascendency of our political principles, and insured the triumphs of Democracy. Should not this fact weigh in our favor and teach, that in the distribution of offices, we should be entitled to an equal participation. How stands the case now? We have not a single appointment in any department of the State government. In the late Senatorial election we heard of candidates from every section of the State but this—the two Senators chosen, (one representing the extreme West and the other the middle portion of the State.) are both good and worthy appointments, and we are content; but had we not among us as good and true Democrats, who would have filled the station equally as well.

We had hoped that the Legislature would have recognized the long, faithful and laborious services of the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, (than whom the party, or the State never had a warmer friend or more patriotic citizen,) and tendered him one of these appointments; independent of our high appreciation of his worth and ability, my information is most reliable, that he could and would have done more than any other man, from any section, to get the much talked of National Foundry established on Deep River. A distinguished Southern Senator, passing through our town a few days since, declared that if North Carolina wanted *that work* located within her boundary, Ashe was the man to effect it, and to him she must entrust it. This I mention as a deserved compliment to Mr. A., and without any intention to derogate from the Senators elect, for both of whom I entertain the highest regard, both as to their talents, honesty of purpose and intention to render themselves useful to their constituency. The Legislature, however, having given us the go-by in these appointments, another opportunity is now afforded to do us justice. I think that we have a right to ask that the successor of Judge Nash should be taken from among us, and do recommend our fellow-citizen, H. L. HOLMES, Esq., as a proper person to fill that office. Mr. Holmes combines those high moral qualities, distinguished legal ability and classical attainments, which would make him an efficient officer, and render him an ornament to the State. On his party he has superior claims; for more than thirty years has his talents and time been freely given for the advancement of Democracy and the welfare of our common country; that party can now repay his noble and untiring efforts, and at the same time give to the State an efficient and honest Judge.

CAPE FEAR.

The Steamer Quaker City has arrived at New Orleans with California dates to the 20th ult. The news is unimportant.

Excitement at Mobile.

MOBILE, Dec. 7.—The schooner Susan Harvey, Maury, master, sailed on Sunday without a Custom House clearance, and with one hundred and forty passengers, represented as on a coasting voyage. Before reaching Mobile Point she was overtaken by an armed boat from the U. S. Revenue cutter R. H. McClellann, under command of Capt. Moldeson and Lieut. White. The passengers on the schooner threatened to resist all attempts at boarding, and the schooner and boat were awaiting instructions from the Treasury Department.

The affair occasioned great indignation among the "fillibusters" and their friends, and threats were loud and earnest concerning tar and feathers for —— Wilson, of Ohio, who was believed to have acted as a spy in revealing the matter.

A WISE NOBLEMAN.—Henry VIII. designed to send a nobleman on an embassy to Francis I. at a very dangerous juncture; but he begged to be excused, saying that such a threatening message to so hot-headed a prince as Francis I. might go near to cost him his life.

"Fear not," said old Harry, "if the French King should offer to take away your life, I would revenge you by taking off the heads of many Frenchmen now in my power."

"But among all these heads," replied the nobleman, "there may not be one to fit my shoulders."

DR. PEERS VERMIFUGE OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm. The origin, development, and support of worms in the human system, are to be attributed to a depraved and debilitated condition of the stomach and bowels. Where the digestion is unimpaired, and the general powers of the system in a healthy state, they can find no sustenance. The Vermifuge will not only destroy worms, but completely remove all unhealthy secretions from the stomach and bowels. It is perfectly safe to take and not unpleasant to the taste.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggist, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold also by Druggists generally. [Dec. 10, 1858.—15 1t

MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. I. W. Hawkins, Mr. COUNCIL BRAXTON to Miss ANNA JANE O'NEIL.

At the residence of Mrs. William Faison, in Sampson Co. N. C., on the evening of the seventh instant, by Rev. J. D. Hufham, Rev. B. F. MARABEE, of Halifax, Va., to Mrs. AMELIA McDOUGALD, relict of the late Col. J. G. McDougald and daughter of the late William Faison, Esq., of Sampson Co., N. C.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the late residence of T. H. Williams, dec'd, on Wednesday, the 29th December next, all the perishable property belonging to said deceased's Estate, consisting in part, of the following, viz: one large Timber Carriage, three Road Waggons, one Barouche, one Buggy and Harness, one Horse-Cart, Corn Sheller, Pea Nut Fan, one Straw Cutter, one Rafting Boat, one set Blacksmith's Tools, one set Cooper's Tools, Plantation and Turpentine Tools, and many other things too tedious to mention, Corn, Fodder, Peas, Potatoes, &c., a fine stock of Cattle, among which are some very fine blood, Horses, Mules, Hogs and Sheep, &c. To rent 4 or 5 tasks of Box Trees, two Grist Mills, and about thirty likely negroes to hire, and some land to rent. The sale will continue from day to day until all are disposed of.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

S. H. BELL, Ex'r.

Long Creek, Nov. 29, 1858. 15-ts

LAND WARRANTS.

20—160 ACRES;
40—40 ACRES;
30—80 ACRES.

Wanted immediately at O. S. BALDWIN'S,
Dec. 10th, 1858—15-1t] Wilmington, N. C.

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE SPRING SESSION OF THIS FLOURISHING INstitution, located in Goldsboro', N. C., will commence on Thursday, the 6th of January, 1859.

Our location is peculiarly adapted to suit the *Eastern portions* of North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina. Those who send their daughters and wards into the middle and Western sections of the State to be educated, expose them to imminent danger. For after they have passed the winter and spring in those sections, then for them to remove to the Eastern counties to spend their vacation in *June and July*, is, to say the least, very hazardous to their health. Few constitutions can sustain the sudden transition without injury. But Goldsboro' is situated just near the dividing line, having the low country on the East and the hill country on the West; and our pupils from the seaboard can safely visit their homes at any season of the year, and not be in such danger from too great change of climate. Let the people of Eastern Carolina, then, continue to sustain their own cherished institution.

Board and Tuition, including washing, lights, fuel and furnished rooms, $71 50 per session. Ornamental branches at the customary prices. Lessons in *vocal music* given without charge. For a Catalogue, address the undersigned.

S. M. FROST, President.

Dec. 10, 1858. 15-4w

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.23	@	25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	7 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 75	@	2 00
New	0 00	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	.16	@	18
Adamantine	.22	@	25
Sperm	.35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	.18	@	20
Laguayra	.12½	@	13½
Rio	.11	@	12½
St. Domingo	.11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	.10½	@	11¼
strict mid'g	.11¼	@	11½
good mid'g	11⅛	@	11½
COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard	.16	@	17
Rope, ℔ lb	8	@	10
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	85	@	90
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb	.18	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz	.22	@	25
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 00	@	7 00
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50	@	10 00
Herrings, East	4 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	5 75
Superfine	0 00	@	5 50
Fine	0 00	@	5 25
Cross	0 00	@	5 00
GLUE, ℔ lb.	.11	@	20
GUNNY BAGS	.10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			.3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	63 00		
5 tons and over, "	60 00		
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 50		
Per ton,	10 00		
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	.65	@	70
Oats	.45	@	00
Pease, Cow	70	@	75
Do. B. Eye	0 00	@	90
Wheat, red	1 10	@	0 00
do. white	1 25	@	1 30
Rice, rough	00	@	00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	.3	@	3¼
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	4	@	5
Dry	7	@	7½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	.75	@	80
N. River	.45	@	52½
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	75	@	80
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 25
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards.	0 00	@	11 00
Wide do.	7 50	@	8 00
Scantling	0 00	@	6 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	.15 00	@	16 00
planed	.18 00	@	19 00
clear	.25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards.	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	.12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds