THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, DEC. 24, 1859.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

☞ We had the pleasure this morning of meeting R. Harper Whitaker, Esq., the very clever editor of the Raleigh *Press*, and were farther pleased to find him in excellent health and spirits. He talks cheerfully of the prospects of the *Press*, and will start *that* daily paper with the beginning of the year "certain sure." We don't see any reason why a daily paper should not succeed in Raleigh, nor why Mr. Whitaker should not be the man to make it succeed.

Congress.

There will be nothing done before the next year.—*That* however, is near at hand. The Senate has determined to hold only informal meetings until next Monday week. The House is not organized, and will not be soon, we think. The Message will not be sent into the Senate until after the holidays. Indeed there would be no object in so doing, as the Senate is virtually adjourned until after that time, and so would the House be even if organized, which it will not be.

Fat.

Mr. T. Johnson, butcher, exhibited in market this morning some of the fattest beef we ever saw. The "beef" was raised and fatted in Wayne county, by Mr. John Cox, and although not weighing over seven hundred pounds, the fat on the back thereof was some two inches and a half thick. It went off rapidly at 15 cts. per lb.

☞ The Wilmington *Herald* of yesterday replies at some length to an editorial article which appeared in the *Journal* of Tuesday with reference to the attempt made to throw the responsibility *of* the failure to organize the House upon the Democratic members.

Our object in that article was to expose the *ruse* by which Mr. Gilmer and his friends sought on Friday last to place the Democrats in a false position. This we think we succeeded in doing. What inference the public will draw from Mr. Gilmer's course, is for that public to say—the facts are before it. It is not necessary for us to add comments further than the state of the case requires. The *Herald* itself took up the cry against the Democrats as responsible for the non-organization of the House, and in replying to this attack upon our party, we referred to Mr. Gilmer because he happened to be prominently mixed up with the affair, not because we cared to go out of our way to refer to him particularly.

We think the *Herald* will find out that Mr. Briggs will be found acting against the South pretty generally. The class of hybrid politicians to which he belongs, always are. We have no sort of doubt of his Republican leanings. But letting that pass, let us turn to the reference made by the *Herald* to Mr. Winslow's avowal in caucus, last week, that he would rather vote for an Anti-Lecompton Democrat than an American. The *Herald* goes on to say "The Anti-Lecomptonites are a very thin shade—if even that—better than a Black Republican—a kind of distinction without a difference." This is the *Herald's* judgment upon Anti-Lecomptonism. Let us see how it applies to Mr. Gilmer:—In a debate in the House of Representatives, on Monday last, Mr. Gilmer rose to a question of privilege, for the purpose of making a personal explanation denunciatory of a newspaper article connecting him with the Helper publication. In the course of his remarks, he used the following language:

"In the discharge of a conscientious duty, I differed with my Democratic friends in the course which they, no doubt, from a similar sense of duty, conceived they ought to pursue. They sustained the Senate bill providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, under the Lecompton Constitution. I voted honestly and conscientiously against that bill. I then believed, *I was then satisfied, as all men are now* satisfied, that it was *an infamous fraud and an infamous swindle.*"

Is not Mr. Gilmer an Anti-Lecomptonite? If *he* isn't, who is? According to the *Herald's* own characterization, is not Mr. Gilmer "a very thin shade—if even that, better a Black Republican—a kind of distinction without a difference?" Mr. Gilmer appears as the representative of the Americans. Surely if Mr. Winslow should have to choose between a Democratic anti-Lecomptonite and an anti-Democratic one, he would, as a Democrat, choose the former as the least of two evils. No man knows the standing and tendencies of men in the House better than Mr. Winslow, and no man would be less apt to vote for Hickman or Haskines than Mr. Winslow. He does not regard them as Democrats any more than we do, and his language does not include them.

We do not charge Republicanism upon Mr. Gilmer, we do not wish to charge it upon *any* Southern representative if we can avoid it—we do not wish to believe it our ourselves, but we say that in his hostility to Democrats and Democracy, Mr. Gilmer allows himself to become mixed up with "opposition" tactics in such a way as seriously compromises the position of a Southern Representative—that this has been carried so far as to afford aid and comfort to the enemies of our institutions, being quoted and referred to in many of the Republican papers as an evidence of a growing friendliness to their cause at the South.

We trust that we have answered our neighbours fully and courteously. If we avoid controversy where controversy can do no good, we do so from no feeling of disrespect to any of our cotemporaries. In regard to the anti-Lecomptonites, if right upon other points, we do not see any cause for an "irrepressible conflict" with them. We do not go for dividing our strength upon dead issues—what Daniel Webster called "obsolete ideas." The next few days will show the metal of the six or seven anti-Lecomptonites, who yet stand out and refuse to vote for Sherman. Only *two* have yet fallen. The Indiana and Illinois anti-Lecompton Democrats act with the Democratic party in good faith.

Daily Journal, 22d inst.

Mount Vernon,

Miss Cunningham, Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association, puts to rest the reports that Mr. John Washington had failed, or that he could not give title to the Mount Vernon property. She publishes a letter from the Clerk of Fairfax, Va., County Court, in which that officer states from the record that Mr. Washington's title was clear and unencumbered, and that the title, grants, etc., are in regular unbroken order from the original grant in 1674 down to the contract made in 1858 between John A. Washington and the Mount Vernon Association, which was recorded in the County Court of Fairfax county on the 19th day of April, 1858.

Miss Cunningham states that not only the money necessary for the purchase, but $20,000 over has been collected. The purchase money, all but six thousand dollars, has been paid. A fund of one hundred thousand dollars, over and above the purchase money, is deemed necessary for the restoration and preservation of the house and grounds.

☞ A meeting of Southern students was held in Philadelphia on Monday last, and they resolved to secede in a body from the medical schools of that city and go to Southern colleges. Over a hundred go to Richmond. Jefferson College loses 200 and the Pennsylvania University 100. To give this movement moral force it remains to be seen whether it was made with the approbation of the parents or guardians of the young men. It exhibits a spirit in which the students are not suspected of deficiency, while of course, a meeting of men so very young could hardly lay claim to cool judgment.

☞ The Fayetteville *Observer* in its anxiety to say some hard and discourteous thing of a Democratic paper, appears willing to place its friend, Mr. Gilmer, in a more unenviable position than we had supposed. Does not the *Observer* know, that it really makes no sort of difference whether Mr. Gilmer voted for the Northern Oppositionist on Friday, or on Saturday of last week,—whether on the next vote, after receiving the Free Soil endorsement that made his count mount up to 36, or on the next day. Perhaps it would have shown better, had it been on the first vote, for then it would have borne the looks of being merely complimentary—on the next day, it was evidently premeditated.

Again, the *Observer* with that refined courtesy which forms one of its most charming characteristics classes what at most is a mere inaccuracy in a non-essential matter, as a "recklessness of truth." We said in our paper of Tuesday last, that Mr. Gilmer had, on the Friday before, received something like thirteen Black Republican votes. Can the *Observer* deduce any recklessness of truth from this, by counting up the vote and showing it to be fourteen? It is near enough for the argument, and the substitution of fourteen for thirteen, only makes the case so much the worse for Mr. Gilmer. It so far increases the evidences of Free Soil preference for him. Neither does it make the least difference on earth whether or not Hickman, of Pennsylvania, made one of those fourteen Free Soil endorsers of Mr. Gilmer. If *he* didn't, some other Free Soil hater of the Democracy *did*.

Does the *Observer* take anything by its motion?—Does it gain anything by its abuse of us? We have shown that its charges against us are wholly without foundation; and, of course, refuted accusations fall back upon the accusers, as they do in this case with the *Observer*;—there let them rest.

☞ We feared that the movement of the Southern Medical Students in Philadelphia was rather unadvised, and there can be no question that many of the young men have acted without consultation with their parents. If done deliberately, with the consent and approbation of those entitled to be consulted, and, by age and experience qualified to judge, the movement would have considerable moral effect, but not otherwise. There is this also to be considered: The faculties of the leading medical schools in Philadelphia have derived a large share of their strength from the South. The President of Jefferson College is Dr. Dickson, late of Charleston, S. C., and a good Southern man; Meigs, the professor of Midwifery in the same College, is from Georgia; Dunlingson, also a leading professor, we think of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, is from Virginia. So to some extent with the University. If any of the professors of Northern or Southern birth are Abolitionists, or have abolition tendencies, it is a new thing. We confess that we would rather not see politics mixed up with medical study; nor, if we must strike do we think it quite fortunate that the first blow should fall upon those who, if not our active friends, are certainly not our enemies.

No Speaker and No Message.

It was reported yesterday that the message would probably be sent in to the Senate on that day, and we expected to have received it to-night and to have laid it before our readers in the morning. But it appears from the telegraph that there is no Speaker and no message. Perhaps the faint hope of a Speaker, which the nomination of Mr. Millson, of Virginia, held out, led the President to postpone any separate action in the way of sending it in to the Senate alone. We fear that the hopes raised when Mr. Millson's name was brought forward are doomed to disappointment.

Daily Journal, 23d inst.

For the Journal.

Steamships.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 22d, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Some two months since it was announced that a line of Steamships was to be established between this port and New York. Has anything been done to forward this really necessary enterprise?—Necessary, because unless we are content to remain idle and let our business pass away from us, the Steamships must be started.

I notice the two Railroads have subscribed liberally, and understand only $25,000 or $30,000 are required to complete the amount of the cost of two first class freight Propellers. Certainly our citizens will not permit this enterprise to die out for want of this small sum, insignificant compared with its importance.

The public will be pleased to hear something in regard to the matter. QUI.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Arms for Volunteer Companies.

Frequent calls having been made upon His Excellency the Governor for arms for volunteer Companies, the following letter, addressed to Mr. Abernethy, of Lincolnton, is published for general information. The reader will learn from the Governor's letter that the State has but a small supply of arms, even of the old fashioned kind; and that our quota for the next year will not exceed four hundred and twenty muskets, or two hundred rifles of the improved kind! In addition to this, our militia system is almost entirely inefficient. If the dangers which impend be real, does not the condition of affairs which these facts disclose call for legislative action? The Governor *has* done and *will* do all in his power to organize the militia and put the State in an attitude of defence; but an examination of the militia law, and the facts in relation to the want of arms contained in the Governor's letter to Mr. Abernethy, will show that he is comparatively powerless. We repeat what we have said in another article in to-day's paper—and we do so, we beg leave to add, without any intimation from, or consultation with His Excellency on the subject—that if the people of the State desire legislation *now*, let them signify their wishes in primary meetings, or in such mode as they may deem best.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 23d, 1859.

SIR:—Your favor of the 17th instant is at hand, from which I am pleased to learn that your neighbors have resolved upon forming a volunteer company for the defence of the State.

I feel obliged to every gentleman, as I doubt not the public will, who interests himself in organizing military companies of this character, as our volunteer corps is almost the only species of military organization now existing in the State. The militia system, as established by law, has become completely prostrated; in many parts of the State there are neither men enrolled, nor officers to whom orders can be issued, nor do I hope to be able to give this system any very useful vitality until additional legislation can be had upon the subject. The defects of the law are radical, and until they are amended, it will not be possible to effect a complete organization of our military forces.

I regret exceedingly that it is out of my power to comply with your request to be furnished with the modern improved rifle. There is not one gun of this description at my disposal. Fifteen hundred flint and steel rifles and some two thousand flint and steel muskets, together with a small number of pistols and cannon, are the only fire arms now to be found in our armories, and these, for all practical purposes, may be considered as almost useless. With such weapons our troops could not face those armed with the modern rifle.

In consequence of this deficiency, and the large demand for arms by the volunteer companies recently formed all of whom desire the modern rifle, I made a requisition upon the Secretary of War for two thousand long range rifles. I have not yet received from him a reply to my letter, as I had reason to expect, but learn through one of our Senators that the Secretary will not furnish us with these arms.

There will be due the State, early in the coming year, four hundred and twenty muskets only. If I receive our quota in rifles, as I expect to do, we would not get more than two hundred the rifle being more costly than the musket,—and this number would not furnish more than one fifth part of our volunteers who are now without arms of any kind.

This, sir, is the condition of the State with reference to arms for our defence, and I have no power by law to improve it.

I would suggest that all volunteer companies accept such arms as we have, as they would answer the ordinary purposes of drill.

I remain yours,
Very respectfully,
JOHN W. ELLIS.

H. W. ABERNATHY,
Lincolnton, N. C,

Reported Expressly for the Journal

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—SOUTH.

BEAUFORT, DEC. 20, 1859—SEVENTH DAY.

The Conference was opened with prayer by Rev. W. H Bobbitt.

After the minutes, the Rev. Mr. Heflin presented an affecting letter from Rev. Marquis L. Wood, the Missionary from North Carolina to China.

It was ordered that the letter be published in the Advocate.

Mr. Heflin read an extract from a letter from Dr. Lehon, giving an account of a farewell Missionary Meeting in New York, in St. Paul's Church, the splendid new Methodist Church. The venerable Dr. Bangs presided, in the 83d year of his age. Drs. Drulin, McClintoch and Lehon, and Rev. Mr. Wood, the Missionary from China, and Rev. Mr. Allen, from Georgia, delivered addresses.

Rev. Mr. Rurkhead presented a report from the committee on Books and Periodicals, which was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Hendren presented memoirs of the late Rev. Wm. Anderson, Rev. Enoch Moore and Rev. Wm. J. Langdon.

They were ordered to be printed.

Rev. Mr. Hendren reported that to meet the claims of superannuated ministers, widows, deficient, &c., $4,500 were necessary, and that $2,967 04 had been collected. This was distributed in proportion to the claimants.

Rev. Mr. Barringer read the report of the Trustees of the Conference, showing $11,779 34 at the control of the Conference.

Rev. Mr. Wyche reported from the Committee on Sunday Schools that portion of their former report which had been recommended. It recommended each District to raise $150 annually for five years. It was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Pell presented a report from the Committee appointed to prepare a fraternal letter to the Methodist Protestant church. He read the form of letter prepared and a resolution to appoint Rev. Mr. Closs a messenger to that body.

Rev. F. Reid said he wanted it understood, in adopting this report, we propose no compromise of our principles, no receding from our plans.

Dr. Deems said we all held to old Methodism, and the letter was written so that no misconstruction, of the kind supposed, could be placed upon it.

Bishop Early criticised a remark made by Mr. Closs, several days ago, to the effect that he hoped both churches would become one.

Mr. Closs replied that as he had been called by name, he would make a few remarks. *He meant just what he had said.* He hoped they *would* become one. The distinction was so small he hoped it would be done away. That he (Mr. Closs) had said upon the Conference floor of that church that no man was better satisfied with his church than he (Mr. Closs) was. Still he hoped to see the union of the churches, although he should never live to taste its blessed benefits, as it might come too late.

The report was adopted.

Rev. Messrs. Andrews and Jno. S. Long were appointed an Auditing Committee on the accounts of Rev. Mr. Jones, Agent for the Depository.

Rev. N. F. Reid presented the report of the Publishing Committee of the North Carolina Advocate.

Dr. Deems offered an amendment which was adopted by the Committee. This led to a discussion of the "Advocate," in all its interests. The debate was conducted by Messrs. Nicholson, N. F. Reid, Heflin, Deems, Barringer, Closs.

The time was extended for Dr. Deems to finish his speech. He had been ill during the night, but had come to make this speech. He spoke at length, reviewing the whole history of the publication, and offered the following as a substitute for the report, which was adopted:

Resolved, That each member of the Conference be called upon to contribute his note to the Publishing Committee of the N. C. Advocate, payable in ninety days after date, for any amount he may choose, and that he be allowed to reimburse himself from collections taken publicly or privately, in his Congregations.

The resolution was adopted with great unanimity, and the ministers on the spot subscribed $1200 nearly.—Many others are still to contribute. There was great interest during the speech and the settlement of this question. It was considered a crisis in the Advocate.

The Conference adjourned.

Much business is done in the Bishop's Cabinet and among the Trustees of the various Colleges and other Institutions of the Church.

BEAUFORT, DEC. 21, 1859.—EIGHTH DAY.

After the minutes, Rev. Mr. Wills, of the Methodist Protestant Conference, was introduced.

Rev. Jno. N. Andrews presented a report from the Committee to audit the accounts of Rev. Charles P. Jones, approving the accounts.

On motion of Rev. D. B. Nicholson, it was resolved that the Bishop be requested to appoint Rev. Junius P. Moore, as agent of the American Bible Society, provided he can get the appointment.

Rev. Mr. Heflin offered a resolution that Mr. Moore be *recommended* to the Bible Society. *It was withdrawn.*

Rev. Mr. Reid presented the report of the Education Committee, showing a healthy and prosperous state of the Colleges and Seminaries under the charge of the Conference.

Rev. N. H. D. Wilson was appointed Agent for Trinity College.

Messrs. W. O. G. & J. Foard offered to surrender to Trustees appointed by the Conference, as soon as the Conference shall have paid $12,000; that the debt is to be binding on said Foards until paid; that in proportion as the debt is paid, the Conference is to be co-proprietor; and that until the entire liquidation they shall conduct the school on principles promotive of education in the Methodist Church.

The proposition was adopted. Messrs. N. H. Bobbitt, M. C. Thomas, W. C. Gannon, J. W. Floyd, J. T. Kearns, were elected Trustees of Olin.

Cedar Grove Male Academy, on condition of recommending it, offered to give board and tuition for one son of a preacher of the Conference, for the first twenty scholars; one for the next ten, and one for each five thereafter.

It was determined that the Conference assume the ballance of $20,000 and pay interest thereon until paid, and that all the advantages be extended, which were contemplated by the plan originated by Dr. Deems in behalf of Greensboro' Female College. That College was represented as being full to overflowing, as "the great success of the Conference."

Wayne Female College was represented as being in very flourishing condition. On motion of Dr. Deems, the Bishop was requested to re-appoint Rev. S. M. Frost to the Presidency of that College.

Warrenton Female College and Lenoir Institute were earnestly recommended; also, Glenn Anna Female Seminary.

Rev. W. H. Bobbitt was elected Trustee of Greensboro' Female College, and Rev. Mr. Barrett, Director in Warrenton.

The report of the committee as a whole was adopted and ordered to be published.

The papers belonging to the case of Alfred Canceners, a local preacher, were presented, and the grounds stated by Rev. Mr. Wilson. Rev. Mr. Moran made a very handsome defence, and on motion of Rev. Mr. Nicholson, the decision of the Franklinville Circuit was reversed.

Rev. Mr. Reid offered the report of the Publishing Committee of the N. C. Advocate. For that report Rev. Mr. Closs offered a paper setting forth that the Conference had yesterday determined to enlarge the Advocate and publish it on the credit system. To do this required a capital. He presented the following two resolutions:

1. That a capital of $5,000 must be raised.
2. That $725 be apportioned to each District, to be collected by the Presiding Elders during the year.

He followed it up with clear and cogent remarks.

Rev. C. P. Jones offered some difficulties.

Rev. Mr. Nicholson moved the adoption of the first resolution, which was carried—namely, that $5,000 be raised.

On the second, Mr. Nicholson did not think that plan would do. You have already put upon them the amount necessary to pay the debt. So we have about $7,000 to raise. Can we do it? Is it practicable? I go for this plan if it will effect the object. I do not think it will. Nearly $100 on each circuit and station we are to collect in addition to the support of the ministers He suggested an Agent. *Rev. Mr. Closs* said the difference between the last speaker and himself was that he (Closs) had been both Agent and Presiding Elder, while Mr. Nicholson had only been the latter. He (Closs) had found it easier to collect as Elder than as Agent.

The second resolution was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Craner read a report recommending amendments to the Constitution of the Book and Tract Society. All the proposed amendments were adopted.—The following gentlemen were elected Book Committee, viz: Messrs. Selby, Hutchings, Palmer, Gorman, and Rev. Messrs. Barringer, Heflin, and Jones.

The amendments will be published.

It was ordered that the Book Committee appoint the Book Agent any time in the year.

Rev. Mr. Reid offered a resolution that any of the Presiding Elders may employ Rev. Paul J. Kistler, which was passed.

Letters having been received announcing that Dr. Deems had been elected to a Professorship in the University of N. C., the following resolution was offered and adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, Authentic information has reached this Conference of the election of Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., to the Professorship of Logic and Rhetoric in the University of North Carolina,

Resolved. That we respectfully request Dr. Deems to accept said Professorship when it is officially tendered him by the Board of Trustees of that Institution; provided he can do so consistently with his sense of duty to himself and the Church.

Dr. Deems made some feeling remarks, declaring himself ready to do what is necessary to promote Methodism, if not at too great a sacrifice.

Bishop Early said that he had met Gov. Morehead on his way, and the Gov. had told him that a number of the members of the Board had desired to elect Dr. Deems, and had regretted that no one could extract from Dr. Deems a decision as to whether he would accept or not, and the Bishop says he told the Governor that Dr. Deems was right in not compromising himself by such pledges, but that if they had a Professorship to offer Dr. Deems, let them offer it, and Dr. Deems would exercise his judgment.

A resolution, offered by Rev. James Reid and D. B. Nicholson, was passed—very complimentary to Bishop Early, and requesting him to visit us.

A Board of Trustees for Cedar Grove Academy was appointed.

An afternoon session was held. Rev. Jere Johnson was located, and Rev. R. C. Maynard was made Supernumerary.

Dr. Deems moved a vote of thanks to the people of Beaufort for their hospitality. It was carried by a unanimous rising vote.

Votes of thanks to the pastors and Railroads were passed.

A day of fasting and prayer was appointed.

Rev. Mr. Heflin made explanatory remarks in regard to projected improvements in the *Advocate*

About six o'clock the appointments had been read, and prayer was had by Rev. James Reid. The following are for the next year:

APPOINTMENTS.

Raleigh District.—D B Nicholson, P E. Raleigh City, Joel W Tucker; Raleigh City Mission. D C Johnson,; Raleigh Colored Mission, Jno L Newby; Raleigh Circuit, James B Bobbitt; Taw River, Jos B Martin, J Reid; Louisburg, T P Ricaud; Henderson, Benj F Long; Person, T W Moore, JP Moore; Granville, Williamson Harriss; Hillsboro', O J Brent; Hillsboro' Circuit, Jno W Tinnin; Chapel Hill, Jesse A Cunniggiun; Nashville, Geo E Wyche; Editor N C Advocate, Rufus T Heflin.

Greensboro' District.—N F Reid, P E. Greensboro', L L Hendren; Guilford, James B Alford; Davidson, John W Lewis; Forsythe, David W Doub; Winston, James E Mann; Stokes, C M Pepper; Wentworth, D R Bruton; Yanceyville, Wm Barringer; Leasburg, Alfred Norman; Alamance; Chas H Phillips; Franklinsville, Robert T N Stevenson; Trinity College, B Craven; High Point, James F Smoot; Ashboro', Jos C Thomas; B Craven, Pesident of Trinity College; N H D Wilson, Agent of Trinity College.

Salisbury District.—W H Bobbitt, P E. Salisbury, Thos W Guthrie; Rowan, R A Willis; East Rowan, Jas J Hines, Mocksville, M C Thomas, T B Reeks, supernumerary; Iredell, Wm. C. Gannon, W W Albea supernumerary; South Iredell, R S Webb; Alexander, Jno W Floyd; Little River Mission, ———; Jonesville, Isaac F Kearns; Wilkes, Chas M Anderson; Surrey, Isaac W Avent; Blue Ridge Mission, M N Taylor; Jauraton Mission, S Helsebeck.

Washington District.—S T Wyche, P. E. Washington, Wm E Pell; Roanoke, A W Mangum, T B Kingsberry; Warren Circuit, J H Andrews; Plymouth, John W Jenkins; Williamston, Abram Weaver; Greenville, N A H Goddin; Columbia, W F Clegg; Mattamuskete, H H Gibbons; Bath, W D Meachem; Neuse, Charles P Jones; Tawboro', Rob't S Moran; Neuse Mission, N A Hooker; Portsmouth and Ocracoke, Wm H Wheeler; Cape Hatteras, F H Wood; Roanoke Col'd Miss., M J Hunt; Tar River Mission, M H Height.

Newbern District.—Wm Closs, P E. Newbern Centenary, James H Brent; Andrew Chapel, W H Barnes; Newbern Circuit, B B Culbreth; Snow Hill, James B Bailey; Wilson, H Hudson; Edgecombe Col'd Mission, W M Walsh; Contentna, Jno R Brooks; Smithfield, L Shell; Goldsboro, R G Barrett; Everittsville, Jos H Wheeler; Jones, John M Gunn; Trent, T R Triplett; Morehead City, John Jones; Slocumb Creek Mission, P W Yarrell; Beaufort, Ann Street J L Fisher; Beaufort, Purvis' Chapel, J H Hill; Straits, Jno C Brent; Cape Lookout Mission is to be supplied; S M Frost, Pres't Wayne Female College.

Wilmington District.—Charles F Deems, P. E. Wilmington, Front St., Jno S Long, do. Fifth St., Jos Wheeler; North East, to be supplied; Topsail, Geo W Deems; Smithville, J H Robbins; Cape Fear Mission, Wm M D Moore; Whiteville, C W King; Elizabeth, A D Betts; Bladen, W B Richardson; Sampson, P J Carraway, L W Martin, Supernumerary; South River Mission, D Culbreth; Duplin, B F Guthrie; Onslow, S D Peeler.

Fayetteville District—P Doub, P E. Fayetteville, L S Burkhead; Evans' Chapel, R P Bibb; Fayetteville Circuit to be supplied; Robeson, Wm M Jordan; Rockingham, S D Adams; Zion, P H Scovill; Montgomery, Thomas C Moses; Uwharrie, Zebedee Rush; Deep River, W S Chaffin; Pittsboro', Jas W Wheeler; Haw River, Jno Jillett; Cape Fear, Gaston Farrow; M L Wood, Missionary to China; Wm Carter transferred to the Virginia Conference; Jno S Davis transferred to Tennessee.

United States Treasury Estimates for the next Fiscal Year.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 22, 1859.

Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States:

SIR—Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress, of January 7, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, as follows, viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands and expenses of courts	$10,225,625 79
To supply deficiencies in the revenues of the General Post Office	5,988,474 04
Pensions	849,000 00
Indian department	1,018,502 38
Army proper, including miscellaneous objects	13,888,725 72
Military Academy	183,892 00
Fortifications, ordnance, &c	1,979,878 00
Naval establishment	11,244,845 63
To the estimates are added statements showing—	
1. The appropriations estimated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, made by former acts of Congress, and a specific and indefinite character, as follows, viz:—	
Miscellaneous, including expenses, of collecting revenues from customs	3,776,961 14
Compensation to the general Post Office for mail service	700,000 00
Arming and equipping the mails	200,000 00
Civilization of Indians	10,000 00
Interest on the public debt	3,386,621 34
2. The estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1860, part of which are required for the payment of the liabilities of the present fiscal year, but which will not be drawn from the Treasury until after June 30, 1860, and the balance applied to the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, viz:—	
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	5,211,836 22
Interior Department (Pensions and Indian)	1,237,004 03
War Department	2,898,774 50
Navy Department	2,914,838 00
Total	$66,714,928 79

It appears by the statement of the estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on the 30th June, 1860, the sum of $1,207,278 45 may be carried to the surplus fund.

Accompanying the estimates there are sundry papers furnished by the several departments, containing, explanations in regard to them. It appears from the above that the annual and permanent appropriations required for the service of the year ending June 30, 1861, exclusive of public debt, amount to $51,065,854 70.

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM WASHINGTON.—*Washington, Dec.* 21.—It is the present design of the majority of the Senate to adjourn to-morrow until Monday, then till Thursday, and from the last named day to the following Monday, in order to afford members an opportunity to spend the holidays at home. There will be enough Senators here, meantime, to conduct the formality of adjourning.

A large number of nominations were sent to the Senate to-day. They included the appointments made during the recess, and the name of Francis J. Grund as consul at Havre. None of them were acted on, further than being referred to the appropriate committees for examination.

THE SOUTHERN STUDENTS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Philadelphia*, Dec. 21.—It is reported that a dispatch was received last evening from several Southern Senators, advising the students from Southern States in this city not to mix in politics, but to stay where they are. It is also reported that the fathers of some of the students have telegraphed their sons not to join in the movement. It is almost certain, however, that two hundred will leave to-night, one hundred and fifty of whom will stop at Richmond.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Philadelphia, Dec. 21.—The report published in some of the newspapers of this city that the Baltimore and Washington rail road had issued free passes to the Southern students who are about leaving here has no foundation.

A "BREAD PANIC."—A baker in England stole a tombstone for the hearth of his oven. One of his customers finding a death's-head on the bottom of his loaf of bread, ran in dismay to his deacon, fearing the end of the world was approaching. The latter was in equal trepidation, when on examining his own loaf, he found the marrow-bones. In their alarm they had recourse to the parson, who could afford them no consolation inasmuch as "Resurgram" was legibly set forth in bold relief upon his own loaf.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22, 1859

In the SENATE, yesterday, the Standing Committees were announced.

HOUSE.—The vote for Speaker yesterday—Sherman received 106; Millson 96; Gilmer 6; Scattering 11. Necessary to a choice, 114. No election.

Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, died on Sunday last.

It is reported that the President will send in his message to-day.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22d, 1859.

The steamship Asia brings Liverpool markets to the 10th inst.

Cotton.—Sales for the week 42,000 bales—all qualities had declined ⅛d. Holders are pressing sales and the market closed dull, particularly for the new crop. Fair Orleans 7 15-16d.; Middling Orleans 7⅛d.; Fair Uplands 7 3-16d.; Middling Uplands 6 1-2d. Stock of American at Liverpool 275,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady.

Provisions dull.

Consols for money closed at 95⅞ a 96.

Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 23d, 1859.

SENATE.—Yesterday the Senate resolved on holding merely informal sessions after to-day, until the second of January.

HOUSE.—Two votes were had yesterday, but no election of Speaker.

Foreign News by Steamship Asia.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23d, 1859.

The Steamship Asia arrived here yesterday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 10th.

It is rumored that the Chinese have sealed up the Russian Embassy at Pekin, and notified the Russians to evacuate the Amoor River settlements.

The Directors in the Great Eastern are about mortgaging the ship to pay pressing liabilities.

Italy is unchanged.

Spain has made a new levy of 50,000 troops.

Further European Markets.

LIVERPOOL, December 10th, 1859.

Flour—Sales dull, and quotations nominal. Wheat steady, with an improved demand. Corn quiet. Rice firm. Rosin steady at 4s. Spirits Turpentine dull at 34s.

Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 24, 1859.

The Senate adjourned over on yesterday, to Tuesday next.

The House voted once for Speaker. Sherman fell short 4 votes of an election. The Democratic votes were greatly scattering.

Letter from Gov. Packer to Gov. Wise.

The following is the telegraphic response of Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania, to the letter addressed by Gov. Wise to the President of the United States, and to the Governors of Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania:

PENNSYLVANIA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., Dec. 1st, 1859.

Your letter of the 25th, having been mis-sent to Harrisonburg, Va., was not received until this morning.—Of all the desperadoes to whom you refer, not a man, so far as I can learn, was a citizen of Pennsylvania; nor was their rendezvous, which, you say, was "unobstructed by guard or otherwise," in *this State*, but in *Maryland* or *Virginia*. In relation to *them* Pennsylvania has done her duty. Virginia has no right to anticipate that she will not do so in the future. The information you have received in regard to a conspiracy to rescue John Brown will, undoubtedly, be found in the sequel utterly and entirely without foundation, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned. Nor will we permit any portion of our territory, along our borders or elsewhere, to be made a depot, a rendezvous, or a refuge for "lawless desperadoes" from other States, who may seek to make war upon our Southern neighbors. When that contingency shall happen, the constitutional and confederate duty of Pennsylvania shall be performed, and, under all circumstance, she will take care to see that her honor is fully vindicated. WM. F. PACKER.

Four Days Later from California.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—The California overland mail with San Francisco dates to the 28th ult., has arrived.

The steamer Sierra Nevada was to leave for San Francisco on the 28th for Panama, to take New York mails of December 5th.

The steamer Cortez had reached San Francisco, causing much rejoicing—fears for her safety having been entertained.

A severe gale occurred on the 24th, flooding the streets of San Francisco, and causing much damage to the shipping in the harbor. The schooner General Morgan was sunk and several other vessels were seriously injured.

A fire occurred at San Francisco on the 27th, destroying $10,000 worth of property.

The Austrian brig Joack, from Rio Janeiro, which was supposed to have foundered, had been found anchored on the Mexican coast with two sailors on board who were in a starving condition. All the crew, with the exception of three others, who landed in a boat at San Blas, had died.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco on the 25th ult.

It was rumored at San Francisco that the U. States Senatorial contest in the Legislature would be narrowed down to Gov. Weller and Mr. Baldwin as the candidates. It was also supposed that the election would be postponed till the next session of the Legislature.

The revenue cutter Wm. L. Marcy had returned to San Francisco, being unable to load at San Farralone Island, in consequence of a severe gale.

The Markets.—At San Francisco business was dull, and no sales of importance had been effected since the departure of the last steamer. Sales of 500 casks of Lard are reported at 13½c per lb.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—*New Orleans, Dec.* 21.—The steamship Cahawba, from Havana on the 18th inst., arrived at this port to-day.

Sugars were buoyant at Havana; holders were demanding an advance, which buyers were reluctant to give. Stock in port 28,000 boxes against 33,000 boxes last year. Exchanges on London 15¾ a 16 per cent. premium; on New York 3¾ a 4 per cent. prem.

"Yes," said a kind mother, of one of our city churches helping her little son to learn his Sunday-school lesson, "Cain was a fugitive and a vagabond on the earth; he was so bad that he thought every man would slay him. Where could wicked Cain go to?" "Why, mother," replied thoughtful Johnny, "Cain could have gone to Baltimore."

$40.

THE $40 DOUBLE LOCK STITCH FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT BARRY'S DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY, MOZART HALL.

SOMETHING NEW.

COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.

SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS.

Patented January 4th, 1859.

No Complicated Machinery—No Getting out of Order!

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE.

1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE!

These machines are warranted first class, and fully equal to the highest priced machines.

OBSERVE:—We invite all to bring any garment, COARSE or FINE, HEAVY or LIGHT, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, and

GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG!

These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and improved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without any previous basting.

We warrant these Machines to be just what we here represent, and we guarantee to refund the money to any person who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bargain.

☞ Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and reference given. E. T. BARRY & CO.,

Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.

June 20th, 1859.—244x43-1awly

WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th July, 1859.

MESSRS. E. T. BARRY & CO.—*Gentlemen:*—

THE SEWING MACHINE of Scovil & Goodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, sews with great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendations are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a useful invention

Respectfully your ob't. serv't.,

July 15.—46-tf M. LONDON.

TURPENTINE TOOLS.

WE WISH TO INFORM OUR CUSTOMERS, and all in want of the BEST TOOLS, that we have further improved our Hackers, Pullers and Scrapers, and that our Round Poled Axe is still unsurpassed. A full supply on hand, and for sale by. J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

December 22d, 1859.

FRENCH MERINOES.

AT VERY great bargains.
Dec. 6th HEDRICK & RYAN.

GENUINE

VALENCIENNES and Bruxelles Lace Sets—some entirely new styles—Collarettes and Piccolominis.
S. B. KAHNWEILER & CO.
Dec. 16. Old Stand, Corner Store.

PLEASE TAKE NO