taught that the Jesuits and priests have been raised from their cradles to seduce us, the better for us. It has been but a short time, sir, since *all America* was turned upside down by an eloquent foreigner. But to return to the question of the honorable gentleman from Mi-sis-ippi, [Mr. Barry:] upon a further reading of the speech referred to, I find the speaker speaks as a German.

Mr. Barry. I desire to ask the gentleman another question. I desire to know whether Gavazzi, who is getting up these Know-Nothing organizations, is not a foreigner? I wish to know whether the editor of the Crusader, the great Know-Nothing paper of the country, is not a foreigner? And further, I desire to know whether James Gordon Bennett, the editor of the New York Herald, which is also an organ of the Know-Nothing party, is not a foreigner?

Mr. Smith. I cannot answer the gentleman. I know nothing of these men, except that, if they are foreigners, they are not natives—*if they are not natives they can have nothing whatever to do with the Know-Nothing organization.* But one thing is very certain: the editor of the New York Tribune, who spends his days and nights in concocting slanders against the Native American party; pouring out, every morning his boiling cauldron of lies and slanders upon this new party, is the special organ of Abolitionism—and in the same print that denounces the Know-Nothings he parades his slanders against the South, in the form of an array of advertisements for runaway slaves. I have no time to talk about Gavazzi, and the Crusader. I like Gavazzi for his exposure of the Jesuits, but I should hate to take him for a Governor. So far as James Gordon Bennet is concerned, I have no respect for him more than I have for any other *Scotch cleric.* [Laughter.]

Mr. Chairman, I would not exclude the foreigner from these shores; but I want the privilege of picking the class that comes. I do not want the vermin-covered convicts of the European Continent. I do not want the crime-hardened felons of the European prisons. I do not want those exiled traitors, who call themselves patriots, whose oaths of allegiance to their own kings have already been broken—for who can expect faith from the faithless, or truth from the perjured? I do not want the propagandist, who comes to interpret the Constitution of the United States for us and for our children, and to prate in unmeaning jargon about the policy of Washington. I do not want those swarms of paupers, with pestilence in their skins, and famine in their throats, to consume the bread of the native poor. Charity begins at home—charity forbids the coming of those groaning, limping vampires.

AARON BURRIN FRANCE.

In reference to my proposition to absolutely exclude from the country persons notoriously seditious, I cannot forbear to refer to the French government.

How admirable was the conduct of the French government towards the United States on the occasion of the visit of Aaron Burr. He was one of those perturbed spirits of this world, who, being foiled at home in his nefarious schemes, and prostrated under the weight of public odium, fled for succor and countenance from his own to another country. Visiting France, where he expected to find, amongst its combustible elements, ample materials for his genius to mould into any shape, he was met at once, and promptly, with the frowns of the court—marked as a public offender, and [illegible] reason to know that every step he took in France was noted by the authorities. Even the French people, while willing to treat him with their characteristic civility, rather avoided than courted his presence; and it was only in the dark corners of the most mysterious and gloomy parts of the metropolis of France that he could hold his treasonable levees. How admirable was this conduct of the French government. True to her neutrality; true to her ancient friendship for us; true to her national dignity, and to international fidelity, she observed, both in spirit and letter, not only the obligations of treaties, but followed those high incentives of reciprocal duty by which princes and nations command the applause of mankind.

How striking a contrast, sir, does this case of the fidelity of France present to that which we exhibited of our duty to Austria, upon the visit of M. Kossuth to this country! I forbear, sir, to comment upon the turbulent scenes which distinguished that extraordinary advent. I forgive all, to "the spirit of liberty," and to the too magnanimous generosity of my deluded countrymen. Time and experience is to teach us, that without stability there can be no true liberty; without the observance of the strictest duty of international reciprocities, there is no national respect.

NECESSITY OF OUR ALIEN LAWS.

We have no sufficient law and no power to banish aliens. We should have such a law. Recently the Emperor of France has decreed the banishment of the Russians from the Empire. Will any man say that such a power should not be exerted whenever the peace and quiet of a country should demand it? The liberties of the American people, are no less dear to them because they have adopted a republican government; and a republic is no less in need of all the attributes of sovereign power than any other government.

FOREIGNERS WHO FOUGHT FOR US ALREADY REWARDED.

But I am told that we were aided in our revolutionary struggles by foreigners. There is a shadow of fallacy in this. This hint is thrown out that we are ungrateful. Sir, gratitude is not, and ought not to be, a national virtue. No generation has a right to burden another with its gratitude. No government should be grateful at the expense of its citizens. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." But have we been ungrateful? We rewarded the men who fought for us in giving them the best of homes and liberty. We have rewarded their relatives by the most liberal laws of naturalization. This is enough. Individual gratitude, consulting alone his own interest and feelings, might go further. But a nation should not be required to do more than we have already done. Sir, we never promised, nobody ever expected, that we would make this country the common receptable of the filth and rottenness of Europe. It was never in the minds of our fathers to fight for liberty, and then surrender it to the Pope!

But the foreigners who fought for us were a part of us. They remained with us after the war. Our victory was theirs. Their swords made them patriots, and *the constitution made them natives.* The homes they won were made comfortable; their fields blossomed around them, and after the fullest enjoyment of the blessings of liberty, they died and were buried in the land which their valor redeemed. Their children were *born Americans*, and are now a part of us. Do they complain? How absurd, Mr. Chairman, upon reflection then appears this hackneyed idea, that gratitude for the foreign aid that was received in the revolution should embrace the unborn generations of Europe! that our gratitude should make America a great alms-house for the pauper patriots of all creation!

To be Continued.

North Carolina Whig.

NORTH-CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, February 13, 1855.

☞ We have given this week about one-third of Mr. Smith's Speech, delivered in Congress on the 15th ult. It will richly repay a perusal, and we invite the especial attention of our readers to it.

New Advertisements.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that E. Lonergan has opened a new Confectionary, Bakery, and Toy shop at Mood's old stand, two doors above the American Hotel.

Ned is an honest and obliging man. Call and see him.

Cold Weather.

It is believed that this has been the coldest winter that has been experienced in this latitude since the one of 1835, twenty years ago, and famous for the "cold Saturday."

Our Northern exchanges express the same thing. The thermometer in New York has often been down as low as ten degrees below zero. We have had but little snow as yet, whereas the North has been favored with an unusual amount of this commodity.

Infant Drummer and American Mocking Bird.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that these Infant prodigies will exhibit in Charlotte on Friday and Saturday next. The Mocking Bird has been here, but the Infant Drummer has not, but he comes with such a long list of recommendations, and from such high sources, that we have no hesitation in pronouncing him one of the most wonderful living prodigies in the country. Go and see them.

The Adjournment.

Thursday, the 15th instant, has been fixed on as the day of adjournment by the Legislature, but a Correspondent of the Wilmington Herald thinks that they will hardly be able to adjourn before the 19th.

In reviewing the history of this Legislature we can but congratulate the people of our noble old State upon the results of their deliberations. They have met and answered in a magnanimous spirit the imperative wants and just expectations of their constituency. The dreams of an hundred years slumber are about to be converted into [illegible] tangible and essential realities—and, henceforth, he who calls North Carolina the Rip Van Winkle of the South shall be branded as a liar and a slanderer. Look at the policy which governed the whole action of the present Legislature, and what does it tell, and what does it promise? It tells the world that henceforth our people mean to be as free in all the elements of internal prosperity and commercial independence as those of other States, and it promises a destiny for North Carolina which shall awake the astonishment and attract the admiration of the world. Wealth, capital, labor, talents, science, skill, enterprise and industry, will be invited into our borders, until our's shall be the greatest, wisest, richest, and most influential State in the South. But we forget. What was the Legislature done to produce such mighty results? See the following article from the Raleigh Register:

THE LEGISLATURE—CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

The Legislature has entered upon the twelfth week of the session. There seems to exist a general disposition among the members to adjourn early in the next week, though we hardly think it probable that they can do so, without leaving much of necessary legislation unaccomplished.

The following may be regarded as a correct statement of the present condition of the more important business of the session:

THE WESTERN EXTENSION of the N. C. Railroad.—Passed the Senate and also the House, but amended in the latter body; so that the Bill will have to go back to the former for concurrence,—of which there is no doubt.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION of the N. C. Railroad. Passed the House of Commons, and also the Senate.

THE REVENUE BILL—Passed the House of Commons; at present under consideration in the Senate.

BANK OF THE STATE—Passed the Senate, and now before the House.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR—Passed the Senate and now before the House.

GREENSVILLE AND FRENCH BROAD ROAD—Passed the House: on its third reading in the Senate.

WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE RAILROAD.—Passed both Houses.

FREE SUFFRAGE BILL.—Passed both Houses by the constitutional majority.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION.—Passed both Houses. The State endorses the bonds of the Company for $300,0000.

SHIP CANAL.—Passed both Houses.—The Bill proposes to connect the waters of Albemarle, Currituck and Pamlico Sounds with the Chesapeake. The State endorses the Bonds of the Company.

NEW RIVER (ONSLOW) APPROPRIATION.—Passed both Houses. Propose to improve the navigation.

COMPLETION OF N. C. RAIL ROAD.—Passed both Houses. Appropriates, $1,000,000.

CENTRE PLANK ROAD.—Passed the Senate, and upon its third reading in the House. Proposes that the State take $50,000 in stock.

YADKIN NAVIGATION.—(Bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Yadkin.)—Passed its second reading in the Senate, with the two-thirds aid from the State incorporated.

FAYETTEVILLE AND W. PLANK ROAD, (two Bills to extend the same from Hausertown to Jonesville and Mt. Airy, with the two thirds aid.)—Passed the Senate, and now before the House.

GREENSBORO' AND FAYETTEVILLE RAILROAD.—Passed the Senate and second reading in the House of Commons.

Besides these great works, there are a number of others of a more local character, but equally important within their respective spheres, which have had the attention and aid of the Legislature. There have also been a number of Plank Roads chartered in various sections, all intended to harmonize with the great general system of improvement which has thus been adopted.

The session has been an unusually long one, perhaps the longest that has been convened since the adoption of our Constitution—and a great amount of important work has been done, involving, doubtless, some errors. But upon the whole, we may well greet our Assembly men, when they return with "well done good and faithful servants."

The Old Parties and the Know-Nothings.

Under this caption, week before last, we undertook to caution Southern men of all parties against denouncing this new political organization before they understood, and duly reflected on, the doctrines which it proposes to put into practical operation in the administration of the Government. We gave at the same time some few reasons upon which we based our admonitions on this subject. Since that time our next door neighbor has published an editorial, not a direct answer, but intended, no doubt, to counteract the effect of our article. We feel called upon this week to plead in bar to some of the wholesale charges and denunciations against this new order as set forth in our neighbor's editorial. He confesses his ignorance of the objects of this new order in the following paragraph, which appears in his article.

"We do not know fully what objects the Know-Nothings have in view. A veil of Cimmerian darkness conceals their movements—their own members are bound to deny their connexion with the order."

If by the common epithet of "Know-Nothings" he means the Native American party of the present day, in his very next paragraph, he proves most conclusively his total ignorance on this subject, so candidly admitted above, by asserting that, "The leading principles of the order strike at the very root of equality, religious toleration, protection of person and property, and if successful, will entail upon us a religious hierarchy more oppressive and bigoted than ever cursed the world before."

"Strike at the very root of" what "equality"? Not that natural equality which denies the divine right of Kings to govern, as maintained in our Declaration of Independence? Surely not. Then, our friend must mean that Republican equality between the citizens of our Government the establishment of which the Constitution of the United States so fully contemplates, and earnestly inculcates. This species of equality presupposes the performance of equal conditions, the surrender of equal sacrifices, and enjoyment of equal, or something like equal, opportunities to acquire equal capacities to preserve and perpetuate the blessings which our Constitution dispenses to the citizens of our country. Without the performance of such conditions, or their equivalent, our Constitution guarantees no Republican equality; otherwise it would not have declared that "Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization," and that "no person except a *natural born citizen*, shall be eligible to the office of President, or Vice President, of the United States" unless he be "*a citizen of the United States at the adoption of this Constitution*, shall have attained the age of thirty five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States." Under this clause the rights of "our own Hamilton, and Gallatin[illegible]" as assisted in establishing our liberties and independence, were secured; because they had performed an equivalent for the conditions above enumerated. But it shows how jealous of foreigners, and foreign influence, were the framers of our Constitution.

But our neighbor also insists that "the leading principles of the order strike at the very root of religious toleration, the protection of person and property, and if successful, will entail upon us a religious hierarchy more oppressive and bigoted than ever cursed the world before." These principles, as we understand them, impose no restrictions upon the right of any persons to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. They only propose to place the law-making power of the country in the hands of Native Americans, and to shield it from the baleful effects of foreign influence, whether it shall be attempted to be exercised through the hands of foreign political emissaries, or through the medium of a powerful foreign church, which has ever claimed and exercised, the right to direct and prescribe the political doctrines of its members. The "protection of person and property" and the "religious hierarchy," are the editor's "plausible and specious" bugbears, intended to operate on the minds of those whom he says are "more impressible by outward, visible signs, than by abstract principles eliminated by pure logic." A "religious hierarchy" is expressly forbidden by the Constitution of the U. States, which declares that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." This is the great bulwark of religious toleration on which the new order stands to preserve it inviolate, and intact by the hands of the great Moloch Church of the earth.

Again our friend says: "their own members are bound to deny their connection with the order." This may be the case with the Know-Nothings for ought we know, but it is not so with the Native Americans we opine, tho' we believe their doctrines are nearly, or quite, the same. But how does the editor know this? Is he one himself? Has he attended these "mid-night associations, the members of which are ashamed to acknowledge their connexion with them." Good morning, "Sam"!

But here him again. "It is an anti-Democratic, anti-Republican, Whig movement in disguise, held together by the sole desire to beat the Democrats." Well be it so, if you will. But when the work has been accomplished, and you come to count noses, you will find about half the number, who combined together to commit the atrocities cited, were Democrats, of the Simon-pure stamp.

Election of Seward.

Much to *our* regret, Wm. H. Seward has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate by a majority of 29. And how do you suppose it was accomplished? Why, by the treachery of several Democratic Senators, and some too, who had secured their election by their opposition to this arch-agitator. Well did a member remark that the "black flag of abolitionism now floats over the capitol, and anti-slavery controls this Legislature." The correspondent of the N. Y. Herald gives the following as the scene that took place on the announcement of his election:

At half past twelve the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant-at-arms, entered the Assembly chamber. Upon arriving in front of the chair, General Cushinghouse, in an audible voice, and in a military attitude, with side arms, announced to the House the honorable the Senate. Never was such service performed in a more respectful and dignified manner. The Sergeant then introduced the President of the Senate to the Speaker of the House, and the senators took seats along the centre aisle and in front of the clerk's desk. Mr. Goodwin, the new Senator, as yesterday, had a thousand eyes upon him.

Order being restored, and as much silence observed as was possible among the dense mass, the President of the Senate arose, and stated that as the two houses had convened for the purpose of comparing nominations, the clerk of the Senate would read the proceedings of that body. This was done. The Speaker then ordered the proceedings of the House to be also read. This being finished, the President of the Senate stated, that comparing the nominations of the two houses, they agreed in the selection of William H. Seward. He then declared his election to a seat in the United States Senate, as a Senator of the State of New York, for six years from the 4th of March next.

At this announcement a most tremendous shout arose in the galleries, lobbies, and even on the floor of the House. The uproar continued as long as the people willed, and when subsided, the Senators returned to their chamber and adjourned for the day.

Mr. O'Keefe arose, and said: "Mr. Speaker, as the black flag of abolitionism now floats over this capitol, and anti-slavery controls this legislature, I now move the House adjourn." Mr. Speaker Littlejohn, upon hearing the word "abolition uttered, rapped silence sternly with his mallet. Mr. O'Keefe sat down after he had finished his sentence.

Mr. Mundy. "I second the motion to adjourn as I desire to attend the Hindoo funeral." This was done, and the gentleman was allowed to depart from the Assembly chamber, to "put on sackcloth and ashes."

Twenty minutes after the result was announced six-pounders roared and blazed in several places in the city, and continued for two hours. The masses of the victorious party repaired to the public houses and poured down their parched throats streams of alcohol. Intoxication ruled the remaining part of the day and night. To-morrow the prohibitory law will be the order of business in the House.

A Fight in Congress.

A few days since difficulty arose between Gen. Lane of Oregon and Mr. Farley, a member from Maine, in the House of Representatives, which resulted in a fisticuff fight. This is a literal verification of the old adage that extremes will sometimes meet. The parties were separated by the interposition of a member from Maryland, by which he drew the fight on his own hands. After commenting upon the frequency of such scenes for the last few years in this branch of our national legislature, the "Southern Patriot" well remarks that "hereafter, in selecting a member of Congress, it may be well to consider the strength of his thews and muscles, as well as the size of his brain and its culture."

Without intending to insinuate that our friend and Representative from this district at all relies upon the former qualifications to ensure his success, or that he would stoop to call them into exercise, except in case of pure necessity, yet we may remark that his constituents, without intending to include the former, have succeeded in a most eminent degree in combining all these qualities. In the House of Representatives, "he above the rest in look and gesture proudly eminent, stands like a tower."

From the Carolina Times.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Charlotte and S. C. R. R. Company.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company was held in the Court House at Winnsboro', on Tuesday, the 6th February, 1855.

At 12½ P. M., on motion of Mr. Johnson, of North Carolina, the Hon. J. A. Woodward was called to the Chair, and

On motion of Mr. Palmer, W. B. McCreight was appointed Secretary *pro tempore.*

Mr. Palmer moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to verify proxies.

After some discussion, the Chair decided that the motion was not in order.

Mr. Woodward having declined to preside over the Convention,

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, Mr. John Bryce was appointed Chairman, and W. B McCreight and C. Boatright Secretaries.

Mr. Palmer renewed his motion to appoint a committee of five to verify proxies, which was adopted.

The Chair appointed the following named gentlemen on the Committee:

Messrs. W. Wilson, W. E. White, Jno. S. Wilson, W. Glaze, and W. R. Robertson.

Mr. Robertson stated being a Director, he could not serve on that committee,

Whereupon his name was withdrawn, and Gen. H. R. Aiken appointed in stead.

The annual report of the President was read, and on motion laid on the table, for the purpose of reading the reports of the Treasurer and Superintendent.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, the reading of the reports was dispensed with.

Mr. McAliley moved that a committee of fifteen be appointed to examine the Reports of the President, Treasurer and Superintendent.

Mr. Boylston moved to amend by striking out "fifteen," and inserting "nine."

The amendment was agreed to, and the motion adopted.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen on the Committee:

For Charlotte.—W. Johnston and General W. H. Neil.

York.—Richard Springs.

Chester.—Major Henry and Mr. Walker.

Fairfield.—R. B. Boylston and D. Gaillard.

Richland.—W. Maybin and R. Bryce.

On motion of Mr. McAliley the convention took a recess until 2½, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 2½, P. M.

Mr. Woodward offered the following resolutions, which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved. That the privilege of free passage over the road be limited to the officers of the road.

2. That no person shall be eligible to the office of Director, who is not the owner of the amount of—— shares.

3. That freight be charged uniformly in proportion to the distance.

Mr. Boylston offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be required so to arrange the schedule of the mail trains that they shall connect up with the South Carolina Railroad mail train from Charleston, and down with the South Carolina Railroad mail train to the North.

The resolution was afterwards withdrawn, for the purpose of admitting a substitute, offered by Mr. McAlley.

The following is the substitute offered by Mr. McA.:

"That the passenger trains on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad run so as to connect with the night train on the South Carolina Railroad, and that a passenger car be attached to a freight train over the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, so as to connect with the daily trains on the South Carolina Railroad."

After a long and interesting discussion, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee appointed to verify proxies, made the following report:

"That there are two thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven shares of stock represented in this meeting in person, and that there are three thousand six hundred and eighty-one shares represented by proxy; that the whole number of shares represented, in person and by proxy, amount to six thousand four hundred and eight, being a majority of the stock owned in the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company.

"All of which is respectfully submitted:

"J. H. WILSON, Chairman."

On motion of Mr. McAliley, the Convention took a recess until 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention assembled at 8 P. M.

On motion of Mr. Moses, the resolutions offered by Mr. Woodward were taken up for consideration, and voted on *seriatim.*

The first resolution, to wit, "that the privilege of free passage over the road be limited to the officers of the road" was passed.

On motion of Mr. Moses, the vote on this resolution was re-considered when Mr. Caldwell offered the following amendment "and the President and Chief Engineers, of all connecting roads."

The amendment after an animated discussion, was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

The second resolution to wit, "That no person should be eligible to the office of Directors, who is not the owner of stock to the amount of —— shares, was next taken up.

Mr. Caldwell moved to fill the blank by inserting "Ten."

An animated discussion ensued, when on motion of Gen. H. R. Aiken, the further consideration of the resolution, was postponed until tomorrow.

The third resolution to wit, "That freight be charged uniformly in proportion to the distance, was taken up and on motion of Mr. Caldwell, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. McAliley, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

The Convention assembled at 9 A. M. pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Johnson, from the committee appointed to examine the annual reports of the officers of the road, made a lengthy report, which was laid on the table for future consideration.

Mr. McCully, from the committee appointed at the last annual meeting to examine the accounts of the officers and roads, made the following report.

"The committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company to examine the accounts of the officers of the road, report that they have discharged that duty as well as the shortness of notice to them, and their engagements would allow, and are pleased to be able to state the general accuracy of the accounts, having found only one or two trifling errors in copying, which have been corrected.

"They therefore report the accounts as correct, as far as they have been able to extend their investigation.

Respectfully submitted:

"C. R. BRYCE. Chairman."

The Convention is now engaged in a warm discussion on the policy of nominating officers by a committee.

The motion of Mr. Williams, to appoint a Committee to nominate officers, prevailed, and on motion of Mr. Woodward, the number was increased from nine, (the usual number heretofore appointed,) to twenty-one.

The Committee of nine, to whom were referred the Reports of the officers of the road recommended the adoption of the following Resolutions. We will publish hereafter the interesting and able report of the Committee:

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of the stockholders, the ordinary expenses of the road as exhibited in the Reports of the officers for the past year exceed reasonable limits, and the Board of Directors are urged to adopt such a system of retrenchment as shall reduce the proportion of expenses to income.

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

2. *Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to distribute in stock to the stockholders, the amount of profits which have been applied to construction, and that the Resolution upon this subject, passed at the last annual meeting, be rescinded.

This resolution was the subject of a long and interesting discussion, in which Messrs. Bauskett, Woodward, and others engaged.

[A Resolution, afterwards offered by Mr Bauskett, was substituted for the one above, and adopted. The following is the Resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the Resolution passed at the last annual meeting requiring a distinct account to be kept of the income of the road, and be distributed among the stockholders *pro rata*, as requires said fund so to be distributed, be and the same is hereby rescinded, and that the said income fund of the road be passed to the credit of the company as a general reserved fund.]

3. *Resolved*, That the Board of Directors be authorized to contract for the purchase of a heavy iron rail of fifty-six pounds to the yard, to the amount of the value of the present light iron for eighty one miles, and an additional amount not exceeding $200,000, if in their judgment such contract can be made on favorable terms, (not in any event to exceed $50 per ton,) and that they be authorized, if necessary, to issue bonds to the latter amount.

Mr. McAliley opposed this resolution strenuously, and was seconded by Mr. J. H. Wilson, of North-Carolina, while Mr. Palmer, (the worthy President, Mr. Woodward and others, defended it.

Mr. McA. offered the following resolution as a substitute for the one recommended by the Committee, which was voted down by a handsome majority:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the subject of purchasing heavy T iron, and that said Committee do obtain full and accurate information touching the same, and do make a report of the same to the next meeting of the stockholders.

Mr. Moses, (who, in a speech that contained much sound sense and good argument, opposed the policy of appointing Committees or caucuses as the Hon. gentleman called them for the purpose of nominating officers,) offered the following Resolution bearing on this matter, which was postponed for consideration until next meeting:

Resolved, That at all elections to be held for a Board of Directors of the Company, after the one to be now held, the same shall be effected without the appointment of a Committee to nominate persons as proper for the offices.

The next annual meeting will be held in Chester, when, as usual, the stockholders will be granted the privilege of a free ride. Nothing was said in the Resolution about "their families."

Before the adjournment, the President vacated the chair, when on motion of Mr. Moses, Gen. Buchannan took the chair, after which the following Resolution was *unanimously* passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be returned to Mr. John Bryce, for the impartial, dignified, and courteous manner in which he has presided over its deliberations; and that the thanks of this meeting be also presented to Mr. McCreight and Mr. Boatwright, for the very prompt and accurate manner in which they have discharged their duties as Secretaries.

The President then resumed the chair, and several minor Resolutions were passed, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

The meeting was a harmonious one, and it seemed a settled determination among the stockholders to leave nothing undone by which the interests of the road could or would be enhanced.

A PROTEST.

Mr. Singletary, member of the House of Commons, on Wednesday last, introduced a resolution protesting against the revenue bill pending before the Legislature, and declaring that it imposed enormous and unjust taxation upon the people.

What the provisions of the bill really are we know not; but that it makes odious and unjust discriminations in the impositions of the public burdens is highly probable; for just so did its predecessor: and just so will all revenue bills do, until human nature be changed from the poor thing it now is. But the gist of the matter is, does Mr. Singletary expect the internal improvements of the State to be carried on without taxing the people? When these matters were mooted last summer, we thought that they were expedient. We believed that the proceeds of the public lands might be divided among the rightful owners, and that in such a division North Carolina would get enough not only to build all her railroads and improve her rivers, but also a sufficiency to educate her poor sons and daughters, without imposing a cent of taxation upon her people for these desirable purposes. But we were mistaken. The Democracy decided that it was better to give the public domain away, in 160 acre tracts, to aliens and foreigners, than to husband it up and give its proceeds to the owners who paid for it, and shed their blood to obtain it. There is no other resource left then, but to tax the people, the liberal people, who had land to spare, when the votes of a foreign scum of the earth were to be secured; and we do hope that neither Mr. Singletary nor any of his coadjutors in their work of benevolence will fail to face the music and support such measures as may be necessary to preserve the credit of the State. We shall not reproach them for taxing us to develope the resources of the State; but we do, and we shall, apply the rod to their shoulders for opposing a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—whereby all necessity for taxation would have been avoided—*Fayetteville Argus.*

HOW TO DEAL WITH SOME PEOPLE

Some of the letters from Europe by the Pacific describe an incident which recently occurred in Italy. It seems that an indiscreet American—young, of course, and perhaps "green"—while sitting within a *cafe* at Leghorn, got into conversation with a knot of Austrian soldiers, during which he talked much—with doubtless no little 'brag'—concerning the superiority of American republicanism to any other political ism; in which he contrasted the freedom of a citizen of his own country with that of an Austrian subject. Either by information of the soldiers or one of the spies which now help to keep the Austrian provinces in Italy quiet, the Yankee man was arrested next day and cast into prison. He was thence carried to a court martial—before which usually there are short work and little chance for a long shrift. The charge was that he had attempted to seduce the soldiers of the Austrian Emperor. If the soldiers had been of the fair sex the charge would have been reasonable. The upshot of the matter was that the Yankee was sentenced to be shot. What occurred afterwards we describe as follows, in the words of one of our authorities:

"The American Consul at Leghorn, hearing of the affair, promptly interfered to obtain a stay of proceedings, but for a time all his remonstrances were made in vain. He continued urging his plea till at last the military commandant asked, 'what end the Consul had in view in demanding a stay of proceedings?' The Consul replied that the anticipated the arrival of Commodore Stringham and Captain Ingraham, with their vessels, in a day or two, and he would be glad to have those officers present at the execution.' The commandant changed countenance, and dismissed the Consul, saying he would think of it.

"The Consul was astonished the next morning to see the young man entering his office at liberty. He had been discharged from prison with a reprimand, and a notice to leave the Austrian dominion, given by the commandant in person, who was at pains to impress on him at the same time, that his liberation was not in any respect due to the threats about the visit of the American fleet, but to a consideration for his 'extreme youth and consequent indiscretion.'"

SUPERIOR COURTS.

We understand the Judges will ride the Spring Circuits as follows. Judge Ellis and Dick, we learn, have exchanged circuits, so that Judge E. will ride the Newbern Circuit, and Judge D. the Hillsborough Circuit:

Edenton Circuit,	Judge	Person,
Newbern "	"	Ellis,
Raleigh "	"	Caldwell,
Hillsboro' "	"	Dick,
Wilmington "	"	Baily,
Salisbury "	"	Manly,
Morganton "	"	Saunders.

If the Legislature should create a new circuit, the new Judge, we suppose, will ride that.—*Raleigh Star.*

SEIZURE OF A STEAMER—MUSKETS AND AMMUNITION FOUND ON BOARD.—The New York Times of Friday says the steamer Massachusetts has been seized by order of District attorney McKeon, on suspicion that she was engaged by a marauding party, who were fitting out an expedition against the Island of Cuba.

The vessel was searched, and a large quantity of flint and steel fire-arms, ammunition and other munitions of war were discovered and seized.

It is also reported that another vessel is now lying in the harbor of New York, which is suspected, and is under the surveilance of the government officers.

The Rahway Advocate tells the following good story at the expense of the "upper ten" of New York:

Mr. —— is one of the "merchant princes" of the Empire City, and though living in one of the most spacious mansions on the Fifth Avenue, his entire family consists of himself and his wife. Meeting a friend from the country one day he invited him up to view his house. The friend was shown the gorgeous rooms with tasselated floors and magnificent frescoed ceilings, and finally was taken into the lower rooms, in one of which he found a small regiment of colored servants seated at a bountiful dinner. On his return home he was asked if he had seen Mr. So-and-so? "Oh, yes." "What is he doing now?" "Well, when I saw him he was *keeping a nigger boarding house* on the Fifth avenue!"

DEATH OF HON. LUTHER SEVERANCE.—BOSTON, January 27—The Hon. Luther Severance died at Augusta, Maine, on Thursday.

[Mr. Severance commenced life by being bound an apprentice to the printing business in the Register office Raleigh, N. C.[

HOW MUCH THIS COUNTRY OWES.

It is a favorable boast of America that their government is almost the only one in the civilized world which is not deeply plunged in debt. So far as it relates to the United States, in its federal capacity, it is well founded. But so far as it relates to the one and thirty Commonwealths, of which the nation is composed, it is an absolute absurdity, since the majority of these latter are deeply, if not inextricably, in debt. We hear this bit of braggadocia so frequently, that it is worth while to devote a few moments to showing its folly.

In England, France, Austria and all other consolidated nations, there is but one exchequer to meet every want of government. There is, consequently, but one national debt. When we say that Great Britain owes nearly eight hundred millions of pounds, or four thousand millions of dollars, the whole story is told. But if we should assert that the entire debt of the United States was less than sixty millions, we should be apt to mislead the reader. For the federal government, which is what is technically meant by the term United States, having only circumscribed powers, is not, and never can be, made liable for the principal share of the expenses of maintaining order and dispensing law among the people at large, most of this burden falling on the separate members of the confederacy. To give a correct idea of the real indebtedness of the nation, therefore, we must include the debts of the several States.

Now, the total indebtedness of the various commonwealths is about two hundred and twenty-one millions of dollars, divided among twenty-seven States, four being so fortunate as to owe nothing, viz: New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware and Florida. Of these twenty-seven, the debts of Maryland, Texas, Illinois, Ohio, Virginia, seven are under a million a-piece; Maryland, Texas, Illinois, Ohio, Virginia, New York and Pennsylvania are the States most deeply in debt. The largest absolute debt is that of our own State, which is over forty millions; the lowest is that of New Jersey, which is but seventy-one thousand.

The heaviest debt, in proportion to that of the population, is the debt of Maryland, which exceeds fifteen millions, in a population of five hundred and eighty-two thousand, bond and free. The debt of Virginia, though but little numerically than that of New York—the one being twenty-six millions and the other twenty-four—is more than twice as heavy relatively, the population being less than half, while the general resources of the State are greatly inferior. The entire debt of the nation, estimating the federal debt as well as that of the State, exceeds two hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars.

But still this fails to give an accurate idea of the total indebtedness of our country. In Europe, if we except England, most public works are constructed by the government, so that the national debt includes the cost of the principal railroads, canals and turnpikes. But in the United States, with the exception of the Pennsylvania State work, and those of a few other Commonwealths, all such improvements are owned by private corporations. Now the aggregate cost of the principal of these works is computed to be one thousand millions of dollars, of which six hundred millions alone are invested in railroads. Consequently, if we would arrive at the true indebtedness of these United States, we must add the amount of the State and federal ones. Twelve hundred millions are, therefore, about what we owe—a very respectable sum, it must be acknowledged, especially for a nation in eighty years old.

To give an entirely just idea of the subject, we must remind the reader that a part of this debt is attributable to the fact that we are a new country, three-fourths of those millions having been spent in developing our resources.

Considering the vast mineral and agricultural wealth of America; considering, also, the indomitable energy of our people; considering the favorable position we occupy for conducting the commerce of the world, this debt, enormous as it seems, is comparatively little, or would be if we were always as prudent and thrifty as we are enterprising.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

AMERICAN STEAMERS FOR THE EUROPEAN WAR.—It is asserted, in one of the Southampton (English) papers, that the British government have just despatched two naval officers to the United States, to purchase a large number of steamers for war purposes. Vessels of light drafts of water for use in the sea of Azof and in the Baltic are the class understood to be wanted.—*New York Evening Post.*

WINDFALL.—It is rumored that a distinguished naval officer, residing in Baltimore, has recently come into possession of £100,000, by bequest of a relative in England.—*Norfolk Herald.*

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL ROAD.

FROM 6TH TO 13TH FEB.

W. C. Linney, Linebarger & Co., Hoke & M., I. D. & E. B. Holland, J. H. Hodgens & Co., D. B. & J. L. Gaither, J. P. Hellerbrand, Watts, T. & Co., G. M. & A. T. Jones, A. Henderson, M. Brown, J. D. Stewart, P. Finger, L. G. Whitner. Rhyne & J., J. P. Houston, Murphy & B., W. Ramsour & Co., Thompson, H. & Co., G. W. Brown, G. Barrier.

MARRIED.

Married, in Cabarrus county, on the 31st ult. by Rev. S. Rothrock, Mr. DANIEL M. MOOSE and Miss ANNA L., daughter of Mathias Barrier, Esq.

Also, in Iredell county, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Pepper, Mr. F. A. KENNERLY to Miss MARY A., daughter of Mr. William Kennerly, of Iredell county.

Also, on the 1st instant, Mr. JACOB A. MILLOW to Miss FANNY WISEMAN, of Iredell county.

DIED,

In Hopewell, on the 5th instant, after an illness of ten hours, Mrs. MARGARET E. KERR, in the 40th year of her age. The deceased was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this county, on the 3d instant, Mrs. HANNAH M., consort of Mr. Cyrus Williamson and daughter of the late Col. Augustus Alexander, in the 50th year of her age.

"Why do we mourn departing friends,
Or shake at death's alarms,
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To call us to his arms.

"Are we not sending upward too,
As fast as time can move,
Nor would we wish the hours more slow
To keep us from our love.

"Why should we tremble to convey
Their bodies to the tomb;
'Twas there the flesh of Jesus lay
And left a long perfume."

Com.