at the storehouse they may establish on, or annex to, their railroad or branches thereof, all goods, wares, merchandize and produce intended for transportation, prescribe the rules of priority, and charge and receive such just and reasonable compensation for storage as they may by rules establish (which rates they shall cause to be published) or as may be fixed by agreement with the owner, which may be distinct from the rates of transportation; *Provided*, That the said company shall not charge or receive storage on goods, wares, merchandize or which may be delivered to them at the regular depositories for immediate transportation, and which the company may have power to transport immediately.

SEC. 33. *Be it further enacted*, That the profits of the company, or so much thereof as the general board may deem advisable, shall, when the affairs of the company will permit, be semi-annually divided among the stockholders in proportion to the stock which each may own.

SEC. 34. That the following officers and servants, and persons in the actual employment of said company, be and are hereby exempt from the performance of Jury and ordinary military duty: The President and Treasurer of the Board of Directors, the Chief and Assistant Engineers, the Secretaries and Accountants of the company, Keepers of the Depositories, Guard stations along the road to protect it from injury, and such other persons as may be working the Locomotives, engines, and travelling with the cars for the purpose of attending the transportation of goods, produce and passengers on said road.

SEC. 35. That the said road shall be divided into sections of twenty-five miles each, and shall be commenced at its eastern terminus at Charlotte; and whenever the first section shall be completed and in operation, the President and Directors of said company may make their Bonds payable to the Public Treasurer of the State of North Carolina for the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, and no more, which said Bonds are to be signed by the President and under the seal of the corporation, and made for any sum not under Five Hundred Dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, which interest is to be paid semi-annually, to wit: on the first Monday in January and on the first Monday in July in each and every year, and the principal of said Bonds and all other Bonds by this act authorized to be made, to be made payable on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty, at such place as the President and Directors of said company may agree upon; and that when the second section of said road shall be completed and in operation, the President and Directors of said company may make other Bonds of like character to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be endorsed by the Public Treasurer in like manner as the first Bonds authorized to be made and endorsed as aforesaid, and so on in like amounts, and under the same provisions, as often as each section shall be completed: *Provided*, That when the section before the last shall be completed, the President and Directors of said company may make their Bonds payable to the Public Treasurer, to be endorsed by him as is herein provided, for the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, under the last section shall be less than twenty-five miles, and then a deduction shall be made in the amount of the said last mentioned Bonds, in the proportion of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars to twenty-five miles of road.

SEC. 36. That the Public Treasurer shall not endorse any of the Bonds as provided for in the fifth Section of this act, until after the completion of each section of the road, it shall be made to appear to him by a certificate under the seal of the company, signed by the President and countersigned by the Treasurer of said company, that the section has been completed and is in operation, which said certificate shall be filed with the Public Treasurer; but whenever, upon the completion of any section of said road, such certificate shall be filed, then it shall be the duty of the Public Treasurer to endorse the Bonds of said company as provided in the fifth Section of this act, as follows, to-wit: Pay to ——— or order ——— and this endorsement pledges the State of North Carolina as security for payment of the sum named in the Bond, according to the provisions in this act, which endorsement is to be signed by the Public Treasurer in his official capacity, and countersigned by the Comptroller. The Public Treasurer, after endorsing the Bonds as herein provided, shall duly number and register them in a book provided and kept for that purpose.

SEC. 37. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Public Treasurer, on the endorsement being made as before directed and the Bonds being numbered and registered, and the mortgage, as hereinafter directed, being made and delivered to the Governor, to deliver the same to the President and Directors of said company from time to time as they may call for the same, and they are at liberty to fill up the blanks in said endorsement with the name or names of the person or persons, or company or corporation to whom the same may be sold or transferred, and when so filled up shall be binding on the State of North Carolina, as if the same was done by the Public Treasurer at the same time of making the endorsement as aforesaid.

SEC. 38. *Be it further enacted*, That the President and Directors, from time to time, as they shall sell or transfer the said Bonds, and fill up the blanks with the name or names of the person, company or corporation to whom they are sold or transferred, shall cause a statement to be filed with the Public Treasurer setting forth the time of the transfer or sale. The person, company or corporation to whom parable, to be by him endorsed in the book kept for the registration of the Bonds aforesaid.

SEC. 39. That for the payment of the interest semi-annually, at the rate of six per centum per annum, on the principal debts due on the Bonds hereby authorized to be made, the credit and faith of the State is pledged to the holders of said Bonds; and on failure of the President and Directors to pay the principal and interest as it accrues, the Public Treasurer is authorized to pay the same out of any money in the Treasury at the time. For the final and entire payment and redemption of said principal, the General Assembly doth hereby guarantee the principal fund on the Bonds hereby authorized to be created.

SEC. 40. That whenever after the first section of said road shall be completed and in operation, and the same shall be duly certified to the Public Treasurer as is herein required, the President and Directors of said company shall make, execute and deliver to the Governor of the State, a Deed of Mortgage under the seal of said company, whereby and whereby shall be conveyed to the said Governor and his successors in office, for the use and benefit of the State, all the estate, both real and personal, belonging to said company, or in manner pertaining to the same, conditioned for indemnifying and saving harmless the State of North Carolina, from the payment of the whole or part of the Bonds of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars authorized to be first endorsed by the Public Treasurer; and also from the payment of the whole, or any part of the other Bonds authorized by this act to be made by the company and endorsed by the Public Treasurer; also make, execute and deliver, with seal of said company, to the Governor, for the use and benefit of the State, a pledge of so much of the Profits of said company, as shall be sufficient to pay of the other Bonds authorized by this act to be made by the company and endorsed by the Public Treasurer; also make, execute and deliver, with the seal of said company, to the Governor, for the use and benefit of the State, a pledge of so much of the Profits of said company, as shall be sufficient to pay semi-annually the interest which may accrue on said Bonds, until the final payment and redemption of the principal of said Bonds, which said Deed of Mortgage and pledge shall be approved by the Attorney General of the State, then it shall be the duty of the Public Treasurer and he is hereby required, to deliver to the President and Directors of said railroad company the whole of said bonds of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars; and again, when the second section of said road shall be completed and in operation, and the same shall be certified as is herein provided, to deliver to the President and Directors of said road, the other bonds to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars provided for in this act, and so from time to time, as each section of said road shall be completed, and the same shall be certified to the Public Treasurer, until the final completion of said road, agreeable to the 35th and 36th Sections of this act: *Provided*, The endorsements of the company's Bonds under this act by the State shall in no event exceed the sum of Sixteen Hundred Thousand Dollars.

SEC. 41. That in case of failure by the President and Directors of said company to pay and discharge semi-annually the interest which may accrue on the Bonds hereby authorized to be made and executed, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the State to apply in behalf of the State to the Superior Court of Equity for the county of Wake for a sequestration of the receipts of transportation on said road, and for the appointment of a Receiver or Receivers of the said receipts; which court, on the proof of the failure to pay such interest by the President and Directors of said railroad company, shall have power to order such sequestration and the appointment of a Receiver or Receivers of the Profits for transportation on said road, it shall be the duty of such Receiver or Receivers to pay the interest on said Bonds semi-annually, and to pay the excess to the President and Directors of said railroad company.

SEC. 42. That from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, it shall be the duty of the President and Directors of said company to pay and redeem the principal of the Bonds hereby authorized to be issued by the President and Directors of said company and endorsed by the Public Treasurer, and in such amounts annually, as may be prescribed and directed by act of the General Assembly of this State; and in case of a failure of the President and Directors of said company to pay off and redeem the principal of said Bonds, at such times and in such amounts as shall be prescribed by the General Assembly, then it shall be the duty of the Governor of said State to cause the Mortgage made and executed by the President and Directors of said company, to be foreclosed in the Superior Court of Equity for Wake county, which court is hereby authorized and empowered to take jurisdiction of the same, and the decree of foreclosure being made by the said court, it shall be the duty of the Governor of said State to cause the whole estate, real and personal, so conveyed by Mortgage, to be sold at such time and in such ways as shall most effectually protect and save harmless the State against any loss or damage by reason of its liability for the payment of said Bonds or any part thereof, and out of the proceeds of such sale or sales, to pay off and redeem the whole amount of the principal of said Bonds, and to pay the excess to the President and Directors of said company.

SEC. 43. That the said Mortgage hereby authorized and directed to be made and executed, shall create a lien on behalf of the State upon all the personal and real property of said company, as well as that which they may own at the time of the execution of said Mortgage as that which they may acquire in the progress of the construction of said road till its final completion, and that said lien shall have preference to all others of whatsoever nature.

SEC. 44. That the President and Directors of said company shall not dispose of any of the Bonds by this act authorized to be made by the company and endorsed by the Public Treasurer, for a less sum than their par value.

SEC. 45. That for the purpose of continuing said road to a point at or near Rutherfordton, the said capital stock of said company shall be increased one million of dollars.

SEC. 46. That subscriptions to raise said capital stock shall be open in the town of Charlotte, by W. W. Kime, William Johnston, C. J. Fox, Gen. John A. Young and William R. Myers, or a majority of them; at Lincolnton, by Henry Cansler, Jno. F. Hoke, L. D. Childs, J. F. Alexander and Benjamin Johnson, or a majority of them; at Dallas, by James H. White, Alexander Hoyle, Dana Jenkins, Jasper Stowe and William Sloane, or a majority of them; at Shelby, by Dr. William T. J. Miller, Dr. Thomas Williams, Charles Blanton, William Roberts and C. C. Parham, or a majority of them; at Rutherfordton, by W. Miller, Samuel Wilkins, Robert G. Twitty, T. B. Justice and A. G. Logan, or a majority of said at such other place, and by such other persons as a majority of the Commissioners in the town of Charlotte may direct, which said subscription shall be made under the same conditions and restrictions as are prescribed in the preceding Sections of this act.

SEC. 47. That as soon as the amount of one third of said increased capital stock shall be paid in and expended in the construction of said road from Charlotte to Rutherfordton, and when the company shall have complied with the terms and conditions in every particular as described in the 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd and 43rd Section of this act, then the Public Treasurer shall endorse the Bonds of the company for the remaining two-thirds of the increased capital, under the same restrictions, liabilities and conditions as prescribed in the said before enacted Sections of this act.

SEC. 48. That the subscriptions authorized in the 46th of this act, shall be solely for the continuation of the road from Charlotte to a point at or near Rutherfordton, and shall be expended for no other purpose whatever; and if the said one-third amount of the capital stock is not raised, then the said Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad company shall be under no obligations to continue said road beyond the town of Charlotte.

SEC. 49. *And be it further enacted*, That any railroad company incorporated by the General Assembly of this State, shall have leave to make a connection with said Wilmington and Charlotte railroad, and at the point or points of connection shall have leave to erect necessary buildings for receiving and forwarding produce, merchandize and passengers, to be transported on such intersect road or roads.

SUPPLEMENTAL ACT.

AN ACT supplemental to an Act passed to the present Session of the General Assembly, entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road Company.

SEC. 1st. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the* [illegible] That the name of the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road Company shall be altered, and the said Company shall be known and styled the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company, and by said name shall sue, and be sued, and in said name shall transact and perform all the acts and exercise all the privileges and powers contained in the said act incorporating the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road Company.

SEC. 2nd. *Be it further enacted*, That the Capital Stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company shall be three millions of dollars, to be raised in the manner and for the purposes prescribed in the above recited act.

SEC. 3rd. *Be it further enacted*, That the said company shall have power and they are hereby authorized to commence the construction of said Rail Road at Charlotte, and extending West in the direction of Rutherfordton as soon as the requisite amount shall have been subscribed for that purpose: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to require said Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road to expend any money upon the construction of the Road West of Charlotte, except such funds as may be subscribed for that purpose in the manner prescribed in the before recited act.

SEC. 4th. *Be it further enacted*, That the bonds authorized to be issued by the said Company to be endorsed by the Public Treasurer, shall be bonds with coupons attached, and shall be payable at such place as the President and Directors of said company may direct.

SEC. 5th. *Be it further enacted*, That said Company may commence the construction of said Road at its eastern terminus at any point on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road in the State of North Carolina, or at any point on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road in the county of New Hanover.

SAMUEL P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

THE FIRING INTO THE ELDORADO.—The Spanish frigate Tolerons, it appears, was lying to at the time she fired at the American steamer Eldorado, on the 7th instant, and it is supposed she fired the second shot from pure fright, as immediately after the first shot the steamer made directly towards her, and the Spaniards, being afraid she would run into and sink them, fired again to stop her. She did stop, was immediately boarded by an officer from the frigate, who, after examining her papers, clearance, &c., and detaining her nearly an hour, suffered her to proceed.

THE DOMINICAN TREATY.—According to a letter in the New York Tribune, dated St. Domingo, February 14, the American Commissioner, Mr. Cazneau, had just given twenty-four hours' notice to the Dominican government to decide whether they will ratify the treaty made with the United States but rejected by the Dominican Congress. The United States sloop-of-war Falmouth, Captain Shaw, was in port, but it was not supposed she would bombard the town, through the ratification should be refused. The Tribune's letter professes to be written a few hours before the answer was required to be made.

A STORY FOR THE CREDULOUS.—The Cincinnati Times relates the story of a "singular dream" of a young married lady of that city, who has a brother in California. In her sleep she saw him, in his miner's hut, rise from his bed, and seize a pistol and bowie-knife, and immediately afterwards saw a human hand with a dagger in it thrust through an aperture at the head of the bed and strike upon the pillow, when the brother looked through the aperture, saw there was but one, rushed out and found him dying; having thrust another knife into his body, and dragging him to the light, found him to be a Mexican. The lady told her dream, and by the late mails from California all the circumstances of it were verified by letter as having occurred on the night of December 6.

A marriage occurred lately near the Mississippi line, on board a railway train, while the cars were going at full speed. The noose was scientifically adjusted by a magistrate who happened to be present. On the 30th, a marriage took place on a cake of floating ice in the Ohio river, opposite Rising San, Ind, when the Rev. Mr. Collard united the Rev. James H. Brooking to Miss Sallie Creig all of Boon co, Kentucky.

Some amateur artists in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, have been converting coal to a new use. A Mr. McAndrew has carved the bust of an African out of a block of coal, and also several of the busts of well-known colored persons in the town, which have been considered so good that he has received orders for more specimens of this "black art" at the rate of fifty dollars per bust.

The Illinois river receives its name from Illini, a confederacy of Indians, consisting of Kaskians, Cahokies, Peorians, Michiganians, and Tomorias, who speak the Miami language, and no doubt were branches of that nation. According to father Henepin, the word Illini signifies "a perfect and accomplished man."

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Wednesday, March 28, 1855.

New Postage Law.

We would remind our readers that the new postage law goes into effect on the 1st of April. All letters after that time must be pre-paid or they will not be sent. We consider this one of the best provisions, especially for Editors ever enacted by Congress.

Our Table.

We find upon our table "The Sons of the Sires," a neat book, giving the history of the rise, progress and destiny of the American Party and its probable influence on the next Presidential election." Lippincott, Grambo & Co., Philadelphia. For sale at Lowrie & Enniss.

The Hon. B. Craig and the Editor of the Salisbury Whig.

We learn from the last Salisbury Whig that the Senior Editor and the Hon. Burton Craige had a passage at arms on Friday last. From the Whig's account it is rather a laughable affair. Although the Hon. Gentleman has some legs he must have been discomfitted. What led to this affair was an allusion by the Editor of the Whig to some misunderstanding between Mr. Hunt and Mr. Craige at Washington.

Clarendon Iron Works.

We invite the attention of our citizens to the advertisement of the Clarendon Iron Works, at Wilmington, N. C. This company, we learn, is composed entirely of North Carolinians, and are gentlemen of means, high standing in the community, of energy, public spirit and enterprise. The Capital of the Company is $300,000. They have erected extensive buildings and supplied them with tools and are prepared to do anything in the machinery line either in the way of manufacturing or repairing work. They are determined that hereafter North Carolinians shall not send North for machinery, as they will build it as cheap, as well and as promptly at Wilmington as there. They intend to hold out these inducements and are determined to secure this line of business not only in this but neighboring States. From their large facilities and ample means they are confident they can accomplish this. The opening up of new avenues of access to Wilmington not only now, but will still further enable them to supply the wants of people in this particular. They ask but a trial, having no doubt but they can give great satisfaction as far as prices, terms and workmanship are concerned. This company should certainly be encouraged.

The Know-Nothings and the Abolitionists.

It is the policy of the Democrats at the South to prejudice the minds of the people against the Know-Nothings by charging that the party at the North is composed of nothing but Whigs and abolitionists, and that they are unfriendly to the South, and its institutions, and by implication they would charge those at the South who belong to the party as no better than they are. That our readers may know the opinions of an abolitionist relative to the Know-Nothing Party we invite their attention to the following letter from Senator Wade, of Ohio, to the Editor of the Cleveland Express, a decided abolition paper:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1855.

J. S. WRIGHT, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I have taken the liberty to forward to you the *Washington Organ*, the daily Know-Nothing paper published at this place, and claiming to be the "National organ" of the "order." You will see that its great effort is to *ignore entirely* the question of slavery. Indeed, if this paper be the true exponent of the views of the K. N's, then *every question* hitherto considered of national concern is *to be sunk* under the *all-important question of the supremacy of 20,000,000 of native Americans over 2,500,000 foreigners. The thing is too preposterous for men of sense to entertain for one moment. I feel confident that the intelligent people of Northern Ohio have maintained common schools in their midst too long to be humbugged by a show so utterly unreal as this. But Southern politicians have no higher opinion of the farmers and mechanics of the free States, than to expect them to be taken in by just such a shabby gull-trap; and, with this opinion,* KNOW-NOTHINGISM IS RUNNING LIKE WILD FIRE THROUGH THE SLAVE STATES.

The census of 1850 shows that there are ten and a-half foreigners in the free States to one in the slave States. The slaveholders' alarm at "foreign influence," therefore, is either a *hypocrisy or a folly*, and there is no escape from this dilemma.

The inference from this new-born anti-foreign zeal among the slaveholders can be accounted for on but one hypothesis, and that is, *their expectation* that this zeal will swallow up anti-slavery at the North, and they, the slaveholders, will be in a condition to take the Know-Nothing movement under their own patronage, and so use it as to overthrow the anti-slavery movement in the free States, and thereby reinstate the joint domination of democracy and slaveocracy.

I have no fears that, among a population so intelligent and so thoroughly imbued with the anti-slavery element as those of Northern Ohio, this anti-foreign movement can be converted to the base uses of the slavery propagandists. I have not, therefore, participated in the alarm of the *National Era* and other of our anti-slavery papers on this subject. My confidence in the integrity and intelligence of the people of the free States is unbated, and I cannot and will not believe that they are prepared to sacrifice their hostility to the real evils and *real* danger of the spread of human bondage to the hypocritical and senseless howlings of the slaveholder and doughfaces against the evils of foreign influence—an influence never yet made formidable to any interest of the country, save only that of *human freedom*, and not to this, but under the lead of the new-born patriots who are now uttering such a dolorous wail over the evils growing out of the presence of so many foreigners among us. True, none more sensibly than the voting anti-slavery men can have felt the crushing weight at the ballot-box of the ignorant and deluded *foreign dupes* of our *native-born* demagogues.

But this delusion of the foreigner could not last, and this the tools and tactics of slavery have been sagacious enough to discover, and hence their efforts to get up a crusade against foreigners, as a diversion in favor of the sinking cause of slavery propagandism. Do not let the people of the glorious old "Reserve" be cheated out of their birthright by any cry for help coming, as this does, from the half-strangled slaveholder. No, let us dispose of these, our great and formidable enemies, and we will then easily take care of the Papists and whoever else may be dangerous to imperiled civil liberty.

E. WADE.

Will this not satisfy any candid man that as far as the abolitionists of Ohio are concerned, that they have nothing to do with the Know-Nothing Party. Senator Wade tells why. It is because that party is endeavoring to "*ignore entirely* the question of slavery." Can the South desire more of the party? than this admission of an abolitionist, to satify them of its being a true friend to her interests.

Foreigners in Office.

We heard sometime ago that a large portion of the office holders at Washington were foreigners, but having no data to go upon we said nothing about it, believing it, however to be true. We give below a table which we find in an exchange, which is said to have been carefully and accurately compiled. We ask if this does not look like foreigners ruled America. To this table we invite the especial attention of those persons who think there is no danger from foreigners:

Number of Foreigners and Americans now holding office under the United States Government at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C.	Amer.	For.
State Department,	12	26
Treasury Department,	139	278
Department of the Interior,	358	500
Officers and Agents in service of House of Representatives,	10	40
Post Office Department,	11	80
	510	914
Ministers and Consuls,	151	106
Coast Survey,	15	30
United States Mint,	25	12
Light house Board of Inspectors and Keepers,	31	392
U. S. Revenue Marine Service,	35	30
	767	1484

The list of Custom House officers in the different States, show:

Americans, 215 | Foreigners, 1837

Canvass in Virginia.

The Canvass in Virginia is waxing warm, and if reports are true Mr. Wise is so hard pressed that Senator Douglass is to be called in to his aid. We learn that several staunch Democrats in the State are out against him. Among them we find the names of N. C. Claiborne, of Franklin county. Col. Beale of the 11th district and Ex-Gov. Smith, better known by the name of extra Billy? The Ex-Gov. has taken the stump and the way he deals his blows right and left is the right way. He has been read out of the democratic party because he would not support Wise. He says it seems "that the only sin which I have committed is, that I will not throw up my cap and huzza for the Scanton nominees, and that I will not denounce and abuse the Know-Nothings!!"

Hon. T. L. Clingman.

We learn from the Asheville News that this gentleman has again declared himself a candidate for Congress. The editor speaks with as much confidence of his election as if Mr. Clingman had a lease on the District. After his many forgiveness, he should think the people of the Mountain District would not be disposed to trust him again—at least, we hope so. Wing will aid in his election, after his pandering to the Democratic party for a seat in the U. S. Senate. We learn from the Spectator that he was down on secret societies and the Know Nothings in particular. We hope "Sam" may have influence enough in that district to defeat him.

The Know-Nothings and the Methodists.

A statement is going the rounds, on the authority of a pamphlet that is fathered by no one, but is charged on the Know Nothings, that as soon as they get through with the Catholics they intend to turn against the Methodists, it being a church that ought not to be tolerated in a free country. We are pleased to see that this slander has had no effect on that numerous class of our citizens, especially in Virginia, where it was intended to operate in favor of Mr. Wise's election. The Editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate tips it the cold shoulder in the very way it ought to be met. He says if he believed it, he would advise every Methodist to join them so as to find out its truth and then be able to meet it if true.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

General Pierce.

A HUDIBRASTIC POEM.

"Revenons nous a nous moutons," as the French say,
On this very pleasant and convenient day,
"Coming events cast their shadows before them,"
When we are destitute of facts by which to explore them.

When you, General, had fired the Catholics,
And they had promised by celibacy and tracts,
To secure your Presidential election,
Beyond the chance of failure or defection,
Then "Greek met Greek," then came the tug of war,"

On mountains' heights, on ocean's shores afar;
Hosts of editorial writers took the field,
Clad in brazen armour and adamantine shield:
Didn't Pierce, said they, fight all through Mexico,
And nomenclature himself at Cherubusco?
And should we not elect him as he certainly expects,
When o'er all his exploits he proudly retrospects?
Any one would have thought who knew no better,
When construing their writings to the very letter,
That the famous General Scott was a mere circumstance,
If I may be permitted to use a vulgar parlance,
When compared with this redoubtable General,
Whose horse fell floundering on the prairie,
Wounding his knees, I mean the knees of "the liberal,"
Thereby throwing his rider entirely "hors de combat,"
Giving us all a very fine subject for merry chat.

CATO.

From our Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 22, 1855.

The weather for the last two weeks has been mild and warm as a May morning, but to-day it has suddenly changed to something like a winter temperature, and a stiff cold Northeaster is blowing, with some threatning prospects of a regular old fashioned gale. Several vessels have left port, but found the sea so rough at the bar that they deemed it prudent to return and wait for better weather.

The Rev. W. H. Milburn, a Methodist minister and present Chaplain to Congress, has been lecturing and preaching here for the last week, and has succeeded in creating quite an excitement by his extraordinary powers of eloquence. He preached twice on Sunday, to crowded houses, and has more applications to preach in the various churches in the city than he can attend to. I attended his lecture last night at Hibernian Hall—his subject was rather peculiar, being "The Rifle the axe and the saddlebags," in which he sketched, with a master hand, the hardships, dangers and trials of early Western life, when the right to the soil was being disputed between the rifle of the white man and the tomahawk of the Indian. He is almost blind—small and slender, with the pale thin face of a hard student. He is only about 30 years of age, and is decidedly one of the most finished orators I ever heard. He lectured again on Saturday night, on the subject of—"Songs on night, or the triumphs of genius over blindness." Dr Dewey is still lecturing on "the problem of human life and destiny, but the splendor of his profound disquisitions has been rather eclipsed by the overshadowing eloquence and popularity of Mr. Milburn.

The Irish rioters on the North Eastern Railroad against whom true bills were found, are undergoing their trial to-day, but the result is not yet known. They deserve a severe punishment, which may serve as an example to others of the same stamp. I hope the time is near at hand when the lives, peace and quiet of our citizens shall not be disturbed, and put in jeopardy by a lawless set of foreign renegades.

A boat containing six negroes was upset on Sunday last on Cooper River, and three of the negroes were drowned. Accidents of this kind are becoming quite common of late, and measures should be taken to prevent their too frequent occurrence. Scarcely a week passes that I do not hear of some one or two persons being drowned by carelessness in not adhering to Dr. Franklin's advice about little boats keeping near the shore. A fire occured on Mt. Pleasant one evening last week, when the reporter of the *Standard* made a narrow escape in endeavoring to reach the spot in a rowe boat. He was out six hours, and night was dismally dark. The negro rowers were strangers in the city, and became lost, running aground several times. But he got paid for his trouble, by the Standard coming out next morning with a full report of the fire, and no other paper in the city had any account of it.

The last European news is interesting, and contains, among other things, an announcement of the death of the Czar. If that be true, and I believe it is pretty generally credited, it may have an important bearing upon the present state of affairs in Europe. His eldest son will probably succeed him, and a speedy peace may be the consequence. I see that cotton has rose already in Liverpool. The sales here today reached 2,200 bales, ranging from 7½ to 10 cents, quite an advance on former prices. The next steamer from Europe will be anxiously looked for which will confirm or contradict the report of the sad calamity.

The number of deaths in the city for the last week is 23—of whom but 7 were whites, and 16 blacks, and 5 of the whole number were from old age. This speaks well for the health and longevity of our city. The winter has been severe and changeable, and well calculated to engender disease, yet we have been entirely free from every thing like an epidemic.

The wholesale merchants appear to be doing quite a fair business, judging from the happy change wrought in their elongated visages since the partial abatement in the money pressure. As long as the ladies are able to go shopping, and their indulgent fathers and husbands have a cent in their pockets, the King Street merchants are bound to do a good business. If a fashionable lady does not spend something for dress every day, she is moody, nervous and has a headache, and cannot be induced to get better until she has as fine a shawl as Miss A. or B. There are however some honorable exceptions to this rule, and were I a bachelor, I should look for one in choosing a partner for the cotillion of life.

Quite a number of Merchants and others are in from the country, and the Hotels are doing quite a fine business. The two rivals, the Charleston and the Mills House are striving for the mastery, but the Charleston is ahead so far. It has the advantage of having already made a reputation while the Mills House is yet in its infancy. The American and Merchants' are also doing a fair business, both the proprietors having many friends in the middle and upper Districts. The Planters' and the Victoria are not getting much of the travelling custom, but are rather regarded as private boarding Houses.

I have just heard that the ship Harkaway from Liverpool is ashore on Cape Romain, and will probably prove a total wreck. I did not learn any thing about the fate of the crew and passengers. The sea is exceedingly rough, and I should not be surprised to hear of many such disasters during the present blow.

The recent fires throughout the State have been most extensive and destructive. From all quarters I hear of its ravages. Houses, fences and all that lay within its reach have been devoured by the raging flames. The amount of property destroyed is immense; the farmers are mostly the sufferers, having lost their fencing at a season when it is too late to replace them for the coming crop. It approached within a few miles of the city, and burnt several houses on the road just beyond the suburbs. The light of the sun was shut out by the dense masses of smoke, and a heavy murky cloud hung like a pall of death over the city. In some places whole families had to flee for their lives, and horses and cattle were surrounded by the flames and burned to death. The low level country in the parishes presented the appearance of a waving and tumultuous sea of fire. The losses in the State must have exceeded a million of dollars, and it was principally confined to property which is not usually insured.

ASHLEY.

NAVAL MOVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1855.—Orders have been issued for the immediate augmentation of the United States Squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, and should any Spanish vessel hereafter overhaul and fire into an American vessel, the insult will be promptly chastised.—*Telegraphed for the South Carolinian.*

Astonishing,

COTTON HAS ADVANCED.

WE are just in receipt of a very large and well selected stock of all kinds of

SPRING & SUMMER Dry Goods,

NEW AND PRETTY,

Bonnets, Hats, Boots & Shoes,

All of which we are determined to sell lower than has ever been sold in this place. And as regards competition, we will sell lower than the lowest. All we have to say is to call and see for yourself.

BROWN, BRAWLEY & CO.

Charlotte, March 28, 1855. 6tf

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL ROAD.

FROM 21ST TO 28TH MARCH.

Bogle & Co. Rosboro, C. & Co., Setzer & M., Hoke & M., B. G. Reid, O. Gillespie, Stockton & M., Buncum & S., W. C. Erwin, Turner & M., J. G. Cairns, Brown & K. J. P. Cansler, J. & E. B. Stowe, N. G. Bradford & Co., C. M. Sudderth, J. B. Gordan, Stockton & M., Kennedy & M., C. C. & J. L. Jones, James & V., N. G. Bradford, J. P. Henderson, S. Hartly & Co., J. G. Ballew, H. F. Shuford, J. A. Dickson.

MARRIED.

In this place, on the 22d instant, by Rev. D. A. Penick, Mr. JOHN M. BOST of Cabarrus county, to Miss ANN H. KING.

Also, at the same time and place by the same, Capt. H. P. TOWNSEND, of the same county, to Miss MARY KING.

Married, in this county, on the 20th ultimo, by P. B. Hodges, Esq., Mr. JAMES NELSON and Miss FRANCES COCHRAN.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

BREM & STEELE.

March 25, 1855. 6tf

JUST RECEIVED a Splendid Stock of COTTS, CASSIMERES, LINENS, MARSEILLES, &c., &c.

BREM & STEELE.

A VERY elegant Stock of Ladies Seasonable DRESS GOODS just received at

BREM & STEELE'S.

A LARGE Stock of Miles & Sons Boots & Shoes Looked for Daily.

BREM & STEELE.

IF you want any Goods made of Iron or Steel call at,

BREM & STEELE'S.

To the Voters of the 8th Congressional DISTRICT.

I FEEL it a duty I owe to myself and friends to state that for reasons satisfactory to myself and which I hope to be able to elucidate satisfactorily to my friends, that I am compelled to decline being a candidate for Congress in this district at the next election. As I am informed that two of my friends are, or are to be candidates to wit the Hon. Burton Craige & Jas. A. Caldwell and having a high personal regard for each of these gentlemen I am unwilling to mar the prospects of either of them for the high political distinction which they solicit at your hands. By this course I am sensible of conciliating the friendship of each, and of their numerous constituency all of whom I shall be most happy to supply with a superior imported articles of segars of all the various popular Brands among which will be found the following:

Empressaro,	La Grandina,	Rio Bonds,
Nelagro,	Carnelica Regalia,	Mexico,
Manola,	Bustarnente	Fidigad,
Programme,	Imperial Regalia,	Bitchos,
Plantation,	Alamonda,	Ladies,

—ALSO—

Superior manufactured *CHEWING TOBACCO*, of all grades at wholesale or retail, neatly manufactured by those unrivaled manufacturers R. H. Spencer & Co., whose reputation is so extensive with the utmost limits of our territorial government (which by the by covers a considerable part of land.)

If there are any Know Nothings in this District I would be pleased to say to them that if they will call at my new Segar & Tobacco Store on Trade Street a few doors below Sadler's Hotel and get a small piece of this inimitable manufactured article and use it according to directions and don't know *something* afterwards, I pledge myself to forfeit and pay one thousand dollars.

Every body (Know-Nothings included) are now be supplied on greatly better terms than ever heretofore. Call and examine my stock.

BRANDS.

Callahan,			Extra
Virginia,			Spencer,
Diamond,	(Seed for the Gods)		Dominion,
Cuminos,	(light of the world)		Good Lad.

M. W. ROBINSON.

March, 28, 1855.—6tf Democrat copy.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Confectionery and Bakery into his new building, next door to W. W. Kime's Grain Store and opposite the Presbyterian Church, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may feel disposed to encourage him. Persons will find at his Store,

Cakes, W. I. Fruits and Preserves.

CANDIES, NUTS, &c.

Weddings and Parties furnished at the shortest notice, and all orders thankfully received, punctually attended to, and packed with the utmost care.

J. MEAD.

Charlotte, March 28, 1855. 6tf

TO OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, &c. of all WARS: their Widows and Minor Children.

S. M. KNIGHT, Attorney for Gov'mt. Claimants,
Washington, D. C.

CONTINUES to give prompt and personal attention to the prosecution of Claims of every description against the General Government, and particularly to those before the Treasury Department, Pension and Bounty-Land Bureau, Patent and General Land Offices, and Board of Claims.

An experience of years, and a familiarity with the means of obtaining the *earliest* and *most favorable* action on Claims, with his facilities for the despatch of business, justify him in securing his Correspondents, Claimants, and the Public generally, that interests intrusted to his keeping will not be neglected.

PENSION, BOUNTY LAND, PATENT, AND PUBLIC LAND LAWS.

He has nearly ready for gratuitous distribution among his business Correspondents, (and those who may become such,) a neat pamphlet containing a synopsis of the existing Pension, Bounty Land, Patent, and Public Land Laws, down to the end of the late Congress—including the

Bounty Land Act of 3d March, 1855,

under which all who have heretofore received less than 160 acres are now entitled to additional lots; said Act grants also 160 acres to all Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Captains, Soldiers Wagon Masters, Teamsters, and Friendly Indians, of the Army, including State Troops, Volunteers and Militia—and all Officers, Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, Marines, Clerks, and Landsmen, of the Navy, and heretofore provided for, who have served not less than fourteen days (unless in both) at any period since 1776; and to the widows and minor children of all such persons entitled, and deceased.

This pamphlet contains "Forms of Application" more full and complete than any elsewhere to be found; adapted to the wants of every class of Claimants under the Act, with copious decisions and instructions of the Department, and practical suggestions as to the course to be pursued in suspended or rejected cases.

Parties not wishing to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by this Office in securing prompt and personal superintendence of their claims at the Departments, can obtain copies of the above pamphlet by remitting thirty cents in postage stamps.

Inducements to Correspondents.

Correspondents who prepare and forward cases for management by this Agency will be dealt with liberally; supplied with all necessary blanks *gratis*, and kept constantly advised of the changes that from time to time occur in the execution of the law.

It is within the subscriber's power to direct his Correspondents to the locality of very many persons entitled under the late Act; and having obtained several thousand Land Warrants under former laws, he is in possession of data that will materially assist in securing additional bounty.

Fees, below the usual rates—and contingent upon the admission of Claims.

The highest cash prices given for Land Warrants, Revolutionary Scrip, and Illinois Land Certificates.

Address S. M. KNIGHT,
Washington, D.C.