North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, January 8, 1856

☞See Mr. Puryear's letter in another column.

☞ No Speaker up to our latest date had been elected. The House took a recess after adopting a resolution that there should be no adjournment until a Speaker was elected.

Winter.

Since the New Year, Winter has come upon us with a "hearty good will." On Thursday night we had, we think, the hardest freeze this winter; and on Friday night it commenced snowing and continued nearly the whole of Saturday. The ground was covered to the depth of about 3 inches, with a prospect of its remaining until a deeper one comes. North of us we understand the snow fell to the depth of 14 inches on a dead level.

Rail Road Accident.

An accident occurred on the C. & S. C. Rail Road on the 29th ult. by the cars running off the track about one mile below the Catawba river. Two brake men were seriously injured, (one since dead.) The engine and cars were very much shattered and the Mail Agent and several other gentlemen made narrow escapes. Accidents are becoming so frequent on this road that its character will be seriously impaired if not remedied.

Indian War.

Accounts from Florida bring the melancholy news that there is every prospect of another Indian war. A military exploring party of 9 men had been attacked near Fort Simon Drane, and all but one of the party killed or wounded. Troops have been sent in pursuit.

The Speakership.

It is hard to tell when Congress will be fully organized, as there seems to be no prospect of a choice of Speaker. Who to blame for this state of things is no easy matter. But we are pleased at the noble stand the Southern Know Nothings have taken in supporting Mr. Fuller, and we hope they will maintain their position. Before the meeting of Congress the members friendly to the Administration held a meeting and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic members of the House of representatives, though in a temporary minority in this body, seem this a fit occasion to tender to their fellow citizens of the whole Union their hearty congratulations on the triumph, in the recent elections in several of the Northern, Eastern and Western, as well as Southern States, of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the doctrine of civil and religious liberty, which have been so violently assailed by a secret political order known as the Know Nothing party; and though in a minority, we hold this to be our highest duty to preserve our organization and continue our efforts, in the maintenance and defence of those principles and the constitutional rights of every section and every class of citizens against their opponents of every description, whether the so-called Republican, Know Nothings or Fusionists; and to this end, we look with confidence to the support and approbation of all good and true men—friends of the Constitution and the Union throughout the country.

This resolution at once precluded any prospect of Mr. Fuller's friends uniting with the Democrats, and the Washington Sentinel, aware of this state of things, has endeavored in a long article, to explain it away; but we do not desire to see any union with the Democrats from the American party. That the administration party *could* unite with the Southern Know Nothings in electing a national man, is satisfactorily proved by the following article from the New York Evening Post, a leading Democratic paper:

A SUGGESTION FOR THE CHOICE OF A SPEAKER.

The seventy four members of the House of Representatives who are voting for Richardson, have in their hands the power of electing a Speaker of the orthodox cast on the slavery question. By simply coalescing with the southern Know Nothings they might make an arrangement for placing in the chair a member who approves of the Nebraska bill, or, in other words, favors the extension of slavery into territories. The members who now support Fuller for Speaker would have no objection to see one of their number selected for this purpose—Fuller himself, or any body else—and would readily co-operate in the vote. We have heard again and again, from the highest authority, that the approval of the Nebraska bill is the test of political orthodoxy. Mr Pierce himself has said so in a letter which his friends have made public. The administration organ at Washington has taken great pains to impress its readers with this truth, and the administration itself has confirmed the teachings of its organ by putting out of office all who are not right on that question. In short, the question involved in the approval of the Nebraska bill has been declared paramount to all others; the matter which should first occupy men's attentions the question which, in all political arrangements, stands in first settled.

At present there is an opportunity for these politicians to conform their conduct to their professions. If the supporters of Richardson in the House want a pro-slavery Speaker, they can have one. If they think, as they pretend, the Nebraska question the most important of questions, they can organize the House so as to give the political friends of Atchison and the other invaders of Kansas decided advantage. The so called Know Nothings are as good friend of the Nebraska bill as themselves, and the other supporters of Fuller are open to any arrangement which shall give them the control of the House.

Why, then, do the supporters of Richardson obstinately persist in supporting him? There is nothing to be gained by making that particular member Speaker; nothing, we mean, in regard to any question of public policy. Suppose a southern Natvist should be elected Speaker, he will of course do everything in favor the introduction of slavery on the territories that Buchanan could do, and in other respects he could do no mischief. If the committees appointed by him should get up a scheme for repealing the natural-law laws, it could not obtain a majority in the House; if it should, however pass the House, it would stick fast in the Senate, and if, by any possibility, it should pass the Senate, the President would give it his veto. If any of the committees should take different views of the question of internal improvements from those of the administration, they could do very little with any of their schemes. Of the members who now vote for Banks as Speaker, a considerable number would hesitate long with the administration on this question; but if any objectionable bill should pass the House, and succeed in getting its way through the Senate, there is the President's veto, which has already been effectively applied, that might be applied again.

In this view of the matter, what are the supporters of Richardson doing? Neglecting what they profess to consider as the really important business of the session for the sake of comparatively trifling—unwilling to choose a man who is sound on the great question, for the sake of getting a Speaker whose sound on questions, which at present, and as the government is now constituted, are quite indifferent. There is, it is true, [illegible] a motive which they do not avow. The administration, it is said, is afraid of the committees which a Speaker the most orthodox on the Slavery question would appoint, if he were not of the administration party. His committees would be apt to make unpleasant investigations, dig up old and half-forgotten blunders, report against the recommendations of the President, and prove refractory and troublesome in various ways tending—to use a phrase familiar to legal practitioners—to bring the administration into contempt with the people.

This is a severe imputation against such men as Richardson, "the heroic Richardson," as the Union calls him, and his associates—those patriots of the first rank, whose praise is in the loyal gazette. We are afraid the charge is too true, and that with all their regard for slavery, there are certain personal considerations which they put above the interests even of slavery. The Nebraska bill and its leading measures are but the cards with which these gamblers play; the stake which forms the real object of interest consists in the possession of power and place. The heroic Richardson and his heroic compeers, and the heroic administration behind them, tremble at the appointment of the committees of the House by a Speaker who is not exactly of their party.

President's Message.

The President sent his Message to the Senate on Monday the 31st ult., without waiting longer for the House to organize, a telegraphic summary of which has reached us through the Charleston and Columbia papers, which we give in another column. It has been waited for with much impatience and anxiety, and is, upon the whole, one of the most important and interesting state papers which has emanated from Washington for many years past. A considerable portion of it is devoted to the exciting state of affairs in Central America, arising out of the disagreement in the construction of the Clayton Bulwer treaty. It seems scarcely probable that difficulties of a very serious nature can grow out of the matter which turns upon a mere difference of international interpretation, as neither of the parties can insist on the correctness of its own definition, which will lead to the necessity of choosing an umpire. And yet we are told that it will be impossible for this country to acquiesce in the rendering of that treaty, where by England continues to assert her authority over the Mosquito territory. And the question cannot long remain unsettled without endangering the pacific relations now existing between the two countries.

The message next alludes to the violation of our neutrality laws, and expresses a doubt as to the satisfactory termination of the negotiations now pending upon that subject between the two nations. This infringement by British agents in the recruiting service presents no new difficulty in the way of their liability to punishment, which only extend to the dismissal of the British Minister, and the British Consul at Philadelphia. The dismissal of Mr. Crampton would lead, no doubt, to some unpleasant consequences in increasing the rather excited and restless feeling which already exists, between the two countries; but the law of nations would not recognise the act as a sufficient cause for war, or even a declaration of non-intercourse.

The unsettled question of the Sound Dues, is alluded to and the reasons assigned why this country refuses to go into the Convention called by Denmark, of the different powers interested, and places the matter in its true and proper position before the public. He does not object to allowing Denmark a compensation for the surrender of the privilege she claims, and for any advantage that may accrue to our commerce, but he is not willing to enter a European conference where extraneous matters will be mixed up with the real question at issue.

The allusion to affairs in Kansas is quite brief. He is of the opinion that no overt acts have been committed of such a nature as to call for or justify executive interference. As to the opinion advanced that no acts have been perpetrated prejudicial to good order or the public peace, there is presented an occasion for some disagreement. The resistance of the laws by an armed force will probably be considered by many, as "prejudicial to good order and the public peace."

The Message recommends an increase of the Navy, and a partial reorganization of the Army with a retired list. We think that the present unsettled state of our foreign relations would seem to require attention, and justify the measures proposed. The most important part of the Message is that which treats of the slavery question, which will be found at some length in the telegraphic summary.

We will lay the entire document before our readers next week.

Mexican Policy.

The new Government of Mexico is harrassed and perplexed by the most prostrating and absolute poverty. In the midst of this, one other difficulties not less embarrassing, the authorities, under the guise of proposing to subserve the interest of the populace, have determined to carry into effect the reforms and innovations proposed by the Revolutionists who overthrew the Government of Santa Anna. The first movement in that direction is the aiming of a direct blow at the peculiar privileges and exemptions of the Army and Clergy, by subjecting them to be brought by a citizen before the common civil tribunals of the country. Heretofore their vested privileges allowed them to demand a trial before their own Courts, much to the prejudice of the common citizen who was thus compelled to have recourse to them for justice. Thus the rights of the citizen was greatly prejudiced, and the privileged classes protected at the sacrifice of law and justice.

The Archbishop of Mexico has solemnly protested against so much of this law as affects the privileges of the clergy, and claims the right to appeal to, and await the decision of Rome before subjecting themselves to the requirements and restrictions of the new regulations. He has actually given orders, and extended them to all the clergy and Ecclesiastical tribunals in his jurisdiction, to resent this law at any and every hazard, until the decision of the Roman See shall have been made known. This law has attained the enthusiastic sanction of the Mexican press, as well as of the thinking and more influential portion of the community at large; and the new Government has determined to stand or fall by it. There is a fair opening for an armed and bloody collision between the authorities of Church and State.

The Minister of justice says, in answer to the protest of the Archbishop, that the Government will use all its means to force this law in all the strictness of its letter and spirit. He, furthermore, denies the right of the Pope to interfere in the matter, and avows that the Mexican Government will hold his Illustrious Highness, the present Archbishop, responsible for any consequences arising from his disobedience to the existing law. Orders have already been given, instructing the Ecclesiastical and Military tribunals to drive up their records in respect to civil cases pending, to the ordinary civil Courts. The Judges of the Supreme Court are also dissatisfied, and have joined in making a representation to the Government against this new law, complaining because they had not been consulted in the matter, and declaring that they would not meet again until a decision was made on their representations. The Government immediately decided that no answer should be given to those dissenting judges, and the consequence is that the Supreme Court prefers its own organization is virtually abolished.

It seems to be eminently doubtful whether the new Government will be able to sustain itself against the outside pressure of ecclesiastical and judicial authority. Already a conspiracy against the present Administration has been discovered in the Isle of Guanajuato, headed by Gen. Uraga and others. The Cabinet have also been wrangling, an find themselves unable to agree in matters pertaining to the most efficient course to be pursued by them, in suppressing rebellion, and sustaining the authority of the new Government. The Government employees are complaining bitterly on account of a decree by which their pay is reduced one half, by reason of the alleged poverty of the Treasury. Present indications are unfavorable to the permanency of the Government, and the next news may bring the intelligence that another successful rebellion has placed another successful aspirant in the Presidential chair.

☞ The Nebraska difficulty has been amicably settled.

ACARD.

To the Voters of the Town of Charlotte

I have seen my name announced in a public print as a Candidate for Commissioner for the Town Council on whit I regard as the wet Ticket. This is against my will and consent as I would only by willing to take my country when elected with a majority of like sentiments with my own.

J. J. [illegible]

Charlotte Dec. 28, 1855.

PUBLIC MEETING.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Jan. 3, 1856.

Pursuant to a previous call a meeting of the Citizens of Charlotte was held at the Court House, this day. When on motion of Dr. D. Asbury Gen. John A. Young was called to the chair, and John M. Springs was requested to act as secretary.

At the request of the Chairman Dr. C. J. Fox, explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks, after which he offered the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas we regard the retail of ardent Spirits as pernicious to the peace and good order of this community, and injurious to the happiness and prosperity of the country generally. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we lawful means to suppress the same; and that, for that purpose we will support in the office of Intendant and commissioners of the town of Charlotte, such persons *only*, as shall be pledged to refuse to recommend to the County Court, any person who may apply for such recommendation, for the purpose of attaining a license to retail spirituous liquors within said town.

Resolved, That WE will throw aside all party considerations of a political character and make the question of License or No License the main question, at the approaching election for municipal officers for this town.

M. S. Wriston, Esq. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That J. D. Asbury, Thomas M. Farrow, P. J. Irvin, and A. C. Steele, be appointed a committee to nominate suitable persons, for Intendant and Commissioners for the town of Chapttle, in conformity with the foregoing resolions, and report to an adjourned meeting, such time as shall be specified by said Comittee, for ratification.

Which upon moon was unanimously adopted.

On motion of S. Morris

Resolved, That the papers of this town be requested to publh the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of B. Davidson the meeting adjourned subject the call of the Committee.

JOHN A. YOUNG, *Ch'm.*

J. M. SPRINGS, *Secretary.*

From our Correspondents.

CHARLTON, Dec. 31, 1855.

'Tis the last day of the year, and the clock on St. Michaelsteeple has just tolled the hour of 9 o'clc, P. M. and I have seated myself in my little room, with pen in hand, resolv to write the old year out, and the new in. It has been a cold, wet, wintry d, and the wind is now sighing mournfully and the rain is pattering in fitful gusts against the windows. The dark muddy streets ok dreary and deserted, for both mand beast have shrank from the pitiless pings of the storm, and sought shelter for e night.

Emotions of a rious and melancholy nature passes my mind, as I review the past, and reflect th a few hours more will date a new era in t worlds great progress, and place a new mark upon the shores of time, from which to measure the lapse of ages, and note the arch of nations, with measured, funeral tead, to that fearful, unknown future, undiscovered country, whence no travelr eturns. The present is an auspicious must for seasonable and profitable reflectin. We should calmly, and dispassionately review our past lives, and see what we have done that will tell for weal or wo on our eternal destiny. We should ask ourselves the question, how long we have lid, and to what purpose? Whether we have filled the sphere of active usefulness assigned us in the great drama of life, in benefiting fellows by an example and influence commensurate with the extent of our mental and moral powers? These are questions that should come home to the hearts and minds all, and if we find ourselves unable to give affirmative and satisfactory answer, we should set about making amends for the future.

The pleasure of sling back our thoughts by the carrier dove memory, to linger among the familiar aunts, and revisit the scenes of childhood early days, is enjoyed, to some extent, by even the most selfish disposition and inactive mind. In vain does the prison hos of clay by which the immortal and thinig part of our nature is tenanted and gitabout, attempt to mark the bounds, and perbe the limits of the human mind. It alike independent of time and space, annihilating both it sweeps the backwd track of time, and lighting upon some stnt point of life, long since buried beneath wreck of years, it calls into life and animation being the minutest incident that mayperhaps, have been slumbering for years upon which the accumulated rass of a century may have gathered the bre fragments of times mutations.

It matters little whether the past of our lives has been marked with joy or sorrow—whether sunshine or storm has ruled the sky of our early hopes; it is a pleasing exercise to the sensitive heart and contemplative mind, to stop occasionally at the posthouses that mark the pathway of time, and con over the past, as old warrior recounts the battles he has fought, and linger mid the ros, bowers or fallen columns of fancy's wide domain, and review the time, and, as it were, live it over again, when all the energies and aspirations of lifes young morning were free and unfettered, and hope plumed her strong wing for an upward and heavenly flight:

"When the hopes and fears
Of boyhood's years."

had never been chilled and thwarted by the corroding cares of mature life, or the contact of a deceitful and heartless world.—There is said sometimes, to be a pleasure in suffering, and even sorrows and reverses past, are pleasant to review.

There are very few whose lives have been so barren of incident, as to leave no event round which the thoughts and affections of the heart would cling with fondness—no bright spots to deck its withered waste—no green oasis where the tired pinions of thought, in their backward flight, might stop to rest. Though our lives may have been a chequered scene of mling landscapes and stormy skies, of smoothe seas and angry billows; though cares, perplexities and blighted hopes may have predominated, yet there are very few who would wish to quaff the Lethean draught, and blot the past from memory's page. I have had my heart trials in common with man, but I have also gathered some heart flowers that may never fade or lose their fragrance.

"Let time do her worst, there are moments of joy,
Bright dreams of the past which time cannot destroy,
You may freeze, you may [illegible]
But the sent of the roses will hang round it still."

The iron tongue of time has just tolled the hour of eleven, and in one hour more the sands of the old year will have run out. How many sad reflections, at this moment, come crowding, unbidden upon the mind, and the ghosts of wasted hours and misspent years flit before the affrighted fancy like spectres from the spirit land. At moments like this, the grave yard of memory gives up her dead, and the loved and lost of other days seem to rise in their wonted life and beauty, before us, and the sheeted dead stalk forth at the touch of imagination's wand. Not only the companions of our youth, and those we have known and loved in maturer life, but how many millions of the human race have been cut down by the fell destroyer, the arch enemy of man, and been summoned to their dread account, since the commencement of the present year? How many hearts have bled over disappointed hopes, and how many plans of life, that promised fair a year ago, have been frustrated and brought to nought? How many a widowed heart, that lately beat with glad hopes at the bridal feast, has been laid, torn and lacerated, upon the new made grave of him she loved, and trusted, and leaned upon, while she, like a withered flower, has turned away, to know the joys of life no more!

These are sad reflections, but it is meet that we should indulge them. They tell a painful story, but it is nevertheless true, and indicates the final destiny of all flesh. They are milestones to remind us of the distance we have travelled in our journey to the tombs and finger boards by the road side to point us the way we should go. Without these sad mementoes to remind us of our mortality, we might be forgetful of ourselves, our duty and our creator, and in mercy they are sent for our good, but how few of us improve them as we ought!

As I write this line the clock is striking twelve, and its deep and solemn tones ring out the requiem of the departed year. The busy thousands of the city are wrapped in the forgetful robes of slumber, and the stillness of the midnight hour is only broken by the pattering of the falling rain, and the heavy footpath of the guardman as he walks his weary rounds. I commenced this epistle on the last day of December, 1855, and without stopping my pen, or rising from my seat, I have concluded it on the first day of January 1856. And now I will close my new years task by making my best bow, and wishing you, Mr. Whig, and all your numerous patrons a long life, and a happy New Year.

ASHLEY.

NEWTON, Dec. 24, 1855.

Two things whatever the result of the present war in Europe may be, will not escape the notice of the philosophic inquirer, and must be taken into consideration to understand what is, or is to be?—the influences of race and commerce.

Two great races or rather classes of races, comprise the peoples of Europe, the Teutonic or Germanic races, comprising the inhabitants of the German States, the English and in great part, the French; and the Sclavonic embracing the leading race of Russia, the Poles, most of the Hungarians and a large portion of the inhabitants of Turkey.

The former is, and long has been the ruling race, the first and foremost in the world. It rules supremely in politics, literature, religion science and art. In its different divisions it includes a great diversity of character, especially marked by firmness, endurance, patience and a facility of adapting itself to circumstances.

It is a thoughtful, intellectual race, profound in all that requires investigation and patient analysis. Its missions seems to be, to subdue the wilderness, subject the powers of nature construct and organize, and establish a firm basis for whatever may come afterward.

The Sclavonic is later and as yet imperfectly developed, still the elements of great power and usefulness are manifest.

We must remember that in Central Europe, and in Turkey the Sclave has been trodden under the heel of the Teuton and the Musselman. Austria treads all her subjects beneath the iron heel of despotism and in Russia the inroads of the Tartars, and the influences of Eastern life they imparted, together with the powers gained by the Czars in expelling them, have established a similar despotism.

Russia is the theatre of their highest development, and it is great honor to their capacities, that within herself she has made against the pressure of iron customs so great advances. The Russia of today is not the Russia of a hundred years ago.

She has risen from slender means to the capacity of a first rate power and has been moving on rapidly towards a mighty commerce and as a consequence a high civilization.

The Sclave, in his highest development, bears about him the patent of nobility.

Noble, generous, hospitable, intensely fond of liberty and fatherland, with an iron courage, an elastic nature, highly intellectual, and of deep religious sensibilities.—There is a freshness and childlike enthusiasm about him which indicates a youthful vigor struggling into power.

The race itself is freedom loving and instinct with republicanism. Witness for instance, the tendencies of the Hungarians and Poles, and the once proud mistress of the north, the "mighty Novgorod," whose memory, though her vast ramparts and wide spread streets, her palaces and temples are almost a waste, still lives in the national ballads of the Russians; and above all that dream not yet dissipated, so ardently entertained a few years ago, if a grand Pan-Sclavic republic, whose sway should extend from the Bosphorus to the icy seas, wherever the Sclavic race is found. Such it is not rash to expect will ultimately be the result for the tendencies of things are in that direction.

These seem the characteristics of the race in its higher forms, for with the masses Sclave and slave have as yet been synonymous. Yet the seeds of life are there, only waiting the course of things in the order of Providence to be called into action.

The Tuton and the Sclave are now antagonistic and that antagonism will continue until the latter shall have risen to an equal, if not superior rank to the other.

The railroad, the steamship, and the telegraph are silently revolutionizing the world. The merchants and the bankers are its princes, and the path of commerce is always followed by civilization and a higher life. Behind the march of armies and the deceits and cunning if cabinets, stand cool clear headed men, watching every opportunity that fortune may offer to push on their outposts, and through their veins flows the life blood of nations.

The great tendency of commerce is still in the same direction. For more than two thousand years the attention of the commercial world has been buried eagerly to the East.

Our Isthmus and Pacific railroads, and our treaty with Japan, all point in that direction as surely as the caravans of old Constantinople or the fleets the merchants of Alexandria sent forth upon the Indian seas. To secure the commerce of the millions of Asia has been the ambition of every commercial state.

There is much going on upon the continent it concerns us to know, since it not only will give form to national life in that direction, but because the old and the new worlds are to be rivals in the commerce of Asia. The merchants and the real Statesmen of Europe are straining every nerve to secure it to themselves. Let us look a little at what is being done.

The English and the French control the Mediterranean, and by their position control the Isthmus of Suez and the approaches to India in that direction. To secure that channel and extend their power in the Indies is the present purpose of the English. Hence their jealousy of Russia, their eagerness to cripple her power, their desire to maintain Constantinople in the hands of the Turks, rather than to suffer it to fall to any more active power. What the purposes of the inscrutable mind of the French Emperor may be, no one can know; it would not be a surprising event, if his victorious legions pitching a permanent camp in the Turkish capital.

In the meantime Austria is linking Trieste with Hamburg and Bremen, Adriatic with the North Sea, while a railroad to Pesth and the steamers on the Danube open to her the Black Sea and a pathway to the East. When the line from Vienna to Munich is completed there will be an unbroken line from Havre to the lower Danube. The command of the Danube becomes to her of the utmost importance and her occupation of the Principalities, if she dares, may be a permanent one.

Prussia has a line of railroad through her capital from Hamburg to Cracow in Russia with a projected line to intersect the Russian lines towards the South East. At present she is but an outpost of Russia whose efforts in that direction are the grandest of all. A grand trunk line extends from Petersburg to Moscow, whence others are surveyed and under progress to Odessa, the Crimea and to Astrachan on the Caspian.

The traditional influences and hatred impel the princes and people to embroil themselves in the affairs of Europe while her merchants and cool statesman are laboring to enchain the commerce of Asia.

Her immense lines of railroads consolidate the Empire and call its resources into activity. Her possession of the Caspian and the bordering plains of Georgia, bring her in contact with the rich valley of the Euphrates, and the frontiers of Turkey and Persia, and and give her a direct road toward the Indies. Her real Asiatic territories lie along the Chinese frontier almost in contact with the Chinese wall, and Russian steamers they tell us descend the Amour into the inland waters of Japan.

The real active useful life of Russia is just beginning Before these influences her people and her rulers will change and her real glory gained by the arts of peace is yet to come.

Terrible and glorious as have been the deeds around the walls of Sebastopol, their influence is as nothing beside this silent yet triumphant march of commerce. S.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, December 31.

The President sent in his annual message to the Senate yesterday, determining to wait no longer for the organization of the House The following is a synopsis of the document:

The President says, while amicable relations exist with all nations, some grave questions are pending in regard to Central America. He says it was the undoubted the convention with Great Britain would secure permanent peace and independence to those States, and no dominion should hereafter be exercised by the United States or Great Britain; but the latter still asserts authority over the Mosquito coast, and construes the convention so as to maintain her present control. It is impossible for the United States to acquiesce in this construction. Although the United States and Great Britain maintain conciliatory correspondence upon this subject, the difficulty cannot remain undetermined without involving in serious danger the friendly relations which it is the interest as well as the duty of both countries to cherish and preserve. He entertains doubts as to the final termination.

He treats at length on the violation of our neutrality laws, in recruiting the foreign legion. He says some officers implicated are of high official position, and beyond legal jurisdiction in this country, and entered the business with full knowledge of our laws and international policy. The subject is still under discussion by the two Governments.

A misunderstanding also exists between the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, as to the possessory right of land on Puget Sound.

He asks the attention of Congress to the subject of the Sound dues, which is unsettled. The United States declines to participate in the convention called by Denmark, for the reason that the proposition of Denmark for a settlement is commingled and made subordinate to matters wholly extraneous to that subject; but he is willing to share liberally with other powers in compensating Denmark for any advantages thus accruing to our commerce.

Satisfaction has not yet been made by Spain for the arrest and search of the steamer El Dorado, but he believes will soon be. He hopes to make some general arrangement with that government to avoid such acts in future.

In regard to the army, he advocates the institution of a retired list, and its partial reorganization. He recommends that the staff be mainly composed of details from the line.

He urges the gradual increase of the Navy, but says nothing in regard to the action of the late Naval Retiring Board.

He advocates the abolition of the franking privilege, or some modification of the existing postage rates. He recommends the Postmaster General's report to the consideration of Congress.

About Kansas he says but little. No acts had been perpetrated prejudicial to good order, and none justifying the interposition of the Executive. He cherishes the hope that the good sense of the people of that Territory will prevent any violation of Territorial or Federal law.

The unhappy situation of Mexico claims some forbearance on the part of this Government; but if the present be a stable government, urgent appeals to justice should be made for the redress of the complaints of our citizens.

The distracted condition of Nicaragua made it incumbent on the President to appeal to the citizens of the United States to abstain from unlawful intervention in its affairs, and to adopt preventive measures.

Since the last Congress, the following treaties have been negotiated: "Commerce, Navigation and the Surrender of Criminals" with the Two Sicilies; "Friendship, Commerce and Navigation" with Nicaragua; and "Commercial Reprocity" with Hawaii.

The receipts of the Treasury last year were $65,000,000; expenditures $56,362,000; balance in the Treasury $18,900,000.

The President is fully persuaded that it will be difficult to devise any superior system of fiscal business than is now in operation.

The magnitude of the public revenue affords gratifying evidence of the prosperity of our commerce, and suggests the propriety of an early revision and reduction of the duties on imports, and a readjustment of the impost schedules.

He speaks at great length on the constitutional relations of slavery—says it has been a matter of painful regret, to see States conspicuous for their services in founding the Republic, and equally sharing its advantages, disregard their constitutional obligations, although conscious of their inability to heal admitted palpable social evils of their own, and which are completely within their jurisdiction. They engage in the offensive and hopeless undertaking of reforming domestic institutions in other States wholly beyond their control and authority—while the people of the Southern States confine their attention to their own affairs, not presuming officiously to interneddle with the social institutions of the Northern States, too many inhabitants of the latter are permanently organized in associations to inflict injury on the former by wrongful acts, which would be the cause of war as between foreign powers, and only fail to be such in our system, because perpetrated under cover of the Union.

He gives a historical review of slavery, and the laws of Congress on the subject, and deprecates sectional agitation and unconstitutional projects to disturb the public peace and tranquility. He denounces the fanaticism of abolitionists, whose conduct, if persevered in, will end calamitously. He says, if passionate rage, fanaticism and partisan spirit did not force the fact upon our attention, it would be difficult to believe that any considerable portion of the people of this country could have so surrendered themselves to fanatical devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States as totally to abandon and disregard the interests of 25,000,000 of Americans, to trample under foot injunctions, moral and constitutional obligations, and engage in plans of vindictive hostility against those who are associated with them in the enjoyment of the common heritage of our national institutions. Are patriotic men in any part of the Union prepared thus madly to invite all the consequences of the forfeiture of their constitutional engagements? The storm of phrenzy and faction must inevitably dash itself in vain against the unshaken rock of the Constitution.

I rely confidently on the patriotism of the people, on the dignity and self-respect of the States, on the wisdom of Congress and above all, on the continued and gracious favor of Almighty God, to maintain against all enemies the sanctity of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL ROAD

FROM THE 1ST TO THE 7TH OF JANUARY

S. Webb, W. H. Michal, W. J. Hoke, L. Limbarger, & Co., J. Council.

MARRIED.

Married, in Iredell county, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Preasly, Mr. SAML M. JOHNSTON, of Cabarrus county, to Mrs. MARY COLEMAN, of the former county.

Married, at Fallstown, Iredell County, on the 19th ult., by Rev. Mr. Preasly, JAMES F. BELL, Senior Editor of the Salisbury Herald, to Miss MARGARET ANN YOUNG, daughter of John Young, Esq.

Lost.

TWO NOTES, one on James Melvin, with Thos. C. Smith and J. G. McDugald sureties, for $500 19, due 19th January, 1855, and payable at the Bank of Fayetteville N. C. and one on J. A. Gillespie, with J. A. McDowell and Neill Graham, sureties, for $320 01, due 24th January, 1855. The above described notes were made payable to Messrs. Adams & Morrison, and by them deposited with me for collection and were forwarded to W. G. Broadfoot, Cashier, for that purpose, and were at maturity protested for nonpayment, and returned to me, since which time the said notes and protests, have been lost or mislaid. This is to forewarn all persons from trading for said notes.

W. A. LUCAS, *Cashier.*

Jan 8, 1856. 4t8

☞Notice.

THE subscribers being anxious to close up the accounts for 1854 and '55 respectfully request all persons indebted to settle up at once or the accounts will be put in the hands of an Officer.

TROTTER & TODD.

Jan. 8, 1856. 148

For Sale.

A GOOD second hand PIANO FORTE will be sold a bargain to any one in want of such an article. Enquire at this Office.

Jan. 8, 1856. 3t

☞Notice.

THE subscriber will offer for sale in the town of Newton, on the 28d day of January, being Tuesday of Court, ONE LOT, fronting the Court House, on which there is a large NEW STORE HOUSE, 65 feet long by 23 wide, 2 stories high. The new Store House is in the most business part of the town.

—ALSO—

Two other Lots with a Dwelling House upon one of them. Terms made known on the day of sale.

J. M. BOST.

January 8, 1856. 147

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, for the qr ter ending 31st December, 1855.

A—C. E. Alexander, Thomas Alexander, M. E. [illegible] Alexander, Wm. A. Alexander, J. A. Allison, Dr. James Abernathey, Miss M. S. Alexander 2, Miss M. A. Alexander, J. W. Allen, John Armstrong, James Armstrong, Joseph Amick, Miss C. H. Amick, Agt of Mecklenburg C. M. Co.

B—Caffie Brown 2, John Boner, Mrs. J. Brown 2, A. Berger, Mr. Brown, J. G. Beasley 3, Nathan Beaty, Wm. Burns 3, W. M. Barker, T. & T. G. Bain, C. C. Baton, E. F. Burett, R. G. Blackwood 3, Thomas Y. Barron, D. B. Bain, N. W. Bivens, Miss N. A. Bain, Frank Beaty, R. H. Broadfield, John Beam, Lewis Boner, Wash. Berryhill, Mrs. Jane Beaty, Wells or Bury, A. H. Brown.

C—M. E. Cromwell, O. C. Corrinon, Joseph C. Cox, Elizabeth Cheapman, Arnold W. Chisholm 2, Miss Caroline Caldwell, George Coburn, C. J. Carr, Henry Clements, John Clark, J. H. Crowley, Miss M. A. Carr, John Capps, jr., R. C. Caldwell, S. A. Cox, J. A. Caldwell, C. H. Crawford, D. A. Caldwell, Barnard Conner, Albert Clemmons, W. P. Cowles, J. Council.

D—S. L. Dixon, John Downey, J. F. Devine 3, R. Douglass, Ruff Davis, Rev. D. Dees 2, E. A. Mrs. Jane Davis.

E—J. C. Etheridge 3, F. L. Ewing, W. Erwin.

F—L. B. Farrow 2, Robert Flemming, Dr. J. W. Ford, Peter Forrest, Miss Mary J. Frazier, J. W. K. Franklin.

G—Mrs. Isabella Grier, T. M. Galloway, Patrick Gillespie, J. B. Griffith, T. B. Grier, Arthur Grier, J. W. Gutzman, Henry Grist, J. H. Gray, G. W. Gerrett, John Gallespie, Wm. Gray, Wm. Gray, Gas Light Company.

H—Charles Harris, Mrs. Cynthia R. Hampton, Mrs. M. L. Harris, W. A. or J. M. Hutchison, H. R. Hall, T. J. Hutchison, R. T. Harris, N. H. Harris, E. Hallyard, Wm. Haney, J. M. Hendrix, W. E. Hagan, J. N. Harris, James Henderson, John Herring, Prof. Hamsonds, E. Hemrick, B. H. Herron 2, B. Hollawkner, James Holly, M. N. Hart, Miss L. A. Hunter, B. F. Hunter, Miss Agnes Harris, Miss C. Hutton 3, Hugo Skool Mfg. Co.

J—Mrs. Mary Johnson, Miss J. Jennings, Alex. Jones, Thos. J. Jamison, Mrs. Jane Jamison, James Jamison, W. G. Jarrett, Rev. Robt. Jones, John L. Jamison, M. S. Johnson.

K—M. E. Kistler, Thos. Kearns, 2 Richd. Kearsey, P. C. King, A. A. Kolloge, James Kerr, Kennedy & Mayer.

L—Wm. C. Lanning, Wm. Lemmond, Mrs. Abigail Love, A. C. Lottier.

M—George B. McDowell, Jack Morrison, W. M. Mackey, 2, F. A. L. Mayes, S. E. McWilliams, C. S. W. M. C. 4 Rail. Mc Cafferty, James L. Martin, Miss M. E. McDonald, Mitchell M. Moore, J. N. McKenzie, Wm. Maxwell, T. J. Mitchell, J. E. Mitchell, S. E. McNairy, Miss Martha E. Mackey, Mrs. B. A. Martin, William Mackenzie, S. R. McClaskie, Nathaniel Monticello, Miss E. Maxwell, J. R. McDaniels, Walter S. Mott, Samuel M. Duffey, Bernard Moran.

N—John Nelson, J. H. Nuttall, Hampton Northcross, Thos. S. Norwood, Miss Sarah L. Northcross, Miss E. A. M. Nelson, Miss L. M. Northcross.

O—R. Otter, D. D. Orrell, James Odonnell, Thomas L. Oates.

P—H. H. Pearce, Dr. August Potts 2, J. E. Primm, John Price, Mrs. Lucky Parker, Henry Posey, 2, John M. Potts,

W. H. Potter, John Porter.

R—A. H. Rentzer, C. W. Robinson, George P. Heath, M. W. Rivers, Mrs. Caroline Reed, Hannah A. Rainwater, Harriet C. Right, John H. Roberts, Wm. Reed, Joseph Rivers, Miss Mary Rapell, Samuel A. Reed.

S—Richard Storey, Jno Stewart, Phillip Stagle, Williams & Sewell, Berry Sisson, Madison G. Smith, Benj. Sullivan, A. T. Summey & Co., Peter Scott, George Spencer, 2, Edward Smith, John Smith, Allen Stenhouse & Co., M. Siegle, 2, Eli Springs, B. Skinner, A. P. Sharp, James Steele, Jas. Sparrs, Rachel Stanton, W. C. Smith, 2, Columbus F. Sumpter, 4, S. W. Smithson.

T—Dr. A. C. Tolson, 3, J. T. Treadway, Joseph Thompson, John Todd, Miss Maria Tye, Miss Harriet Todd, R. A. Taylor, Mr. Engineer Turner, Mrs. Dorothy A. Tomb, Thos. R. T. L. John T. Todd, Wm. D. Tryon, Gov. W. J. Tryon.

V—A. Vogler, Myer Vanburgh.

W—Isaac Wilson, Joel West, Miss Mary B. Wilson Mrs. E. F. White, John J. Wilson, 2, Hiram Williams, 2, Dr. Franklin Weeks, Samuel Walker, Jacob Weidner, Thos. F. Wilkinson, Boyd Wier, A. Wilhelt, W. J. Willis, 3, F. W. Wilson, James L. Williams, Jesse A. Whitesides, Miss E. E. Williams, Miss Aurelia Wilson, J. N. D. Wilson, Mrs. A. K. White, Jacob Winecoff, F. W. Wilson, Miss Jane Wilson, Rev. J. H. Ware, Henry E. White.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

2t4 F. M. ROSS, *P. M.*