may and should place at the disposal of the Marshal any public force of the United States which happens to be within the jurisdiction, to be used as a portion of the *posse comitatus*, and if that do not suffice to maintain order, then he may call forth the militia of one or more States for that object, or employ for the same object any part of the land or naval force of the United States. So, also, if the obstruction be to the laws of the Territory, and it be duly presented to him as a case of insurrection, he may employ for its suppression the militia of any State, or the land or naval force of the United States. And if the Territory be invaded by the citizens of other States, whether for the purpose of deciding elections or for any other, and the local authorities find themselves unable to repel or withstand it, they will be entitled to, and upon the fact being fully ascertained they shall most certainly receive, the aid of the general government.

But it is not the duty of the President of the United States to volunteer interposition by force to preserve the purity of elections either in a state or Territory. To do so would be subversive of public freedom. And whether a law be wise or unwise, just or unjust, is not a question for him to judge. If it be constitutional—that is, if it be the law of the land—it is his duty to cause it to be executed, or to sustain the authorities of any State or Territory in executing it in opposition to all insurrectionary movements.

Our system affords no jurisdiction of revolutionary acts; for the constitutional means of relieving the people of unjust administration and laws, by a change of public agents, and by repeal, are ample and more prompt and effective than illegal violence. These constitutional means must be scrupulously guarded—this great prerogative of popular sovereignty sacredly respected.

It is the undoubted right of the peaceable and orderly people of the Territory of Kansas to elect their own legislative body, make their own social laws, and regulate their own social institutions, without foreign or domestic molestation. Interferences on the one hand, to procure the abolition or prohibition of slave labor in the Territory, has produced mischievous interference on the other, for its maintenance or introduction. One wrong begets another. Statements entirely unfounded, or grossly exaggerated, concerning events within the Territory, are sedulously diffused through remote States to feed the flame of sectional animosity there; and the agitators there exert themselves industriously in return to encourage and stimulate strife within the Territory.

The inflammatory agitation of which the present is but a part, has for twenty years produced nothing save unmitigated evil, North and South. But for it the character of the domestic institutions of the future new State would have been a matter of too little interest to the inhabitants of the contiguous States, personally or collectively, to produce among them any political emotion. Climate, soil, production, hopes of rapid advancement and the pursuit of happiness on the part of the settlers themselves, with good wishes, but with no interference from without, would have quietly determined the question, which is at this time of such disturbing character.

But we are compelled to turn our attention to the circumstances of embarrassment as they now exist. It is the duty of the people of Kansas to eschew and abhor every act or purpose of resistance to its laws. Above all, the emergency appeals to the citizens of the States, and especially of those contiguous to the Territory, neither by intervention of non-residents in elections, nor by any unauthorized military force, to attempt to encroach upon or usurp the authority of the inhabitants of the Territory.

No citizen of our country should permit himself to forget that he is a part of its government, and entitled to be heard in the determination of its policy and its measures, and that, therefore, the highest considerations of personal honor and patriotism require him to maintain, by whatever of power or influence he may possess, the integrity of the laws of the republic.

Entertaining these views, it will be my imperative duty to exert the whole power of the Federal Executive to support public order in the Territory; to vindicate its laws, whether federal or local, against all attempts of organized resistance; and so to protect its people in the establishment of their own institutions, undisturbed by encroachments from without, and in the full enjoyment of the rights of self-government secured to them by the constitution and the organic act of Congress.

Although serious and threatening disturbances in the Territory of Kansas, announced to me by the governor in December last, were speedily quieted without the effusion of blood, and in a satisfactory manner, there is, to say, reason to apprehend that disorders will continue to occur there, with increasing tendency to violence, until some decisive measure be taken to dispose of the question itself, which constitutes the fundement or occasion of internal agitation and of external interference.

This, it seems to me, can best be accomplished by providing that, when the inhabitants of Kansas may desire it, and shall be of sufficient numbers to constitute a State, a convention of delegates, duly elected by the qualified voters, shall assemble to frame a constitution, and thus to prepare, through regular and lawful means, for its admission into the Union as a State.

I repeatedly recommend the enactment of a law to that effect.

I recommend, also, that a special appropriation be made to defray any expense which may become requisite in the execution of the laws or the maintenance of public order in the Territory of Kansas.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

☞ About a year ago a great outcry was made by the Boston press over the alleged inhumanity of sending back to Europe a young woman with an illegitimate child, who had become a charge upon the public. She was brought to this country free of expense by Messrs. Train & Co., and the general impression created that great injustice had been done in treating her as a pauper. It appears, now, that she is again in the Almshouse, and will shortly again be returned to Ireland.

EFFECT OF MECHANICAL SKILL.—To show how mechanical skill and labor add to the value of raw material, the British Quarterly Review gives this instructive calculation: A bar of iron valued at £5, worked into horse shoes, is worth £10 10s, needles £355, penknife blades, £3,968-5, shilling watches, £9,187, balance springs of watches £250,000. Thirty-one pounds of iron have been made into wire upwards of one hundred and eleven miles in length, and so fine was the fabric that a part of it was converted, in lieu of horse hair, into a barrister's wig.

North Carolina Telbig.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, February 12, 1856.

☞ We have given up the inside of this week's paper mostly to correspondent's. Our readers will bear with for it will not occur again.

A Speaker at Last.

We have to announce to our readers that Mr. Banks, of Mass. has been elected Speaker. Much dissatisfaction has been manifested in certain quarters at this result. We have not time or room now to say much on the subject, but will recur to it next week. Our readers are referred to a letter from our correspondent for the vote—a list of which will be given in our next.

Rail Road Accident.

On Tuesday last, the up train when about 7 miles from Columbia, met with an accident by one of the passenger cars upsetting and another running off the track, and which fortunately did no serious injury although there was a large number of passengers along at the time. The accident is attributed by Mr. Caldwell, the president of the South Carolina Rail Road, to the speed at which the train was running over the curve.

Late Foreign News.

By the arrival of the Persia at New York, we have Liverpool dates to the 26th ult. Cotton had advanced 1-16d. with sales during the week of 70,000 bales. Breadstuffs declined.

The prospect of an early peace was highly favorable. The preliminaries of peace would be signed by Feb 26, and the Czar had already notified Prince Gortschakoff to suspend hostilities in the Crimea. It was stated that Baron Bulow, would be sent as the Russian plenipotentiary, to the new conference.

Meeting of Stockholders.

In company with other stockholders we left Charlotte on Tuesday morning last, for Chester to attend the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Charlotte and S. C. Rail Road. Having a little business in Columbia, and a day to spare, we did not stop at Chester, and when we returned on Wednesday we found the Meeting organized by the appointment of J. H. Wilson, Esq. of Charlotte, as chairman. A committee was appointed to verify proxies, and report whether a majority of stock was represented. The meeting then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

At 3 o'clock the meeting was organized. The committee appointed to verify proxies reported that a majority of stock was represented. The meeting rescinded the restriction upon the directors relative to the purchase of iron; and a resolution was also adopted, that no stock, either State or city, should hereafter be represented by a non-stockholder.

Mr. Myers introduced a resolution authorizing the Directors of the road to run the passenger train in connexion with the North Carolina and South Carolina Rail Roads. Mr. Palmer opposed the resolution and stated that it would have the effect to rescind the resolution adopted in the early days of the road, not to run on Sundays; he also stated that if the stockholders were willing to make the change it would require an outlay of $25,000. After some further debate the vote was taken on the resolution and it was voted down in a very decided manner.

Mr. Boyce Springs then introduced a resolution nearly of the same import, which was also voted down.

Among other very important resolutions passed was one requiring the Board of Directors to petition the Legislatures of North and South Carolina for an amendment of the charter, so that the President of the road shall hereafter be elected by the stockholders, instead of the Board of Directors.

Another resolution, which if carried out will have an important effect upon the prosperity of our city, was offered by Hon. D. M. Barringer, of North Carolina, which was that the Board of Directors consider the expediency of connecting their road with the Wilmington & Manchester Road at Manchester, and running a road from thence to Murray's Ferry, on the North Eastern Road. If this project is carried out, it will give us a road to Charleston shorter than the South Carolina Railroad, and also another route to the seaboard by way of Wilmington. It was passed unanimously, and there seemed to be a great deal of enthusiasm upon the subject.

The former President Mr. Palmer, in an able and feeling address resigned his office, the duties of which he had so faithfully discharged. Appropriate resolutions were reported by the committee to examine the reports of the officers, through the Chairman, Hon. D. M. Barringer, tendering the thanks of the stockholders to Gen. and offering him a free ticket on the road for life.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

North Carolina—Wm. Johnson, A. B. Davidson, H. White, J. A. Young.
Chester—S. McAliley, H. A. Brawley.
York—A. B. Springs.
Fairfield—Thos. S. DeBose, W. R. Robertson.
Columbia.—J. S Preston right A. R. Taylor.
Charleston—Jno. Caldwell.

The new Board then elected Wm. Johnson, Esq., of this place, President, a gentleman who will bring to the service of the company abilities and business habits of an ordinary character.

After nearly all the N. C. Stockholders had left a resolution was adopted to hold all future meetings at Columbia by a majority of one vote.

☞ The personal difficulty between J. Foltze, Esq., of the Wilmington *Journal* and A. Burr, Esq., of the Wilmington *Herald*, has been amicably adjusted through the intervention of friends.

☞ We call attention to the card of Dr. Cobb, at Fort Mill, S. C.

MR. SPRING'S HOG PEN.

The attention of the Commissioners of the town of Charlotte is again called to this Nuisance.

The late Board passed ordinances all to no purpose, not one of which it is believed was ever fully executed by their officers. And it is now thought worse than ever. For the sake of our health and our lives we give notice that the most energetic prosecution will be instituted against whoever is responsible for its continuance by us.

NEIGHBORS.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

AUNT BETSY TO ESTELLE.

My Dear Estelle: By some means I have become acquainted with a letter you wrote to your cousin Julian. My dear neice, I could not help but have my grief renewed on account of the death of your poor broken-hearted mother when you were a child.—No wonder you despair of female influence on "the appetite" of men, when my poor broken-hearted sister, your mother, so signally failed with her husband's appetites, which made him forsake his wife and children, honor, friends and religion, to take up with such a woman as he did, and go from you all, to a strange country and a drunkard's grave.

Oh! my neice, you cannot tell how it pains my heart to recount the woful tale that has humbled our family, and orphaned so sweet a child as you were; but you know me too well not to know that I will say any thing that is true, if the telling will do you good, and you know me as all the mother you ever had, and yet I am sorry my dear to say that you know so little of the lessons I have taught you.

When I used to make you and Julian get down on your knees to say your prayers, What was it for? Was it not to cultivate a faith that was to subdue appetite? When you said "deliver me from evil" and "lead us not into temptation." Through what instrument in man is he led into temptation? and into evil? Answer, "his appetite." It has been, I trust, by my influence, that Julian has been preserved, and yet you would have it in your letter that woman's influence cannot affect man's appetite. What have I lived for, if I have failed in this? To be man's plaything—to be his puppet. My dear neice, I flatter myself I have been more than that. I have been a daughter, a wife, a mother, a sister, an aunt, and in all these my works bear evidence that I have been more than a mere plaything—except in the sentiments of your letter. Have I failed in you? In all these relations my mission has been to persuade, I ask for no more. And we have used petition—persuasion and not the ballot-box, to the Commissioners of Charlotte. And we will beg again if need be to keep our sons, our fathers our husbands, our Brothers, from the vortex of temptation when appetite ruins so many. Would you deprive us of the action of the strongest instinct of our nature?

——"For the poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl."

And will you—will any one of sense or reason say a wife, a mother, a sister shall not do all she can by persuasion, and petition; or any way that love, and kindred can propose to save those so dear to her? Save them from what? Go to your father's grave and your broken hearted mother's too, and weep out my answer.

How often has my husband your uncle told me "do all you can; Rome was several times saved by women" and "when women asks, the noble hearted amongst men are proud to give." But my dear neice I find that appetite with our rulers is as you say too strong for their gallantry. But might not we who signed the petition have looked for some in bosoms of Carolinians? Ah! my neice had my boy Julian been home from college, and an officer he would have gloried in standing "alone in his glory" if need be to speak—to act—to die when he saw our petition with our prayers and tears to stop the temptations which have made the appetites of so many rule them to ruin.

My dear neice: I have not yet come to the point with you, and I must do it even if it be my last duty to you in the name of my dead sister. I have seen a change in you ever since your visit to Elder Lovejug's where you got an introduction to Throwell Dice the tavern keepers son. And it seems since then that something has changed you in every respect. Is it so? Are you determind to get him if you can? Will you give up reason, principle, religion, everything for him, and be one of the best customers of his father's bar-room? What can make you do so? I fear "appetite." And how comes it, that on a ladies tongue are found so glibly such horrid words "ginger-pop," "champaine" and "good old brandy." Come back my dear neice, do not give yourself to such a creature; for he will be a beast—a creature of appetite to your ruin.

You say to Julian, above all things, to "look to his purse." Is this the teachings you have got since you have been visiting Elder Lovejug's? Your uncle and myself have tried to teach you to lay up treasure in Heaven. Think of the words our excellent minister came over last sacrament day—the Elder was not there that time:

"Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing, [ands;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thous-
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that, which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed."

The admission on your part, my dear neice, is very bad for those with whom you have been associating since you left home, and truly not a very flattering picture of the ladies who did not petition with us. I think you insinuated too much against them, and their appetites. To close you must come home soon, and try to regain what you have lost in sentiment and social position; and we will do all we can to help you; but if you are determined to make no change, I must insist, however painful to me, that you change your correspondents, as well as the kindred you were once proud, with us, to acknowledge.

I am your grieved aunt

BETSY.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

The following effusion appeared in the "*Western Democrat*" of the 29th January:

"A writer ("Civis") in last week's "Whig" "plays upon a harp of a thousand strings," to the tune of more than a column of that paper, in finding fault with us, for our approval of the President's Message. We cannot undertake to argue with a man who maintains, as this writer does, the absurdity that the Democrats and not the Know-Nothings of Congress are responsible for the failure to elect a Speaker. We will merely remark that he is not alone in his condemnation of those who approve the Message. Hale the abolition Senator from New Hampshire, and all his party in the North, are equally opposed to it and its supporters. We cannot withhold from our readers the last grand flourish of the trumpet of this writer. It is too good to be lost. Hear him:

"In conclusion, I, in all kindness, forewarn the Editor, that whenever he attempts to arrest the progress of the Southern American party, he embarks upon a Quixotic expedition. As well might he attempt to dam up the waters of the Mississippi with a bulrush; or to extinguish the rays of the sun when he shines with his meridian splendor by a farthing rushlight. The cause of Americanism will ultimately prevail, will finally triumph; and it will be a long proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the Union, echoed from Maine to California, and re-echoed from Florida to Iowa, in mingled shouts of joy and gratitude AMERICANS NOW RULE AMERICA!"

If the Editor's effervescence of party spirit would permit him, he might perhaps "learn to reason rather than declaim;" and he might discover that bold "assertions unsupported by evidence," invariably recoil upon "him who utters them." That I did not "find fault with him for his approval of the President's Message," every candid man will be convinced by the perusal of this quotation in which I emphatically state thus: "Now I do not object to his bestowing any amount of praise upon the President, with whom he seems, according to his own showing, to be on very good terms; for this is a matter which concerns only himself and the President; and I have no doubt President Pierce, in his present "forlorn hope," needs all the encouragement he can get to sustain him, and thus urge him to future aspirations; but I do object to the manner in which he, (meaning the Editor not President Pierce,) treats of a party which he calls the "Know Nothing party," he means, I suppose, the American party." It was therefore the unwarrantable inference which the Editor made with regard to the rejection of the President's Message in the House, by a vote of 87 for, and 126 against it, that I undertook to defend the American party which I considered unjustly assailed, as the following language of the Editor then published, I think, fully proves, hear him: "In the House the Message creates quite a surprise and sensation among the Know Nothings. They regard it as a rebuke for their failure to organize, and by vote refused to receive it or allow it to be read, while the truth is the President by the act of communicating it, extended to them more civility and courtesy than they deserved." Now, so far from "finding fault with his approval of the Message," I commented upon the latter clause of the above quotation in order that while he thought he was complimenting the President, he was actually doing him an injury by such an injudicious expression as the following: "while the truth is the President by the act of communicating it extended to them more civility and courtesy than they deserved." Hear me: "This certainly places the President of the United States in an unenviable attitude; for it charges him with being the President of a party, and not of the whole American people." If I have not formed an erroneous estimate of President Pierce's political acumen, he would be very unwilling for the American people to put the same construction upon "the act of communicating" his Message, which the Editor has undertaken, (unsolicited, I suppose,) to express in advance for him. I think I have proved that the Editor's remarks published in his diminutive article are entirely irrelavent. But the Editor seems to have been in a musical mood when he wrote it, if we may be allowed to form an opinion from his remark about the wondrous "harp of a thousand strings," and the tune that was played upon it. I congratulate him upon the manifestation of his faculty for the appreciation of music. The people of this community now know that they have in their vicinity an individual who is not only "knight of the plume," but can probably "touch the light guitar" also. This is surely a valuable acquisition; for "music has charms to soothe the savage breast;" and the immortal Shakspeare has said:

"The man that hath no music in his soul
Is fit for treasons, stratagem and spoils."

I cannot refrain from stating here that, if the Editor alludes to me, or my harp, or my tune, he unwarily compliments me very highly; but I protest against his marring the beauty of the couplet contained in the hymn which my father requested me to commit to memory at a certain period during my boyhood and as the line which he has quoted looks melancholy standing alone, I hope he will not "find fault" with me for quoting it with its mate, thus:

"Strange that a harp of thousand strings
Should keep in tune so long."

But the Editor declines "to undertake to argue with a man who, (as he asserts without giving a particle of proof,) maintains, as this writer does, the absurdity that the Democrats and not the Know Nothings of Congress are responsible for the failure to elect a speaker. He might with equal propriety say that because the President sent him a copy of his Message in pamphlet form, as he has informed us, he is therefore similar to the President, or can compose as good a Message as the President can. If then I can prove that the Democratic party are responsible for the failure to elect a Speaker, the charge of absurdity will recoil upon the Editor. The first portion of evidence is to be found in the letter of the Hon. A. R. Marshall, M. C. from Kentucky, which is published in this weeks number of the Whig. In this letter Mr. Marshall says: "We, (the American party,) have not the power to elect a Democrat even if we wished to do so. We cannot carry with us to that party, the scattering votes which never have as yet voted with us, some of them not members of our order." Read also the following quotations: "They, (the Democrats,) can organize the House at any time by voting with us, and we cannot by voting with them. "The struggle may be long and hard; but they, (the Democrats,) will be forced at last to give the House to the Black Republicans, or to save it in the only way it can be saved, by the election of a sound National American. I refer the Editor in the next place, to the speech of the Hon. Mr. Carlisle, M. C. from Virginia, which he can read when he has leisure, in the "National Intelligencer." And last, though not least, I refer him to what he ought to consider good, sound Democratic evidence, which the Editor of "The Daily Carolina *Times*," quotes from the "Washington *Star*," under the head of "Whose fault is it?" The following is the substance of the quotation which the Editor can read. "Thrown Away—We never saw an opportunity for catching a speaker under difficult circumstances more completely thrown away than was that of electing Mr. Orr to be speaker of the Thirty-fourth Congress, yesterday, after Mr. Richardson had withdrawn. It was an *egregious faux paus* to postpone taking the main question on the resolution of Mr. Rust, as was done on the day before yesterday. Had that question been put without postponement, and had the House then immediately proceeded to vote for a speaker, (Mr. Richardson having previously withdrawn his name,) Mr. Orr would have been elected on the next succeeding vote. But for the intervention of the Democratic caucus after Mr. Richardson's withdrawal, Mr. Orr would have received nearly every Know Nothing vote in the hall," &c. Every candid mind must conclude that the evidences which has been adduced is abundantly sufficient to sustain the statement which I made, and which the Editor calls an absurdity; the charge of absurdity therefore attaches itself to him. The Editor has attempted to ridicule the concluding paragraph of my communication. All logicians have agreed in the opinion that ridicule cannot be considered the test of truth: and in this particular instance, as well as in all others, upon the faithful records of history, it has most signally failed. He either has not the sagacity to perceive that he at the same time assails the patriotic sentiment contained in the last line: "Americans shall rule America;" or he does so intentionally. He may take "either horn of the dilemma." He is welcome to all the honor he can gain by his Quixotic effort. But the editorial effusion to which I have already so frequently alluded in this communication renders it necessary that I should state to the Editor "and the rest of mankind," that I not only do not "find fault with him" for his approval of the President's Message;" but that I highly approve, generally, of the noble and patriotic sentiments which it contains; it is a state paper of a highly elevated character, delivered in language manly and dignified. If President Pierce will carry out the measures which he so ably advocates, he will then have deserved the lasting gratitude of his countrymen south of Mason's and Dickson's line. I decidedly approve of the pro-slavery portion of his Message; because I think he advances the true Constitutional doctrine on that vexed question. But will he carry out these measures? Judging from Gen. Pierce's antecedents, we have valid reasons for thinking that this is extremely doubtful. The reasons are these: We all recollect that a majority of the members of the Democratic and Whig parties strongly advocated the political doctrines which he advanced in his Inaugural Address; but we all know how soon he forfeited all claims to the gratitude of the American people, by openly violating the pledges which he then gave. Look at his recent acts: at the very time when probably he was composing his last Message in which he so strongly advocates slavery, he appointed Reeder, an abolitionist, Governor of the Territory of Kansas: and when the inhabitants became so much enraged at his conduct that he had to desert his post, President Pierce appointed Shannon, another abolitionist, to succeed him. The President's last Message was delivered on the eve of his Presidential term while the approaching morn of another Presidential campaign shone brightly to his imagination, and we have therefore reason to suspect that it partakes too much of the "*ad captandum*" character. "Actions speak louder than words." We have high classical authority for saying: "We fear the Greeks even though they may offer gifts." The South has already had one two many of that class of politicians who claim to be Northern men with Southern principles; and therefore the Southern people will indignantly refuse to follow blindly in the wake of any politician North of Mason's and Dickson's line, even though he should be the President of the United States. Mr. Tazewell at that time a distinguished Senator from Virginia, after contemplating President Van Buren's treachery to the South, said: "He deceived me once, that was his fault; if he deceives me a second time it will be my fault." I sincerely hope that the people of the South may never hereafter have cause to utter this melancholy sentiment with regard to President Pierce; but as father Ritchie used to say "*Nous verrons*." Now Mr. Editor, "face the music;" if you have only one string, instead of a thousand, it is better to harp upon that, than not to harp at all: or, to drop metaphor, carefully peruse my communication; and then I shall hope to read in some future number of your paper, of your "undertaking to argue" with me, which you say you cannot do now I now most respectfully request you to "extend" to me "the civility and courtesy" which I "deserve" by publishing in the Western Democrat not only this, but also the communication which you notice in your small effusion. I hope you will be generous enough to do this; you will then show this community that you desire to combine justice with generosity.

CIVIS.

From our Correspondents.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 7, 1856.

I should have written this letter yesterday, but, what is rather unusual for me, I neglected my duty for my pleasure, and went to the races. Race week forms quite an era in the history of our goodly city, and is looked forward to with much interest by all who love a crowd and patronize the turf. There is a greater crowd of persons who congregate here during the races, than on any other occasion, and as most of them come to spend, lose or win money, they generally do it with a pretty liberal hand. The Washington Course yesterday was crowded not only by gentlemen, but quite a respectable number of ladies graced the occasion with their presence.

The day was rather disagreeable, being cold and cloudy, but the sport was fine and every one seemed to enjoy themselves to the life. I must confess that the scenes most commonly enacted on such occasions are not congenial with my taste, and I never go, without censuring myself for it afterward. There is a pleasing excitement consequent upon the immediate exercises of the turf, and I have enjoyed the sight presented by half a dozen fiery coursers bounding round the track like a whirlwind enveloped in clouds of rolling dust, through which may be dimly seen the blue and crimson coats, and scarlet caps of the riders.

But a truce to horse racing, while I pass on to a more genial subject, and one decidedly more rational and intellectual. I told you last week that Thackery, the great English Lion, was here, and that I would tell you what I thought of him when I heard him roar. Well, I *have* heard him roar, and saw him shake the dew drops from his flowing mane, as he demolished with vengeful thirst, the airbuilt castles and flimsy frost work of English nobility in the seventeenth centuries. The night approached for his appearance before a Charleston audience, at Hibernian Hall, and half the city was agog to see and hear him.

He is in the hands, and at the disposal of the Mercantile Library Society, who, to insure a select audience, and give the lion a chance to roar before those who could appreciate it, tickets were put up to one dollar each, or two dollars for the course, notwithstanding which the large and spacious Hall which will seat one thousand persons, has been crowded to overflowing every night, and his third lecture last night was more crowded than any. He has literally cut to pieces three of the Georges, with their courts, counsellors and cabinets, and I suppose he will finish the gossiping butchery tomorrow night on George the fourth, which is said to be the greatest scamp of them all.

I have long been affected with a *penchant* for seeing great men, and I confess my curiosity was wrought up to the highest pitch to see the renowned author of Vanity Fair, Pendennis and the Newcomes, and whose name had filled so much space in the newspapers of the country for the last few months. So I opened my hand and heart, and bought a ticket for the course, and went early on the night of the first lecture so as get a choice seat near the foot of the throne. I looked at my watch every five minutes, occasionally turning to take a hasty glance at the crowd that was closing in behind me, but in the main I kept my eyes fixed upon the door of the ante chamber back of the stage from whence this canonized piece of English humanity, was to emerge from the dim and misty regions of romance into the broad glare of gaslight and reality.

At length a bustle is heard—the door is thrown open, and this modern Vulcan, the mighty king killer stood before that immense assembly, who received him with an audible murmer of applause. He is full six feet in height, and large in proportion, weighing probably two hundred pounds. His face is full and ruddy, and his hair silvered over with gray, while the expression of a fine eye is somewhat shaded by a pair of large spectacles.

He approached the front of the stage in an awkward shambling gait, and seated himself with a hand on each knee, as if prepared to spring to his feet at the first intimation that the audience was ready to receive him. Six of our most distinguished and honored citizens were seated to his right and left on the stand. He first glanced over the crowd before him, and then looked enquiringly at the gentlemen on his right, as if he expected them to give him some intimation when was the proper time to rise and commence his lecture. At length he sprung to his feet as if alarmed at something behind him, and approached the desk at the front of the stage, where he stood for almost a minute, surveying the crowd, and wiping his spectacles.—As the audience was still coming in, and there was some "noise and confusion" about the door, he walked back to his chair and again took his seat. He then looked up as if he was afraid the gallery might fall on him, and then set for a moment, twirling his manuscript in his hands, and seemed rather restless and fidgety.

After the audience had become more quiet and composed, he rose again and commenced his lecture in a clear and distinct tone, with his eye intently fixed upon his manuscript, and his hands resting on the desk. In his left hand he held a white pocket handkerchief, occasionally putting his left hand in his vest pocket. He seldom raises his eyes from his manuscript, and then but for a moment, and sometimes stumbling at a word, and has to place his eyes close to the paper to decipher it. His paragraphs seem to be composed of a succession of compound sentences cut up by dashes, at the end of which he sometimes appears to stop for breath. He is unlike his great compeer and fellow countryman, Maccauley, whose sentences are short, pointed and epigramatic.

His lectures are principally composed of rambling and disjointed scraps of royal gossip and court scandal. Here he gives you a touch of the sensual licentiousness of a king, and now the fashionable infidelity of some intriguing Queen. In fact he seems to admire nothing that is royal, and little that is English, although he himself is an Englishman, and has strangely enough avoided the prejudice in favor of that country and against every other, with which our Anglo Saxon brethren are commonly afflicted. He sets up kings and courts like nine pins, just to knock them down with the ponderous balls of his satire and sarcasm.

He depicts the weak and servile deference and adoration that was, and is yet paid to royalty by the petty dependencies of the court of St. James. He makes George the first a fool and a knave, and the two succeeding ones but bad editions of the first, and their royal households as very little better. It is a world's wonder that the English government has held together as long as it has under the rule of such kings as Thackeray tells us the three Georges were, and I suppose he will make George the third the worst of all, as I really believe he was.

Thackeray is certainly in search of something to make fun of and quarrel at, and he seems to be glad, for the sake of his lectures, that the Georges and their royal families were no better than they were. But for two isolated passages in his lectures, I should think that his very soul had been steeped in bitterest gall and wormwood, and one of those were his episode on the beauties of the life and character of Queen Victoria, and the other was his feeling and pathetic epitaph over the grave of the blind, deaf and embecile old George the third, who outlived all that could make life desireable, and died a miserable and lamented death at the advanced age of eighty years.

ASHLEY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1856.

It is with feelings of profound satisfaction, that I announce to you the organization of the House of Representatives. Not, however, on account of the men selected, but because the organization *is* effected, and because the useless waste of time, and of Government money, which has been going on in this city for the last nine weeks is ended. Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., of Massachusetts, is the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth Congress.

Contrary to the expectation of all the plurality resolution offered by Mr. Clingman was lost. Thursday and Friday were occupied by various plurality resolutions, and resolutions declaring sundry individuals Speaker.

On Saturday the plurality rule was adopted, to take effect after three ineffectual efforts to elect, which being made, and no one received a majority of the votes cast the final vote was had as follows:

For N. P. Banks, Jr., of Massachusetts	103
For Wm. Aiken, of South Carolina	100
For H. M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania	6
For L. D. Campbell, of Ohio	4
For Daniel Wells, Jr., of Wisconsin	1
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Mr. Banks having received the highest number of votes was declared duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth Congress; and being conducted to the Chair made a short speech acknowledging the compliment, from which I subjoin the following extract:

"It would afford me far greater pleasure, in taking the chair of the House, were I supported even by the self-assurance that I could bring to the discharge of its duties, always delicate and arduous, and now environed with unusual difficulties, any capacity commensurates with their responsibility and dignity. I can only say that, in so far as I am able, I shall discharge the obligations resting upon me with fidelity to the constitution, and with impartiality as it regards the rights of members of the House. I have no personal objects to accomplish.—I am animated by the single desire that I may aid in some degree in maintaining the well established principles of our government in their original and American signification; in the development of the material interests of that portion of the continent we occupy, so far as we may do within the limited and legitimate powers conferred upon us; in enlarging and swelling the capacity of our government for beneficent influences at home and abroad; and, above all, in preserving intact and in perpetuity the priceless privileges transmitted to us."

The North-Carolina delegation, with the exception of Mr. Craige, who was absent, voted for Mr. Aiken on the last ballot.

It is quite an amusing fact, that the Democracy, after holding out so long against the plurality rule, and at last coming into it when they supposed they could thereby elect one of their own party, were so completely deceived.

On Monday, Mr. Savage, of New York, offered a resolution declaring Wm. Cullom, of Tennessee, Clerk of the House. Adopted by a vote of 126 to 89. Mr. Cullom is a true American, was a member of the last Congress, and defeated in the canvass for re-election by a man who joined the American party, and then left and denounced it. His election should be hailed with delight by all who rejoice in the reward of truth and honesty.

On Tuesday, A. J. Glossbrenner, of Pa., Democrat, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, by a vote of 103 to 98. N. C. Darling, of N. Y., American, Doorkeer, by a vote of 119 to 85. Robert Morris, of Pa., American, Postmaster, by a vote of 108 to 97.

To-day several ineffectual ballotings for printer to the House were had. The principal competitors were O. Follett, of Columbus, Ohio, and C. Wendell, of this city.

Asa Biggs made himself heard in the Senate yesterday for the first time. The question which brought him out was a motion by Mr. Clayton to purchase two hundred cords of wood for distribution among the poor of this city. Asa, with all the benevolence for which he is so distinguished, opposed the proposition. What cares Asa how much the poor suffer so that he gets his eight dollars per day? Why should he care?

A. O. P. Nicholson, of the Union newspaper was last week elected printer to the Senate.

Hon. George E. Badger, your distinguished ex-Senator is in this city, we presume to practice before our Courts.

Hon. George M. Dallas has signified his acceptance of the mission to England.

The disorganized state of Congress has not prevented the usual gaieties of the winter season. Balls and parties are of nightly occurrence, and the lovers of this species of amusement have abundant opportunities to gratify their taste. The President's weekly levees are also attended by the beauty, wit, talent and fashion now congregated here.

The approaching session of the National American Convention, causes considerable speculation as to who will receive the nominations of that body. Many delegates from various States, more especially in the South have been instructed to urge the nomination of that pure patriot and true American, Millard Fillmore. With such a candidate for the Presidency, and a good Southern Democrat for the Vice Presidency, the success of the American party may be regarded as certain.

In connexion with the Vice President several individuals have been named, none of whom could bring to the office greater ability, more thorough knowledge of the forms of legislation, or a greater devotion to American principles than Stephen Adams, of Mississippi. At the last session of the Senate Mr. Adams introduced a bill extending the term for the naturalization of foreigners to twenty-one years, this of course failed. In the late canvss in Mississippi he stumped the State for the American party; and that party is, in a great degree, indebted to him for their partial success in that State. This term of service in the Senate expires on the 4th of March, 1857, at the same time the administration of Franklin Pierce ceases. The Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of war has been over elected to the seat.

BRONTES.

WHO PREVENTS THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

The following letter, says the Lexington Observer and Reporter, from our able Representative in Congress explains the true position of the American party, and we feel assured there is no danger of the National Americans doing any thing that would forfeit their claims to the respect and confidence of the country:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1856.

Dear Sir:—I have not been able to learn, except from a few letters which I have received from some of my personal friends what is the opinion of our friends, as to the, stand the American party proper have taken in regard to the election of Speaker of the House. I have as yet, received but few papers from my district, and most of them, as might be expected, are down on us, and on me especially, for the course I and the true American have taken. They are of course, the Democratic papers who *kindly* send me all the disagreeable information they can. I have felt, and do feel, anxious to have the approbation of those whose wishes I most earnestly desire to represent, and whose interest and honor I have *earnestly* at heart; and I have pursued the only course which seemed to be possible to prevent the ruin of our party, and serious injury to the country. To have united with the Democrats, even if such union had not been put beyond the pale of honor, by the resolution which they passed at their first meeting, would have resulted in the election of Banks, who is, in my opinion, the very worst man in the House. We have never had votes enough to elect by joining the Democrats; and they know it. And their constant effort has been to force the election of Banks, hoping to throw the responsibility of that act on us; and thus fasten the charge of Abolition on us, so often, and so falsely made against our party, or failing in that, to proclaim us obstinate factionists, who prevent an organization.

It is true, we could effect an organization to-morrow by joining the Republicans; but this act of treason to our country, and self-destruction, is not within the contemplation of one of us; and earnestly as the enemies of Americanism may desire it, it will never be done. We will not do that which would forever disgrace ourselves, insure a sectional contest for the Presidency, perhaps, first the success of the Democrats, but certainly within a very short time, cause a disruption of the country. Blinded by party prejudice, and greedy for immediate victory, the leaders *will not see* the ultimate effects of a course which they desire us to take.

This is the condition in which we are placed, and the country should not hold us responsible for the non-organization of the House.

We have not the power to elect a Democrat, even if we wished to do so. We cannot carry with us to that party, the scattering votes which never have as yet voted with us, some of them not members of the order. And an attempt to do so would be almost sure to force them to vote for Banks. They object to the man we are running; but I think if some other candidate were started with a hope of success, they would join us, or even if Fuller were run up so that their votes would elect him, I believe it would be done. The Democrats know this, and they *know that they can organize the House at any time by voting with us, and we cannot by voting with them.*

They are, and should be held responsible for the unhappy condition of things here, and if it should happen that Banks is elect-