will be involved in one common ruin. [He would give them his hand, then. Come and help us! We are more in danger from the way in which our enemies use the ballot-box than their use of the cartridge-box.

The business of the American party was to preserve the Constitution and the Union intact; to preserve them from every hand that should be raised against them; and they had every thing to hope from the patriotism of their course.

He closed by saying, "we strive for our native born sovereignty and our native born supremacy in the land which a beneficent God has given us. Who is he that can resist the American people, when in a just cause they stand before God and man to defend their rights?" If the party will but act worthy of their noble cause, they will triumph through its purity and patriotism. [Cheers, long and loud.]

New Platform of the American Party.

1. An humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being who rules the universe for his protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union of these States.

2. The perpetuation of the federal Union and Constitution as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Independence.

3. Americans must rule America, and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all State, federal and municipal offices or government employment, in preference to all others; nevertheless,

4. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens; but

5. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign birth,) who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuse to recognize the federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7. The recognition of the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the federal constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one representative in Congress. Provided always, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than of the United States to the right of suffrage or of holding political office.

9. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years, of all not hereinbefore provided for, an indispensible requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers and persons convicted of crime from landing upon our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith or worship and no test oaths for offices.

11. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws, constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans" (by designation and conservatives in principle) from office, and placing foreigners and altraists in their places; as shown in a truckling subserviency to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers; as shown in re-opening sectional agitation by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unnaturalized foreigners the right to suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vacillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the corruptions which pervade some of the departments of the government; as shown in disgracing meritorious naval officers, through prejudice or caprice; and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14. Therefore, to remedy existing evils, and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American party" upon the principles herein before stated.

15. That each State Council shall have authority to amend their several constitutions so as to abolish the several degrees, and substitute a pledge of honor instead of other obligations, for fellowship and admission into the party.

16. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

STILL HAS A "PILE."—It is stated, that after all that has been said about Barnum's bankruptcy, the "Prince of Showmen" has over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars secured in such a manner that none of his creditors can touch a copper of it. Who knows but his "bankruptcy" is merely his last speculation, and a very successful one at that.

A New York Assemblyman has introduced a bill into the Legislature prohibiting the publication of anonymous letters in newspapers; and another Solon has brought forward a bill to exempt clergymen of paying toll on plank roads, bridges, turnpikes, &c.

A man may have a thousand acquaintances and not a friend among them. If you have one true friend, then you may think yourself happy.

There is a certain kind of vice that some persons will shun if it is ever so bad, and that is—ad-vice.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, March 18, 1856.

AMERICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW-YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ANDREW J. DONELSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

Day Appointed.

The committee appointed to make preparation for the celebration of the completion of the North Carolina Rail Road, has selected the 4th of July as a proper time. It is rather late, but the day is a good one.

American Convention.

It is proposed to hold a meeting of the American Party at Greensboro, on the 10th of April, for the purpose of selecting a Candidate for Governor, &c. See the call for a meeting of the Party in this county, on the 29th instant. Let our friends turn out like men determined to succeed.

☞ The following is the letter to which we referred last week, from Chapel Hill:

CHAPEL HILL, MARCH 1, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 25th (post marked 28th) ult., was received by yesterday's mail.

It affords me pleasure to be able to reply to your inquiries promptly and satisfactorily.

A majority of the Senior Class determined, as stated in the newspaper, two or three weeks ago, to invite Arch Bishop Hughes to deliver the Valedictory Sermon to the Class. The Faculty upon the earliest intimation that reached them of the fact, stated to them, that in their opinion the measure was ill-advised, and urged them not to proceed without the concurrence of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee subsequently approved the course pursued by the Faculty, and in the mean time the Bishop declined the invitation.

You are aware that all selections of this character, as in the appointment of the Orator to address the Literary Societies of Colleges, Marshall, &c., are ordinarily left to the young men, and that neither the Faculty nor the Trustees, know any thing about such arrangements, until they learn the facts from rumor, or newspaper notices. Beyond advice and expostulation, the Faculty are clothed with no power to intervene in such matters.

I understand that the Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, has recently been invited by the unanimous vote of the Class, to deliver the Valedictory Sermon, and that Mathew W. Ransom, Esq., of Weldon, late Attorney General has consented to deliver the Annual Address before the Literary Societies. The name of the gentleman who is to deliver the Address before the Alumni Association has not yet been announced.

Yours very respectfully,
D. L. SWAIN.

R. G. ALLISON, Esq.

FILLMORE and DONELSON.

Some of the Sag Nicht journals are taken all aback by the selection of Fillmore and Donelson by the American Party for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. For the life of them, they cannot reconcile it to their notions how two men, such, perfect antipodes a few years ago, can be run on the same ticket now. They forget that the American Party is formed on a new platform. The most distinctive trait of which is that "AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA!" This can unite all who believe that the offices of the government should be given to native American's. Instead of following the advice of Gen. Jackson, of becoming "more *Americanized*," the tendency of the government has been for a number of years in a great degree to prefer foreign to native born citizens. This has become such a crying evil that the wonder is that such a party had not been formed years ago.

Rail Road Accident

We have given in another column an account of a horrible rail road accident which happened on the Seaboard and Roanoke rail road on the 10th instant. A gentleman of this place, who was at Weldon and heard all the particulars of the accident, represents it as most horrible. He was informed that the engineer heard reported the bridge as unsafe several times. If this is true, the managers of the road should be held to a rigid accountability.

Mr. Fillmore in New York.

The New York Express assures its distant readers that Mr. Fillmore has a strength in that State independent of, and above all parties, and all party strength. No demagogue in character, but in all respects the reverse of Wm. H. Seward,—that he has won his way up from an humble position to the Vice presidency and Presidency of the United States, and he has won that way upward without art, trickery or fraud, but by mere strength of character, talent and principle; and that the people of New York will take care of him, and they respect him more than they did even in 1848, when such a glorious name as that of Abbott Lawrence, of Massachusetts, was laid aside for the Vice Presidency, to strengthen the Taylor ticket in New York, by the popularity and power of Mr. Fillmore.

England and the United States.

Late intelligence from Europe has a tendency to increase the confidence of those who hope for an amicable adjustment of the questions now in dispute between the two countries. This confidence is attributable in part to the late speech of Lord Palmerston on the American question, in reply to the interrogatories of Mr. Cobden. The points of the satisfactory impression produced by the remarks of Lord Palmerston, on the relations between the two countries, consisted in the announcement that the discussions of the respective governments on the enlistment question are still going on, instead of having been brought to a conclusion, upon which each party had taken their stand, while with respect to the construction of the Central American treaty, the English government have positively proposed reference to arbitration.

As the Ministry are waiting further information from Mr. Crampton before giving a reply to the last despatches from Washington, and it is certain that their wish, as well as the wish of Parliament and the people, will be to see how much instead of how little they can concede. And it is felt that assuming, as the country is disposed to do, that a similar feeling prevails among the majority of American citizens, all possibility of an ultimate rupture between the two countries on that ground may be safely dismissed.

On the Central American question, the offer of referring it to arbitration, seems also, to most persons, to place it beyond danger. Unless each disputantis to claim to be his own judge as to which argument is the true one, there is, of course, in reason and Christianity, no resource but to call upon the judgement of a third party, and to agree to abide by its decision. In the present case, doubtless, it would be more satisfactory for both sides to arrive at a friendly interpretation by the strength of their own intellectual and moral perceptions. If, however, through prejudice or any other cause, we have come to that mutually discreditable pass that we cannot find the truth except through the wisdom of a stranger, it is considered not credible that either nation will blot its history, and challenge the condemnation of posterity by assuming the responsibility of rejecting it, and insisting on war.

Russia and France.

A Berlin correspondent of the London Times affirms that the Emperor Alexander tried twice, but without success, to lure away Louis Napoleon from the alliance with England. It is stated that friendly courtesies, but of a strictly private nature, had been kept up since the commencement of the war, between members of the imperial family of Russia and the Princess Mathilda, the cousin of the Emperor of the French, a natural result of her marriage with Prince Demidoff. In September last, a political turn was given to this, and one of the small German State undertook to bring about a separate peace between France and Russia.

Russia communicated to France the concessions she was willing to make, and which subsequently were published in the circular despatch of the 23rd of December, and in addition, offered to France special advantages for herself. These temptations, however, the Emperor resisted, although the alliance offered by Russia opened the widest field for French ambition and love of conquest. Considerable territorial acquisitions were to be the price and result of this union of the two greatest and most aggressive military powers. But it involved a breach of the Emperor's engagement with England, which would have thrown him into the same path and career as his uncle had unfortunately trodden. It is furthermore stated, on the most reliable authority, that the Emperor, on refusing these overtures, communicated the facts immediately to the proper authorities of London and Vienna.

☞ The conductors of Bishop Hughes organ over in Salisbury are very much mistaken if they think they have riled us. We were not born in the woods to be scared by an owl.

We think they had better couple their own names with Greely than ours. No two can walk together without they are agreed. We go for Fillmore—Greely abuses him. You abuse Fillmore, so does Greely—therefore you are clearly entitled to be linked with him. We wish you much joy at your connexion.

☞ We received a communication inviting all the Sons of Temperance in Charlotte, specially to attend the meeting of the Division on Wednesday evening next. This notice we suppose will answer, as we could not insert the communication this week.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

In pursuance to notice, the friends of temperance met this day in the Court House and organized by calling S. H. Elliott to the chair and J. G. Wilkinson was requested to act as secretary.

Mr. P. J. Lowrie was called on who explained the object of this convention.

On motion, P. J. Lowrie, Alex Bethune and Col. B. W. Alexander was appointed as a committee to report Business. The committee through their chairman made the following report which was unanimously adopted.

Wherens, it is the settled conviction of this convention that the laws of the land should provide for the protection of the citizens from the evils arising from the Liquor Traffic, and whereas we believe this protection should be lodged by law in the hands of the sovereign people themselves and believing that the blending of the question of temperance with partisan squabbles and by bringing it so as to interfere with the party affiliation of independent votes has had an effect to prejudice and embarrass our cause, and with a desire to disengage it, from all entangling alliances and political issues so that it may stand upon its own intrinsic merits and appeal by its own recomendations to the circumstances and support of all good citizens of the state of every party. Therefore,

Resolved, As the sense of this convention, that we simply ask of candidates for the Legislature who may desire our votes that they will consent to vote if elected for the passage if a law by which our present License Laws may be so changed as to provide that intoxicating drinks should not be sold, within the state in any quantities, except under License obtained, and further providing that the question of traffic be submitted annually to the voters in each common school district in the state. In those districts in which a majority vote no traffic no sales of intoxicating drinks to be allowed by law, in any quantities, except for medicinal, mechanical or sacremental perposes, to be provided for by Law; and in those districts in which a majority vote traffic, the same to be legalized under license, with such regulative restrictions and discretionary power as the Legislature may see fit to provide.

Resolved, That it is not advisable to nominate any candidates, but to support those, without reference, to political parties, who will pledge themselves to vote for the platform of this convention.

Resolved, That this convention be considered as a regular organized temperance convention for Mecklenburg county, and that a committee of 10 be appointed by the chair who shall be called the Mecklenburg vigilance committee, whose duty it shall be to call this convention together from time to time as they may think proper.

The following gentlemen were appointed according to the resolution: Col. B. W. Alexander, Jos. McDaniel, Joseph Cannon, W. Erwin, Saml. A. Davis, Dr. Chas. J. Fox, Thos. Price, W. Maxwell, J. B. Robertson, and J. G. Wilkinson, after the above was disposed of Col. B. W. Alexander and P. J. Lowrie was called upon who made some happy remarks.

It was moved by J. R. Daniel that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the town papers and the Spirit of the Age.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the vigilance committee.

S. H. ELLIOTT, *Chairman*.
J. G. WILKINSON, *Secretary*.
March 15, 1856.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

MR. EDITOR:—I have just read in the "Western Democrat," under the head of "The Monument Question," a "labored" editorial article commenting upon my communication published in the "Whig" of the 4th instant, in which I exposed what I consider the erroneous opinions and sentiments of "a writer in the Raleigh Standard," with regard to the erection of a "Monument to the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence," at Raleigh in preference to Charlotte. I remark at the outset, that the article published by the Editor is so utterly irrelevant to the opinions and sentiments expressed in my communication that it is difficult to find in it sentences with sufficient bearing upon the subject in question, or perspicuity enough to require a reply. Hear him: "Some persons are green enough to believe that Editors "endorse" every thing they select for their columns and it may be Robert G. Allison is one of the number." The "Editor" has convicted himself of "Old Fogyism at least, by using the adjective "green," because all the progressive writers of this truly progressive age, invariably use verdant instead of "green," especially when they have reference to qualities of the mind and judgment. While writing about "green," association of ideas reminds me of two illustrative anecdotes. During the month of March 1846, having returned from a sea voyage protracted to an unusual length, on account of the numerous and violent storms which the beautiful and gallant ship encountered on her passage and being in feeble health I was detained ten days at the Charleston Hotel. During a bright morning, while standing at the door of the Hotel in company with the hospitable landlord and five or six other gentlemen, my acquaintances, I observed "mine host" looking eagerly, and with great apparent anxiety, down Meeting Street, and at that very moment, he hastily remarked, in a low tone of voice, as if soliloquising: "Is it possible that I have been so busy this morning that he has escaped my supervision for one time at least?" I discovered, by the pleasant smile playing upon his intelligent countenance, that "something rich" was in store for us when pointing in the direction in which he had been gazing so earnestly, he said: "Gentlemen, do you see that stout Hoosier looking young man?" We answered in the affirmative. "Well, said he, that young man has come to this city from the backwoods of Virginia, to purchase a small stock of dry goods, and I have up to the present moment, managed so as to accompany him when he goes from the Hotel, for he is so green that I am afraid if a cow should meet him in the street, she might mistake his head for a cabbage-head and bite it off."

I was once walking along the street in Richmond, Va., when I saw two men at the distance of about two hundred yards, who appeared, by their gestures, to be in violent altercation, approaching near I discovered that they were apparently decent men, one about twenty-five, and the other about fifty-five, or sixty years of age, and that the elderly gentleman seemed to be coming out of the quarrel only second best, when a genteel young man standing by, said: Father call him verdant, for if you don't he will call you so." Disdaining to bandy epithets with the "Editor," I would merely remark on his charge of a "green" hue; or, to charge it into the progressive mode of expression, of verdancy, that he will find out, upon investigation, that his "brethren of the quill" differ from him; for it is an editorial usage universally acknowledged by Editors, and "the rest of mankind" with the solitary exception, perhaps, of Mr. John J. Palmer, that when an Editor transfers an article from another paper and publishes it under the editorial head in his own paper, he "endorses" that article. A friend informed me, this evening, of a case in point, of recent occurrence. It is the following: "The "Editor of the Columbia Times" having transferred an article from one of his exchanges, to clear himself from the charge of endorsing," gave notice in the next number of "The Columbia Times," that he disclaimed any concurrence with the opinions advanced in the quoted communication. The charge, therefore, of being "green," which Mr Palmer has made against "Robert Allison," recoils upon his own head with tenfold force. If Mr. Palmer had stated that he dissented from the views of "a writer in the Raleigh Standard," or if he had quoted the article in a sarcastic manner, he could not then be said to "endorse" it but having done neither, he must feel the "chagrin" of knowing that his editorial brethren will charge him with being "green." I advise Mr. Palmer to read the following lines from Burns:

"Would some kind power the giftie gee us,
To see ourselves as others see us
'Twould from many any errors free us,
And foolish notion;
What airs in dress and gait would le'e us!"

But the "Editor" has convicted himself of the charge of being "green," as any one who is capable of bringing two opposing ideas into contrast knows. Hear him:—"If the writer means to insinuate that we "endorsed" the proposition, by copying the article from the Standard, in favor of the erection of a monument at Raleigh, he insinuates what is not true." Now contrast with this the following, which is the last sentence in Mr. Palmer's "anti-monumental effort:" (I of course mean "anti-monumental," so far as Charlotte is concerned,) "We have now, however fully endorsed Raleigh, and "Robert Allison" is welcome to make the most of it." This reminds me of an anecdote which was related to me by a gentleman of my acquaintance, a few years ago. I was once, said he, travelling leisurely through Virginia, when I heard from a considerable distance, a confused noise mingled with oaths and imprecations, and when approaching near the cross roads, I saw a dense ring of men, apparently gazing intensely upon some object, or objects in the centre, and heard mingled shouts exclaiming: "Hurrah for the white, Hurrah for the black!" while a bully-looking, but genteely dressed man was walking outside of the circle continually vociferating, Hurrah for the black, Hurrah for the black!! Shortly afterwards, his was the only voice shouting for the black, when advancing nearer, and looking inside of the ring, and seeing that the black was getting the worst of the fight, he instantly exclaimed at the height of his voice: Hurrah for the white cock, as I said before, and I can whip any man who says I didn't!!" In reply to the following long and querulous sentence in Mr. Palmer's article:

"A writer in last week's Whig, over the signature of "Robert Allison," says he has read with "chagrin" a proposition in the "Democrat," copied from a communication in the Raleigh Standard, for the erection of a Monument, at Raleigh, in honor of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration; and Mr. "Allison" devotes a whole column and more of the Whig, in a labored effort to create prejudice against the author of the proposition and his "endorsers."

I reply, that I did not inform the readers of the "Whig" of the article alluded to, for the simple reason that the article itself bears internal evidence that it was an afterthought; for if the communication in the "Wilmington Herald," to which it refers, had not been published, we never should have heard any thing more from the "Democrat" on the subject. "The Editor comments, in ridicule, upon my appeal to native Mecklenburgians, calling upon them to firmly and solemnly protest against any such desecration as the proposition of "a writer in the Raleigh Standard." All I have to say to this is, that ridicule is no test of truth, and that he thus still shows his preference for "the proposition." But hear him on another point: "According to Robert Allison's arguments, Washington's monuments should be on his battle-fields where he performed his great deeds, and not at the capitol of his State or at the capitol of the U. States."

This is what logicians would call a non "sequitur" from my argument; because the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" originated in Charlotte, and therefore has Charlotte for its original locality; but the Genius of civil Liberty throughout the U. States, and the whole world, claims him as her son, and there would therefore be a peculiar propriety in erecting monuments to the memory of Washington not only "at the capitol of his State or the capitol of the U. States, but at the capitol of every State, and at every town and hamlet throughout the Union; and so may it be, say I. But Mr. Palmer furthermore remarks on this point, thus: "We should not be chagrined" if "Robert Allison" himself, in his great zeal on the subject, should erect one in Kamschatka to the Mecklenburg Signers. I beg leave to decline the honor; and would merely inform the "Editor" in passing along, that, according to "Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, he should spell the proper name Kamtschatka instead of "Kamschatka." I cannot see the gist of the sentence, unless he would compare the noble Mecklenburgians with the degraded Kamtschatdales; and they will not think this very eulogistic. I mentioned only one locality for the monument, and that is Charlotte. But the "Editor complains that I have "devoted a column and more of the Whig in a labored effort to create prejudice against the author of the proposition and his "endorsers." To this complaint I reply, that I considered it my duty to point out to native Mecklenburgians and the "rest of mankind," the inconsistency of "a writer in the Raleigh Standard and his endorsers," in advocating the erection of the monument at "Raleigh," in preference to Charlotte; if the discharge of this duty has created any prejudice against them, I cannot help it, the blame rests on the "proposition," not on me. I charge them with advocating the erection of the monument at "Raleigh," in preference to, or rather, as I should say, to the exclusion of Charlotte, because the very language of the proposition itself establishes, beyond all cavil, the truth of the charge. The following long sentence contains the language of the proposition,

"If "Robert Allison" had been disposed to tell "the whole truth," in his monumental effort in the Whig, he should have informed the readers of that paper that the "Democrat" also contained an article, copied from the Wilmington Herald, in favor of a monument in our own town of Charlotte; but, so far as the readers of that Journal are concerned, they are left to infer that we gave currency to the proposition for a monument at Raleigh in disparagement of the claims of our town. We have now, however, fully endorsed Raleigh, and "Robert Allison" is welcome to make the most of it."

But last tho' not least, the Editor remarks as follows: "but we would be sorry to 'endorse' all the nonsense 'Robert Allison' has written on the Monumental question." It seems to have escaped the notice of the 'Editor,' that the Mecklenburgians are an intelligent, reading people; and that on a contested matter of so much importance as the question now before them, they will read both sides; and, that notwithstanding all efforts to excite prejudice against one side, they will claim for themselves the right of judging as to the quantity of sense or "nonsense" which has been written on either side. But the "Editor" has not the sagacity to perceive that in his wholesale denunciation of my "Monumental" article, he brands with the stigma of "nonsense" my remarks with regard to the ladies of Mecklenburg, particularly, and ladies throughout the world generally. Can it be that his bachelorish inclinations render him independent, of the ladies, or has some early disappointment, like a canker worm, nipped in the bud the tender flowerets of Hope, and thus frozen the genial current of his heart into a cold indifference for the gentler sex? Fie, Fie!! Mr. Palmer, you ought, at least, to have exempted the remarks to which I have just alluded, from the blighting anathema of your general denunciation. You may desire, at, some future time, to ingratiate yourself into the graces of some refined lady, who will then call to mind your denunciation of my complimentary remarks. I will close this communication by stating that it cannot have escaped the notice of the intelligent readers of Mr. Palmer's recent "expose" on what he calls the "Monument Question" that a strong centripetal influence pervades throughout its length and breadth, and that "Raleigh" is the focus of attraction.

ROBERT ALLISON.

From our Correspondents.

CHARLESTON, March 12, 1856.

The Kansas fever continues to rage with unabated fury, and hundreds of young men are found, not only willing, but anxious to go whenever another company shall be formed. A mass meeting will be held to-morrow night at the Institute Hall for the purpose of embodying and giving expression to public sentiment upon the subject. The crowd will no doubt be immense, and some able speeches may also be expected. Col. John Cunningham of the Evening *News*, has taken an active and leading part in forwarding the Kansas emigration cause, and he will, perhaps, be one of the most prominent speakers to-morrow night. The committee expects to be able to send forward another company this week, which may be followed by two or three others shortly.

Some active and enterprising men in Columbia have organised a line of steamboats to run between that point and Charleston, in opposition to the railroad, which is now a monopoly in the carrying trade between these two great commercial cities. The steamboats on the Savannah river has brought down the price of freight on the Hamburg branch of the South Carolina road, and the people of Columbia are going to offer the same impediments to high freights on their branch of the road. I am opposed to monopolies in every thing, and I therefore hope that the Columbia and Charleston steamboat Company may succeed.

The Mayor has succeeded, after much labor and perseverance, in completely breaking up that troublesome and dangerous nest of Elliott street runners which have so long infested that notorious locality, and now peaceable and honest men can quietly persue their daily avocations, or walk out at night alone without any danger of being caught by those kidnappers, and forced aboard of some vessel, and compelled to make one voyage, at least, as a common sailor whether they will or no. Some have shipped for other ports, and part of them are still in jail, and others have quit the business and turned their attention to more reputable, if not more profitable employment. They say that Mayor Miles is the hardest man they have ever had to deal with, as they never found any difficulty in managing the other Mayors or their officers. But after trying Miles for three months, and finding themselves totally unable to escape the vigilance of him or his police, they have concluded to give the matter up as a bad job, and seek other quarters or other means of a livelihood.

Hoops have become so extravagantly fashionable that the omnibus men are compelled to charge double for the ladies as they occupy two seats. They have to walk single file on King street, as the sidewalks are entirely too narrow to accommodate two of those fashionable balloons abreast. Two ladies in full dress cannot get near enough each other to shake hands, and have to content themselves with a formal bow at a distance. "Distance lends enchantment to the view," and the idea of becoming intimate with a fashionable lady is now entirely out of the question, you can scarcely get near enough her even to be sociable.

The gentlemen wear shawls, Shanghai coats and paper collars, and are generally as foolishly ridiculous in their dress as the ladies. The King street dandies who possess sufficient elegant leisure to show themselves to the gaping, gazing crowd once a day, finish the *tout ensemble* above described, by the addition of a rattan, gaiters and patent leather boots. Some are trying to live without money, upon the prestige of a great name which has been worn thread bare for the last twenty years, but those only succeed who have some wealthy friend or relative who is generous enough to support them. You will occasionally detect a big name of Revolutionary, codfish broken down aristocracy memory, on the police reports, but that is generally suppressed or covered up by the kindness and interference of indulgent friends who do not wish them exposed.

There is a pitched battle of some importance and interest to be fought to-night between Mrs. Julia Deane Hayne and Miss Fanny Morant, two celebrated actresses of no ordinary talents and distinction. The former takes her farewell of the Charleston stage to night in the character of the *Countess*, in the beautiful five act play entitled "Love," and the latter takes a farewell benefit in a musical and literary soiree at Hibernian Hall. The contest will be for the precedence in numbers, and which ever carries off the palm will wear the laurels. My sympathies are with Miss Morant, as she has been with us all the season, and has been universally popular. She would not generally be considered a star, but she is one of the best stock actresses that we have ever had. I may write you tomorrow and give the result of the contest, as I may peep in at both places just to see which has the larger crowd.

The law closing the bar rooms on Sunday seems to have worked very well so far, and but few instances of violation have yet been reported. It is a Herculean task, and one perhaps that no one but Mayor Miles would dare to have undertaken, to shut up the five hundred grog shops with which our city is cursed, and which has been allowed to be *privately* open on Sunday, time out of mind. We will make the reasonably low computation of twenty customers to each of the five hundred groceries, which are generally doubled on Sunday, and we have *ten thousand* persons who are deprived of their Sunday drinks, and must resort to some other source of amusement perhaps nearly as bad as the one they have given up. My faith in legislating people into soberness was never very strong, but I think that dram shops ought and should be closed on Sunday by the strong arm of the law, if necessary. But I have noticed full as many cases of drunkenness on Sunday since the passage of that law as before, which proves what I have always said, that if people want liquor they can get it some how or other in spite of all the laws that ever could be made.

Our wholesale spring trade has opened quite briskly, and our merchants are already reaping a rich and extensive harvest. An unusual large amount of goods have been shipped for this port, and sales have been effected in proportion. The merchants and their clerks on Meeting street, Hayne street and the Bay, labor pretty much day and night, getting often not more than two or three hours for sleep in the twenty four. This is hard work but it is profitable, and men will do almost any thing for money. I believe I would rather be an Editor with all its annoying and harrassing perplexities, than a wholesale clerk, for what the knight of the quill loses at night he can make up in the day.

The winter is gone with its snow, frost and ice, and the cold and piercing northeasters are being changed into the gentle zephyrs of the rosy footed spring. The weather is still somewhat chilly, but I see the gardens beginning to bloom, and some of the fruit trees are budding and blossoming. The winter has been so severe that we are looking for an early spring, and we have every indication of it now. From what I can learn through the papers, this has been the severest winter throughout the union that has been known for the last twenty years.

ASHLEY.

APPALLING ACCIDENT ON THE SEABOARD ROAD.

WELDON, N. C., March 10, 8 p. m.

A most terrible and heart-rending accident occurred on the Seabord and Roanoke Railroad to-day. A special messenger has just arrived with the melancholy tidings, and the event has produced a most profound sensation in our country.

The regular mail and passenger train on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, which left Porthsmouth this morning, when about one mile this side of Margarettsville bridge, in the county of Princess Anne, and proceeding at a rapid rate, was thrown off the track.

The entire train went off, engine, tender, mail, baggage and passenger cars. A general wreck ensued, and the loss of life and limb, though not precisely known here, is thought to be truly fearful.

Horrible to relate, one of the passenger coaches took fire from the stoves, and was entirely burned up, consuming with it some three or four passengers, who were so caught under the broken timbers that they could not be extricated. My informant is certain as to three or four, and thinks there may have been more. The scene is said to have been truly appalling.

Capt. Bourdette, the well known and efficient Conductor, is very seriously injured, and so are many of the passengers. Amidst the great distress and confusion prevailing, it was impossible to gather full particulars, or the names of the parties.

It is reported that among the killed are the following:

Mr. Kilkelly, the Adams Company's Express Messenger. Mr. K. was for many years a Conductor on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and was universally and deservedly esteemed. He leaves a family.

Mr. W. H. Daugherty, the mail agent, who we believe is a native of Portsmouth, and well known in all the section of country through which the road passes.

In addition to the above, we give the following particulars from the Petersburg Intelligencer:

Mr. Bourdette, the conductor, was severely injured, his head being badly bruised and several ribs broken.

Mr. Weymouth, the engineer, jumped off the engine and alighted on a cypress tree, which perforated his thigh and otherwise injured him.

Mr. and Mrs. Willams, passengers, were injured, the latter, severely as it is supposed that some of her facial bones are broken.

The killed and injured were all taken to Margarettesville, where every thing that was necessary was done to alleviate the sufferings of those who were injured.

In Adams & Co's Express car there was a large amount of money in bank notes for a bank in Wilmington, (N. C.) which were burned and scorched and scattered about the woods by the wind.

The officers of the road are now on the spot for the purpose of clearing up the wreck and doing what they can to repair the damages, which are supposed to amount to about $10,000.

There were fortunately very few passengers on the train when the accident occurred.

Mr. C. O. Sandford, the superintendent of transportation on the Petersburg road, repaired early yesterday morning to the scene of the disaster with an engine, baggage car and passenger car, and tendered them to the managers of the Seaboard road, as the motive power of that road was on the Portsmouth side of the wreck.

Late from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, March. 8.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Africa, Captain N. Shannon, has arrived at this port from Liverpool with advices to the 28th ult.

In consequence of the large receipts Middling Orleans and the lower qualities had declined 1-16d. The other grades, however, were unchanged. Fair Orleans was quoted at 6¾.; Fair Uplands at 6¼., and Middling Uplands at 5 13-16d. The sales during the week ending the 21st ultimo, comprised 50,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators. The stock of cotton on hand comprised 430,000 bales, including 280,000 American.

Flour has slightly advanced, and Western Canal was quoted at 35s. and Ohio at 38s. 6d per barrel of 196 lbs. Corn had advanced 1s per 480 lbs.

Advices from London, dated the 28th ultimo, state that Count Orloff had arrived in Paris, on the 21st ultimo and that the Conference was to have opened on the 25th. Every thing was, also, progressing favorably. Letters, however, from St. Petersburg and Warsaw, published in some of the German papers, give reasons for the belief of their writers that the war will continue, and state that in no respect whatever has the energy of the Military Department abated.

It is said that the amount of frauds committed by Mr. Sadlier, who recently committed suicide in London, is not much short of £1,000,000 sterling.

A portion of the advanced squadron of the Baltic fleet was ready for sea at Spithead on the evening of the 22d ult.

The Messrs. Rothschilds will take the whole loan. The aggregate subscriptions to it had reached thirty millions.

The proceedings in the British Parliament had been unimportant.

From the Crimea no later intelligence has been received.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

NEW YORK, March 12.

The Arabia has arrived from Liverpool. She reports having seen, February 7, latitude 40 degs., 36 mins., longitude 49 degs., 40 mins., quantites of the wreck of a cabin supposed to have belonged to the Pacific.

Cotton opened active and quiet, with sales for the week of 66,000 bales. Prices unchanged. Fair Orleans 6¾—middling 5¼; middling uplands 5 13-16—fair 6¼. Consels 91¼ to 91¼.

The peace Conferences are progressing favorably.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Appearances indicate that the pieces of the wreck seen belonged to the Pacific.

The deliberations in the conferences are strictly private. Some rumors state that matters are progressing favorably, others say that Russia raises objections which may likely break up the conferences.

An armistice until the end of March has been agreed upon.

Obituary.

Died, in this county, on the 5th instant, of Typhoid Fever, ROBERT W. oldest son of W. T. Alexander, in the 22nd year of his age. The subject, of this notice was a young man of no ordinary interest. Of a peaceable and quiet disposition, affable and unassuming in manners, he deservedly occupied a high place in the esteem of those with whom he associated. For some time previous to his sickness, he had been absent from home; and had just returned, to undertake the grateful task of lightening the multiplied cares of a kind and indulgent Father, but he came home to die. Though not a member of the church, we trust, from evidences manifested during his illness, that his Spirit has gone to the God who gave it—where, there will be no more sorrow, no more sickness, no more death. In his untimely death, a Father has lost an affectionate son, his compeers a valued friend, and a community one who bid fair, to become one of its most useful members. A large procession followed his remains to their final resting place. May this sore affliction be sanctified to those most deeply concerned; and may his young friends learn from it, the uncertainty of life; may they ever "watch," remembering that:

"Our life is ever on the wing
And death is ever nigh;
The moment when our lives begin,
We all begin to die."

T.

Democrat copy.