The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

VOLUME 5. CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 3, 1857. NUMBER 49.

THOMAS J. HOLTON,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Whig will be afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance; TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if payment be delayed for three months; and THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at $1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as agents

Union Line.

CHARLESTON TO CHERAW VIA GEORGETOWN.

STEAMERS MARION AND GOV. GRAHAM.

THE well known and Popular steamer Marion Capt. Jno. Ferguson is now regularly engaged in the Trade between Charleston, Georgetown, and Cheraw and is known as the most prompt and efficient Boat in the trade.

The Gov. Graham is a very light draught and well calculated for the River trade, and being now in the hands of an old and experienced commander, W. J. Reiger can be relied upon, to deliver her freight without detention. The Gov. Graham will only run to Georgetown but will connect with the Marion in low stages of the River, thereby avoiding any detention from low water both Boats being well provided with suitable Lighters.

Consignments to the Agents in Charleston will be forwarded free of commissions.

CALDWELL & ROBINSON.
Agents at Charleston,
SHACKLEFORD & FRASER
Agents at Georgetown,
DANL. A. HORN.
Agents at Cheraw,

Dec. 2 1856 41 6m

Encourage Home Industry!

HAVING PURCHASED the CONCORD FACTORY, I am prepared to fill all orders for

YARN.

Ombergs,	*Threshing Ropes,*
Sheetings,	*Bed Cords,*
Shirtings,	*Well Ropes,*
Grain Bagging,	*Carpet Chain,*
Heavy Drilling,	*Wrapping Twine.*

I am making an article of Cloth for the purpose of **Shipping Flour.** Wheat and Corn. Farmers and Produce buyers will find it to their advantage to use it. All orders from a distance will be attended to with promptness.

J. McDONALD.
Concord, Oct. 28, 1856. 36tf

SASH, DOOR & BLIND FACTORY.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVING associated ourselves together for the purpose of carrying on the

CARPENTER AND JOINER'S BUSINESS

in all its branches, we take this method of informing the public that we are at all times ready to Plane Lumber at short notice, in a superior manner, all kinds of Lumber ripped and jointed to order, our sash and Blind machines are in constant operation, which turn off Sash and Blinds in the most approved style. A supply of Sash of ordinary sizes kept constantly on hand at reasonable prices.

☞ Orders from a distance for Sash or Blinds or any work in our line will be promptly attended to.

We have on hand and expect to keep a supply of the best Lumber the country affords.

Our machine shop is on College street, East of the Methodist Church, where one of us can be seen at any time.

House building in the latest styles of work perfectly attended to. We would invite the attention of the citizens of Charlotte to the advantages we have of doing work with dispatch our motto is, "By industry we thrive."

RUDISILL & WHISNANT.
May 27, 1856. 14tf

☞ Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon me by the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country heretofore, I ask a continuance of the same, feeling assured that no pains will be spared to please.

JONAS RUDISILL

Notice.

PERSONS Owing accounts at the Charlotte Book Store, for the year 1855, must call and settle the first opportunity.

LOWRIE & ENNISS.
April 8, 1856. 7tf

New Establishment.

THE undersigned having established himself permanently in Charlotte, intends carrying on the following branches of business, viz:

Silver Plating, Gun and Locksmithing, Bell Hanging; Silver, Brass and all kinds of Metal Work repaired; Composition Mill Inks and boxes of the most durable kind made, and warranted to be superior to any other kind for Mill and Factory purposes.

All of the above branches I warrant to turn out in a workmanlike style.

Coach makers at a distance that wish to have their work done I will give particular attention to dispatching as soon as possible.

Persons at a distance wishing Guns altered from flint to percussion or otherwise repaired, except stocking, will have them repaired and returned on the shortest time possible.

I could give any number of reference as to workmanship, but I deem it unnecessary as I will leave the work to speak for itself. So send on your work as soon as possible all.

☞ JOBBING will be cash.

Please give a call at my shop, opposite the Presbyterian Church,

JOHN M. MASON.
Charlotte March 18, 1856. 4tf

Last Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that all the Notes and Accounts of SPRATT & ALLISON—SPRATT, DANIEL & Co., and ALLISON & DANIEL, are transferred to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of said Firms respectively, and that they are in the hands of J. R. DANIEL for immediate collection.—☞ Longer indulgence cannot be given, as the debts must be paid.

JOHN ALLISON.
J. R. DANIEL.
Dec 13, 1855. 46tf

WANTED,

2,000 BUSHELS of dried PEACHES—peeled and unpeeled, for which the highest price will be paid, by

T. M. FARROW.
Dec. 9, 1856. 42tf

COLUMBIA FOUDNRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

JOHN ALEXANDER & CO. take this method for returning thanks to their Friends and Patrons for past encouragement and solicit a continuance of their favors. The Establishment is well known as formerly occupied by Mr. G. W. Wright, and the present proprietors are well prepared to furnish CASTINGS of all kinds on the most reasonable terms. They also undertake to furnish all descriptions of Machinery for Steam Mills, &c. Gin Gearing, Sawdust Burners, &c. &c.

N. B. All orders will be promptly executed.
Columbia, S. C., Oct. 21, 1856. 147

Fair Notice.

THE Copartnership of MOORE & BYERLY has this day expired. All those indebted to the firm and wishing to save cost, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement, as the Business of the firm must and shall be settled in a few days.

MOORE & BYERLY.
July 31, 1856. 24tf

MANSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS Establishment is conveniently situated to the New Court House and Rail Road Depot and every effort will be made by the proprietor to make all that may call on him comfortable while they stay.

☞ Remember the nearest Hotel to the Depot and Court House.

W. B. GRANT.
June 3, 1856. 15tf

Notice.

THE CHARLOTTE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY continues to take risks against loss by Fire on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.

☞ Office in Brawley's Building, upstairs.

DIRECTORS:
M. B. TAYLOR, *President.*
S. P. ALEXANDER, *Vice President.*
J. A. YOUNG,
J. H. WHITE,
J. H. CARSON, } *Executive Committee.*
C. OVERMAN,
A. C. STEELE,
J. H. WILSON, *Attorney.*
E. NYE HUTCHISON, *Secretary.*
Aug. 12, 1856. 26tf

Read This and Take Notice!

I, AS SURVIVING PARTNER of SPRINGS & WEDDINGTON, have to close up the business of said firm. I therefore notify persons indebted, either by Note or Book Account, made at Clear Creek or Rocky River Store, that longer indulgence will not be given. As the largest number of said Notes and Accounts have now stood too long unsettled, the shortest and quickest course will be pursued for their collection. Call at the Grocery Store of Spring & Melanie's, Charlotte, or at the Store in Rocky River, where the business will be continued, and settle the same forthwith.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving Partner.
Charlotte, Aug. 5, 1856. 29tf

Notice.

IN CONSEQUENCE of having lost by the fire which occurred in this place, on the morning of the 27th of May last, various Notes and claims against numerous persons in this and adjoining counties—which notes and claims, being the property of A. C. Steele, A. Bethune & Co., and others, which were placed in my hands for collection: All persons, therefore, against whom any of such claims are still standing unsettled, are hereby duly notified, that unless they appear immediately and close up the same, by note or cash, I shall be compelled to file, forthwith, Bills in Equity, thereby subjecting such persons to additional and unnecessary costs.

S. W. DAVIS.
Charlotte, June 17, 1856. tf

Ho! for California!

ROBERT SHAW takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, and all who intend going to Kansas in particular, that he intends to continue the

SADDLE & HARNESS BUSINESS,

at his *old stand*, in Springs' Corner Building, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a supply of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &C., OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

His friends are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves, as every article in his line will be afforded on the most reasonable terms.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice and with neatness and dispatch

February 19, 1855. tf

A. F. BREVARD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
CONCORD, (CABARRUS CO.,) N. C.,

WILL attend to business committed to his care in Cabarrus and the adjoining counties.

February 5, 1856. 50tf

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

DR. E. M. COBB

WILL be pleased to receive Professional Call, in the departments of MEDICINE and SURGERY. Unless professionally absent, he may be found at his residence, Fort Mill Depot York District S. C.

Feb. 12, 1856. tf

Mattresses

READY-MADE, of Stuncks or Springs. Persons wishing different sizes and styles, will please call.

☞ All ORDERS promptly filled.

T. M. FARROW.
April 15, 1856. 8tf

Cases and Bonds for sale at this Office.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this Office

Poetry.

There is a Tongue in Every Leaf.

There is a tongue in every leaf,
A voice in every rill—
A voice that speaketh everywhere,
In flood and fire, through earth and air!
A tongue that's never still!

[illegible]
Speaketh every thing we see,
That with our spirits communeth
Of things mysterious—life and death,
Time and eternity!

I see him in the blazing sun,
And in the thunder cloud—
I hear him in the mighty roar
That rusheth through the forests' hoar
When winds are raging loud.

I feel him in the silent dews,
By grateful earth betrayed;
I feel him in the gentle showers,
The soft South winds, the breath of flowers,
The sunshine and the shade.

I see him, hear him, everywhere,
In all things—darkness, light,
Silence and sound; but, most of all,
When slumber's dusky curtains fall,
In the silent hour of night.

Miscellaneous.

THE BEND OF BRANDYWINE.

Near Dilworth Corner, at the time of the Revolution, there stood a quiet cottage, somewhat retired from the road under the shade of a stout chesnut tree. It was a quiet cottage, nestling away there in one corner of the forest road—a dear home in the wilderness, with a sloping roof, walls of dark gray stone, and a casement hidden among vines and flowers.

On one side, amid an interval of the forest trees, was seen the rough outline of a blacksmith's shop. There was a small garden in front, with a brown gravelled walk, and beds of wild flowers.

Here, at the time of the Revolution, there dwelt a stout blacksmith, his young wife and her babe.

What cared the blacksmith, working away there in the shadowy nook of the forest, for war? What feared he for the peril of the time so long as that strong arm, ringing the hammer on the anvil, might gain bread for his wife and child?

Ah, he cared little for war; he took little note of the panic that shook the valley, when some few mornings before the battle of Brandywine, while shoeing the horse of a Tory refugee, he overheard a plot for the surprise and capture of Washington.

The American leader was to be lured into the toils of the Tories, his person once in the British camp, the English General might send the "Traitor Washington" home, to be tried in London.

Now, our Blacksmith, working away there, in that dim nook of the forest, without caring for battle or war, had still a sneaking kindness for the "Mister Washington," whose name rang on the lips of all men.

"So, one night, bidding his young wife a hasty good-bye, and kissing the babe that reposed on her bosom, smiling as it slept, he hurried away to the American camp, and told his story to Washington.

It was morning ere he came back. It was in the dimness of the autumn morning that the blacksmith was plodding his way along the forest road. Some few paces ahead there was an aged oak standing out into the road—a grim old veteran of the forest, that had stood the shocks of three hundred years. Right beyond that oak stood the blacksmith's house.

With this thought warming his heart, he hurried on. He hurried on, thinking of the calm young face and mild blue eyes of that wife, who, the night before stood in the cottage door, waving him out of sight with a beckoned good-bye, thinking of the babe that lay smiling as it slept on her bosom, he hurried, on—he turned the bend of the wood—he looked upon his home.

Ah, what a sight was there!

Where, the night before, he had left a peaceful cottage, smiling under a green chestnut tree, in the light of the setting sun, now was only a heap of black and smoking embers, and a burnt and blasted tree!

This was his home!

And there stood the blacksmith gazing upon that wreck of his hearth-stone; there he stood with folded arms and moody brow, but in a moment a smile broke over his face.

He saw it all. In the night his home had taken fire, and been burned to cinders. But his wife and child had escaped. For that he thanked God.

With the toil of his stout arm, plying there on the anvil, he would build a fairer home for his wife and child; fresh flowers should bloom over the garden walks, and more lovely vines trail along the casement.

With this resolve kindling over his face, the blacksmith stood there, with a cheerful light beaming from his large grey eyes, when—a hand was laid upon his shoulder. He turned and beheld the face of a neighbor.

It was a neighbor's face, but there was an awful agony flashing from those dilating eyes—there was a dark and terrible mystery speaking from those thin lips, that moved and moved, and made no sound.

For a moment that farmer tried to speak the horror that convulsed his features.

At last, forcing the blacksmith along the brown gravelled walk, now strewn with cinders, he pointed to the smoking embers.

There, there amid that heap of black and smoking ruins, the blacksmith beheld a dark mass of flesh and blackened bones!

"Your *wife!*" shrieked the farmer, as his agony found words; "the British, they came in the night, they"—and then he spoke that outrage, which the lip quivers to tell, which the heart grows palsied to think of—that outrage too foul to name.

"Your wife!" he shrieked, pointing to the hideous thing amid the smoking ruins; "the British—they murdered your wife—they flung her dead body in the flames—they dashed your child against the hearth-stone!"

This was the farmer's story.

And there, as the last of the breaking of day fell around the spot, there stood the husband, the father, and gazing upon that mass of burned flesh and blackened bones—all that was once his wife.

Do you ask me for the words that trembled from his lips? Do you ask me of the fire that blazed in his eye?

I cannot tell you. But I can tell you that there was a vow [illegible] up to heaven from that [illegible] bushed hand uprais[illegible] in the light of the breaking day.

Yes—as the first gleam of the autumnal dawn broke around the spot, as the first, long, red, gleam of the sunlight streamed over the peeled skull of that fair young wife—she that was last night—there was a vow going up to Heaven, the vow of a maddened heart and anguished brain.

How was that vow kept? Go there to Brandywine, and where the carnage gathers thickest where the fight is most bloody—there you may see a stout form striding on, lifting a huge hammer into the light. Where that hammer strikes, it crushes.

It is the blacksmith's. And the war-cry that he shouts—is a mad cry of vengeance, half howl, half hurrah! Is it a fierce yell, breaking up from his heaving chest?

Ah, no! ah, no!

It is the name of Mary, it is the name of his young wife!

O, Mary, sweetest name of woman—name so soft, so rippling, so musical—name of the Mother of Jesus, made holy by poetry and religion—how strangely did your syllables of music ring out from that blacksmith's lips, as he went murdering on!

"Mary!" he shouts, as he drags that red coated trooper from his steed. "Mary!" he shrieks as his hammer crashes down, laying that officer in the dust. Look! another officer, glittering in tinsel, clasps that blacksmith by the knees, and begs mercy.

"I have a wife—mercy! I have a wife yonder in England—spare me!"

The blacksmith, crazed as he is, trembles—there is a tear in his eye.

"I would spare you, but there is a form before me—the form of my dead wife.—That form has gone before me all day—she calls on me to strike!"

And the hammer fell, and then rang out that strange war-cry, "Mary!"

At last, when the battle was over, he was found by a wagoner, who had shouldered a cart whip in his country's service—he was found sitting by the road side, his head sunken, his leg broken—the life-blood welling from his many wounds.

The wagoner would have carried him from the field, but the stout blacksmith refused.

"You see neighbor," said he, in that voice husky, with death, "I never meddled with the British till they burned my house, till they—" he could not speak the outrage, but his wife, his child, were there before his crying eye—"and now I've but five minutes life in me. I'd like to give a shot at the British afore I die. D'ye see that cherry tree! D'ye think you could drag a man of my build up thar? Place me thar! give me a powder-horn, three rifle balls and a good rifle, that's all I ask."

The wagoner granted his request; he lifted him to the foot of the cherry tree; he placed the rifle, the balls, the powder horn in his grasp.

Then whipping his horse through the narrow pass, from the summit of a neighboring height, he looked down upon the last scene of the blacksmith's life.

There lay the stout man, at the foot of the cherry tree, his head sunk, his broken leg hanging over the roadside bank. The blood was streaming from his wounds—he was dying.

Suddenly he raised his head, a sound struck on his ears. A party of British came rushing along the narrow road, mad with carnage, and thirsting for blood. They pursued a scattered band of Continentals. An officer led the way, waving them on with his sword.

The blacksmith loaded his rifle; with that eye bright with death, he took the aim.

"That's for Washington!" he shouted, as he fired.

The officer lay quivering in the road-side dust. On and on came the British, nearer to the cherry tree, the Continentals swept through the pass. Again the blacksmith loaded—again he fired.

"That's for mad Anthony Wayne!" he shouted, as another officer bit the sod.

The British now came rushing to the cherry tree, determined to cut down the wounded man, who, with his face towards them bleeding as he was, dealt death among their ranks. A fair visaged officer, with golden hair waving in the wind, led them on.

The blacksmith raised his rifle; with that hand stiffening in death, he took the aim—he fired the young Briton fell, with a sudden shriek.

"And that, cried the blacksmith, in a voice that strengthened into a shout, "and and that's for——"

His voice was gone—the shriek died on his white lips.

His head sunk—his rifle fell.

A single word bubbled up with his death-groan. Even now methinks I hear that word echoing and trembling there among the rocks of Brandywine. That word was Mary!

☞ The following curious sentence is said to have been taken from a volume of sermons published during the reign of James I., of England:

"This *dial* shows that we must *die all*; notwithstanding, *all houses* are turned into *ale houses*, our cares into *cates*, our *paradise* into *paro'dice*, *matrimony* into *matter of money* and *marriage* into *merry age*, *divines* into *dry vines*; it was not so in the days of *Noah*—ah, no!"

THE UNITED STATES INVITED TO BECOME ONE OF THE "POWERS."

The *Journal des Debats*, of December 23, reviews at great length the last annual message of President Pierce, and takes occasion to examine our political situation.—The Journal says in conclusion:

It would be advantageous for all the world that the American Union, the influence of which upon the definite decisions of the European Cabinets is not to be contested, should enter in an official and avowed manner into the concert of the great Powers, as it is a great Christian Power, whose affairs cannot be separated any longer from those of Europe. It possesses virtually at least the condition of possessing great military [illegible] by land and sea. It has certainly distinct interests; but all the great Powers are in the same condition. The government which has not special interests well determined, with the material means to have them respected, would by that fact alone be a satellite. But the American Union has great interests in common with us. The day when it would be officially recognised in the Congress of the Powers, the peace of the world would have acquired another precious guarantee, and would be sheltered from many accidents. For the Americans also it would be a wonderful benefit. If until now they have remained outside of the political meetings held from time to time by the governments of the civilized States, it is for reasons which have ceased to exist.—The United States were formerly feeble, without external action, and at a great distance. Now they are strong, their external action is more and more apparent, and by the increased facilities of communication they are but a few days distant from us. For themselves, their insular position, which may seem engaging at first, is really full of inconveniences which, at a certain moment, might become perilous.

AMERICAN PECULIARITIES.—A correspondent of the London Athenæum, writing from Pompeii, gives the following account of a conversation with an American, who was there at the time, and who seems to have found credulous auditors:

"The American affirmed that in his country they stood better than in any other country in the world. He had lately crossed the Atlantic, and on board a party of gentlemen were discussing the character of a lady, whose fame was of rather a gossamer web; but he had observed that that lady had twenty cousins who would all be happy to wait upon any one of them and deep silence was the result. Such was the high courtesy and the advanced civilization of the Americans! "Did they carry bowie-knives in his part of the country?" "Well, he did not know but what most of the young sparks, when they stripped, could turn out a bowie-knife and a revolver—it was the fashion—He had once seen three men laid dead in a hotel. There was a Judge who had come down to be married, and who went to his tailor's to try on a coat. The Judge did not like it—the tailor said it was well made—so a quarrel arouse, and the tailor and party waylaid the Judge and his party, and had a shot at them after dinner in the public room. The Judge returned the fire, for he had his knife and revolver, and after laying three dead, retreated up stairs amid a parting volley of shots. It was the very last case which Judge ——— tried, and they were all acquitted." But I must not prolong these illustrations of men and manners; yet they belong to the day in which they were sketched so graphically by our Yankee friend, and have a very antique or mediæval cut."

SCARCITY OF OYSTERS.—The ice and the sheriff have made oysters very scarce in Baltimore. The Baltimore American, January 14, says:

"Since the blockade of the harbor by ice in so far as it has precented the arriva. of oyster boats, those bivalves have become very scarce, and are now selling at enormously high prices, eight dollars per barrel of two bushels having been paid for them within a day or two past. Yesterday morning it was announced a cargo of twenty-five hundred bushels had arrived, and in a short time the wharf was filled with those eager to purchase, when the sheriff appeared and took possession of the whole cargo. It appeared that some eight or ten days ago, Mr. C. T. Malthy loaded a schooner with shell lime to be sold down the bay, and with the proceeds of the sale the captain was to purchase oysters, to be delivered to Mr. M. He obtained a load, but on coming up the bay found the navigation obstructed, and returned to Norfolk, where he offered the oysters for sale. They were then purchased by Messrs. Smith & Seth, who sent them on to this city in the shell. As soon as they arrived, Mr. Malthy laid claim to them, and upon the refusal to surrender them, he caused a writ of replevin to be issued, and with that took possession of them, to the discontent of a large number who had anxiously awaited their arrival the anticipation of a feast. Just now oysters are very precious, and though they would command a large price, the supply is not one-twentieth equal to the demand.

A PERPETUAL GOVERNOR.—It seems that owing to the blundering of the last Legislature of Mississippi, that State has a perpetual Governor. The Natchez Free Trader of Tuesday last says:

"In his late message to the Legislature on this subject, which we publish this morning, Governor Mellae says that he is Governor for life. We should have no objection to his being Governor of Mississippi for many years to come; but the organic law of the State provides that the Governor shall be elected every two years. But it seems that the botch work of the Legislature of 1854, in submitting changes to the Constitution, having managed to make the term of governorship perpetual, and no one can tell when the official term of the Judges and members of the Legislature will expire.—The whole affair is in mud, and for ourself we can't see who is to decide the point in question."

North Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 19.

Mr. Eaton presented a bill to incorporate the American exchange gold mining company.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson, a bill to incorporate the forks of the Tennessee river turnpike company. Read first time and referred to committee on internal improvements.

A bill to establish the Metropolitan bank, which was the special order for to day at 12 o'clock, was, on motion, made the special order for to-morrow, 3½ o'clock, P. M.

The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived, the Speaker announced the order of the day so far as a bill to incorporate the Western North Carolina railroad.

Whereupon, the Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Hill in the Chair.

After some time spent in its consideration, it passed its second reading.

YEAS—Messrs. Bryan, Cherry, Christian, Coleman, Dockery, Gibson, McDiarmid, Miller, Parks, Ramsay, Rives, Speight, W. H. Thomas, Ward, Wiggins, White and Wilder—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Battle, Burges, Carr, Cunningham, Dillard, Eaton, Hawkins, Holmes, Hill, J. B. Jones, A. J. Jones, Martin and Poole—13.

The Senate took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The order of the day for 3 o'clock (the revenue bill) being called up by the Speaker

On motion of Mr. Cherry it was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the Cheraw and Coalfields railroad was made the order of the day for Wednesday next at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, Jan. 20.

A message was received from the House of Commons concurring in the amendment of the Senate to an act to incorporate the trustees of New Institute, in Iredell county Ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Boyd, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill to ascertain the federal population of Ashe county, and reported the same back to the Senate with amendments.

Mr Thomas of Jackson, introduced a bill to incorporate the Rich Mountain turnpike company in the county of Haywood. Read first time and referred to the committee on internal improvements.

On motion of Mr. J. B. Jones, the Senate took up the bill to incorporate the Currituck Steamboat company. Read second and third times, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The hour of 11 o'clock having now arrived, the Speaker announced the special order of the day, viz: The bill to incorporate the bank of Lincolnton, North Carolina, which was read the second time and rejected.

The hour of 12 having now arrived the Speaker announced the special order, viz: The bill to establish the Salisbury bank, which was read the second time and rejected.

The engrossed bill concerning the common schools was read the second time and the amendment reported by the committee agreed to.

Mr. Thomas moved to amend the bill by adding the following as an additional section, viz:

Be it further enacted, That as soon as the Congress of the United States shall pass a law releasing the State from the payment of the fund deposited with the State, the distribution shall the reafter be made agreeable to the number of children in each county entitled to the benefit of the school fund.

Pending the consideration of said bill and amendment the Senate took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After a few bills of a private nature had been passed the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21.

On motion of Mr. Boyd the bill to amend the 99th chapter revised code, entitled Revenue, was taken up and made the special order for 11 o'clock to morrow.

On motion of Mr. Wilder the bill to incorporate the Western North Carolina railroad company was taken up and made the special order for 4 o'clock on Thursday.

A bill to incorporate the Salisbury and Eagle City railroad company. Passed first time and referred.

A bill to incorporate the Garysburg and Western railroad company. Passed first reading.

A bill to incorporate the Rockingham and Coal Field railroad company. Read first time and passed, and on motion was referred.

A bill to charter the Cheraw and Coal Field railroad company. The bill being on its third reading was determined in the affirmative—yeas 19, nays 10.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Speaker announced the special order—the bill concerning the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal company—which was read the second time, amended and passed.

The Senate took a recess till 3 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of A. J. Jones, the bill to establish the Metropolitan bank of North Carolina was taken up and made the special order for 10½ o'clock to morrow.

A bill relating to Albemarle and Chesapeake canal company passed its second and third readings.

On motion of Mr. Speight the bill in relation to the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad, was read the second and third times and passed.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

The bill to establish the Metropolitan Bank, at Raleigh, N. C., was taken up and read second time.

The bill was amended by increasing its capital stock to three millions, and changing the title to the North Carolina bank, and some other amendments of a minor importance made, when the order of the day, being the revenue bill, was taken up and read section by section.

The tax on marriage licenses was stricken out, the only amendment made to the bill, up to the time of taking a recess.

FRIDAY, Jan. 23.

A number of engrossed bills from the House, were read the first time and referred.

Mr. W. R. Myers, who had been detained at Charlotte by the snow, appeared in his seat this morning, and desired, for the reason above stated, that the vote by which the Revenue bill was passed yesterday be reconsidered, as he wished to add another section thereto, imposing a tax of $500 on brokers, which he should have done if he had been present. Objections being made the Senate refused to entertain the motion; Mr. White moving to reconsider.

Message received from the House proposing to rescind the joint resolution of the two houses to adjourn on the 26th instant. Concurred in.

A bill to amend the charter of the Cape Fear and Deep river navigation company was read second time and passed.

WESTERN EXTENSION N. C. R. R.

The bill providing for the further extension of the North Carolina railroad was taken up and read the third time.

Mr. W. R. Myers offered as an additional section, That the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad company may, at any time, intersect said road at any point in the counties of Iredell and Catawba, but withdrew it, to allow Mr. Dockery to offer a similar amendment, more general, however, in its details, authorizing future Legislatures to allow a connection, by other roads, with the North Carolina road, &c.; build warehouses in connection, &c.

Mr. Ramsay opposed the amendment—He thought it would be ruinous to tap the road between Salisbury and the Blue Ridge, but west of the Blue Ridge he thought it would benefit the North Carolina road for other roads to intersect with it.

Mr Dockery replied to Mr. Ramsay, and advocated the proposition in his amendment.

The amendment after some unimportant modifications (on motion of Mr. Wilder) was adopted—yeas 27, nays 11.

Mr. Wiggins introduced an amendment to make the tax on passengers and on freight perpetual, in the event the State is called on for further aid. Adopted.

The bill was then passed—yeas 21, nays 17.

SATURDAY, January 24.

Mr. Dockery moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Western North Carolina Railroad passed its 3d reading. He said perhaps it would be right for him to explain his reasons for moving this reconsideration. There could be no wrong motives imputed to him for this action, for it was his intention to leave the Halls of Legislature forever at the end of next week. He had always been in favor of a Railroad from our Atlantic cost to the Tennessee line, one that would go through the heart of the State, and by developing her resources, make her take that position which she ought. In 1833 he was a member of that convention which met in the Old Methodist Church, a body which some have said was the ablest that had ever before or since assembled in North Carolina. That Convention considered this scheme and so impressed were they of its ability that a resolution was passed recommending that the State borrow $5,000,000 with which to commence building it. He voted for that resolution and advocated its passage. He was in favor of the Road then and is in favor of it now. It might seem strange then that one so deeply imbued with an Internal Improvement spirit, one who had so early and so long advocated such a system, should now be making such a move as he had made.

Since the bill had passed yesterday afternoon he had reflected upon it; he had not slept a night upon it, but he thought a night upon it, and he had arrived at the conclusion, that the bill committed the State to too large an amount in too short a time. He was at home a planter and professed to have some little knowledge of that business. His experience in planting told him that over-cropping land was very injurious; that while it *might* yield largely one season it would never after have its accustomed fertility.—While if the land were moderately cropped it would yield abundantly from year to year and still maintain its richness. Now, he feared that in the passage of the bill yesterday the Senate had over-cropped the State. He thought it would be better to proceed cautiously, building little by little and the farm would be sure never to give out, and further he thought that this was often the quickest way to accomplish work. It was slow but sure. These two ways of proceeding reminded him of an anecdote he once heard. A plain good old fashioned farmer, many years ago before the time of Railroads, started from Philadelphia to Lancaster on horseback. He jogged along at the rate of about 4 miles an hour; he fed his own horse, curried and saddled him. By and by two young men rode up on dashing looking, richly caparisoned horses. They were what would now be termed "Young Americas." As they galloped swiftly by the plain farmer one cried out "I say, old man, will we get to Lancaster to-night?" "If you don't go too fast," replied the farmer. Towards evening the farmer met up with the young men again. This time they were sitting beside the Road and the horses were broke down and panting heavily. One says, "Well old man when do you think we will get to Lancaster?" "To-night if you don't go too slow." Now he was afraid that we were about to go too fast and would consequently come to a halt. He did not like this way of dashing ahead headlong; he thought it would be better to moderate a little and go forwards more gradually.

He moved the reconsideration for the purpose of offering an amendment, and after the bill was amended he should give his vote for it with willingness. The amendment which he intended to offer was to fix the end of the first section at Morganton and there stop for the present, that is until the next Legislature, should the Road be completed that far before the next session.—With this he thought the company ought to be content, for it would give them the privilege of building just as far as they would be able to build, even if they got all they asked for in the bill. His great objection to the bill was because it called for the too