



CHARLOTT:

Tuesday, February 16, 1858.

Severe Storm.

On Friday morning last, we had a regular north-east snow storm, and continued until the afternoon when it commenced raining and freezing and continued mostly through Friday night and part of Saturday, and such a sheet has not visited us in many a day—Many of the shade trees in town have been seriously injured, the elm especially, and it was found dangerous to ride in the woods in the country, such was the apprehension of danger from falling limbs. On Sunday it thawed a little and there was every appearance that the storm might be continued, but on Monday there was such a change in the weather that the snow is disappearing very fast, and there is not much appearance of the present snow remaining until another week. The weather train was detained on Friday morning too long behind time, showing that the storm was severe to the north of us.

Protestant Religious Writing.

A religious meeting was commenced here on the 2d instant, at the Baptist Church, by the Rev. Mr. Samuels and was continued through the week. Prayer meetings were held in the morning and on quiet meetings in the afternoon and much interest manifested, and on Sunday it was moved into a Union meeting between the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist Churches and was continued through another week. Signs of a more satisfactory evidence of conversion and many others are pursuing the way of Salvation. After services on Sunday morning a meeting of the Ministers and official members of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches was held, and it was resolved to continue the meeting another week, and it was resumed at the Methodist Church last night. Next week it will be commenced at the Baptist Church. May the Lord pour out his Holy Spirit on the people and revive his work.

The Student Approached.

We give in our last an account of a brutal murder near Davidson College, and the escape of the murderer. We are pleased to state, that although he had evaded his pursuers for more than a week, he was apprehended on Saturday last, about 6 miles from Charlotte by a couple of gentlemen. He was discovered at a tree in the woods and although armed with a pistol and knife he made no resistance, but submitted to be taken prisoner, and he was obliged in jail to await his trial.

The Jail Escapee Case.

Mr. J. D. Williamson, the witness in the jail robbery case, it is stated, (once the Charlotte Courier) answered all the questions put to him, but he could give no information in regard to the means adopted to prevent the escape of the Thief of 1857. He informed the Committee, however, that he could show that the Thief of 1857 was carried by taking Government and that seven millions of dollars of British money and eighty thousand dollars from France were used for that purpose. Mr. Williamson claims to have been the secret commercial agent for this country of the Barrings and other English and French mercantile and manufacturing houses from 1841 to 1853.

Very Good Truly American.

A bill has been reported in the House at Washington, denouncing that from and after the first day of April next, it shall not be lawful for any coast of that State, to receive from any person any declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, nor grant to any person any certificate of naturalization as a citizen of the United States. Should this bill become a law it will show that New York is determined that foreign-born shall not be fit to live in this State. What a pity such a law had not been adopted by all the States years ago.

Summary Result.

The Editor of this paper, in his last issue, states that the paper would be suspended. He assigns as a reason that his subscribers have withheld what was due and the stringency of the times. We regret to see the Herald fall out in this way, as it has been a faithful supporter of the Whig American party. We hope the Editor will be himself able to overcome his publication as no distant day may see favorable circumstances.

Henry Whaley, the pastor of the N. E. Church, died at Baltimore on the 9th instant.

The President Fillmore was married on the evening of the 15th instant, to Mrs. Frances Pickens.

The steamer Fashion was sold at Mobile on the 9th instant, by the Government for \$200. There was no opposition.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Allen presented resolutions from the Legislature of Rhode Island, adverse to the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution. Mr. Seward presented a petition from citizens of the U. States praying for the appointment of Schoolmasters for the instruction of Seamen in the Navy. Mr. Seward remarked that he considered this to be an object of much interest and importance. The petition was referred to the Naval Committee.

The hour for the special order having arrived, which was the Kansas question, Mr. Fremont addressed the Senate, and after a long discussion between him and several other Senators the message was referred to the committee on Territories.

An effort was made to take up the resolutions calling upon the President for information relative to Kansas, offered by Mr. Douglas, a few days ago but failed. The Senate then adjourned.

In the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Fox presented a petition to prevent monopolies at the sale of the public lands. Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., presented memorials from Connecticut, Wisconsin and New York, asking for the passage of the Homestead law. Laid on the table.

Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill with a report relative to the difficulties with Paraguay, authorizing the President to take such measures as may appear to him expedient, in case the satisfaction demanded is not given.

The Army bill was taken up and Messrs. Dixon and Pugh addressed the Senate against the bill. In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Douglas made several efforts to introduce his Kansas resolutions.

The Army bill was introduced by Messrs. Dixon and Crittenden in favor, and Mr. Dixon in opposition. No action was taken.

In the Senate, on Thursday, a memorial was received from a resident of Albany, offering to raise a regiment of one thousand men for Cuba, and asking Congress to grant three hundred and sixty days of land to each officer and man who may become an actual soldier.

A resolution was passed appropriating \$50,000 for the purchase of 20,000 acres of the Great Salt Desert.

The discussion of the Army bill was then resumed, but before any action on the subject, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

A resolution was adopted calling for information as to whether our Foreign Ministers have endeavored to secure freedom of worship in foreign countries; and how many foreign Governments have accorded such freedom.

In the House on Wednesday, the bill to amend the act providing for the security of lives and safety of passengers on steam vessels, was under consideration. There was no final action on the subject.

In the House, on Thursday, the Speaker appointed the special investigating committee on Kansas affairs. [See committee in another column.]

The bill for the protection of the lives of passengers on steamships, was then taken up, debated and committed to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Stratton from the special committee in the case of Messrs. Lawrence, Stone & Co., stated that J. W. Wallace, who received \$30,000, refused to answer the committee. The House resolved to have him brought before the bar of the House for contempt.

We stated in our last that a row had taken place in Congress between several members. In another column we have given three versions of the affair, and it turns out that Mr. Keitt, of S. C., and Mr. Grow, of Pa., are the principal actors. Our readers will see that after all the fuss it does not amount to much. We are rejoiced to learn from the proceedings of Monday that Mr. Keitt, in making a personal explanation of the affair, had the magnanimity to confess that he was the cause of the fracas.

We have also given a humorous sketch of the fracas in another column.

A bill for the relief of the English steamer L'Esperance, landing on the coast of China, north of Canton, they penetrated nine miles into the interior, for the purpose of rescuing Capt. Rose of the American ship Haidee, which had been shipwrecked on the coast—the captain falling into the hands of the natives, who held him for a ransom. This object was successfully accomplished. The village where Capt. Rose was confined was taken by surprise, and the prisoner rescued, and safely carried off from the very midst of a large Chinese population.

Entered against the Railroad. An extra from the Butterfield Express informs us that at the election held on the 8th instant, in Butterfield county, to try the proposition whether the county should subscribe \$70,000 to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Butterfield Railroad, was lost by a majority of 7 votes. This is a close vote and the county should try it again, for it will be a pity for the road to be stopped short of Butterfield for so small a vote against it. The vote was 579 to 529.

Advance in Cholera. The arrival of the Arabian and Indian, one at New York, and the other at Portland, bring news of an advance in cholera. This was so little looked for that the merchants at New York were taken by surprise. We hope as it was unexpected it will be permanent.

THE FRACAS IN CONGRESS. The Washington States in giving the proceedings of the night, says in relation to the affair: All sorts of motions were being made, and Mr. Grow was moving towards the Speaker's chair, down the avenue, contending to which was the rest of Mr. Keitt. Some honorable made a motion. Mr. Keitt said: "Go to your own side of the House, sir, and make your objections there."

Mr. Grow promptly replied that "he would make his objections where he pleased," and indifferently followed up this remark, by saying "he would be governed by a divider."

This was the tessin for war; Mr. Keitt, thinking with Malibeth that the "right purpose never is at work unless the deed go with it," struck the member from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Grow returned the blow, the parties clenched, and in rushed members from all sides, hoping to end this little row, but an unconsciously contributing to commence a big one. Mr. Barkdale, of Mississippi, interferred, as peace-maker, and succeeded in parting them. He was holding Mr. Grow, when a crowd rushed up, and he was struck, as supposed, by Mr. Washburn, of Illinois. Mr. Barkdale turned and gave Washburn several severe blows, when they were parted.

The row went fast and furious, right under the Speaker's chair, and in through the regard of the presence of the occupants of the reporter's gallery. Some thirty or forty members got so entangled and jammed up, that it was difficult to see which was which, or which got the worst of the hit. Blows were given and taken indiscriminately. The affair continued by a sporting character present, who says it occupied one minute and a half.

Speaker Orr and the Sergeant at arms, Mr. Glimbrener, deserve credit and commendation for the prompt energy with which they succeeded in calming the tumult.

When all "was calm again," the House fell back into its good humored ways, the "little break" having walked up some of the most important of the occasion. The members went on resolving and moving, and taking the "yeas" and "nays," until after six o'clock this morning, when Gen. Quitman introduced a resolution, suspending action on all other motions, except the previous question, (Harrie's motion to refer the whole subject to the select committee,) which was made, by acclamation, the special order for Monday at 1 o'clock; and the House adjourned, as Harrie says, "up in the morning again."

The Washington States, generally, impartial in its notes and observations, says:—"Mr. Quitman, of Miss., attempted to introduce a resolution, which will be found in the report of the proceedings in another column. Of course, unanimous consent was necessary for its submission to the House, and no objection being made, the Speaker proceeded to put the resolution to vote. At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Grow, of Pa. from a position on the opposite side of the House from where his seat is situated, and while passing down the aisle, objected to the resolution. Mr. Keitt, of S. C., said to Mr. Grow, "Go on your own side of the House and object." Mr. G. replied, "I object where I please," and, report says, he added, "without being intimidated by any Southern negro driver."

But few words passed before these gentlemen were engaged in a pitched battle, but as to which of them commenced, it we cannot say. In the attempt of their friends and the officers of the House to separate them, Mr. K. was pushed down, but both the indignities were carried from the scene of action in a very short time, and before they had received any serious injuries. In the meantime, however, a large number of Mr. Grow's friends, headed, it is said, by Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, poured into the arena immediately in front of the Speaker's stand. Here they were met by a nearly equal force of the opposition, and here occurred

"The shock of the two contending hosts." A regular "free fight" raged a few minutes, but was finally broken up by the prompt intervention of the officers of the House and many of the more thoughtful and conservative members. Nobody was hurt to any extent worth noticing. After the termination of the affray, the session was concluded with quiet and order until adjournment.

A very intelligent correspondent of the Petersburg Democrat mentions the affair and gives as some clue to the character of Mr. Grow, who, no doubt sought some quarrel by infringing on the rights and custom of the House:

In the progress of the struggle a personal encounter ensued between Messrs. Keitt, of S. C., and Grow, of Pennsylvania. The latter, however, is distinguished for his lack of rudeness. It appears on this occasion that he left his own side of the House and went over among the Democrats, where his company was no means acceptable, in his usual course manner, objected to Gen. Quitman's proceeding. Considering the custom of the floor, the excitement in the House at the time, and the bearing of Mr. Grow, it cannot be doubted that his purpose was in part and parcel of that which has been intimated which has marked this slavery controversy. Mr. Keitt told him in strong language to go over to his own side of the House, and there object, and this being followed by an offensive rejoinder, the parties at once came to blows. The contest, whether from another misapprehension, or design being a general one, and at least twenty members were involved in it.

This incident discloses the fact that the excitement on the admission of Kansas is increasing. The truth is that this incessant agitation by the North of the slavery question has borne its appropriate and bitter fruit in sectional distrust and hate—day by day the breach growing wider and the bonds of the Union becoming weakened. In this matter from first to last, all that ever the so-called Southern extremists have demanded was equity in the Union and cessation of the war upon slavery property. It is worthy of note that the very ultimatum of the South at the Nashville Convention, to wit: the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, would have given to the North three fourths of the newly acquired territories from Mexico.

THE KANSAS COMMITTEE.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives, on Thursday, announced the members to constitute the committee of fifteen called for under the resolution of Mr. Harris, of Illinois, to inquire into all the facts in relation to the formation of the Leocompton Constitution, the alleged election frauds in Kansas, &c. The Hon. Warren Winslow, our representative from this District, it will be seen, is a member of the committee. The committee consists of eight Leocomptians and seven anti-Leocomptians. The former are composed of Messrs. Demarest and one American, and the latter of five Republicans and two Democrats, as follows:

Harris, of Ill. (chairman) and Leocompton dem.; Merrill, of Vermont, anti-Leocompton rep.; Wade, of Ohio, anti-Leocompton rep.; Wallbridge, of Mich., anti-Leocompton rep.; Adams, of N. J., anti-Leocompton dem.; Holliston, of Mass., anti-Leocompton rep. Stephens, of Georgia, Leocompton dem.; Lecher, of Va., Leocompton dem.; Quitman, of Miss., Leocompton dem.; Winslow, of N. C., Leocompton dem.; White, of Pa., Leocompton dem.; Anderson, of Mo., Leocompton Amer.; Sherman, of Ky., Leocompton dem.; Russell, of N. Y., Leocompton dem. Washington Herald.

Either Squally. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes to that paper as follows: "Letters are constantly pouring in from various sections of the South, all breathing and begging to the one idea—that if the Leocompton Constitution is rejected by Congress the Legislatures will be immediately convened by the Governors of most of the Southern States, and their Senators and members requested to withdraw from the Union. A movement has already been started for a Southern convention to meet as early as practicable. I have the very best authority for the above information."

We believe this is the first intimation the public has had of such intentions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. From Washington.—Judge Cat and Mr. Carr, the pro-slavery dissenters for a seat in Congress, had an interview with the President to-day. The latter left for Charleston this evening.

The Postmaster General having to-day been notified that the Collins line steamship Atlantic will not make her regular departure from New York on Saturday with the mails for Liverpool, has authorized the postmaster of New York to dispatch the mails by a suitable substitute, provided they can be delivered in Liverpool for the usual sea postage.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11. The Kansas correspondent of the "Leader," says that Gov. Denver will probably veto all the acts of the special Legislature. It is also stated that the friends of another Constitution have strength enough to carry it over the veto. The propriety of repealing all the statutes of the first Legislature has caused much discussion. It is reported at Lawrence that Gov. Denver will soon be recalled, and Mr. Porter of Albany appointed in his stead. The report is discredited. Difficulties of a private nature had occurred at Fort Scott.

Southern men pushed towards the parties, some doubting as to the peace, and others to have a hand in the fight. Barkdale, of Mississippi, McQueen, of South Carolina, Craig, of North Carolina, and Benbow Davis were prominent in the scrimmage. Barkdale specifically stated, and I doubt not truly, that his only object was to separate the contestants. He and other opponents seized upon Grow at once, as Keitt was already hors de combat. To gentlemen on the other side of the hall, it looked very much as though the gentlemen from Pennsylvania was about to be cut into unincised meat, and the Anti-Leocompton men rushed over in a body to the rescue. Foremost came Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, a very athletic, compact man, who bounded into the centre of the excited group, striking right and left with tremendous vigor. Washburn, of Illinois, and his brother, of Wisconsin, also were prominent, and for a minute or two it seemed as though we were to have a Kilenny fight in a magnificent style. Barkdale had hold of Grow, when latter struck him a severe blow, supposing that he was hurting that gentleman. Barkdale's triumphant supposing was not Elixir Washburn who struck him dropped Grow, and struck out at the gentleman from Illinois. Cadwalader Washburn perceiving the attack upon his brother, also made a dash at Mr. Barkdale, and seized him by the hair, apparently for the purpose of drawing him "into chancery" and punning him to greater satisfaction. Horrible to relate, Mr. Barkdale's wig came off in Cadwalader's left hand—and bright light expanded itself with tremendous force against the unresisting air. This ludicrous incident unquestionably did much towards restoring good nature subsequently—and its effect was heightened not a little by the fact that in the excitement of the occasion Barkdale restored his wig wrong side foremost.

There seems to have been very little method in the struggle, and it was hard to tell who was in for earnest, and who was trying to restore order. The Speaker galled and rapped for order, without effect. The Sergeant-at-Arms stalked to the centre of the battle, mere in hand, but his "American eagle" had no more effect than the Speaker's gavel. Uron Lowrey and Lunsar, of Mississippi, were passing each other at one point—each probably trying to persuade the other to be still. Mr. Hunt, the gray-haired Quaker representative from Ohio, was seen going here and there in the crowd. Davis, of Mississippi, got so severe, but accidentally blew from Mr. Grow, and various gentlemen sustained slight bruises and scratches. A Virginia representative, who thought Missouri, of Pennsylvania, was about to "pitch in," laid his hand upon his arm to restrain him, and was perceptibly ordered to desist or be knocked down. Mr. Corvode, of Pennsylvania, caught up a heavy stone some eighteen inches long, and "brain" who ever might seem to deserve it, but fortunately did not succeed in getting far enough into the excited crowd to find an appropriate subject for his vengeance; and all over the Hall everybody was excited for the time.

Fortunately, it did not last long, and no weapons were openly displayed. When order was restored, several gentlemen were found to present an excessively flushed and disordered appearance, but there remained little sign to recall the excitement. Gentle men of opposite parties crowded over to each other to explain their pacific dispositions, and that they got into a fight where their only purpose was to prevent a fight. Mutual explanations, and a hearty laugh at the ludicrous points of the drama, were followed by quiet and a return to business.

WHAT THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS THINK OF THE SITUATION.—The people of Kansas, who wish to have an opportunity to mind their own business, free from the trouble that the political demagogues of both parties in this Territory are producing, are beginning to speak out through the press in favor of settling agitation by giving them a State Constitution immediately. The Kansas Daily Ledger, published at Leavenworth, Ky., says:—"Niggers is not the great base of contention in Kansas, and those who cry out most loudly for 'nigger' or 'no nigger' haven't money enough, as a general thing, to buy a pig of toshness with. The real base of contention is power and the spoils; and the more niggers made to bond and bow in suit the purposes of these political demagogues, that they may ride into power and obtain some of the spoils—and that's all. The free State party for the pro-slavery party of Kansas care anything about the moral condition of the niggers, but they would have a text to preach from, (a hobby to ride,) and the 'poor nigger' has been preached in all his aspects throughout our land.

"Let Congress attend to their own business, and let us attend to ours. We are heartily sick and tired of the infernal nigger agitation; we have had a buffet of it—it injures our business, blazes our prospects and keeps up a continual strife. Let Kansas be admitted into the Union, somehow or other, and with some kind of a Constitution, that we may have peace."

PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS IN MEXICO.—The friends of humanity and religion will be shocked as well as grieved, at the tidings of another fearful persecution of the Christians in Madagascar. This last persecution, which followed the expulsion of a number of Frenchmen from the capital in July last, seems to be more severe than any by which it had been preceded. Thirteen persons had been put to death; between fifty and sixty had been subjected to the ordeal of tangena, or poison-water, under which eight had died; nearly sixty were bound in chains, of whom two had died; while a number had been reduced to slavery."

A SALTREYER SPECULATION.—The Boston Courier says that there has been a stir in the United States warehouses, at that port, for a year or two past, a large lot of saltreys for which the owner some time since refused an offer of about sixteen cents per pound, holding out for an additional cent. At the present time the market price is not much over six cents per pound, the original cost being about ten or eleven cents.

MR. BUCHANAN TO BE SUEF FOR A BREACH OF PROMISE.—A young President body in Paris threatened to sue President Buchanan for breach of promise, who says that during her father's table years ago he said to her—"My dear Miss, if ever I should be President, you shall be mistress of the White House."

It is said that Sir Colin Campbell, by twenty-two days, traversed one hundred miles, forced an entrance into a city held out by sixty thousand fighting men, relieved a garrison besieged for over five months, with three hundred women and children, in the face of an overwhelming force, rescued his detachment at Campagna, defeated an enemy three times his own strength, and finally stripped them of every vestige of artillery.

DEATH IN A DENTIST'S CHAIR.—Mr. McChesney's death in a dentist's chair Toronto, C. W., on Monday last, while the influence of chloroform, has been stated in a telegraphic despatch. He had been under operation of six teeth, but would have been extricated by the dentist (Dr. D. French) unless placed under the influence of chloroform. He was told his danger, but strenuously insisted on his point, refusing all responsibility. Accordingly, he was administered in the usual way, and sponged to the nostrils of the patient. At a short time he began to laugh, and asked the cause, said "he could not see it, seeing those fellows (meaning the dentist and another person) laughing at him." He was then thought to be sufficiently insensible to commence the operation of inserting the gum. He was wired under the influence of chloroform, and again applied, and the tooth removed. As soon as this was done he was seen to alter in appearance, his eyes became fixed, the jaw stiff, respiration ceased, and the heart's action stopped. Every possible attempt was made to resuscitate him, but to no purpose. A coroner's jury exonerated the dentist from all blame, as it was shown that the chloroform was voluntarily inhaled, and that more than ordinary care was used in administering it.

GOLD AND ITS USES.—The entire amount of gold in circulation in the world is estimated at about \$240,000,000, of which the wear and waste is stated to be 1 per cent annually. The consumption of gold in the arts and manufactures is estimated at \$90,000,000, of which about \$50,000,000 is consumed in England. It is estimated that there is a weekly consumption of gold for chains, 500, amounting to 100,000 ounces; for gold leaf in London, 100,000 ounces; and in other places in Great Britain, one one hundred and eighty four ounces. One of the patterns in Staffordshire consumes \$3,500 worth of gold annually in gilding; and the whole consumption of gold in England is estimated at about five hundred ounces annually.

RAILWAY RAILWAY REVENUE.—Some very curious and valuable tables have recently been published in England by Mr. Harris. According to these, it appears that the revenue of the railways of the United Kingdom in 1857 was no less than £24,000,000. The capital of these lines is about £200,000,000. The railway profits for the last year must have been about £1,000,000, or about 4 per cent of the total capital. The amount of considerable portion of the £200,000,000 capital being in loans and preferred shares, at a rate of interest averaging more than the per centage of profits, the actual dividend is about 8 1/2 per cent per annum.

DEAD LETTERS.—During the past year the number of letters containing money, which were opened in the dead letter office of the Post Office Department, was 50,000. The number of letters containing money, which were opened in the dead letter office of the Post Office Department, was 50,000. The number of letters containing money, which were opened in the dead letter office of the Post Office Department, was 50,000.

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AMERICAN VESSEL SEIZED BY A BRITISH CRUISER.—Despatches received from London state that the American ship, the "Albatross," was seized by a British cruiser, the "Albatross," in the Atlantic Ocean. The vessel was carrying a large quantity of goods, and the crew were taken on board. The British cruiser was commanded by Captain [Name], and the American vessel was commanded by Captain [Name].

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A REPUBLIC AND A MONARCHY IS THIS POINTED OUT:—"The whole people now a pyramid, with a president at the apex, and you have a symbol of respect to it. You can shake the president, but you can't shake the people. Invert the pyramid, and with a king for its base, and you have a monarchy. Tip up the king and the whole structure falls into confusion."

SUPERIOR COURT.—Serving Circuit.—The Judge of the Superior Court of this State will ride the Spring Circuit as follows: Edenton Circuit, Judge Dick; New Bern " " Caldwell; Raleigh " " Ellis; Hillsboro " " Sawyers; Wilmington " " May; Salisbury " " Holly; Mountain " " Person.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, in a recent letter from Havana, says that a number of ladies of the "Paris Club" of Havana, at the conclusion of Mr. Gait's campaign of Travista, were left on the stage and embraced her, and the next morning one of them bore a cross ornamented with gold, worth \$200.

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