From the Lynchburg Republican.

SPLIT BETWEEN THE KNOW NOTHINGS AND THE WHIG PARTY IN VIRGINIA.

The course of the Whig party of Virginia towards the Know Nothings has been marked by a circumspection and adroitness worthy of a better, and highly creditable to a fallen cause. It did not rush with impatient and unbecoming haste into the arms of the new organization. It stood aloof, watching the growth and progress of the mysterious order.—The Whig presses entertained their readers with feeble approvals of the internal improvement system or querulous complaints of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. If they chronicled the successes of the Know Nothings, it was without comment and with an ominous silence, which might betoken something or might betoken nothing.—They were far too cunning to commit themselves. Know Nothingism might prove only a flash in the pan, or it might prove a deadly shot between wind and water. "Wait," was the Whig watchword.

Accordingly the Whigs waited until symptoms of sound organization and strong vitality became apparent in the new order. Then, with an art beyond all tact, they began the process of affiliation. They began to speak respectfully, then familiarly, then friendly, then lovingly of the Know Nothings. Step by step as the "Order" advanced, so step by step the Whigs went over to them. Each advance of the Know Nothings was announced with acclamations by the Whigs, and every foot of Know Nothing progress was signalized by an increase of Whig cordiality. Mr. Wise's nomination [illegible] completed the fraternization. It was understood in Virginia that the phantom "Order" and the "defunct" party would oppose Mr. Wise and that next Spring would witness a political contest in Virginia such as never was witnessed before. Cheek by jowl, the ghostly allies were heard from in all directions, enlisting recruits, proselytizing the faithful, instituting lodges, creating heresies and schisms. Never was a couple so loving, so unanimous in thought, word and action. This was the honey-moon of the newly married pair.

But a brief month of wedded joy has passed, and already the loving couple are calling hard names. How this happens we are utterly unable to tell. Perhaps the bliss was too powerful to be borne, the prospect of the spoils too inviting not to awaken selfishness and arouse cupidity—base passions which annoy wedded as well as single folks. It is enough for us to know that a matrimonial jar of a most serious nature has occurred. The holy union of phantom Know Nothings and defunct Whigs has lasted long enough to put the Democratic party on its guard and to call out its full strength. It now dissolves, whether by "mutual consent" or the want of it, we pretend not to know. Nor does it matter much. The progeny of such a pair could hardly have been more substantial than gas and wind.—Ghosts have begotten ghosts, and phantoms have given birth to a wordy squabble. So mote it be.

Our readers will understand the nature and extent of the connubial quarrel by perusing the following extract from an article in the *American Organ*.

The Richmond Whig vs. The American Organ.

The Richmond Whig of the 25th inst. copies our recent brief editorial under the head of "*Our Party in Virginia*," and comments thereon in a spirit and in language unworthy of its character.

Our editorial, referred to, simply announced that we had received the glad tidings from all our numerous correspondents in Virginia, that our party intended to nominate and support a ticket composed solely of members of our order, and that we concurred in the propriety of this course. Our editorial notice of the purposes of our party contained not one word or opinion, which can be fairly construed to disparage either the Whig party or the Democratic party, nor one word or sentiment which, on a careful review, we would suppress.

We announced a fact, and gave our opinion thereon, and our judgment now ratifies that [illegible]

The Richmond Whig, after [illegible] article, says, "we are sorry to see that paper (the Organ) thus [illegible] the Whig party of Virginia [illegible]"

We should be [illegible] sorry, if we had used any language [illegible] a construction. We are at a loss to conceive how the Whig could draw such a conclusion from our [illegible] the accusation. We have not at any time in our columns [illegible] Virginia," or the Democratic party of that State. We tender no [illegible] parties, worthy of respect [illegible]

If we occasionally [illegible] and Greely factions [illegible] Forney faction, we [illegible] ing, we banter [illegible] Whig [illegible] Democratic party [illegible]

We purposely [illegible] saults upon Whig measures [illegible] Democratic measures. We [illegible] Richmond W[illegible] itself [illegible] deny [illegible]

On the [illegible] principles [illegible] of Virginia [illegible] by its [illegible] mond Whig [illegible] of contr[illegible] and [illegible] parties in the [illegible] es [illegible]

But [illegible] not advise [illegible] that [illegible]

[illegible] way of authority or of majority, but this much we do "assume"—that we belong to the "American party," and have advocated its principles for nearly fifteen years—that we intend faithfully to represent its wishes and tenets, and to maintain its interests and its integrity—yet we do not "assume" that we always speak the united sentiments of this party, *but* we do "assume" that we speak what we *understand* and *believe* to be the opinions of a large majority of said party. This is the position we occupy.

Have we done *more* in the expression of our approval of the purposes of our friends in Virginia, than the Richmond Whig has done, by sanctioning, in advance, the foreshadowed purposes of the Whig party?

The Richmond Whig "speaks out" and authoritatively says that, "if *the* American party expects to absorb the great Whig party, and to control its will, and shape its action, the experiment will prove hazardous and unsatisfactory.

The editor of the Whig must pardon us the free expression of our belief, (for "something must be pardoned to the spirit of liberty,") that the "American party" *will* in the next year, "absorb" *all* the *conservative* elements in both the Whig and Democratic parties; *but* we repel the intimation, as unjust towards us, that we seek "*to control the will, or shape the action*" of the Whig party, *as a party*, or whilst that party exists as an independent organization.

We deny, that either in word or deed the American Organ or its conductors have intimated a purpose to "control" the movements of the Whig party. Of course we desire that *all*, both Whigs and Democrats, shall rally around and sustain the nominations, which we suppose the "American party" of Virginia will make, ere long, and it is our firm belief that *such men* will be presented by our party for the suffrages of the people next May, as will be unexceptionable to all, such as "have uniformly battled for home interests, as opposed to foreign influence," and to all such as, "on principle have been practically the American party," and to all such as are "devoted to the Union, endless in their maintenance of the rights and sovereignty of the States."

We ought perhaps to pass over that portion of the commentaries of the Richmond Whig, upon our article referred to, which tenders us its *advice* in the premises; but we consent to have our views and opinions misinterpreted and misconstructed, and gratuitous advice thereupon superadded, in language which pre-supposes that we do not understand and appreciate our duties and responsibilities to the "American party," and especially when that advice is thrust upon us by a press, which avows its purpose to "*hold no affiliation or concert*" with the "American party," and which also openly declares that whilst in "*many things* they agree" with our party "*in others they widely differ*" from us.

We are always thankful for advice, and most cheerfully receive it from those whom we *know* to be friendly to our causes, but when that advice comes from one who distinctly informs us that he *differs widely* from us, we must beg leave to return it, that he who gave it may *practice* what he preaches.

P. S. Since the above has been in type, we have seen later numbers of the Whig and our neighbor—from their last articles upon this question it seems that they have caved in—that they and their party will abandon their old organization and sink, rank and file, into Know Nothingism.

STOCK BANKS OF INDIANA.

"In these times of "bank suspensions" and shinplaster financiering, (says the New York Herald,) when every broker in Wall street who can raise a few thousand dollars to purchase a little "ultimate security" is owner of a bank or two in Indiana or Illinois, the following description, from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Western banking and of an interview between a bank officer and a bill holder will be appreciated:—

THE STOCK BANKS OF INDIANA "DONE BROWN."

If there was anything wanting to justify the course of the business community towards the "free banks" of Indiana, or to convince the people of that State of the [illegible] character of those institutions, the letter of the Hon. John P. Dunn, Auditor of State, dated Nov. 1, and published in the columns of the papers in this city on Saturday last, will supply the deficiency. And if anything was needed to complete the discredit and demolishment of [illegible] concerns organized under [illegible] and put a check upon [illegible] new ones, Mr. [illegible] What of [illegible] Mr. Dunn has defined [illegible]

[illegible] Suppose a gentleman [illegible] dollar [illegible] institutions, and [illegible] exchange [illegible] the bank? that [illegible] always uncertain [illegible] They [illegible] marked by [illegible] Capital [illegible] of the [illegible] with Nature [illegible] P. Dunn can find them.

But suppose that the institution is [illegible] that business fronts [illegible] the announcement [illegible] with rapid steps approach the edifice.—He enters; he draws his pictorial evidence of a promise from his pocket-book, he approaches the counter, presents his note to the paying teller, and a colloquy ensues:—

"Can you give me specie for this?"

"No."

"Sight or short time eastern exchange?"

"No."

"What can you give me?"

"Nothing."

"Why?"

"You are making a run on our institution. This species of presentation we are bound to resist. You are trying to break us, sir—to make us stop payment, sir;—you can't do it, sir."

"But havn't you stopped payment when you refuse to redeem?"

"No, sir. Ours is a stock institution. There's your ultimate security, sir, deposited with the auditor. We can't break, sir; we can't stop payment. Look at the law! Look at Mr. John P. Dunn's circular!"

"But have you no specie on hand?"

"Yes, sir; and we are bound to keep it. The law obliges us to keep twelve-and-a-half per cent of specie on hand. If we pay out every time one you fellows calls, how can we keep it on hand?"

"Then I shall proceed to have the note protested."

"Very well, sir. You will find a notary public at Indianapolis, provided he is at home, which is only about one hundred and forty miles from here. But, sir, you had better go home, and rely upon your ultimate security. We can't pay specie—find it won't do; but you are ultimately secure; you can't lose your money, though you never get it. Remember that."

We will suppose our gentleman so unreasonable as not to be satisfied with the representation of the paying teller, or the great principle of ultimate security. He finds his way to Indianapolis, makes protest in due form, and, note in hand, proceeds to the office of the Hon. John P. Dunn, auditor of State, when another dialogue ensues:—

"Sir, I have a note of the Squash bank at Lost Prairie, with certificate of protest, which I want to deposit in your hands, with a request that you make collection as speedily as possible."

"Certainly, sir."

"How long before I can expect to realize upon the ultimate securities of the institution? Thirty days; is it not?"

"Not quite as soon as that, sir. I shall forthwith give notice to the officers of the Squash Bank. If they pay no attention to it I shall offer its securities in my hands for sale; but in discharging my duty to all the creditors of the institution, I shall not proceed to offer any of its assets in this market until after at least sixty days notice in New York, London and Paris, so as to ensure the largest and best prices for the securities; and not then, if, in my opinion, the ultimate interest of all concerned will be promoted by a further extension!" Hem!"

"But, my dear sir, how long will it be before I shall be able to realize upon my demand?"

"Can't say sir, stocks are down just now—may rise in a year or two—depends somewhat upon the fate of the war in Europe. But never fear, your ultimate security is undoubted. If you should never get it, you will never lose it, remember that. Rely upon your ultimate security, and you are safe."

"Ultimate security! I want my money."

"Well, sir, if that's your game, when you get it please give us the information."

The Warrenton News, with a noble superiority to that petty partizan spirit, which would detract from the well merited reputation of a public man, because he belongs to the opposite party, pays the following beautiful tribute to Mr. Badger:

"We have no hesitation in affirming, Democrat though we are, that Mr. Badger, possessing throughout his life a legal reputation enjoyed by but few men in the Union, has, since he has been a member of the U. S. Senate, achieved for himself, as a statesman of the first order, a national character, never before attained by a Senator from North Carolina, and which has placed him in the front rank of the ablest American Statesmen of the present age. Indeed, it may well be doubted whether, according to the judgment of the most enlightened publications of our country, he does not now occupy the first and most prominent position in the most talented deliberative Assembly on the face of the globe, the Senate of the United States.

We differ, and during the larger portion of the last twenty years, for which period we have enjoyed an acquaintance with this eminent man, have essentially and radically differed with Mr. Badger in regard to the important questions of political interest which have divided the American people into two great parties. We expect hereafter to dissent from his political views, whilst we confess that, for the last few years, his sentiments on measures of policy have on many occasions coincided with our own, yet we feel bound by a sense of justice to acknowledge that we have contemplated his brilliant career in that body, of which he is at once the ornament and the pride, with feelings of the highest gratification. A North Carolinian, proud of whatever ennobles our beloved Old State, and tends to widen the circumference of her renown, we could not be otherwise than delighted with the lustre which he has shed around her character. Others may, in the phrenzy of party madness, be disposed to detract from the well earned and well merited meed of praise which justly belongs to the name of Carolina's ablest and most accomplished Statesman; for ourself, we choose rather to "rejoice with those that rejoice" in the imperishable laurels with which he has decorated his noble brow. There is now no good reason why any friend of the South should withold from Mr. Badger the tribute of sincere admiration and regard which is his due. Almost all the old issues are now absorbed in the momentous crisis which is impending over the Country. We allude of course to the great, the paramount subject of Southern Rights. On this question he has stood firm and steadfast, as "the everlasting hills" of his own native State. "Amongst the faithless, faithful he," and for his course on the Nebraska Measure, as well as on all questions involving the peculiar institutions of the South, he deserves the heartfelt gratitude and devotion [illegible] confidence of every Southron, and indeed, of every sincere friend of the Constitution and the Laws of his Country. In quickness of apprehension, vigorous of argument, felicity of expression, in fine, in all the qualifications which combine to form the model of a statesman of the first order, George E. Badger is equalled by but few men of the present age and surpassed by none. By his elevated standard of moral excellence, by his unflinching firmness in the discharge of his public duties, by his innate contempt for demagogism, in all its protean forms, by his fascinating powers of conversation, and by the grace and dignity of his personal demeanor, he has secured the high esteem and warm friendship of the most worthy and eminent men at Washington of all parties.—Such a man is George E. Badger."

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, 1855.

REMOVAL.

The Watchman Office has been removed to the new building 2d door in the rear of E. & A. Murphy's store, and about 30 paces from the well-known "Murphy's corner." Our patrons and others are invited to call.

RAIL ROAD CELEBRATION.

This day week ago, the celebration in honor of the completion of the Railroad to this town, took place according to announcement. The weather was cloudy and damp, but not rainy. It was an occasion of entire new interest to this part of the country; and as might be expected, attracted an immense number of people from all the surrounding country for many miles distant. The crowd commenced gathering in the streets as early as Wednesday morning, and hundreds upon hundreds continued to pour in until noon on the 4th. Prof Elliott, we learn, whose opportunity to survey the whole crowd at once, and who is not unaccustomed to estimating collections of people, puts down the number at 15,000. We are quite sure the number equalled, if it did not exceed the memorable Whig gathering of 1840—a day which would not, perhaps, ever have been forgotten but for the 4th of January 1855.

The place of attraction from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2 p. m., was any where and every where along the railroad for the space of a mile and a half or two miles nearest town, to witness the arrival of three trains coming in from Charlotte and Concord, and which arrived at different intervals between 11 and 2 o'clock. These came freighted with human beings, as full as they could hold; and were greeted with the most tremendous cheering, the firing of cannon, and the excellent musical performance of the Concord and Salisbury brass bands.

It was curious and interesting to note the effect of these things upon others, and hear the observations they drew forth; and we occupied much of our time in this sort of employment. But it would be useless to attempt in a short article to detail all that we saw and heard. We cannot however omit to mention something of particular interest. An old gentleman from one of the Western counties came up, after having walked up and down the track for a considerable distance, and standing near the engine, with his eyes running up and down the train and now and then resting upon the [illegible] which drew it in, observed "Well I thought I knew something about railroads before, though I never saw one, but I find out now that I knew nothing about them. Why just look at that pattern," pointing to an open car, "they can pile as much on that thing as I could haul at ten or fifteen loads with my wagon and four horses; and they tell me that one of these engines can pull as many as 30 such all loaded; and then they travel as far in an hour as I could in a whole day."

He stood silent for a moment, as if amazed at the new ideas he had gathered, and then continued—"its a wonderful, wonderful!—and I never expected to witness anything like it. I used to think nothing good of Railroads, but I don't know—they are wonderful improvements, and can do a great deal of work. I am glad our State has built this one, any how; and [illegible] running up our way some day." [illegible] the acquaintances whom he was addressing himself—"and I'll do my part towards it. We must have one."

Another case—"This road is bound to exert a powerful influence over this whole Western part of the State," remarked one to another as they were passing slowly along. "Especially and immediately upon the farming community, for it opens up markets at their doors."

And another—"Well this beats every thing ever I saw—Hurra for the people! Huzza for North Carolina!—Old Rip's awake"—there the train."

Judge Ellis addressed this immense gathering as well as his lungs would admit of it. [illegible] to hear a good portion of his speech. He never bore himself more handsomely, or spoke more to the purpose. When he had finished, Governor Morehead was loudly called for, and after a long resistance mounted the platform. His appearance was greeted with loud and prolonged applause. In the whole, like a true Roman, he could survey the concourse of people. When silence was restored, he set off a few humorous squibs, and set every body to humming. He alluded, in humorous terms, to what the State had done in building this road, and also what he had been assured she would do for a Western extension. He said he had reason to believe the present Legislature [illegible] the State would safely do for that extension. This announcement elicited three cheers for the Legislature of North Carolina: the cheers which [illegible] in response to this sentiment, and such a hallooing!

But when Governor Morehead had done, the Chief Marshall of the day, R. Barringer, Esq., invited the people to a barbacue dinner near at hand. We regret we have nothing very pleasant to relate in this connection, for we believe the dinner was generally a disappointment—probably altogether the result of a miscalculation of the number likely to be present.

Then came on the Balloon ascension by Prof. Elliott, a beautiful and interesting spectacle. There was very little wind. The balloon rose almost perpendicular from the starting point until it was lost in the clouds. And the time from starting was so short, that people stood gazing up, seeming to wonder, is it possible he has so soon gone beyond the clouds?

The day was now wearing away, and a tremendous bustle ensued by the departure of visitors. But there were a great many who were obliged to remain over night, and we fear some of them fared badly; for such was the crowd that it was impossible to find accommodations. Every house was filled. We had occasion to hunt for lodging for a gentleman who called on us after night; we went to a number of private residences to find a place. But it was impossible, all were filled, and we had to make room for one more at our own house.

And so passed away the fourth of January, 1855, in Salisbury. May all live long to remember it, and to enjoy the benefits of the work then celebrated.

Inauguration of Governor.—Thomas Bragg, Esq. was inaugurated Governor of North Carolina, on Monday the first day of January, inst. The ceremonies took place at 12 o'clock in the Commons Hall, in the presence of a multitude of spectators. In his inaugural address he came out more distinctly in favor of internal improvements than was expected. He spoke for free suffrage and thinks it ought to be passed through without delay.

The address reads very well, and we think it is creditable to the new Governor.

The Metropolitan printing office, at Raleigh, is offered for sale by its present owners, W. & R. H. Whitaker. It has a good patronage, but the owners wish to retire from the business.

Legislative Proceedings.—From the proceedings of the 3d and 4th instant, we copy the following, reported to the "Daily Herald," as comprising all of any considerable interest.

RALEIGH, Thursday Jan. 4th, '55.

[illegible] Albemarle and Pamlico Insurance Company which was read the second time and passed.

[illegible]

In the House, the committee on Corporations presented a large number of reports, among which we notice the following—all being favorable to the bills reported on.

[illegible]

Mr. Myers introduced a bill to incorporate the Charlotte Gas Light Company, which was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

An engrossed bill incorporating the Yadkin Turnpike Company, passed its last reading.

An engrossed bill giving the several County Courts in the State power to pay Wardens of the Poor, passed its final reading.

An engrossed bill to pay Justices of the Peace for taking tax lists, was discussed at great length and was finally referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Bill incorporating the French Broad Railroad Company was amended in some unimportant points, and passed the second time.

The Cometary [illegible] Children.—We publish in this paper an article bearing this caption, to which [illegible] attention of all the little ones who read the Watchman. It is a pretty little story, containing several most important lessons. For instance, it teaches that those who persuade others to do a wrong thing, are the first to accuse them of their wrong, and to harrass them about it. And in the next place it teaches the best and only method of repairing a wrong done, both to one's self and to others concerned.—Read and remember this little story, and it may save you many a pang and restless moment.

Parents will observe that the article referred to is copied from the "Child's Paper," a most beautiful little sheet published by the American Tract Society at New York. It is monthly, and one dollar will secure ten copies. At what a low rate might benevolent gentlemen in the country spread joy and gladness among the children in their neighborhoods! And the good seed thus sown,—who can estimate its fruits?

Accident on the Ice.—A mail sleigh was crossing the Hudson river on the ice near Albany, a few days ago, when the ice broke and let down all into the water. There were a number of passengers aboard, male and female. They were all rescued in a half frozen state.

☞ The latest Foreign News by the Asia, gives nothing decisive in the operations at Sebastopol. The siege is kept up; the allies though greatly weakened by battle, sickness, &c., are still able to sustain themselves against the Russians, who make frequent sorties upon their works, but are as constantly repulsed, sometimes with heavy loss on both sides, but mostly at the loss of the Russians.—The London Times gives a gloomy picture of the allied forces at Sebastopol, which it considers in an almost helpless condition. Reinforcements are going forward, however, and England and France give indications of a vigorous prosecution of the war. The struggle, without some unforeseen circumstances intervenes, is but just commenced, and will long continue to excite public interest and affect the concerns of nations.

Davidson College.—We learn that the exercises of this Institution came to a sudden close on the 2d instant, the result of a disagreement between the Faculty and students in relation to the suspension of one of the latter. We have no particular account of the case, and shall not, therefore, attempt to give whys and wherefores.

It is generally known, however, that things have not been going on first rate at this Institution for some time. We know it has many ardent and sincere friends, who have done much for it, and who are still willing to make sacrifices for its welfare. We trust there are but few, if any, who would desire to cripple its usefulness if they could. It is able to bear a considerable shock, and cannot, we think be permanently injured by present embarrassments.

Would it not be a good time just now, to turn in a number of carpenters and other workmen to build up what is required, repair what is damaged, enclose the grounds, trim the grove, paint and clean up every thing; and give all an aspect comfortable and enchanting? The very grounds ought to be changed,—graded, walks formed up, grass plats laid out, and [illegible] to the effect and association of [illegible] things. It strikes our mind, that something of this sort would be of use—and perhaps not.

☞ By an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina amending the charter of the Town of Wilmington, that place will hereafter be designated a *City*. The Legislature have conformed to public sentiment and usage, for we believe it has mostly been styled a city for some years past.

Psalmody.—At a Presbyterian Synod in New York, the subject of psalmody was taken up, and in a resolution unanimously adopted, they determined to prepare a book of the Psalms in the prose authorized translation, to be adapted for chanting.

The balloon ascension by Prof. ELLIOTT, in this town, took place between 3 and 4 o'clock p. m. on Thursday last. We regret [illegible] for the purpose of adding that Prof. E. returned to his Hotel the evening of the same day, having descended on the lands of Mr. John I. Shaver, some three or four miles North of town.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6, 1855.

Cotton is in active demand at firm rates. Sales [illegible] bales. Stock small.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1855.—By the statement from the Register's office, it appears that the Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of January were as follows: issues of 1846, [illegible]

Many young men are preparing to join Kinney's expedition [illegible] It is said they receive a bounty of $50 in advance. It is reported that a certain [illegible] captain in the [illegible] was a few [illegible] for the expedition.

☞ *Frank Leslie's Ladies Gazette of Fashions* is quite an article for the Ladies, filled with patterns, and descriptions of the various styles of dresses, dress goods, &c., &c. To be had at $3 a year. Address Frank Leslie, 6, John st. N. Y.

Telegraphed for the South Carolinian.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1855.

[illegible] Mr. Bradbury's Bounty Land bill was debated at length.

The House passed the bill for the relief of purchasers of swamp and overflowed lands.

Mr. [illegible] made a speech in favor of the Know Nothings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1855.

The Senate passed the Military Academy bill and discussed the Judicial Reform bill.

The House took up the private calendar.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

Cotton is a trifle higher, middling Orleans 8¼. Flour steady. Ohio $9.31 a $9.75.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1855.

Cotton is firm, with a slight advance under the Asia's news. Middling Orleans 8¼. Flour advancing. Ohio [illegible]

RICHMOND, Jan. 4, 1855.

Severe Punishment.—Martin, the Post Office clerk convicted of robbing letters, has been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

The Richmond Post says:

Agents for the hiring out of negroes are putting the prices up for the ensuing year, much to the discomfiture of every one who has use for negro labor. Men who were hiring last year for $100 are held this year at $120 and $150; and negroes who brought only $75 and $80 last year, are held at $100 and $120. In the hiring of females the prices have not jumped so high, and range at nearly the same figure as last year.

☞ By the English files received per last steamer, we notice that very interesting and able debates have taken place in Parliament on the Russian war.

The Ministry have been severely handled for the inefficient manner with which the war has been prosecuted. The Earl of Derby said that the management of the war exhibited a total want of foresight.—The Ministry appeared to have lived from day to day, providing for each successive emergency after it had arisen, but not before it rose. Thus at the end of a whole year matters stood precisely where they were. What had the Government done?

They sent a fleet of such superior power that it would have been an act of madness on the part of the Russian fleet to come out and meet them in the open sea; and at the same time the vessels of the British fleet were of such a drift of water that it was impossible, looking at the depth of water in the Russian strongholds, that they and the enemy's ships could come into conflict. The consequence of this was, that Sir Charles Napier was condemned to an ignominous inaction, only paralleled by the old duel, in which

"Lord Chatham, with his sword drawn,
Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strachan;
Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em,
Stood waiting for the Earl of Chatham."

If, concluded the noble Lord, we are to come to a successful issue of this great and serious war—if we are to look to conquering an honorable peace—we must strike decided blows.

Mr. Layard declared that there were men at the head of Departments, who are, if not incompetent, at least incapable of doing the work required of them, and that if any private establishment had attempted to carry on business in the style that her Majesty's Ministers had done, they would speedily become bankrupt.—

Mr. D' Israeli made a brilliant oratorical display in which he commented strongly on the indecision and delay of the Ministry.

It was attempted to be shown on that part of the Government, that there had been no lack of attention, although it was admitted that some errors had occurred.

Earl Grey, we think, expressed the popular sentiment concerning the war, when he declared that from the first he thought the war impolitic, but having now entered upon it, he considered it a duty to carry it on with all the appliances which science placed at command. The English blood seems to be thoroughly aroused, and the war to be growing more popular.—*Wil Herald.*

Railroad from Fayetteville to Greensboro'.

A Bill has been introduced into the Senate, to charter a Railroad to run from Fayetteville to Greensboro'. The following is a synopsis of its provision:

The first section appoints Commissioners to open books for receiving subscriptions to an amount not exceeding $2,000,000, in shares of $100 each.

Section 31 declares the Company incorporated when one thousand shares shall be subscribed.

The 4th section requires each subscriber to pay, at the time of subscribing, $2 on every share so subscribed.

Sec. 6th. When one hundred thousand dollars or more of the stock shall have been subscribed, the commissioners at Fayetteville are to call a general meeting of the subscribers for the purpose of organizing the company.

The 12th section provides that if found necessary the capital stock of the company may be increased two millions.

The 42d section gives the company the privilege to prolong the road from or near the terminus at Fayetteville so as to connect with the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, or with the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad, or with both; also, to run a branch from some convenient point South of the Cape Fear River so as to connect with the North Carolina Railroad at or near Raleigh.

Sec. 43. That the construction of said Railroad shall be commenced at Fayetteville and whenever fifteen miles thereof shall be graded and the road-bed shall be ready to receive the iron and superstructure, the Public Treasurer is authorized and required to endorse the bonds of the company to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and *so toties quoties*, as often as any further fifteen miles shall be graded. [The bonds payable in 25 years, with coupons attached, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent.,—the State to have a lien on the road for the payment of said bonds.]

Sec. 45 provides that the Justices of the County Court in the counties through which said road may pass, and the authorities of the incorporated town, (with the consent of the voters in said counties and town,) may subscribe to the stock of said company—the former not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the latter not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars—and may issue bonds to enable them to pay such subscriptions.

☞ Our community is again called upon to deplore the loss of one of its most valuable citizens, in the death of S. W. Whiting, Esq.; which took place on Tuesday last. He was at one time connected with the Raleigh and Gaston Road, as its Treasurer—afterwards he was Teller of the State Bank, and at the time of his death he was the President of the Manteo Paper manufacturing Company. He was a gentleman of superior business habits and qualifications, and had been endowed by nature with an intellect of a high order. He was one of our ablest writers; and turning aside, now and then, from the turmoil and the dust of every day life, he gratified his friends by effusions of poetry, which, for tenderness and beauty, have not been excelled by the most gifted among us. He leaves to his friends a character and recollections which will long be cherished, and to his children the legacy of an unspotted name. He so lived and so died,

"That when the mighty caravan,
Which halts one night time in the vale of death,
Shall strike its white tents for the morning march,
He will move onward to the eternal hills,
His foot unwearied, and his strength renewed,
Like the strong eagle's, for the upward flight."

Raleigh Standard.

Fraud in New York.—It is stated that the frauds of which complaints have been made before the magistrates of New York, during the year 1854, and for which arrests have been made, will not fall short of $1,000,000.