7. An act to re-charter the Bank of the State Provides is r an increase of capital of five hundred thou

sund dolla s; charter to expire in 1885.] 16s. An net to re-charter the Bank of Cape Pro ides for an increase of capital of five hundred shou

sand dollars; charter to expire in 1880. 169. An act to incorporate the Bank of Wil-

Hocated in Wilmington, with a capital of eight hondred 170. An act to incorporate the Bank of Clar-

[focated in Fayetteville, with a capital of four hundred 171. An act to incorporate the Western North

Carolina railroad company. [Provides for a railroad from Salisbury west to the French Broad, at or near Asheville. Capital stock six milkons of dollars, or which the State is to take two thirds; as soon as one-shed shall have been subscribed by individuals, and paid according to the provisions of the charter. The road to be constructed by sections, and used as thus finished; and the State not to pay more than four hundred thousand dollars per

annum during the next two years.]
172. An act to increase the salaries of State [Provides for three thousand dollars per annum for the

Governor, two thousand dollars for Treasurer; and seven hundred and fifty dollars for Treasurer's Clerk.] 173. An act to incorporate Anson Institute. 174. An act to incorporate Indian Grove Gap

Turnnike company. 175. An act to incorporate Gillis Gap mining

176. An act to incorporate the Yadkin navigation company; and act supplemental to the same. 177. An act supplemental to the act establishing

the county of Harnett. 178. An act to incorporate the Newbern and Neuse river bridge company.

179. An act for the relief of Solomon Newton. 180. An act to incorporate Carolina City com-

181. An act to amend the charter of the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad company.

182. An act to authorize the Governor to furnish weights and measures to the counties of Yadkin, Harnett, Polk and Wilson. 183. An act to establish Stricklandsville, Duplin

184. An act to prevent the felling of timber in the North East river, Duplin county,

185. An act to amend the eight section of the sixtieth chapter of the Revised Code, entitled in-

186. An act relating to the Payetteville and Warsaw plank road company. [Appropriates en thousand dollars for that portion of the commencing at Warsaw.] 187. An act to amend the charter of the town

of Salisbury. 188. An act in favor of W. N. Brooks, of the county of Hyde.

189. An act to incorporate the Wilmington Saving's Bank,

190. An act to appoint commissioners to lay off and improve the public road leading from Brown's Ford on the Yadkin, to Witherspoon's Ford, in Caldwell. 191. An act to permit the exportation of Oys-

ters under certain circumstances. 192. An act to appoint commissioners to view and alter the public road between Wilkesborough

Trap Hill, in Wilkes. 193. An act to amend an act passed in 1852, concerning the place of trial for civil process, re-

turnable before justices of the peace. 194. An act to fix and settle the dividing line between the counties of Chatham and Alamance, 195. An act to incorporate the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio railroad company.

196. An act to emancipate Albert, a slave. 197. An act to emancipate Lewis, a slave.

198. An act to incorporate the Charlotte gold mining company. of an act of 1852, to bring into market the lands pledged for the completion of the Western turn-

200. An act to prevent the felling of timber in Big Brush creek, Randolph.

201. An act to increase the pay of jurors, in New Hanover, Brunswick, Pasquotank, Rowan, 202. An act to incorporate the Dan River steam

navigation company. 203. An act to incorporate the Rutherford and McDowell plank road and turnpike company. 204. An act to incorporate the Silver Hill min-

205. An act to incoporate the New River and Wilmington and Topsail Sound plank road com-

206. An act to lay off and improve a public read from the forks of Ivy to the top of the dividing ridge in Madison county.

207. An act supplemental to the act establishing the county of Polk. 208. An act to incorporate the Gardner Hill

mining company. 209. An act to amend the act of 1846, incorporating the town of Franklin. 210. An act concerning the Wilmington and

Raleigh railroad company. 211. An act for completing, furnishing and enclosing the buildings and grounds of the Lunatic

Asylum. 212. An act to incorporate the Pasquotank and Perquimons plank road and turnpike company. 213. An act to amend the act incorporating the

town of Madison. 214. An act to incorporate the Warrenton plank road company. 215. An act to incorporate Granville Institute.

216. An act further to prohibit trading with slaves in the counties of Mecklenburg and North-

217. An act concerning the town of Ruther-218. An ac: to incorporate the Haywood mining and manufacturing company.

219. An act to incorporate the Newbern Mutu-

al Fire Insurance Company. 220. An act to incorporate a company to construct a railroad from some point on the waters of B aufort harbor to the town of Fayetteville,

through the counties of Carteret, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson and Cumberland. [No State aid extended.] 321. An act more effectually to secure a compliance with the terms of their charters, by the Banks chartered at the present session of the Gen-

eral Assembly, or that may hereafter be charter- Georgia line. ed in this State. 222. An act to incorporate the town of White

223. An act to incorporate the Holstein Confer- to raise \$100,000.

ence Female College, Asheville. 224. An act to increase the capital stock of the Commercial Bank, Wilmington.

225. An act to incorporate Cape Fear Academy. 226. An act to incorporate the Consolidated mining company of North Carolina.

227. An act for the better regulation of seamen in the town of Wilmington. 228. An act to incorporate the Boss Gold and Senate.

Silver mining company, Davidson. 229. An act to incorporate the Laurel turnpike lina railroad company the balance of the State's

Light company. 231. An act explanatory and amendatory of the act passed at the present session of the General for the use of the Assembly.] Assembly, entitled "an act concerning Revenue." Provides for including in the tax on polls and real estate, the tax heretofore imposed for the State Asylum

232. An act to Meorporate Brunswick Saving 233. An act to incorporate the Conrad Hill gold

and copper mire, Davidson. 234. An set to incorporate the Wilmington and Smithville steam boat company.

235. An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Conalultu and Quallatown turnpike 236. An act to incorporate Cypruss Creek Halls of the Capitol.

Academy, Jones county. 237. An act to incorporate the town of Columbia, Tyrrell county.

238. An act to authorise the county court of Pitt to regulate tolls upon the bridge across Tar river, at Greenville.

passage of fish. 240. An act to incorporate Eranklinton Male and Female Institute in the town of Franklinton. 241. An act to amend the act of 1852, incorpor- dam on Neuse river. sting the Salisbury, Mocksville and Wilkesborough plank road company.

242. An act to establish a library of documents for each house of the General Assembly, 243. An act to incorporate the Hodgen Hill

mining company. 244. An act to incorporate the Pisher's Hill mining company.

245. An act to incorporate the Ward gold mining company. 246. An act to incorporate the Gulph coal min-

247. An act to incorporate the Cheowa turnpike | Wake, 248. An act to amend the charter for the better

egulation of the town of Henderson. 249. An act to incorporate the Mineral plank road company.

250. An act to incorporate the Rocky Mount and Franklinton plank road company. 251. An act to incorporate the Scotch Ireland

Lodge, No. 11, of York Masons. 252. An act in relation to the deeds of which the registered copies have been burned or destroyed. 253. An act to incorporate Franklinton Lodge,

No. 123, of Free and Accepted Masons. 254. An act to incorporate the Clarendon Coal Field company.

255. An act to amend the charter of the town 256. An act to amend an act incorporating the guardian, &c.

Tuckasegee and Keowa turnpike company in the county of Jackson. [Appropriates the land in Jackson county to the use

257. An act to give a right of action in certain cases where death is caused by neglect, default, or wrongful act.

258. An act to incorporate the North Carolina copper company. 259. An act to incorporate the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company.

260. An act to incorporate the Beaver Dam gold mountain vein mining plank slucing company. 261. An act to incorporate Pleasant Hill Lodge, 262. An act to authorise the construction of

dams across the French Broad river, in Henderson, Buncombe, and Madison. 263. An act relating to roads, bridges, fences,&c. 264. An act to provide for paying jurors in

Greene and Gates. 265. An act to amend an act of 1850, incorporating the Tuckasegee and Nantabala turnpike

266. An act to incorporate Shocco Springs company, Warren. 267. An act in relation to the Superior Courts

of this State. 268. An act to establish the boundaries o 269. An act to incorporate the Nantahala gold and copper mining company of Western North

270. An act to incorporate the Pamlico and Albemarle insurance company. 271. An act to amend an act exempting persons

residing on the banks and islands between whalebone inletand Cape Hatteras from serving as Jurors. 272. An act to amend the act incorporating the reensborough Mutual insurance company.

273. An act to encourage Agriculture and for other purposes. [Makes an annual appropriation of fifteen hundred ollars to the State Agricultural Society.]

274. An act to incorporate the Howard Gap turnpike company. 275. An act to incorporate the Salem and Clemonsville plank road company.

276. An act to incorporate the town of New Institute, Iredell. 277. An act to incorporate a company to con-

struct a bridge across the Tennessee river. 278. An act to emancipate James G. Hostler,

the persons of color now in Liberia the lunds belonging to them in this State. 280. An act to authorize the Board of Litera-

ture to appoint an agent to superintend and supervise the Swamp Lands, &c .- Salary not to exceed one thousand dollars, 281. An act to cede to the United States a tract

of land near Wilmington.

282. An act to incorporate the Danbury Hydraulic company. 283. An act to incorporate the Salem, Winston

and Virginia Turnpike company. 284. An act for the better government of the town of Wadesborough.

285. An act to incorporate the town of Murfrees-286. An act to incorporate the Lockville and Cumberland Plankroad company.

287. An act to incorporate the Greensborough and Martin's Limekiln company. 288. An act for the better regulation of the poor of Randolph,

289. An act to incorporate the Mariner's Orphan man? asylum and institute, Carteret.

290. An act to incorporate Woodburn Female seminary, Guilford. 291. Ar act to incorporate Salem Savings in-

292. An act concerning land covered by water. 293. An act to amend the act of 1848-'9, providing for a road from Salisbury west to the

RESOLUTIONS.

2. A resolution to furnish the Treasurer with 100 copies of his report.

3. A resolution concerning the Deal and Dumb Asylum. 4. A resolution in favor of Jeptha Woodard.

5. A resolution concerning produce carried on railroads.

6. A resolution to furnish office of clerk of the 7. A resolution to pay over to the North Caro-

subscription, \$280,000. 230. An act to incorporate the Charlotte Gas 8. A resolution in favor of W. W. Holden and J. H. Decarteret. [Pays for printing and binding the Revised Statutes

9. A resolution in favor of John Green. 10. A resolution in favor of D. A. Ray & Co.

11. A resolution concerning documentary evi- that he will make his 114th balloon ascension at

12. A resolution in favor of Jasper Tinnen.

13. A resolution in favor of S. W. Chadwick. 14. A resolution in layor of Warren Winslow. 15. A resolution in favor of Thomas I. Judkins.

16. A resolution in favor of E. D. Divis. 17. A resolution to purchase clocks for the two

\*18. A resolution in favor of Stephen D. Pool. 19. A resolution to procure curtains for the two 20. A resolution in favor of O. II. Perry.

21. A resolution in relation to the Public Treasury. 22. A resolution in favor of Henry Nutt, 23. A resolution in favor of Thos. N. Al- xander.

24. A resolution re-appointing the present com-239. An act to open Uwharrie river for the free missioners of the State Asylum for the Insane. 25. A resolution in favor of N. W. Woodfin. 26. A resolution to repeal the act of a former session, authorizing J. O. Watson to construct a

27. A resolution to procure documentary evi dence of the history of North Carolina.

28, A resolution in favor of W. H. High, 29. A resolution in favor of B. R. Hinnant. 30. A resolution in favor of B. F. Moore and Asa Biggs. 31. A resolution in favor of Reuben Watts,

32. A resolution in favor of W. A. Winbourne. 33. A resolution in favor of Walter Gwynn, 34. A resolution in favor of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad company, 35. A resolution in favor of Bartlett Unchurch,

37. A resolution authorizing the State Librarian | benefitted by it. to preserve geological, mineralogical, and agricul-

tural specimens, &c. 28. A resolution in favor of Warren L. Pomerov 39. A resolution in favor of Robert Martin, of

40. A resolution in favor of William Thompson. 41. A resolution in favor of John Craw. 42. A resolution appropriating five thousand five hundred dollars for repairing Executive Mansion, adding a wing to the same, and constructing the Pope,"-and other documents. out-houses.

43. A resolution concerning the Engrossing Clerks. 44. A resolution in favor of W. H. Winder.

45. A resolution in favor of Abner Walker,

46. A resolution authorizing the purchase of furniture for the Executive Mansion. 47. A resolution in relation to the commission-

ers of the Lunatic Asylum. 48. A resolution directing the Literary Board to loan money to Clinton Female Institute. 49. A resolution in favor of Jas. McKimmon.

50. A resolution in favor of H. R. Sanders. 51. A resolution in favor of C. C. Stone. 52. A resolution in favor of the Door keepers. 53. A resolution authorizing the Public Treas-

urer to borrow money. 54. A resolution in favor of H. D. Turner. 55. A resolution in relation to Burke Square, in [Directs Public Treasurer to rent out said Square and

the buildings thereon, the proceeds to go into the Treasury.] 56. A resolution in favor of Colin McRee., 57. A resolution in favor of Mount Pleasant Academy, Cherokee.

58. A resolution authorizing the Governor to supply the Governors of the different States with a copy of Jones' Digest, 59. A resolution in favor of the Public Treasurer.

[Allows him one thousand dollars for expenses, extra 60. A resolution in favor of G. W. Bullard, of Cumberland.

This General Assembly convened on the 20th day of November, 1854, and adjourned sine die on Saturday the 17th February, 1855-making a session of ninety days.

of the two Houses.

Two Kinds of Riches.

A little boy sat by his mother. He looked long at the fire and was silent. When the deep thought passed away, his eyes grew bright as he spoke : Mother, I wish I was rich.'

Why do you wish you were rich, my son?' The child said, ' Because every one praises the rich, every one inquires for them. The stranger at your table yesterday, asked who was the richest man in the village. At school there is a boy who does not learn; he takes no pains to say his lessons well. Sometimes he speaks evil words. francs by way of a deduction from the price paid gerous combination. But does any one believe But the children don't blame him, for they say by us for the cession of that territory by France; that Seward was at all objectionable to the Order

he is a wealthy boy.' The mother thought the child in danger of believing wealth might take place of goodness, as an excuse for indolence, or cause them to be held in 279. An act to provide for the transmission to honor who led unworthy lives. So she asked him, What is it to be rich!

He answered, 'I do not know. Yet tell me how to become rich, that all may ask after me and

'To become rich is to get money. For this you must wait until you become a man,' The boy looked sorrowful and said, 'Is there not some other way of becoming rich, that I may

She answered, . The gain of money is not the only nor the true wealth. Fires may burn it, the floods drown it, the winds may sweep it away, and moth may eat it, and the robber may make it his prey. Men are worried with the toil of geting it, but they leave it behind at last. They die and carry nothing away. The soul of the richest prince of the earth goeth forth, like that of the earthly consideration. wayside beggar, without a garment. Those who possess it are always praised by men, but do they

receive the praise of God?' 'Then,' said the boy, 'May I begin to gather this kind of riches, cr must I wait till I am a

The mother laid her hand upon his little head and said, 'To-day, if ye will hear his voice, for he hath promised that those who seek early shall

And the child said . Teach me how I am to become rich before God. Then she looked tenderly on him and said, Kneel down every night and morning, and ask that you may love dear, good Saviour, and trust in him; obey his word, and strive all the days of can go thus far and no farther—that the waves of

We learn that the North Carolina Railroad has been completed to within six or seven miles of Hillsborough, and that the cars are running to that point. It is expected that the Road will be finished to Hillsborough, and by the 1st of April. It full of promises of prosperity and advancement to the County, when the shrill whistle of the steam engine shall be heard on the banks of Eno. Raleigh Standard.

an heir to the kingdom of heaven."

Harris Milton, a free man of color was killed by a blast in a mine at Gold Hill on Thursday the 15th ult.

BALLOON ASCENTION .- Prof. Elliott advertises Greensboro on the 8th of March.

CHARLOTTE:

FRIDAY MCRNING, March 2, 1855.

CHARLOTTE MARKET, WESTERN DEMOCRAT OFFICE, Thursday Evening, March 1, 255. Corron-Sales during the past week amount to 100 bales -extreme prices 51 a 71.

FLOUR-A slight rise with an upward tendency -velling at 8 a 81 per bbl.; market well supplied. Conn-Dull; we quote at 85 a 90.

MEAL - 90c., and wanted, PEAS-85c. OATS-45c., firm, with a slight advance. Bacon-Hog round, 71 a 8.

A FAIR PROPOSITION.

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There are many of our subscribers who have and distinctly, that it seems impossible to misunbeen reading our paper for nearly three years, derstand them. Where, let us ask, has the Know who have not paid us one dime, though our terms Nothing Society stood up for Southern rights? are cash. To all those we say, PAY UP between this and the April Court, and we will only charge in the election of sound National men to the Conand \$3 at the end of the year. Thus it will be see it. seen that those who will accept our proposition

See 1st page for the captions of all the

02 We return our thanks to the Hon. Burton Craige for a copy of the speech of Hon. Jos. R Chandler, of Penn., on "the temporal power of

We ask a candid perusal of the communication cation found in this day's paper, signed " Mecklenburg." It is a scathing exposure of the dark their places with unrelenting enemies. lantern gentry ycleped Know Nothings, Is there a Council in this town, and can it be possible that any Democrat has been green enough to be sucked | Know Nothingism, with such facts so openly rein. The Whig, a few weeks ago, made his boast | vealed. For it is well known, and will not be that Democrats were joining it. Well, that will do as a brag, because it cannot be disproved; ascendancy, and recently elected to the U.S. Senbut for one, we do not believe that a Democrat. one who is so not from interest but from principle, will ever enter one of their hiding places.

The Veto of the French Spollation Bill.

Message of President Pierce assigning his reasons abolish the inter-State slave trade, and that slave. for vetoing the French Spoliation Bill, and we re- ry should not spread to one inch of the territory gret that our space precludes the possibility of of the Union," There the Order had a good opgiving to our readers more than an extract from portunity of showing their affection for the South, it. It is a manly and statesmanlike document, there they have everything in their own hands, quently to move in the circle far beneath that and will command the approval of the American and a fair chance of proving their faith by their

framers to protect the country from the despotism | South, and claimed to be co-operators with them. of majorities. We do not remember a single instance of its exercise, after the heat and passion upon the annihilation of the Order of Know Nosober thought" of the country did not sustain the friends, and thereby secured that arch-traitor's President. The ground assumed in the Message election." How supremely ridiculous appears is, that all the facts now before the country were this charge against the Piesident of the United known to the eminent statesmen by whom the States, when, by the Whigs' own showing, Seward treaty with France was negotiated-among whom is indebted to the Know Nothings for his election. were Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and they | Here are his own figures-"In the House the vote never recognised the claims as binding upon the was as follows, viz : Seward, 59 Whig votes, 7 United States-that the United States did not Know Nothing votes, and 3 Democratic votes, toforego any claims in consideration of any advan- tal 69." "In the Senate the vote was as follows, tage that the country would receive by a similar viz: Seward 13 Whig votes, 5 Know Nothing waiver upon the part of the Franch Government votes, and 0 Democratic votes;" so that after all -that on the other hand, all claims for which sat- the President's great efforts and foul combination istaction could be obtained from France, were in. with Seward's friends, three small votes was the cluded in the treaty for the cession of Louisiana, entire strength of the Administration in the New which made an allowance of twenty millions of | York Legislature. Tremendous influence-danwhich was considered as ample provision for all of Know Nothings on account of his Abolition such claims as France could be induced to admit principles, when they could, with such avidity, were justly due, and they were accordingly dis- swallow the detestable Abotition fanatic, Wilson,

in the stead and behalf of France. Those immediately interested as claimants or

large majority in both branches of Congress. for the times-that he has a will of his own, and from such friends as the Know Nothings. will not be swerved from his high purpose by any

In a time of such peril, when the country is inundated with every desperate ism that the pothouse politicians of the North can invent, it is a source of great confidence to feel that any attempt upon the part of a fanatical Congress to disturb the equilibrium of the States by the passage of to 10 years in the chain gang in Africa. any law either unconstitutional or of doubtful propriety, will be met promptly by an executive veto. | Count Caningo, Civil Governor of Havana. The complexion of the next Congress would be source of perplexity and danger for the South, compassed as she is with a large free soil majority, if that turbulent body did not know that it your life to be good to all : so though you may be their wild fury would be dashed to pieces upon 1. A resolution authorizing the State Treasurer poor in the world, you shall be rich in faith, and the rock of the Executive veto.

A New Direction for Trade.

ville, Tenn., while passing through our streets few days since, was so attracted by a specimen of the Buggies manufactured here, that he immewill be a proud day for the old town, and a time distely went to one of the shops and made a purchase. He says, for beauty, finish, and price, they far surpass those sent to Nashville from the North. This shows what our mechanics could a distance-and by keeping the money in the visit us again.

For the Western Democrat.

MR. EDITOR: - Judging from the last issue of the North Carolina Whig, dated Thursday, Feb. 22d, 1855, under the head of " The New York Senator," it is fair to presume that the Editors of that paper have thrown themselves into the tender embraces of the Know Nothings-and are now doing battle on the side of the enemies of the South, by inculcating the doctrine that the new secret Order is the great bulwark between the South and its fanatical enemies the Abolitionists. How such an opinion could be formed by any one with the history of the Order and its doings before them, and known to them, is indeed aston-

the advance price-but all who do not heed this gress of the United States? If the Whig will notice we will in no case receive less than \$3 a point to the record of such a stand and such a year, for every year in arrears. Our terms are course by the Order, whose promotion and suc-\$2 cash, \$2.50 if payment is delayed 6 months, cess it is now encouraging, we shall be glad to Look over the whole country where Know 36. A resolution in favor of John W. Garland. will save something smart, and we will be greatly Nothingism has mingled in our political elections, and everywhere you will see that their influence has been against the South, everywhere it has helped to strike down those who stood by the na-Acts passed at the session of the Legislature just | tional compact, and to put in their places the fanatics, who openly proclaim hatred and war against the South and her rights. Look at Massachusetts. Ohio, Pennsylvania, all the Western States, and New York, there this midnight Order so highly

> But what may we not expect, when Southern men and even Southern Editors give support to denied, that in Massachusetts the Order have the ate, one Wilson, an open and notorious blackhearted abolitionist, who endorsed the following sentiment, used by a Know Nothing in a public that these claims were never assumed by this speech-that " he was for a repeal of the Fugitive | country, Slave Law, a repeal of the Nebraska Bill, would We have read with peculiar satisfaction the abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, would works. If they had elected a sound anti-Aboli-The proper and judicious exercise of the veto tionist, a friend of the Constitution and the rights power is the bulwark of minorities, and was made of the States, then they might with some consispart of the Constitution by its wise and patriotic tency, have appealed to the sympathy of the

The Whig says that, the Administration "bent charged in full with interest, by the United States whose only recommendation was his deep-rooted

abolitionism, and deadly hostility to the South? Emboldened by the support of this new Order, agents, may assail the motives of the President, Abolitionism is daily becoming more impudent, but the country will find ample ground for self- and assuming a more haughty and threatening gratulation at having for its Chief Magistrate, a aspect-and the danger of disunion is becoming man who dares do his duty, even in the face of a more and more imminent. While we find this new Order in close communion with abolitionism, This, following close upon the heels of the In. that foe to peace, while we find it controlled by that sane Bill, will satisfy the country that he who was restless faction, and working only for its elevation. called to the helm of affairs by such an over- | we, as friends of the Union, must say in all revwhelming majority of his countrymen, is the man erence and sincerity-God preserve the South

MECKLENBURG.

Late from Cuba. CHARLESTON, Feb. 28. The Steamer Isabel has arrived with Havana dates of the 25th. Arms had been taken from several Creoles, who had been banished. Estrampes had been sentenced to be garrotted, and Felix

Garcie Munoz had been appointed Military, and Three British vessels of war were in point, Everything was gloomy.

Carolina Times.

One German in the vicinity penned his horses at | is the very best of Old Cognac brandy?' night for salety. He was aroused in the "dark silent hour" by the jingling of bells, bounced up and out a la sans culotte discovered Messrs. Red Skin were driving off his cavallado in a hurry. Hans, greatly excited, mounted his fleet bob-tailed We are informed that a gentleman from Nashpony, without gun, pistol or knife-pantless, coatess, shoeless and hatless, and with the rear portion of his &c. playing in graceful horizontal position, made pursuit, shouting most lustily in his senger car of the down train ran off the track mother tongue to the Messrs. Red Skin to stop, or vesterday, some distance above Chester, injuring he would sealp and roast every mother's son of the passenger car very much, but fortunately inthem. The Indians, who were ten or fifteen in juring no one. - Winnsboro Register. number, supposing they were pursued by a regiment of Texan Rangers, took to flight, regardless do if they were liberally patronized. We should of booty, leaving not only the horses they had encourage home industry, and very soon we would taken, but two very fine ones of their own, tolearn that things made right in our midst was just gether with any number of bows and arrows. as fashionable and as good as those brought from spears, knives, guns and other "fixins." which were found the next day scattered along for about ness, a mile; and from the tracks seen their horses must country such a bore as hard times would never have taken awful strides, and no doubt they thought their end had come,

Veto of the French Spoliation Bill.

The following is a brief synopsis of the Pres dent's Veto of the French Spoliation bill :

The President first defines his power under the Constitution. If he approves a bill passed by Congress, he must sign it, or if he disapprove, re. turn it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated, not by a numerical majority, but by a vote of two thirds. The Constitution does not compel him to affix his signature to any bill, un. less it shall meet his approbation. He is not to perform a mere mechanical part, but a concientious and rightful duty in regard to the proposed law.

The President is responsible to the entire people as a Senator is to his State, or a Representative tive to his State or district. They are not require ed to pursue a course of legislation not in obedience to the requirements of duty.

Upon our mind, a directly contrary opinion has As to the amount of the claims, the circumstan. been formed by facts, which stand out so boldly ces in which they originated, the length of the time they have occupied the attention of Congress and the country, and his knowledge of their his. tory, the President could not fail to form a decided opining on satisfactory grounds. But instead Where has it united with the friends of the South of resting on former opinions, it was necessary to review the whole sulject, and state his duty in the It was asserted that the refusal of the United

States to satisfy these claims, rests on the justice

of the country. If this be so, then the imputation

upon the public honor is aggravated, and there has been a persisted wrong during this entire period of time. If the charge be well founded, it would inscribe on our history instances of deliberate injustice, and the only course to pursue would be to make the most prompt reparation in our But no such imputation could be cast on the men who participated in the action in which the claims originated. Their justification consists in the absence of an indebtedness on the part of the United State; that they cast a stain on our nation. al character which has not yet been endorsed by

recommended to Southern favor, professes to have stamp on the past an indellible stigma. It preposes not to pay the claims, but to compound them. conquered, and the result of that triumph has A law to this effect would be a perpetual bar to been to drive from the national councils those who stood by the South and her institutions, and fill This is not the way to repair a wrong, if one exists. Nothing from Jefferson, Madison and Monroe has been brought to light to strip this sub. ject of embarrassment; nothing of this nature has occurred. They never becognized the claims .-The bill does not stand on a basis of con rolling authority, but on a matter of history. The pay.

the American people. But if so, this bill would

President worthy of recommendation to Congress, The President then proceeds to review the history of the case, alluding to the treaty between the United States and France in 1778, urging

ment of these claims was never deemed by any

## Poor Young Men. Be encouraged my young friend, though you

down by the many cares and privations attendant on poverty-forced to endure the taunts and scoffs of the aristocracy of wealth, and obliged conseto which you are entitled-the time may yet come, and will come, it you are faithful in the discharge of your duty, when you may be enabled look down with supreme contempt upon the proud bewhiskered poppinjays, who now give you the cold shoulder. Some of the most distinguished men that ever lived were born poor. History points to many, very many, who from the lowest depths of poverty, and the darkest obscurity, rose to the highest posts of honor and distinction .-61. A resolution in favor of the principle clerks of the moment bad passed away, that the "second things formed a foul combination with Seward's Rome was not built in a day, neither can forumes be acquired nor great honor and reputation be obtained at a single grasp: time alone will perfect our hopes. A continued perseverance on our part in whatever we may undertake to accomplish, is all that is required to insure success.

Then be encouraged, and despond not because you are poor, but rather thank God that your lot was not cast among the nubobs of the land, for had it been, perhaps you might never have risen above the sensual enjoyments with which they squander away the precious moments of life. It is a notorious, but lamentable fact, that few men who are thus brought up in the 'lap of luxury' are ever known beyond the circle in which they move. It is the trials and vicissitudes of life that makes the man; if he has not passed through some 'fiery ordeal' he is not a fit subject to be moulded into a great man. America would never have proudly boasted of a Patrick Henry, an Adams, or a Washington or a Jefferson, had it not been for the trying TIME in which they lived. It was the American Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, and the weighty responsibility resting on the leaders of the infant Republic, that caused great to be written opposite the names of Washington, Franklin, Adams, Henry, Jefferson and Hamilton .- Spirit of the Age.

A TEMPERANCE STORY .-. One evening last werk we took our place at the supper table of a Cincinnati and Louisville packet. Supper and conversation had progressed some before we were seared. An animated discourse was going on 'twixt an old gentleman and an exceedingly sober faced lady, not less than 30 years old, on the subject of tem-

· Oh !\* exclaimed she, with horror depicted on her lips. 'I do dispise the whisky dranker!' The gentleman dropped his knife and fork. seized her hand, and, giving it a hearty shake, we thought tears were going to drop from his twinkling

'Madam, I respect your sentiments and the heart that dictated them. I permit no person to go beyond me in despising the whisky drinker. I have been disgusted on this very boat, and I say it now, before our worthy captain's face, what, ask you, can be more disgusting than to see welldressed respectable, aye, virtuous-looking young men, whose mothers are probably even now praying that the tender instruction by which their youth was illuminated may bring forth precious fruit in their maturity-I say, to see young men step up to the bar of this boat, and, without the lear of observing eyes, or the condemnation of enlightened "Go IT, BoB. TAIL."-Recently, says the Texan, opinion, brazenly ask for old Bourbon or Rye, there were Indian alarms about Fredericksburg. or Monongahela whiskey, when in that bar there

> A negro preacher, referring to the judgment day, in his sermon, said : Breddern and sisters, in dat day de Lord shall diwide de sheep from de goates, and, bress de Lord, we know who wears de wool!'

RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- We learn that the pas-

of food and rafment, a thing much more imaginary than real. The shame of poverty-the shame of being though! poor-is a great and fatal weak.

Poverty, is except where there is an actual want

Congress will adjourn next Monday, the 5th of March-this is the short session.