



Charlotte:

WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1851.

BY WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.
BY W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and procure subscriptions.
BY E. G. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions at his office in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

Town Ordinances repealed.

We learn from a private letter, dated the 31st March, from one of the Commissioners of the Town of Salisbury, that the Ordinances on the subject of Small Pox, and in relation to intercourse with this place, were all repealed at a meeting of the Board on Saturday last. By these Ordinances our citizens were not only forbidden from visiting Salisbury, but the people of Salisbury were also forbidden coming to Charlotte. We are glad, therefore—and especially so, as we learn several persons of that Town wish to visit us—that this barrier has been at last removed; and that they may now do so, without risking their personal safety here or hazarding a large fine and other inconveniences at home.

Late from California.

Our townsman Dr. Daniel Ashbury returned home on Saturday night last, from California. We have not seen the Doctor, but understand that he states that his anticipations relative to that "land of gold" has been more than realized. He has been favored with good health during his absence, and he states that California is a healthy though a hard country. We suppose the Doctor has bro't home a "good chance" of the "yellow dust."

Daring Robbery.

We learn, that on Saturday night last, a most daring robbery was committed at Mr. Lonergan's Grocery, near the centre of our village. Mr. Lonergan had gone to an exhibition at the Court House, and while absent the robbery was committed. Unfortunately, a light was left burning, which no doubt aided the scoundrel in the successful accomplishment of his burglarious act. The house was entered in the rear by breaking a glass and removing the fastening over the window.—The money drawer with its contents, money, accounts, memorandums and notes, were all taken off, and, as far as we have heard, no clue to the perpetrator has been discovered. We understand, that an individual who happened to be passing the Store about the time, saw a person come out of the yard with a box under his arm, but his face was so concealed that he could not tell whether it was a white man or a negro who committed the act.

Virginia true to the Union.

In the Virginia House of Delegates, on the 20th ult., a Preamble and Resolution were offered in reference to the Compromise Measures passed by Congress. They were referred to a Committee of 13, who reported a Preamble and Resolutions on the 24th, which, after a slight amendment, have been adopted nearly unanimously by both branches of the Legislature. We have only room for the following—the entire series will be inserted in our next paper:

Be it therefore Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That whilst this State deeply sympathizes with South Carolina in feelings excited by the unwarrantable interference of the non-slaveholding States, with our common institutions; and whilst diversity of opinion exists among the people of this Commonwealth in regard to the wisdom, justice and constitutionality of the measures of the late Congress of the United States, taken as a whole, and commonly known as the Compromise Measures: yet the Legislature of Virginia deems it a duty to declare to her sister State of South Carolina, that the people of this State are unwilling to take any action (in consequence of the same) calculated to destroy the integrity of this Union.

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

We are informed that the Board of Commissioners upon whom has been devolved the duty of selecting a location for the proposed Military Academy, authorized by an act of the last session of Congress, are nearly ready to set out upon their mission of examination. It is composed of the following distinguished gentlemen: Gen. Scott, General-in-Chief; Generals Wool and Twiggs, commanding the Eastern and Western Division of the Army; Gen. Jessup, of the Quartermaster's Department; Gen. Gibson, of the Subsistence Department; Gen. Trowson, (Col. Larned acting,) of the Paymaster's Department; Gen. Lawson, Surgeon General, and Gen. Jones, the Adjutant General. Within the next ten days they purpose to visit Mount Vernon, and some Eastern points, after which a portion of the Board will extend their examinations to the vicinity of New Orleans, and thence up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. They will probably be absent some five or six weeks. —National Intelligencer, 18th ultimo.

From the Winnsboro' (S.C.) Daily Register.
To Messrs. C. J. Fox and John A. Young, Directors:

GENTLEMEN: As your letter to me and an article in the *Hornet's Nest* have been received simultaneously, and are very much of the same purport, I have been advised by Stockholders here, who have seen both articles and letter to answer them officially through the press. The grounds of complaint against myself and the South Carolina Directors, may clearly be classified under three heads—First, a want of courtesy in not being invited to attend a meeting of Directors at Winnsboro', called especially in reference to the interests of North Carolina; and secondly, a surprise expressed at the funds of North Carolina and South Carolina being kept separately; and at a Resolution that was passed, directing the Officers of the Company not to make any payments on contracts in North Carolina;—and thirdly, that the Resolution that was passed instructing the officers to place a sufficient force on the road to ensure its completion to Chesterville by the first of October, has excited a suspicion among your Stockholders that the road is to be stopped at that place, and that their interest is not to be cared for, after the road shall have reached that point. In relation to the first charge, a want of courtesy in not inviting the North Carolina Directors to attend the meeting, I say most explicitly, that nothing was farther from my mind than to be discourteous towards you, in not having invited you formally to the meeting,—and I feel assured that in a letter to Mr. Hutchison, I mentioned the fact of the meeting and requested him to mention it to the Directors, stating at the same time that I did not think our community would allow of their attendance as they were in the small pox region; and I am more confident in my assertions, as I mentioned to him that an inquiry in relation to the guarantee debt would be submitted to the Directors. If the letter was not received it was my misfortune and not my fault. The Richmond Directors were invited verbally. One of the Chester and Charleston Directors, were invited through a third person; and the York Director was not written to at all, as I knew neither his name or Post-office, and his election being but recent, and the proceedings of our late meeting at Columbia, never having been published by Mr. Morgan, I could not have access to documents, and intended to offer such an excuse whenever I should meet him, for an apparent neglect of duty. Indeed, the whole meeting was informal, and gotten up for a local matter principally, and not especially in reference to the interest of North Carolina as has been charged. And the following circumstances will substantiate the fact.

At a meeting of the Directors at Columbia in November last, a resolution was passed, notifying the contractor through the village of Winnsboro', that unless his contracts were finished in ninety days, that his contract should be forfeited. The time for completing the contract would terminate on the 15th of February, and I discovered that the contract would not be completed by that date, in consequence of the contractor having encountered a great deal of bad weather, and two beds of rock that were unexpected.—There would have been no other alternative left to the officers of the Company, but to forfeit the contract and inflict a penalty of 20 per cent. loss upon the contractor, or call a meeting of the Directors and submit the matter to them. To avoid such an alternative an informal instead of a secret meeting of the Directors was called at Winnsboro', on the 15th of February, to act upon a matter that was purely local, and appertaining to South Carolina. And upon an inspection of the work they did not hesitate to extend the time of the contract. So much in reply to the first charge.

As respects the second, a surprise expressed at the funds of North Carolina and South Carolina being kept separately, and at a resolution that was passed instructing the officers of the Company not to make any payments from the South Carolina treasury to contractors in North Carolina. That Dr. Fox, who has been a Director of our Board from the very commencement of our Rail Road enterprise, and who has attended regularly the meetings of our Stockholders, should have entertained such feelings on a subject about which he should have been better informed, cannot but be a matter of astonishment to the Stockholders of both States, and as a proof of the funds of North Carolina having been designed to be kept separately, I beg leave to refer him to a resolution introduced by Mr. McAlilly, at the very first meeting of the Stockholders at Charlotte, on the 9th of September, 1847:

Resolved: That in the opinion of this Convention, the route, when decided upon, should be put under contract, for construction on its whole extent from Charlotte to Columbia simultaneously; and that no funds arising from the stock subscribed under the charter of North Carolina should be expended beyond the limits of North Carolina until the completion of that portion of the route, which is within North Carolina; or until the same is satisfactorily provided for; except for so much as will be a reasonable proportion of the expenses of surveys and salaries.

If the above resolution does not establish the existence of Two Treasuries, and the entire control of their funds on the part of the North Carolina Stockholders and their Directors—then the action of South Carolina Stockholders and their Directors has been at fault from the earliest progress of our road.

At a meeting of the Directors at Chesterville, in January, 1848, (after the route of the Rail Road had been established by the Stockholders,) the President and Chief Engineer were instructed to locate the bed of the Road, and let the contracts from Columbia to Chesterville only. The Directors, after full consultation, having come to the conclusion that the South Carolina subscription was not more than sufficient to complete the Road to that point—and it was to this subscription alone, that the contractors were to look for payment, as will further appear, the instalments of stock having been called for alone, from the Stockholders of this State. It was at this stage of the work, that the North Carolina Directors intimated that their Stockholders were not satisfied at the Road having been let only to Chesterville, and that they thought they would be willing to give fifty per cent. of their subscription to the let-

ting of the contracts on the third Division of the Road from Chesterville to the eastern bank of the Catawba river, which intimation was carried into effect by a meeting of the North Carolina Stockholders at Charlotte, in April, 1848, at which I was present. And at a meeting of the Directors at Chesterville, on the 12th of January, 1849, the North Carolina Stockholders again through their Directors requested that the fourth and last section of the Road from the river to Charlotte might be let, and gave the balance of their stock for that purpose. And in compliance with their wishes, the work was let by the Chief Engineer in April, 1849—to be commenced by the 1st of October, of the same year. The above facts can be substantiated by the official Reports of the Officers of the Company, and go clearly to prove two things. First, separate Treasuries for North Carolina and South Carolina Stock; and secondly, that the North Carolina Stockholders have always had an exclusive control of their funds, and in them alone Contractors on the 3d and 4th sections of the Road have to look for payment. The advance, then, of \$12,500 in cash out of our Treasury, and no doubt a large amount of certificates taken in payment of work done on their divisions, and passed to the credit of South Carolina Stockholders in payment of their stock, so far from being considered as a matter of course on the part of North Carolina Stockholders, should have been regarded as a matter of favor. And the withholding of cash payments in future, should have afforded no grounds of complaint. I have been thus full in my explanation of this matter, although the passage of the resolution was a mere incident and not an object of the meeting. A few days previously to the assembling of the Board of Directors, I received a letter from Mr. Musdock, our contractor for the masonry at the Catawba river and at Steel and Sugar Creeks, stating that checks given him on the North Carolina Treasury had not been paid, and that he was very much straitened for the means to carry on his work. As the Board was in session for another purpose, I thought it my duty to take council of it in relation to the matter, and hence the passage of the resolution. But I am free to confess that I had already given notice to Capt. Brady, our Treasurer—that such was the demand upon our Treasury for Engines and other purposes, and such had been my embarrassments from the payments already made, that he was to make no more advances to contractors who were to look to North Carolina funds for payment.—Again, let me ask every candid North Carolina, what excuse could fail to procure a sufficient amount of cars and engines to do the transportation of the Road, or what may be still worse, if for the want of means, the Road should fail to reach the Catawba river, where we have already procured iron to lay the track? Would it be satisfactory to them to say that we have spent your money, at a point beyond the river, where the grading will not be needed for some time to come and when our wants at home were immediate and pressing. Most assuredly such an apology would be most lame and impotent. But let us for the sake of argument assume what Dr. Fox considers true, that there is but one Treasury, and that, therefore, we ought to pay out our funds indiscriminately to all contractors. If such was the case, let me ask him, have the Directors dealt out equal justice to the South Carolina and North Carolina Stockholders? Why have the former been called to pay seventeen instalments, while the latter have only been required to pay up fourteen. I cannot but believe that every candid man when he views this question in its proper light, will come to the conclusion that the Directors to have acted otherwise than they have, must have given offence to either South Carolina or North Carolina Stockholders. So much in regard to the second charge.

In relation to the third charge, that a resolution that was passed directing a competent force to be placed on the road, to insure its completion to Chesterville by the first of October, had excited a suspicion among the North Carolina stockholders that the road is to be stopped at that place, and that their interest is not to be cared for after the road shall have reached that point. That a simple resolution of the Directors, expressive of their views as to the time when the road might be finished up to that point, at a time when the community would require it, to take the crop of the present year to market, should have been construed into an act of bad faith on the part of the South Carolina Directors or Stockholders with a design to stop it there, or could have been interpreted into feelings of indifference to the interest of North Carolina, when the road shall have reached that point, does appear to me most extraordinary, and conveys with it a charge of the gravest character. Nor can I perceive by what process of reasoning, an unprejudiced or ingenuous mind could come to such a conclusion. When, in the history of any Rail Road enterprise, have not the Directors, from time to time, announced to the Stockholders that the road would reach given points at certain times; and has not this information always been hailed as a source of congratulation rather than of suspicion, as giving most unequivocal evidence of its progress? I would ask, most emphatically, when and where did the South Carolina Stockholders or their officers ever exhibit the least symptoms of bad faith in carrying out this enterprise? Is it to be found in their first act, of securing to the N. C. Stockholders, the exclusive use of their own funds for constructing the road within the limits of their own State? Or was it manifested in the location of the road direct from Chesterville to Charlotte, and the letting of the contracts on the third and fourth division of the road, to suit their own time and convenience? Or was it exhibited in the last act of the Stockholders, at their late meeting in Columbia in authorizing the President and Directors to issue bonds to complete the road? One would have supposed that such unequivocal proofs of good faith on the part of the South Carolina Stockholders, might have rebutted the passage of a dozen resolutions of a much more equivocal character than the one complained of.

I have endeavored to answer these charges as possible, and feel confident that when your Directors and Stockholders shall have looked dispassionately into this matter, that they will come to the conclusion that no disrespect was intended to the one, and that the inter-

ests of the other were not compromised in the least at the Winnsboro' meeting.

I remain yours, gentlemen, with the utmost respect,

E. G. PALMER,
President of C. & S. C. R. R.

Charlotte, March 31, 1851.

In the Winnsboro', S. C. Register, of the 22d instant, there appears an article over the official signature of the President of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road Company, purporting to be an answer to a letter received from us, and a reply to a communication which appeared in the *Hornet's Nest* of the preceding week. Having by this notice of our correspondence, given it a publicity for which it was not intended, we feel impelled by a sense of duty to notice its publication through the same medium, for the purpose of correcting its inaccuracies and placing ourselves and the interests we represent in a proper position.

The letter to Mr. Hutchison, upon which the President relies for evidence to show that we had no reason to complain of a want of courtesy in not being notified of the meeting of the Board of Directors at Winnsboro', contains this notice of the intended meeting, viz: "Their will be a meeting of our Directors on the 18th inst. (Feb'y.) at Winnsboro', but I have not summoned the North Carolina Directors, because I do not think they would be allowed to attend." From this it will be perceived that he is not only incorrect in stating that he had given us notice through Mr. Hutchison, but that he gave a reason for not intending to do so. After this mistake respecting the notification he claims to have given us, and his particular statement of the manner in which he conveyed summonses to the South Carolina members of the Board, we think the President should do us the justice to say that he has not heretofore observed the formula of etiquette as his publication would imply. But admitting his reasons for not notifying us to be sufficient, and our cause of complaint is not removed; because, if he assumes to himself the right to determine for us prudential considerations which he might deem sufficient to cause our absence, we claim that in considering matters of such grave import to the interests specially delegated to our care as was acted upon at that session of the Board, we had a right to be heard under that Resolution of our Board which authorizes the President to receive from the Directors their written opinions upon matters materially affecting the interests of the Company.

His assertion that the meeting of the Board was called "principally for the purpose of determining a local matter," and that its legislation upon the interests of the N. Carolina Stockholders was incidental, we do not attempt to gainsay; but the following Resolutions are the only published proceedings of its session which we have seen, and their locality is so immediately in our neighborhood that he should not have been "surprised" that the sight of them here had produced a feeling. They are as follows, viz:

"At a meeting of the South Carolina Directors of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road, the following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, As the sense of the Board of Directors, that it is highly expedient that such a force be put on the Rail Road as will insure the completion of the superstructure to Chesterville by the 1st of October next.

Resolved, That no further payments from the funds of South Carolina be made on contracts in North Carolina, and that the President be, and he is hereby directed, to bring suit against all defaulters in the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the President be authorized to call in two additional instalments from the Stockholders in North Carolina.

Resolved, That the President be directed to bring suit against all Stockholders now in arrears in South Carolina.

This local matter he refers to is not found here; and the difficulties he speaks of as having been encountered by Mr. Aiken, and which had retarded the progress of the Road, were unknown to us until informed of them by letter after the publication of the above Resolutions; and to our community, until favored by his publication. We recollect that the President and Engineer had reported to the Board of Directors at Columbia in November last, that three months was sufficient time for Mr. Aiken to complete his contract, and that upon this report the Board ordered a forfeiture of his contract unless completed at the expiration of that time; and we know also that the same officers represented, that after passing Winnsboro' nothing could be foreseen to prevent a steady completion of the Road at the rate of four miles per month until it should reach this terminus, which, instead of bringing it to Chester by October, would have had it there by August. With this cheering report we returned to our Stockholders and inspired them with a confidence we felt ourselves, in the speedy completion of the Road, which totally disqualified us for the blunt announcement in the first Resolution, that six weeks or two months more time must be allowed to reach a designated point, over the space to which we knew the heaviest part of the work had been already done. So far as that matter is concerned, had there been a word of explanation accompanying it, the President might have spared the labor of his article.

But it is the second resolution of the series which we regard as especially objectionable. It assumes what every Stockholder in the Road knows is not a fact, viz: that "there has been payments from the funds of South Carolina made on contracts in North Carolina." Instead of their having been a dollar of money paid by Stockholders in South Carolina expended in our State, the fact is that nearly \$60,000 of money paid by North Carolina subscribers has been appropriated in South Carolina, besides about \$40,000 worth of work done in the District of York, and \$25,000 in our own State, all by North Carolina Stockholders, for which we ask only the Company's certificates. Under this state of facts, with what sort of patience could we bear being exhibited, as by this Resolution, asleaching our support from those united with us in interest, until they were forced to shake us off and lash us into the performance of our part of the contract by saying to us, that we should receive "no more of their money," and by directing the President to bring suit against all defaulters in our State? We do not complain of the order to bring suit against our Stockholders who are in arrears, but of the false position in which that order, connected as it is, with the other resolution, places us. Why were two separate resolutions necessary to affect the same coercion upon North and South Carolina delinquents? I not because it would be brought before different Courts, else it would require an order for each District through which the Road passes. From the official position of the President he is presumed to have furnished the information upon which these Resolutions were passed, and it is for him to explain why we were placed in this false position.

The President's argument to show the existence of Two Treasuries is answered by referring him to our Charter and By-Laws, in which he will find the recognition of one only. The Resolution referred to for the purpose of showing their necessity, was certainly not designed for any such purpose; nor are we able to perceive the force of the argument used in endeavoring to show the propriety of their creation. They were introduced in General Convention, advocated and passed by South Carolina Stockholders for the purpose of satisfying all parties of the good faith which has always characterized their action. Had we supposed that their passage would have produced such a division of interest, as the acknowledged separation of our funds would inevitably create, we would have regarded them with distrust. The voting a call of 50 per cent. of our stock to the Road was at the request of the President, and the special appropriation of the other half we do not remember to have heard of before his communication. And feeling that our interest in the Road was co extensive with it, we did not consider any such action on our part necessary to place the stock in our State at the disposal of the officers to appropriate whenever necessity or policy might indicate. Since the first, all moneys collected in the payment of instalments in North Carolina, have been deposited in Bank to the credit of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road Company, and have been drawn by Captain Bradley, the Treasurer of the Company; and in his annual reports of the Finances of the Company the amounts received from North Carolina, have been included under no other head than that of the funds of the whole Company. Consequently we must regard the Two Treasury System as the offspring of the President's own Financial skill.

His publication has developed another feature of policy which is new to us, viz: that to North Carolina is apportioned the building of the Road from Chesterville to Charlotte, nearly a moiety of the whole enterprise.—Our State is penetrated but eleven miles by the Road, and we cannot understand by what rule of division quadruple that extent should be allotted to us; but must suppose it to be the result of the Two Treasury System, and we certainly hazard nothing in saying the upper half will work badly under it.

In arguing that the "Directors could not have dealt out equal justice to the South Carolina and North Carolina Stockholders by having called upon the former for seventeen instalments and the latter for only fourteen," the President loses sight of the resolutions, so often previously referred to in his communication, the effect of which was to defer the calling for instalments upon the North Carolina end of the Road, and necessarily produced a difference. This postponement seemed to be regarded by every one as right, inasmuch as the building of the Road was in progress in South Carolina. Since the upper section were put under contract, the President has made calls for instalments upon North Carolina at his own pleasure, always (before the late) consulting us. And the importance of the discrepancy is lost when it is known, that when the 1st of May shall have arrived, and the call of the Winnsboro' Convention becomes due, we shall be but one instalment in the rear of South Carolina.

Never having spoken of the Winnsboro' meeting as "secret" in its character, we have only to say, that we have no doubt the President has inadvertently attributed this want of respect to us.

Now, in conclusion, we must be permitted

to say, that besides placing the North Carolina Stockholders in a false position, as we have endeavored to show, the tone of these Resolutions is unfortunately not marked with that spirit of kindness which we think should always characterize our proceedings. Knowing the sincerity of feeling which has been always manifest in our intercourse with the officers, we were astonished it was not from design; but appearing as they do without preface or comment, they are calculated to produce anxious inquiry among our people, and to excite impulsive notices through the press. The array made by the President in the conclusion of his communication, of the many acts of the Stockholders in South Carolina as an exhibition of their good faith and their intention to carry out, what they have uniformly promised, we think altogether unwarranted. Never having entertained a doubt of their sincerity, we desire no better guarantee for the completion of the enterprise than we have in the pledged faith of the Stockholders of South Carolina, and the safe councils of her liberal and energetic Directory. We regard the necessity of this communication as peculiarly unfortunate, as it presents the appearance of a want of harmony among our officers. Nothing but a sense of duty, and the loud calls of those whose interests are our own, could have induced us thus to appear.

C. J. FOX,
JNO. A. YOUNG,
Directors in the C. & S. C. R. R. C.

THE COALITION ILLUSTRATED.

NORTHERN. "WE MUST GO INTO COALITION WITH THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. I say great! For the Fugitive Slave Bill shall not be enforced throughout the land!" (Applause.) [From Rev. Saml. May's speech at Syracuse, N. Y. Liberty Standard, 20th March.]

Here we see that the object which Northern Abolitionism hopes to attain by its incessant agitation of the slave question is precisely and strikingly identical with that which the Nullifiers of South Carolina are after.—The coalition of these worthies is perfect.—Their cause is one and the same. They pay into the hands of each other a faithful regard and a unity of purpose which men whose thoughts, hopes, and aspirations are the same only could do.

To get up a fight with the Government at Charleston is what the Secessionists are after in the South; to have the Army and Navy brought into the field to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law is what the Disunionists are after in the North. They are now raving so frantically as to induce the impression that if the Government will not attack them they will attack the Government.—N. Y. Express.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

A public meeting was lately held at Montgomery, Alabama, for the purpose of forming a "Southern Rights Union Club," as an organization to oppose the Southern Rights Clubs of Secessionists. The club was formed and a constitution adopted, the preamble of which sets forth that their object is to oppose all factions or parties whose object is a dissolution of the Federal Government for existing causes. The resolutions declare that "as the issue of union or disunion is to be made before the people of Alabama at the next general election, it behooves us to prepare for the contest," and that they therefore adopt the resolutions of the Georgia Convention as a platform.

The Mobile "Register" doubts the propriety of this movement under existing circumstances; denies that it is probable that the question of union or disunion will be presented to the people of Alabama any where at the ensuing election, in a respectable or imposing form; declares that the recent action of the Southern State Rights Clubs, so far as they recommended secession, has proved entirely abortive and stillborn; that the people in no county of the State will tolerate that issue, and that the ultra's will not dare make it.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Some of the newspapers and their correspondents are beginning to create a little stir on the subject of the Presidency. We consider these efforts altogether premature. The great body of the Whig party are not merely satisfied with President Fillmore's course thus far, but they think it respectful to a Whig longer to be taking measures calculated to create unnecessary agitation.—The Democrats at a loss for a single vulnerable point in the President's policy. We meet the rational and reflecting portion of the party.

That violent and discontented spirits will be found North and South must be expected, but their efforts will be harmless unless the conservative portion of the people suffer themselves to be prematurely involved in party dissensions.

The next winter will afford ample time for the consideration of matters relating to the Presidency. In the mean while let us await the result of South Carolina's pending appeal. There may be something above all former party issues to engage the attention of the people for several months to come.—Worcester Republican.

The "Charleston Mercury," day by day, shows a most reasonable spirit towards the General Government. It reviews the subject of the correspondence between Mr. Mathews, the British Consul, and the Governor of the State, touching the restrictions imposed on colored seamen employed on board of foreign vessels arriving in that State. It declares in substance that the State was willing to do for England, through a direct application of the British Government, what it would not do by appeal through the Government at Washington! There is unquestionably a design on the part of the Nullifiers to strengthen themselves, if possible, by a foreign alliance, just as there is on the part of the Abolitionists of the North to invoke aid from Europe in order to break up the Union.—[New York Ed.]