The North Carolina Whig.

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

VOLUME 8. CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 18, 1854. NUMBER 10.

HOLTON & WILLIAMSON,
EDITORS.

T. J. HOLTON, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

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

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

☞ All letters on business must be directed to the Editors. Letters must be post-paid or they will not be attended to.

☞ Payments can be made to either.

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as agents.

CAROLINA INN.
BY JENNINGS B. KERR,
Charlotte, N. C.

February 16, 1854. 3tf

TAYLOR'S INTERNATIONAL
HOTEL,
Broadway, (Corner of Franklin Street)
NEW YORK,

Is now completed and opened for travellers who desire agreeable and effective accommodations. It is conducted upon the principle of the best European Hotels, the meals being served in the several apartments, or at the tables in the saloon, at the option of guests. The Hotel and Furniture combine elegance with comfort, and is designed as well for the convenient reception of travellers by the late trains.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Proprietor.*

January 31, 1854. 41f

Hagler's Hotel.

THE undersigned, desirous that the travelling community should be informed of the fact, that he has recently refitted and opened for their accommodation, the large Brick Building on Montgomery-ave. street, to the town of Lexington, formerly kept by Col. Wm. Dannenbert, of the Happy Valley. The subscriber hopes by an assiduous attention to his duties to render the condition of all who may sojourn with him comfortable and agreeable. Persons travelling to the mountains, and wishing to spend a few days, weeks, or months, in the pleasant village of Lexington, may find his house a pleasant resting place.

A. E. HAGLER.

May 4 1853 1y

AMERICAN HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken a lease of the above HOTEL, which she will open on the reception of Boarders and Travelers, between the 25th instant and the 1st September. This long established and well known House, has undergone a thorough alteration throughout, and furnished with new and fashionable furniture, and being situated in the centre of business, and in the most fashionable part of the city, solicits a call from her some-time friends and former patrons of the House; and will spare no exertion, nothing will be left undone on her part to make them comfortable while in the House.

MRS. A. J. KENNEDY.

August 18 3m

S. J. ALEXANDER,
Attorney at Law,

WILL practice in Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties and prosecute Bounty Land and Pension claims. Office Johnston's brick building between Kerr's Hotel and the Post Office, up stairs.

January 19 1853. 52-1Y

Dissolution.

THE copartnership of Fox & Cardwell is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate settlement with the subscriber, who alone is authorized to settle the same.

C. J. FOX.

September 1, 1853. 30tf

JAMES MOORHEAD,
NO. 26, ARCHDALE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAS always on hand a good assortment of the best GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS. Also, Manufactures

Morehead's Premium Wine Bitters,

so much recommended by Physicians, and all who have used them, as the best tonic and stomachic now before the public, wholesale and retail.

October 25, 1853. 37-1y

RANKIN, FULLIAM & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic, Staple & Fancy
DRY GOODS,
No 131, Meeting Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

W. D. RANKIN, of Asheville, N. C.
R. W. FULLIAM late of " "
P. M. SAMMIS, late of Georgia.
A. D. SMITH, late of Asheville, N. C.

Just Received,
AT GILMER'S DRUG STORE,
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT,
PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER,
DR. GUYSOTT'S EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPRILLA,
FULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
WESTER'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY,
DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,
DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Landreth's Warranted Garden SEEDS.

FISHER & HEINITSH, Druggists and Chemists, beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have now open and ready for sale, a large and well selected stock of Landreth's GARDEN SEEDS, embracing every variety usually planted in the Carolinas. The reputation of Mr. Landreth is extensively known, and well sustained from year to year. They take pleasure in stating that every packet of seed from their Store may be relied upon for genuineness.

February 14, 1854.

For Sale,
BELVOIR, NEAR LENOIR,
CALDWELL COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THIS place, late the residence of the undersigned, is offered for sale on very accommodating terms, privately until the 1st Monday of July next ensuing, when, if not previously disposed of, it will be put up to the highest bidder at public auction. The tract of Land comprises

250 Acres,

50 to 60 of which is first rate bottom under the plow. From 70 to 80 acres of good upland is also in cultivation; the remainder of the tract is woodland. The Dwelling House, a Cottage ornee, contains four large and convenient rooms on the ground floor, with dining room, store room, pantry and library attached by a covered way. There are also on the place a barn 70 by 25, two stories high and very conveniently arranged; stables for milch cows and horses; all other necessary out buildings, such as kitchen, negro houses, &c.; a growing and thrifty orchard, containing about 100 trees of different kinds of fruit just beginning to bear.

The situation is one of the most pleasant and improvable in the State, commanding a full view of the finest mountain scenery and falling off beautifully in every direction from the house. To any gentleman in the low country desiring a cool, healthy and pleasant summer residence it presents an eligible choice. Further information may be obtained of the undersigned, by addressing him at Charlotte or Lincolnton.

T. S. W. MOTT.

February 14, 1854. 10f

CHARLOTTE
Carriage Manufactory,
NO. 53. Opposite the Jail.

THE subscriber hereby informs his friends and the public, that he manufactures out of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, every kind of

Carriages and Buggies.

And he furthermore warrants every article made by him, to be just what he represents it. He devotes all his time, talents and means to his trade, and flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all who may call on him.

J. TROTTER.

December 6, 1853. 44tf

Ho! for South Troy and Eagle Mills
A MINE OF WEALTH—
A little more help and its riches shall be developed to the astonishment of the world and to the enrichment of the south.

THE proprietors of Eagle Mills and South Troy, (the most important real estate in the South, and comprising water powers of inestimable value,) nothing daunted by a degree of public neglect, are pushing forward. Their motto is, "ONWARD! ONWARD!"—and so far, their labors have been handsomely rewarded. $4,000, *clear cash*, in eleven months, is not to be *sneezed* at. And if this sum can be realized by a limited investment of capital, what could not be done by a liberal and full minded company? And will not money men give their attention to this locality and its great inducements for the investment of capital? Its intrinsic and prospective value has been estimated at $2,700,000!!! Very *comfortable* sum, that, and ought not the subscriber thinks, to be deemed unworthy attention of *millionaires*. At one time it was within the reach of men of small means—those who boast of their 20, 30, and 50 thousand dollars. They must be satisfied, now, with simply seeing the land of promise. They are invited to come and take a *look*, and perhaps they may be gratified with a *brief* tale about trading for interests. But liberal men, with handsome means, are those who will receive greatest attention! Come forward gentlemen, here is the place for your money, and the place that will repay you double for every dollar expended. $4,000 a year for 25 years, are $100,000—*clear*—over and above expenses. Money will make money. It strangely multiplies itself, and that very rapidly, when properly used. Will you come? Come if you will. If not, why, we'll go on as we have done: We'll do the best we can: We'll continue to improve this valuable property, slowly and surely.—We'll introduce one thing after another until the ground is occupied. We will not only live by it, but make money. Poor men who want work shall find constant employment and good wages. No difficulty about it. Eagle Mills and South Troy are bound to go ahead, just as sure as the sun shines and that the rain falls to water the earth.—The Southern country shall feel its benign influence, and rejoice in its prosperity, and when we have done with it, all men shall call us blessed.

ANDREW BAGGARLY.

January 19, 1854. 35

P. S. The location and other advantages of South Troy and Eagle Mills, properly understood and appreciated, would hardly fail of arresting the serious attention of the friends of the Western Rail Road extension. It is our intention to collect information on this subject, with a view of urging upon the public and the Legislature, the claims of that section; and have but little doubt that if facts of sufficient importance shall be adduced, South Troy and Eagle Mills, will be specially connected with Salisbury by railroad as it ought to be, and thence with the markets of the world. To this end, a survey of the route between the two places shall be made in due time. South Troy will, ere long become a manufacturing city; and hence the necessity of increasing transporting and travelling facilities. The advantages of such a road would tell powerfully upon the mercharntile and mechanical interests of Salisbury; Doctors, Lawyers and Divines, are also concerned, and would all be benefitted.

A. B.

Law Copartnership.

WM. JOHNSTON and A. F. BREVARD having formed an association for the Practice of Law, will hereafter attend the Courts of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Iredell, Lincoln and Gaston counties, and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

☞ Office opposite American Hotel.

January 17, 1854. tf

Celebrated Schiedem Schapps,

OR PURE HOLLAND GIN. This medical beverage is manufactured by the proprietor at Schiedam in Holland, and is warranted not only pure and free from every injurious property, but of the best possible quality. Its extraordinary medicinal properties are acknowledged by the whole medical faculty, and attested by them as a superlative Tonic, Diuretic, Anti-Dyspeptic, and invigorating cordial. For sale at

FISHER & HEINITSH'S

Feb. 14. *Cheap Drug Store.*

For Sale,

TWO GOOD WORK HORSES. Inquire at this office.

ALMANACS

For 1854, for sale by T. J. HOLTON.

Poetry.

From the American Union.

THINGS THAT NEVER DIE.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

Bright things of earth can never die,
Although they often fade;
For Beauty and her attributes
Were by God, deathless made.
And though the twilight fades away,
From out a summer's sky,
Yet silvery stars with light divine,
Are in the dome on high.

Sweet, gentle, kind and loving words,
Although but spoke in jest,
God knows are deeply stored within
The glad receiver's breast;
Like childhood's sweet and simple rhymes,
Deep in the heart they lie—
Yes, words of kindness and of love
Are things that never die.

Childhood, too, can never die,
For fragments of the past
Float ever on our memory,
As long as life shall last;
And many happy scenes gone by,
Again break on our view
And in the visions which they bring,
We seem to live anew.

Sweet, gentle faces never die—
They always leave behind,
Some well beloved legacy
Stored deep within the mind;
Some happy thought or pleasant dream
Which, though they may pass by,
Yet leave an impress on the heart,
That they can never die.

Miscellaneous.

From the New York People's Organ.

JENNIE ALLISON;
OR,
THE FRUITS OF DECEPTION.

BY MRS. SANSBURY.

In a pleasant and handsomely furnished parlor two females were sitting, one cold, disagreeable day in winter. The elder lady was evidently far advanced in the autumn of life, and her countenance wore a calm, placid expression, though its pallid hue gave unmistakable signs of feeble health. Her companion was a fair, slender girl of eighteen years, whose face and form, if not strictly beautiful, were attractive and pleasing. The first recognizance was merely between the two that a stranger would hardly have supposed them to be mother and daughter; yet such was the relationship they bore to each other.

With a home not merely comfortable but luxurious, with a kind and tender parent ever ready to indulge her in all reasonable and proper wishes, we would naturally suppose that Jennie Allison was happy and contented. That such was not the case, however, we shall soon see.

On the day alluded to, Jennie had been practicing on a new and difficult piece of music. The enjoyment interested her for a while, but as soon as she found herself able to go easily and rapidly through the piece, she arose from her piano, drew near the glowing grate, and threw herself, with an impatient, dissatified air, upon the luxurious lounge. At first she groaned and sighed, then she began to complain in petulant tones of the dullness of her home, of the lack of company, and the dearth of excitement and novelty in the town, and concluded with an earnest wish that she was back again at B——, where she had, a few months previous, returned from boarding-school. A look of sorrow passed over the pale face of Mrs. Allison as she replied—

"It grieves me, my dear child, to see you growing daily more and more discontented. Surely you are unreasonable. In pleasant weather you go out a great deal, and have company enough, but on such a day you should neither expect visitors nor wish to go abroad yourself. Besides, I should think you would be glad to have, now and then, a day to yourself."

"When I get old, like you, I don't expect to care for company, and then I shall want nearly every day to myself; but you make no allowance for my youth, mother. You expect me to settle down at once and be a companion for you and for the dull, stupid, prosing people who come here. I have seen no enjoyment since I returned home."

"I am much afraid, Jennie, that you have formed notions of enjoyment while at school which I should disapprove of. You are not, I am sorry to observe, the same merry, open-hearted and contented girl you were before going to B——."

"How can you expect me to be, mother? I was then only a child, and was satisfied with childish pleasures. I am a woman now, yet I am deprived, through your too strict notions of propriety, of the privileges and pleasures a young woman usually enjoys."

Mrs. Allison was about to inquire her daughter's meaning, when the postman's knock was heard at the door. Jennie started up in eager expectation, and the next moment a letter was placed in her hands. Without saying a word she hurried away to her own chamber, and when, half an hour after, she returned to the parlor, there was a marked difference in her looks. She approached her mother all smiles and gladness, exclaiming,

"Oh, me! I have received a long, delightful letter from an old school friend at B——. She gives much interesting information, and concludes with a pressing invitation for me to come immediately and spend the Christmas holidays with her. You will offer no objections to my going, will you ma."

"Certainly not, my dear, unless I discern something objectionable. It is my earnest wish to see you happy, and I could grant almost any request that produces such a pleasant change in your countenance. In the first place, who is your invitation from? You have become more careful of your letters than formerly."

Jennie colored as she answered, "My letters are not from little girls any more, and young ladies, you know, always have some little secret that must not be told." She then continued, with some hesitation of manner:

"The invitation is from Mary Wesley. Her father, you have heard, is one of the most respectable men in B——. Mary still attends school, but is about to finish, as are, also, a number of my acquaintances. They all urge me to come, that we may meet together once more."

Mrs. Allison replied, "Mary Wesley was here last summer, and I shall feel satisfied to know that you are in her society. Of the other young ladies I know nothing, though I have been told a few of the boarders in the seminary were quite wild and rude, and with a mother's solicitude, I would warn you against too close intimacy with them."

A light and careless remark escaped Jennie's lips as she flew away to commence her preparations.

Early next day the stage-coach stood at the door, and Jennie, wrapped in cloaks and furs, stood within listening to her mother's many charges respecting her health, and a few hints about proper company and proper conduct.

"Oh, do not be anxious about me. I am perfectly well now, and you'll see me looking much better when I return."

"I hope it may be so," replied the mother with a faint sigh. "But remember, daughter, and don't stay over two weeks. I shall miss you so much. I am not so well as usual this winter, and you know I am at any time liable to be prostrated by those dangerous attacks, therefore do not leave B——. Should I be taken ill I will send to Mr. Wesley's for you."

"Yes, yes, ma; but do you not see the driver is waiting? He will lose his patience." And Jennie had lost her patience, judging from the manner in which she drew her traveling veil over her face and hurried to the street.

Mrs. Allison had married late in life, and Jennie was her only offspring, and now her all that death had spared. Jennie had been tenderly nurtured and expressly educated, and so smoothly had her way been paved to womanhood that nothing remained to call forth the hidden resources of her own mind. Not having been taught to depend upon herself, or to find interest in the quiet and retiring duties of home, she thought pleasure and happiness existed only in excitement and the novelty of change. Being naturally gay and fond of amusement, she had at school closely attached herself to that very class of lawless girls against whom her mother warned her; and already had she with them, indulged in many forbidden pleasures, the detection of which would have shocked her mother's sense of right, and brought merited punishment from her teachers. Prevarication, deception, and actual falsehood, ever the result of deliberate wrong-doing, alone prevented such detection.

Mrs. Allison could not avoid feeling grieved when she acknowledged to herself how little happiness Jennie's society afforded her now that she was with her, but she was at first willing to attribute the discontent she witnessed to the fact that her daughter had so recently mingled with a large family of young persons, and she fondly hoped to see her grow reconciled to her home, and ready to enjoy the really refined and select society of her native town. But alas! Jennie had small taste for intellectual intercourse. She greatly preferred a midnight revel with the boydenish daughters and spendthrift sons of the citizens of B—— and its vicinity.

The two seminaries, male and female, located in the little town of B——, though comparatively new institutions, had existed long enough to sow seeds of corruption and dissension in a once pure and peaceful place. The young lady who could boast having enjoyed, even for a few months, the advantages of the boarding school, held her head high above her poorer neighbor who had graduated at the old academy. She abandons the dairy and the kitchen, leaving ma to perform all the drudgery of the household, while pa is sent off to the city to purchase, with the proceeds of last year's crops, sofas, carpets, chairs, and other new fixtures for the parlor.

The young gentleman, taken from the field or the workshop, after spending six months or a year in the high school, almost invariably came forth with a supreme contempt for labor, and a warm love for money and mischief. He would set himself up for a gallant, and spend his time driving about the country, breaking carriages, and injuring valuable horses, and enticing young ladies to set aside the rules of parents and teachers.

The locality and social regulations of the schools afforded many facilities for the practice of intrigue. The boarders were allowed to visit freely among the scholars resident in the neighborhood whose parents were regarded as worthy and conscientious people; but often, while the teachers thought them safe in some quiet farm-house, and while the old farmer supposed them equally safe back in the village, or in another farmhouse in an opposite district, the young deceivers were ten or twelve miles away, sipping lemonade between the sets of the merry dance. In all these stolen pleasures Jennie Allison had become a favorite and a leader during her last year at school, while her doting mother remained unsuspicious, and her teachers ignorant of all the truth. The letter she received contained a few lines from Miss Wesley, inviting her to B——, but the chief portion of it was written by one of her gay associates, who gave a glowing picture of plans in progress for several entertainments.

A week after Jennie left home, her mother was stricken down with sudden and alarming illness. The physician at once declared it his opinion that she could not recover, and said her death might occur at any moment. Without delay a carriage was dispatched for Jennie, and the driver, who felt all the interest his long attachment to her family had produced, was instructed to inform Jennie that she must lose no time if she would see her parent alive. Twelve miles of bad roads lay between the residence of Mrs. Allison and the village of B——, consequently several hours passed ere the house of Mr. Wesley was reached. On inquiring for Jennie, he was informed that she had gone in the morning, in company with some ladies from the seminary, to spend the day at farmer Smith's. He obtained directions, and, without a moment's delay, drove two miles further. On arriving at farmer Smith's he learned that the whole party, together with Miss Smith and her brother, had left for the purpose of spending the evening with the young people at Squire Jones', who lived several miles in another direction. Onward again the jaded teem were urged, and on reaching the place, the easy, mirth-loving Squire himself came out, and stated to the driver that a goodly company of young folks had taken tea at his house, but had, half an hour previous, all started on some pleasure excursion; but of their destination he was entirely ignorant, if, indeed, they had anything more than a ride in view. The perplexed and amazed man glanced at his clogged wheels, and up at the dingy, murky sky, and as he rubbed his benumbed fingers he wondered what pleasure could be found on such a night, shrewdly guessing that something more agreeable must be anticipated at the end of the ride.

"Very likely," replied the Squire.—"Young folks will be young folks. I was young myself once, and therefore am not disposed to interfere with the pleasures of the rising generation. However, I am very, very sorry, and wish I could advise and assist you. Your horses are worn out, and mine are all away, but if you had the means to follow the party I could not direct you. They may have gone north to C——, or west to L——, or they may be driving in a direction opposite to either of those places. It is now night, and as Miss Allison will doubtless return here, you had better put up until she arrives."

This plan was adopted, as being the most feasible as well as the most agreeable.

It was not until after a late breakfast had been served up in the mansion of Squire Jones, that the gay company returned, chilled, weary and damp, for a drizzling rain had set in during the night. Though the worst fears respecting her mother were not told to Jennie, she was immediately stricken with dread and terrible remorse, and became madly impatient of delay.

Poor Jennie! Weep and wring thy hands in the agony of a conscience stricken soul, yet tears and repentance come too late to avail thee. They will not bring thee back thy mother. While thy lithe limbs were gliding through the mazes of the dance, her form was writhing in the agonies of dissolution; and even while thy whole soul was absorbed in stolen pleasures, the spirit of her who would have forbidden them took its flight to another land.

When Jennie reached the door of her home she rushed with frantic haste, and was surrounded by some friends, who attempted in vain to restrain her, and prepare her for the sad intelligence. As if the truth was already plain, she pushed them all aside, and, without asking, flew to her mother's room. She paused an instant at the entrance, then sprang forward, tore the white covering from the cold, still face, gazed a moment, then gasped and shrieked, and fell back into the arms of those who had followed her.

A severe cold, taken by recent exposure, had just begun its work on Jennie, and this, added to the fatigue and excitement of the last night and day, had so weakened her delicate frame, that the shock proved her death-blow. After lingering a few weeks in great bodily and mental suffering, her brief existence ceased, and they bore her out and laid her by her mother's side.

This sad occurrence led to disclosures which resulted in the establishment of more stringent laws in the seminaries at B——, while it taught parents the necessity of stricter vigilance in the discharge of what conscience pointed out as duty.

A SECOND JOAN OF ARC.

The following is from the Paris correspondent of the Cincinnatti Gazette:—"A curious story is told at this moment of a second Joan of Arc who has appeared in the Turkish army. A girl named Gara, a descendant of Solomon Pacha, former Governor of Moroch, in Asia, arrived lately at the city of Adana on her way to Constantinople. She marched at the head of a corps of irregular cavalry. Many persons tried to persuade her to abandon the strange enterprise; but nothing shook her courage or her resolution to combat the enemies of her country. Some persons thought to intimidate her by saying if she was determined to remain in the army she must give a trial of her skill by an assault at arms.

The Governor of Adana, who was informed of the fact ordered that the young girl should be brought to him, and he asked her if she still persisted in her resolution. She responded in the affirmative, and added that she would engage willingly in the trial at arms to which they had said she must submit, provided they would give her for an adversary the bravest and most vigorous of the 2000 cavaliers of which the detachment was composed. The combat took place immediately, and, after a contest of some minutes, the cavalier chosen for her adversary was disarmed by the young girl, and declared vanquished. The Governor then ordered that she should be regularly enrolled, counted her down 1500 plasters, ($75) and and gave the rank of officer to her brother, who served in an inferior grade."

IMPORTANT ENGLISH STATEMENT.—Lord John Russell, in reply to inquiries made on the subject of the rising of Greek Christians, in the House of Commons, announced, among other rules of policy, that the English government would enter into no stipulation for suppressing a revolt in Italy—a declaration, says the Manchester Guardian, which will set the cabinet thoroughly right with those liberals who feared that too much might be sacrificed to the Austrian alliance.

General Intelligence, &c.

CONGRESS.

The following explanation of the *surroundings* of the Nebraska bill, or bills, in the House of Representatives will relieve the casual reader from difficulty in understanding its situation and prospects under the rules of the House. The members of the House themselves appear half the time not to know their own rules; it cannot, then, be expected that a mere reader of the proceedings should understand them; hence the utility of this common sense explanation of the present condition of the Nebraska question:

The Nebraska bill is *the* subject of great interest before the House. As you are aware, Southern men generally support it. Some, however, object to it on the ground that it recognizes, in their opinion squatter sovereignty. Others think that it gives no support to such pretensions, unless Congress possesses the power to legislate directly upon the subject of slavery. Should the Senate bill pass the House in its present form, and receive the sanction of the Executive, then the question as to sovereignty would properly come before the Superior Court. Its decision would, of course, be made in strict accordance with the Constitution of the United States. If that instrument commits slavery to the sovereignty of individual States, then, as a matter of course, a territorial government can neither legislate for or against it. It is by no means certain, however, that the bill will pass the House. It may not be amiss to state here, that at an early day of the present session, the House Committee on Territories introduced a bill, in most of its features, like the Senate bill. That bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and is, I think, the twentieth on the calender. When the Senate bill was presented to the House, most of its friends wished to refer it to the Committee on Territories. But, contrary to their wishes, it was referred, by a decided majority, to the Committee of the Whole. It stands, I think, the fiftieth bill upon the calendar. Forty-nine bills must, therefore, be disposed of, before they can reach it, unless by a vote of three-fourths, they take it up at an earlier day. While this does not secure the defeat of the bill, it throws many obstacles in its way.

Should the House act upon and pass its own bill, that would have to go to the Senate and thus the whole subject would be reopened there. Some of the friends of the measure desire the Committee on Territories to report another bill at once, so that they may act upon it with as little delay as possible. There was an excited and angry debate between Mr. Cutting of New York, and Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky. Mr. Breckinridge charged Mr. Cutting with being a secret enemy of the Nebraska bill, because of his having made the motion which sent it to the Committee of the Whole, and accused him of embracing it in the attitude of affection, whilst he drove his dagger under its fifth rib. Mr. Cutting repelled the charge, and accused Mr. Breckinridge with sinister motives in attacking him. The debate became extremely personal, and great excitement prevailed—members crowding around the speakers, and there being occasional demonstrations of applause. After the lie, by implication at least, had passed between them, the matter was dropped in the House, but it is feared that trouble may ensue out of doors. Such scenes are disgraceful, and it is sincerely to be deplored that gentlemen of their acknowledged talents and high standing, should allow themselves to be thrown off their guard by their passions and the excitement of the moment.

[There was an apprehension that Breckinridge and Cutting had gone off to fight a duel,—and a report at one time that they did fight;—but the matter was settled "honorably to both parties," of course, and mutual explanations subsequently made in the House.]

In the *Senate*, 28th, the Deficiency bill was under consideration.

In the *House of Representatives*, Mr. Bocock of Virginia and Mr. Lyon of New York made earnest speeches in favor of the bill authorizing the construction of six first class steam frigates.

Mr. Yates of Illinois and Mr. Franklin of Maryland made decided speeches of an hour each against the Nebraska bill.

In the *Senate*, March 28th, the Deficiency bill with several amendments, was further considered.

In the *House of Representatives*, Mr. Disney, from the Committee on Public Lands, made a report adverse to the House bill referred to that committee, making a grant of public lands to the several States and Territories for the benefit of the indigent insane. The bill discussed in this report is somewhat similar in its provisions to the bill which lately passed the Senate on the same subject. The report, as read from the Clerk's table, takes the ground that Congress has no authority to dispose of the public lands for that purpose.

How admirable is our frame of government, which can by one act offer free grants of the public domain to the paupers and vagabonds of every nation of the Old World, and yet make it unconstitutional to grant any portion of the same for the support and comfort of the most forlorn and destitute of our own kindred and countrymen!

Mr. Bennett presented a minority report on the same subject, which was not read. Both reports were ordered to be printed.

If an opinion can be formed of the strength of the bill from the refusal to lay it upon the table, a favorable augury may be drawn. The vote was 71 to 89. The bill was eventually referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the bill authorizing the construction of six steam frigates. Mr. Barksdale of Mississippi spoke an hour in favor of the Nebraska bill and Mr. Norton, of Illinois, an hour against the measure. The committee then rose, without coming to any decision upon the naval bill.

Debates upon one subject whilst another is in hand must seem strange to a reader unfamiliar with Congressional habits; but that anomalous code called "Rules," we suppose, authorizes it.—*Intelligencer.*

THE WHEAT EXPORT.

The New York Economist has collated some interesting facts and figures in reference to the Wheat Export for the present year. Up to the end of the second week in February, the export of Wheat since the first of August last, was 20,104,357 bushels. The highest export year ever known was 1847, and compared with that we have in six months, of 1853–4, exported four-fifths as much Wheat as in the whole of the famine year of 1847. Should the export continue at this rate; and the supply in the country be equal to the demand, the export by the first of August next, will have reached 40,000,000 bushels, an enormous aggregate which will go far to prove the vaunted ability of the United States to feed the world.

Whether there is a sufficient quantity of wheat in the country to allow of the export of forty millions of bushels in one year, is a question which it will be difficult to determine, except by the continuance of the demand that has already so largely swelled the export. The census return of 1850 stated the wheat crop of that year at 104,799,230. The export of that year was but little over eight millions of bushels, and the price advanced 20 cents. What the crop of 1853 was cannot be accurately ascertained, but it is not supposed to have been greatly in advance of that of 1850. With an export of twenty millions of bushels in the first half of this year, the advance in price has been somewhere about seventy per cent. And this extreme advance has produced its effect in bringing in supplies from distant parts of the country that were heretofore almost out of market, and where the excess of the crop has been consumed in various ways. High prices have also, no doubt, materially curtailed the home consumption in all parts of the country; the farmer selling as much as possible of his crop, and the city consumer cutting down his wants to the lowest possible point. The extension of railroad facilities to parts of the country which, a few years ago were without them, has also opened to the market new sources of supply. These causes may explain the statements that come from the West of the immense amounts of wheat stored there, and justly the expectation that notwithstanding the large winter delivery and the unprecedented report, the quality coming forward this Spring, will not be essentially diminished in comparison with former years.

Basing our expectations on the continuance of the war already commenced in Europe, and on the probability that the continental crop will be a short one, whilst the Black Sea country will cease to export, if not to grow, until that war is closed, there is no reason to doubt that there will be a continued and steady demand for our cereal products during the year. Speculation may have anticipated the demand in the accumulation of immense stocks in Europe, and advanced prices beyond what even the most warlike aspect of affairs will justify, and for this speculators may have to suffer loss where they expected gain. But, of the main fact that all the surplus product of the country will be needed to supply the European deficiency, and that the agricultural interests of the country will continue to be liberally and well sustained by the foreign demand, we see no reason to doubt.—*Baltimore American.*

SLAVERY AND COTTON.

Greely & Co. only betray their gross ignorance of facts when they imagine that slavery would be abolished if the cotton culture of the United States were abandoned. Even if this were so, the notable schemes they rely upon to dispense with cotton are about as wise and practicable as might be expected from such great philosophers. The East India plan so far is a great failure, and for the flax substitute, the soil of the slave States is peculiarly well adapted. Nearly two-thirds of the whole crop of the country is produced by Kentuckey, Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina and Virginia. Unfortunate philanthropists! Nature has conspired with man to thwart the benevolent spirit of this age!

When these philosophers suppose that there is no department of industry but the cotton culture in which slave labor is profitable, they commit an egregious error. Statistics now before us show that 15 millions of dollars are invested in the Southern States in the manufacture of cotton, iron and wool, 25,000 operatives employed; that the South produces nearly one-fourth of the wool grown in the United States; that its corn crop amounts to 274,000,000, bushels, about one half of the whole corn product; that its live Stock is worth more than 250,000,000, or nearly half the whole product of the country. There are four or five Southern States, either of which produces ten times the provisions and live stock of New England. Not more than one-third of the slaves of the south are engaged in making cotton for market. So it is very clear that the abandonment of the cotton crop would not involve the abolition of slavery.

Why don't Greeley, Beecher, Stowe & Co. set an example of dispensing with the use of cotton. Let them divest themselves of their cotton garments, and go forth among mankind in the unadorned simplicity of nature.

A MONUMENT TO WATT.

A somewhat curious proposition is now being agitated in Scotland. It is proposed to build in Greenock, a great pile or cairn, of stones gathered from all parts of the world, in honor of James Watt, the mechanic, who first applied steam to the working of machinery.

There is now $28,800,000 dollars in the Treasury of the U. States.