

# The North Carolina Whig.

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

2nd R. Road Convention 1854

VOLUME 3.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 13, 1854.

NUMBER 22.

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 paid quarterly at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines of text) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuation. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent higher; and a deduction of 33 1/2 per cent will be made from the regular rates for advertisements by the year. A retainer is inserted monthly or quarterly at 90 per cent for each time. Semi-monthly 10 cents per square for each time.

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

Postmasters are authorized to act as agents.

### Poetry.



#### A Modern Bell.

O, where's the brass will dare to point,  
Or the iron to tell  
The "who" and "whence" of that grand—  
A fashion's bell?

Whet bold, presumptuous man, whose tongue  
Will dare to utter  
'G' in that old rhyme, by fools oft sung—  
A Modern Bell?

O, who will dare assert that cheek,  
So smiling and so bright,  
That those soft curls her hair doth wreath,  
Ingenuously is traced a eye,  
O, who will dare declare?

And who will call the slender waist  
A waif and an art?  
By waltzes and by words so laud,  
That tears of pain do start?

Who will dare bend to the eye,  
So wicked and so bright,  
Ingenuously is traced a eye,  
That makes it think so bright?

In there a voice she thought will breathe,  
While glowing down the waltz,  
That those soft curls her hair doth wreath,  
And kiss her cheeks, are false?

Not there's not one so bold to tell,  
No more her hair to kiss—  
For fear of flames—against a bell—  
That would, made up of this?

Not one to say a modest girl,  
By truth and virtue glad,  
Is as pure and precious pearl  
Beside this gem of paste?

When richly frowns, full arrayed,  
There's none will say in jest—  
"There's not the first should be displayed,  
And something like the best?"

There's none will say that, our condemn  
The modern girl's form—  
Is worth the yield her waltz to men—  
A woman's soul should seem?

### Miscellaneous.

#### TOO LATE;

OR,  
THE FORDS OF HABIT.

BY EMILY B. NAY.

"My dear," said Mrs. Weldon to her daughter Sophia, "had you not better be getting ready for your lesson? It is now half past nine, and you have several squares to write."

"Oh there is plenty of time," answered Sophia, "I can get ready in five minutes, and walk to Signor Toricelli's in five minutes more."

"So you are on Monday when you were too late, indeed, I fear, Sophia, you are contracting a habit of procrastination which will be a faithful cause of sorrow to you through life. 'Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day' is an excellent proverb, but I would amend it by adding, 'and never delay a minute in doing what has to be done.' Do it at once, my dear, and you will be a different person."

Sophia reluctantly obeyed, and left the room. But when she reached her chamber, instead of donning her bonnet and shawl, she threw herself peltishly in a chair.

"I do wish you would not lecture me so," she said. "She is always talking about my being too late. One would think father is a bank clerk, she has such a regard to punctuality. Now for spite, I'll not go to Signor Toricelli's till to-morrow."

But when a few minutes had cooled her passion, Sophia felt ashamed of her conduct, for she was rather an impatient and a bad girl, and began to attire herself, resolved to be at Signor Toricelli's in time. Her delay, however, had been fatal. Though she almost ran through the streets she arrived too late, and the Signor, who made a point of never waiting a minute, had gone out.

"Sophy," said her father to her a few days afterward, "there is nothing for me to do to-morrow; so I have a notion of running into the country for the rest of the week. And luckily the steamboat is to make an excursion to-day, and will stop en route at Blueisle. This is a chance that won't occur again this season, to visit your friends, the Wyllises. The boat starts at five. I shall have to return to the counting-room for an hour after dinner, but you can get ready and meet me at the boat. You will attend you down."

"Very well," said Sophia, delighted at the proposal. "I will be there in time."

She hastened up stairs to prepare herself, and, after packing her dresses, opened her little basket to select the jewels she should wear. She took up two bracelets of different patterns, tried each of them on, and held them in different lights before she could make up her mind which to take. Then she was a long while in selecting three out of her diamond rings, the gifts of her fond

parents and godmothers. In this occupation the time slipped away so rapidly that the clock was on the chime of four before she became aware of her idleness. It was too late; and she sat down and wept bitterly.

For a fortnight the lesson did Sophia good, and she was a pattern of punctuality. But gradually her old habits revived, she became as careless as ever, and on every occasion was too late. Her mother reasoned with her in vain, and at length her father spoke seriously to her on the subject.

"Sophy," he said, one evening, several days after he had requested her to purchase a certain scarce fabric of summer wear for him, which was in the market, but which she had delayed going for until it was all sold, "your want of punctuality is intolerable. Your mother and I, and indeed the whole family, are daily sufferers by it. If you do not correct the habit it will be the cause of incalculable evil to you through life. Many a battle on which hung the fate of an empire, has been lost by some one being too late on the ground. Many a woman has lost the affections of a husband, never to recover them by being too late. I warn you, my dear child, against the habit, for I see it growing stronger daily, and unless you rally at once against it, you will find yourself incapable of conquering it."

Sophy burst into tears, for her father had never spoken thus to her before, and rising, left the room, with a determination to profit by his advice. And again, for several days, she struggled to be punctual in her engagements, but now she found the effort so much harder than before, that she became discouraged, and after several vain attempts to conquer, she relapsed into her old indifference and became the slave of her habit.

At eighteen Sophia was one of the most beautiful girls in her native city, and her hand was sought for by a crowd of admirers. Of these she selected one every way worthy of her. He was a young lawyer rapidly rising to eminence, for his legal attainments and eloquence were of a superior order. He had long been the prize for which numerous of her friends contended, and when Sophia found him at her feet a natural thrill of pride could not be avoided.

But it was from no selfish vanity that she accepted him. His estimable qualities had deepened the impression which his fine person at first made on her, and she soon learned to love Walter Conrad with all the intensity of woman's first affection. She anticipated his slightest wish and regulated her conduct accordingly, and her opinions were always moulded as she thought his would be framed, for Sophia was one of those trusting beings who give up all to the one they love, satisfied that he should be their exemplar in everything.

Conrad returned her love with equal fervency, but with more discrimination. As he became better acquainted with her he saw many faults at which he grieved, but of a sanguine nature, he hoped that time and a desire to please him would induce her to conquer them.

Nor was he wholly disappointed. Many of the slighter blemishes on her character disappeared under the kind culture of her lover; but there was one fault which Conrad found, for a long time, all his efforts abortive to remove. It was the fatal habit of procrastination.

It is true that Sophia made many resolute attempts to conquer this habit, but her claims had been forged so strong that she found the task of breaking them more difficult than ever. Her old weakness constantly returned to her, and though she continued her struggles, they finally grew weaker.

Unable or unwilling to persevere in the arduous undertaking, and conscious of her lover's disapprobation of the habit, she resorted to every means to conceal it from his eyes, so that, at length, Conrad began to hope that she was cured of a failing, as the slave of which he felt, she could not continue to possess his respect, and with him respect was necessary to love.

One evening Conrad called on her an hour after his usual time. It was a bitter winter night, and the snow was knee deep in the streets, lying in drifts against the doors where the wind had piled it.

"I am so glad you have come," said Sophia, running to him to assist in taking off his cloak, "for I was afraid something had happened to you. Where have you been?"

"I have been, dearest," he said, taking her hand and leading her to the sofa which had been wheeled up opposite the fire, "to see a poor girl, once my laundress, who, I fear, is dying, and dying, too, in the most abject poverty. She broke a blood vessel yesterday, and is very dangerous, yet, with care, she may yet live, the physician says. There was no fire in the bare room when I went there, and the snow beating through the broken panes had collected in a pile at the foot of the bed. Oh! it was a miserable sight!" and he placed his hand before his eyes. At length he looked up and resumed—"Promise me that you will go there to-morrow, early to-morrow—for I said I would send one to see after her wants, and you know it would be more delicate for you to do it than for me. Here is my purse—nay! I must be the giver in this case—only promise me to go early, for the poor thing might perish for the want of necessary medicines and care. I went for wood to warm the chamber, and got a poor neighbor to sit up with her tonight; but to-morrow she must have better help. Alas! what misery exists in our city, and almost at our doors! Yet how little we do to alleviate it!"

Sophia listened with tears to this recital, and made the required promise. The lovers continued for a while to talk of the sufferer, and then gradually passed to pleasant themes. In the indulgence of these we leave them.

The next morning the storm raged fiercer than ever. The wind howled along the street, the casement shook, and the snow spun and hissed in the tempest. Sophia had not forgotten her promise, but looking at her watch after breakfast and finding the hour early, she concluded to wait a while for the subsidence of the storm. Sitting down in her boudoir she took up a new novel and was soon immersed in its pages.

Hour after hour passed away, and though she often thought of her promise and looked to the window to see if the gale abated, yet the tempest raged so violently, the book was so fascinating, and she thought the probability of any harm ensuing from her delay so small, that with her easy prostration, she concluded to wait a little while longer, and so continued reading.

At last two o'clock came, and the storm abated. The novel, too, was finished. Sophia ordered the carriage, and with some misgivings set forth. She had no difficulty in finding the miserable hovel to which her lover had directed her.

As she ascended the steps she thought she heard voices, and a sudden fear came over her, for there was sorrow and indignation in the speakers, and among them she fancied she recognized her lover. Filled with remorse, she tottered up to the door, and, pushing it open, saw a scene that she never forgot.

On the humble pallet lay a pale and beautiful face, whose eye look of repose too plainly evinced that the countenance was that of a corpse. By the bedside stood an aged physician, sorrow and indignation alternately in his face as he gazed on the dead. Near him was a woman, meanly attired, with her apron to her eye, and weeping freely. The other member of the group was Sophia's lover, standing with folded arms and a stern brow, silently regarding the corpse.

"And you say," said the physician, turning slightly to Conrad, just at the instant when Sophia reached the door, "that she promised to come here early and procure the medicines and appliances I ordered last night. This poor woman tells me she has not been here—God help us, had she come, the sufferer's life might have been saved."

"Yes, your honor," sobbed the female, "I watched for her hour after hour, but I dare not leave the bedside, and oh! if I could have had the money, or even knew what you ordered, I'd have gone on my knees and begged it, the poor girl suffered so. But no one came until my little boy returned from school, when I sent him out to find this gentleman, who, by good luck, was at home. But when you arrived, she was dead."

At this instant Conrad looked up and caught sight of Sophia, who stood, transfixed with horror at the consequences of her misconduct. His exclamation attracted every eye in the same direction. As if moved by some uncontrollable impulse, he started forward, and seizing Sophia's arm, dragged her sternly to the bedside.

"Woman, look at your work," he said. "You have murdered her by being too late."

Sophia, shuddering at the pale and seemingly reproachful face of the corpse, turned away, but not daring to look into her angry lover's face, sought consolation in those of his companions. But each regarded her with the same averted look. The scene was too much for her. She fainted.

When she recovered she was lying in her own chamber, with her parents sadly watching over her. Their looks seemed to imply that they had heard all, as indeed they had. For several days Sophia hoped that her lover would relent from his determination, expressed in a note to her parents, never to visit her again. But she hoped in vain. He adhered to the language of that terrible letter. He could not, he said, unite his fate to one who had trifled with a human life by her criminal procrastination. Her fault he now found to be incurable, though he had long hoped otherwise.

And fearful as this lesson was, Conrad was right. Habits, when once they have become a second nature, can rarely, if ever, be eradicated; and Sophia continued to her dying day to procrastinate till it was too late.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
ROBERT E. TROY, of Robeson.

VICE PRESIDENTS:  
S. W. COLE, of Anson;  
JOHN A. YOUNG, of Mecklenburg;  
JAS. P. LEAKE, of Richmond;  
MURPHY C. MCNAIR, of Robeson;  
RICHARD WOOTEN, of Columbus;  
J. G. WRIGHT, of New-Haven;  
W. A. LENOIR, of Caldwell;  
W. M. B. LEAN, of Lincoln;  
JOSEPH K. IRBY, of Cleveland;  
GEO. W. GALLOWAY, of Brunswick;  
COL. TRULL, of Union.

FOR SECRETARIES:  
TALCOTT BERR, JR., of New-Haven;  
DONALD McRAE, do.  
A. C. WILLIAMSON, of Mecklenburg;  
R. P. WARREN, do.

The President was conducted to the Chair, where he acknowledged the compliment in a most beautiful and becoming manner, expressing great diffidence as to his capacity to perform the duties of the Chair, but nevertheless determined to run the risk of a failure.

On motion of the Rev. Cyrus Johnston the Convention was opened by prayer from the Rev. Samuel C. Pharr.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare business for the action of the Convention, to wit:

Jas. W. Osborne, Dr. C. J. Fox, Mecklenburg; Calvin Hayes, Alva Smith, Columbus; Ed. W. Jones, G. W. F. Harper, Caldwell; Col. W. L. Steele, Maj. D. Mellytre, Richmond; Pardee F. Richardson, E. F. Lilly, Anson; Gen. A. MacRae, H. L. Holmes, New-Haven; R. W. Brown, Jr., Dr. Thomas Hill, Brunswick; Dr. Neill McNaair, Joseph Thompson, Robeson; Enoch H. Griffin, James W. Benton, Union; Jas. Anderson, Dr. Wm. J. Hayes, Lincoln; Joseph K. Irby, Cleveland; Robert I. McDowell, Iredell.

After the appointment of the Committee to prepare business, the Convention was entertained by the following gentlemen in most able, patriotic, and appropriate addresses:

First, by W. L. Steele, Esq., of Richmond, who took strong ground in favor of the line indicated in the resolution subsequently adopted by the Convention, and declared in behalf of his county that her people would make every sacrifice not incompatible with liberty itself to effect the accomplishment of this great work.

### Rail Road Convention.

Convention of the Friends of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Rail Road.

In pursuance of a notice previously given, a Convention of the friends of the proposed Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Rail Road assembled at Charlotte, N. C. on Tuesday, the 4th of July, 1854, when the same was temporarily organized by appointing Dr. C. J. FOX, of Charlotte, Chairman, and VICTOR C. BARRINGER, Esq., Secretary.

The Chairman alluded to the purpose of the Convention in a few pertinent remarks, when, on motion of Walter L. Steele, Esq., of Richmond County, the several Counties were called and their delegates reported to the Secretary, and ordered to be registered as follows, to wit:

Anson County—Walter R. Leak, N. D. Beggan, James A. Leak, Pardee Richardson, E. F. Lilly, Wm. E. Troy, S. S. Arnold, M. Shaw, Joseph Cox, M. C. Long, James W. Crawford, J. A. Shelton, W. Hollyfield, N. Bennett, Hollam Sturdivant, Geo. W. Little, Robert L. Steele, John Broadway, Wm. B. Little, S. W. Neal, A. Myers, Harvey Knotts, S. W. Cole, Sampson Caudle, A. Bedwin, Wm. Little.

Brunswick County—Dr. Thomas Hill, George W. Galloway, R. W. Brown, Jr.

Bladen County—N. Kilby, Dr. A. J. Shipman, David McKee, A. F. Shaw.

Caldwell County—George Powell, Isaac Osborn, Geo. W. F. Harper, Abraham S. Kent, Ed. W. Jones, Wm. A. Lenoir.

Cleveland County—Joseph K. Irby.

Columbus County—Isaac H. Powell, Calvin Hayes, Alva Smith, A. J. Troy, Richard Wooten, W. H. Egan, H. Benham, J. B. Stanley, Mills Howell, W. Q. Maule, Wm. Frink, J. H. Somers, Alfred Smith, Chas. Baldwin.

Iredell County—Robert I. McDowell.

Lincoln County—Dr. Wm. B. McLean, Adolphus P. Casler, James Anderson, Dr. S. N. Johnson, Dr. Wm. J. Hayes.

Mecklenburg County—About three hundred citizens.

New-Haven County—Gen. Alexander MacRae, H. L. Holmes, Joshua G. Wright, Thos. W. Brown, A. H. Van Bokkelen, Talcott Berr, Jr., Geo. R. French, O. L. Fill-year, Donald MacRae, Jas. G. Swann, Wm. A. Gwyer, L. J. Fleming, J. M. Monk, Alonso Nixon, Fred. J. Lord, Henry M. Drane, W. M. Sherwood, John W. McLaurin, A. D. Cazan, Jos. J. Lippert, Lucian Holmes, Wm. H. Marsh, L. B. Pierce, J. W. Moore.

New-Haven County—Jas. P. Leak, Mial Wall, Col. W. L. Steele, John C. Ellerby, John Gilchrist, Robert N. Farly, John G. Blue, F. McLeod, M. H. McBrady, Jas. T. Roper, Dr. R. D. Dickson, A. D. Morrison, John M. Morrison, Maj. D. C. McIntyre.

Robeson County—Murphy C. McNair, Dr. Neill McNaair, Peter A. Eschman, Capt. Wm. W. Gunn, Joseph Thompson, Capt. E. P. Ashley, Col. John A. Rowland, Dr. R. M. Norment, Wm. S. Norment, R. E. Troy, Augustus W. Fuller, John P. Fuller, Col. E. Wishart, Jonathan W. Logan, Daniel McKeithan, J. M. Carmichael, Wm. M. McKay, A. L. Davis, Dr. J. P. Drake, Capt. Jno. W. Alford, Malcolm Currie, Henry Ballock.

Union County—Col. Traill, Enoch H. Griffin, Jas. W. Benton.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair to report permanent officers for the Convention:

Absalom Myers, Anson; Wm. Johnston, Mecklenburg; D. C. Mellytre, Richmond; Col. John A. Rowland, Robeson; G. R. French, Wilmington; Wm. A. Lenoir, Caldwell; Samuel Walkup, Union; James Anderson, Lincoln; who, through their Chairman, Mr. Myers, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

FOR PRESIDENT:  
ROBERT E. TROY, of Robeson.

VICE PRESIDENTS:  
S. W. COLE, of Anson;  
JOHN A. YOUNG, of Mecklenburg;  
JAS. P. LEAKE, of Richmond;  
MURPHY C. MCNAIR, of Robeson;  
RICHARD WOOTEN, of Columbus;  
J. G. WRIGHT, of New-Haven;  
W. A. LENOIR, of Caldwell;  
W. M. B. LEAN, of Lincoln;  
JOSEPH K. IRBY, of Cleveland;  
GEO. W. GALLOWAY, of Brunswick;  
COL. TRULL, of Union.

FOR SECRETARIES:  
TALCOTT BERR, JR., of New-Haven;  
DONALD McRAE, do.  
A. C. WILLIAMSON, of Mecklenburg;  
R. P. WARREN, do.

The President was conducted to the Chair, where he acknowledged the compliment in a most beautiful and becoming manner, expressing great diffidence as to his capacity to perform the duties of the Chair, but nevertheless determined to run the risk of a failure.

On motion of the Rev. Cyrus Johnston the Convention was opened by prayer from the Rev. Samuel C. Pharr.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare business for the action of the Convention, to wit:

Jas. W. Osborne, Dr. C. J. Fox, Mecklenburg; Calvin Hayes, Alva Smith, Columbus; Ed. W. Jones, G. W. F. Harper, Caldwell; Col. W. L. Steele, Maj. D. Mellytre, Richmond; Pardee F. Richardson, E. F. Lilly, Anson; Gen. A. MacRae, H. L. Holmes, New-Haven; R. W. Brown, Jr., Dr. Thomas Hill, Brunswick; Dr. Neill McNaair, Joseph Thompson, Robeson; Enoch H. Griffin, James W. Benton, Union; Jas. Anderson, Dr. Wm. J. Hayes, Lincoln; Joseph K. Irby, Cleveland; Robert I. McDowell, Iredell.

After the appointment of the Committee to prepare business, the Convention was entertained by the following gentlemen in most able, patriotic, and appropriate addresses:

First, by W. L. Steele, Esq., of Richmond, who took strong ground in favor of the line indicated in the resolution subsequently adopted by the Convention, and declared in behalf of his county that her people would make every sacrifice not incompatible with liberty itself to effect the accomplishment of this great work.

Secondly, by Joshua G. Wright, Esq., of Wilmington, who, in eloquent terms, congratulated the country upon the glowing prospect which this great enterprise was now about kindling, of a happy reunion of the people of the East and West, long estranged from each other, both in social intercourse and commercial relations. The day, the spot, and the occasion, inspired the speaker with unusual feelings, and he alluded to the 30th of May, 1775, and its incidents, and actors, and results, in most eloquent and soul stirring language. That was a triumph of right by war and blood. This would be a conquest of justice by peace and fraternal love.

Col. William A. Lenoir, next being called upon, addressed the Convention. [Having kindly favored us with an abstract of his remarks, we take the liberty of introducing them in his own words; not as a personal, but local, distinction, apprised as we are that they express the universal sentiment of his section of the country; and because, that being the most difficult part of the road to build, we wish to throw as much light upon it as possible.—EWS. WHIG.]

Mr. Lenoir said, he supposed the call was intended more as a compliment to his zeal, than in the hope of being much entertained by anything he could say, as he was not in the habit of making public addresses and felt some embarrassment, although he might as well say it was one of the happiest days of his life.

He alluded to his attendance about 7 years ago at the Charlotte Convention, when we were looking to S. C. Enterprise, for the accomplishment of the work of partial redemption from impending dilapidation and decay; also his efforts at that time to impress upon the consideration of that Convention, the importance of extending that work to Jonesboro', Tenn. as a link which would become a Great Trunk line connecting East and West of the mountains, and which would bring to the Southern Atlantic the reports the rich resources of the great West from which would go out a network of Railroads in our State, which would reanimate and resuscitate the whole.

He said Mr. President this is a work which will eventually bring to the poorest tenant, and to the humblest cottage the increased comforts of life: To the dark recesses of our State, an increase of light, of knowledge, and of religious truth! And sir if we may indulge the pleasing fancy of some good Christian—that those sweet winged cherubs are the same to which allusion is made in Holy writ. If indeed a better day, and a promised land is near: What state, sir, has a better right to be looking beyond Jordan than this Good Old State? Are there any here to make the humiliating confession, that we are less wealthy than Georgians—than South Carolinians or Virginians. No sir, no.

Mr. Chairman, in my humble efforts to bring this subject before the citizens of our State, no point was looked to with a more lively interest than the town of Wilmington! And, sir, it is refreshing to see her here, it is cheering to see her *in* her good work, enterprising, energetic Wilmington! What she will do!

Citizens of Wilmington! The pure and Sparking Waters, the health giving breeze, were never intended to be denied to you and others to whom they would be life and health. I invite you, and others, in the name of the mountain people to come and enjoy with us your delightful inheritance! Come to your own beautiful mountains!

While I am up sir I am pleased to have an opportunity of speaking a word in behalf of Tennessee, as a Delegation from that State have been disappointed in their wish to be present on this occasion.

I know something of their feelings and of their ardent desire to participate with us! Tennessee with her charter, comes knocking at the Door! And I ask sir if this appeal from the only Child to her ancient Mother will be rejected! No State can boast of a better offspring. No Child of this great confederacy, can bring to the bosom of a Parent, a richer or more abundant offering! None can do more than this young Princess of the West!

She has opened wide her arms to every State. She comes to us to embrace!—She is worthy sir of our caresses, and she can repay them four-fold! She is bound to us by every tie: She *must*, she *will* be ours! The pride and patriotism of our people have at length been aroused, and nothing short of this great work will satisfy these noble, these patriotic desires!

Mr. President I cannot believe that our work so unimportant as this. So vital to the interests of our State can fall of success!

I imagine I see some already straggled on the many intelligent and many faces which are around me! I believe I feel some of the quickening, renovating and grateful impulses, which, as they rise and swell in our bosoms will find expression in the ardent supplication, God save, and bless and magnify, our beloved State!

James W. Osborne, Esq., of Charlotte, next responded, in his most happy style, to the sentiments expressed by his friend Mr. Wright of Wilmington. He alluded in most complimentary terms to the part which the people of Wilmington had taken in the struggle of the Resolution, and congratulated the present generation upon the flattering auspices of a speedy and happy union of the descendants of the ancient Cavaliers of Wilmington with those of the early Calvinists of Old Mecklenburg.

On motion of Dr. C. J. Fox, the meeting adjourned to meet again at 9 o'clock to-morrow.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock in Major Kerr's large and capacious dining room, where over four hundred delegates met according to, and discussed one of the most splendid and magnificent dinners that ever adorned the history of any similar occasion in this country. After dinner the following regular toasts were drank:

1. The 4th of July, 1776.—The bond between thirty-one independent Republics of a common origin, a common interest and a common destiny.

2. The Union of the States.—Distinct as the States are, but not so the soul, the source may be disturbed, but its foundation never can be removed.

3. The memory of George Washington.

4. The State of North Carolina.—"Then all who wish to love the land that we live in, As happy a region is on this side of heaven, Rise above, raise together the heart-thrilling chorus."  
Harris, Harris, the Old North State forever!"

5. Internal Improvements in North Carolina.—A second declaration of independence to sustain which we pledge our labor, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

6. North Carolina and Tennessee, Mother and Daughter.—Like Saul and Jonathan, they have been lovely in their lives, and in death may they not be divided.

7. The President of the United States.

8. The Army and Navy of the United States.

9. The patriotism of our fathers.—the richest legacy they leave.

10. Republicanism of America.—our sacred rights and stripes, may its beneficent influence be co-extensive with civilization.

11. Edward B. Dudley.—who was the first to suggest a line of duty from Washington to Jonesboro', Tenn. as a link which would become a Great Trunk line connecting East and West of the mountains, and which would bring to the Southern Atlantic the reports the rich resources of the great West from which would go out a network of Railroads in our State, which would reanimate and resuscitate the whole.

12. The Common School System of North Carolina.—Meets the pressing support of our State Government, as the source of general education and the nursery of our soldiers.

WEDNESDAY, 5th July.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

H. L. Holmes, Esq., of Wilmington, Chairman of the Committee appointed yesterday to prepare business for the action of the Convention, made his report. Before introducing the report, Mr. Holmes entertained the Convention, for an hour, more, with an able address, much diversified with historical learning and statistical information on the subject of roads in general, and of rail roads in particular.

The report having been drawn up by Mr. Osborne, he was requested by Mr. Holmes to read it. He did so, first having illustrated the whole subject by an able and lengthy address, in which he unanswerably asserted all its claims, and conclusively dispelled all its objections. He was followed by Mr. J. G. Blue, of Richmond, Jos. G. Wright, and Talcott Berr, Esqs. of Wilmington, in appropriate speeches, manifesting much interest in the success of the enterprise.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, after a few preliminary remarks, moved that the Convention strike out from the vocabulary of its thoughts, the word cannot, as a term not to be understood or entertained for a moment in the execution of this great work. His motion was carried by acclamation. Whereupon the report and resolutions of the Committee, being submitted to the Convention, were adopted unanimously. They are as follows:

REPORT, &c.

The Committee to whom has been referred the general subject of "preparing business" for the Convention, in the absence of particular propositions, referred to by order of the Convention—have felt it to be their duty to direct their attention solely to the great object for which the Convention was assembled. This object as defined in the resolutions under which the Convention was called, at a meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg County was the construction of a Rail Road from the city of Wilmington to the Tennessee border in the direction of Jonesboro'.

Your committee believe that this great enterprise will subserve the interests of a large population of North Carolina which heretofore have been denied the advantages of Rail Roads—that it will be the most direct line of communication between the interior and western region of North Carolina with the seaboard, and that it promises ultimate connections with the Mississippi and the Ohio, which in the estimate of its advantages, give to it a national character. This enterprise, however, commands itself to our special favor that it is eminently, and exclusively a North Carolina work. It proposes its commencement at our most flourishing commercial seaport, and its course bisects the pine forests of Columbus, Bladen and Robeson—the cotton fields of Richmond, Anson and Mecklenburg—the wheat and corn lands in the counties of the Catawba and the Yadkin, and the rich pastures of Ashe, Watauga, Caldwell and Yancey, embracing in its course, three hundred and fifty miles of our territory, of great variety of soil and climate and production; and accommodating four hundred thousand of our citizens. It binds together sections of our State which have heretofore been divided by the interests of trade and the necessities of their geographical position. The combination of these sections by the bonds of a common brotherhood of interest and affection, will achieve for the State an increased energy in her public character, and unity in her councils, the moral effect of which is incalculable, while the combination of these various productions and the great resources, agricultural, mechanical and mineral, which the road itself will develop, on one of our own commercial towns, will give to it a property and importance of the highest value to the State. The proposed enterprise commands itself to our favor, in that it does not interfere with works of improvement already constructed, and in which the State has involved her means as no section of the State on the line of the Road, can be accommodated by the great Rail Road which individual enterprise and public liberality has constructed from Charlotte to Goldsboro'. Four fifths of the territory over which it will pass, has ever found its most convenient markets in the State of South Carolina and will continue, in the opinion of your committee, to do so, unless this Rail Road shall be effected.

Regarded, therefore, in all its aspects, the great enterprise which we have been called to consider, is of incalculable value to the people of the State, while vast regions beyond our limits find its approaching completion with joy and propose to unite their commercial destiny with ours.

Your Committee believe that this great work is entirely practicable and that a cost greatly below the expenditure usually incurred for works of equal magnitude. Its whole length in North Carolina will probably be three hundred miles. Of this extent two hundred miles will afford facilities of construction, from the character of its surface, from the abundance and cheapness of its timber—which will reduce its cost greatly below the average of Rail Roads. As to the other portion your committee are informed that it affords the easiest access to

our mountains and the best pass through them, which are to be found in our State. It is not to be denied, however, that a work of this extent will involve a large expenditure of money, and while the prize is of incalculable value, our contributions and exertions must bear to it a corresponding proportion. Your committee rejoice to see in our cherished State an awakened spirit on the great subject of internal improvement, and from the east and the west—from the mountains to the oceans—throughout all our borders—the utterance of public sentiment are loud and unanimous in favor of such public works as the increase of trade and the development of her resources, demand. A people long in slumber as to their social condition are awakening with renewed energy and bounding into new life. It is the harbingers of a new era to our beloved State—the rising beam of a splendid and unassured prosperity. Your committee feel, therefore, that the friends of this great North Carolina work—North Carolina in its length and its breadth, in its beginning at the sea to its terminus in the summits of her own mountains—cannot but be favorably heard in its appeal for public aid, while the great resources of the enthusiastic demonstrations of this convention of its friends, that private enterprise will not be wanting to perform its part of the great work.

Your committee would therefore recommend the accompanying resolutions for the adoption of the Convention.

H. L. HOLMES, Chairman.

1st. Resolved, That the interests of North Carolina require the construction of a Rail Road from the town of Wilmington to the Western part of the state and the line of this Road should commence at Wilmington or some point on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road in the County of Columbus—thence via Lumberton, Keshingham, Wadesboro', Monroe and Charlotte—and thence by the most direct and feasible route to the Tennessee line in the direction of Jonesboro'.

2nd. Resolved, That the importance of this great enterprise—bisecting as it does so large a territory of North Carolina and accommodating so large a portion of her population and concentrating her trade on her most important commercial town, is justly entitled to liberal assistance from the Treasury of the State and this Convention confidently believe that it will not be denied.

3rd. Resolved, That the members of this Convention pledge to each other their best efforts and their mutual cooperation in all honorable measures to secure its success.

4th. Resolved, That a committee of twenty persons be appointed to obtain from the General Assembly of North Carolina a Charter, authorizing the construction of the proposed Rail Road and to memorialize the Legislature for a subscription of two thirds of the capital stock necessary to the construction of the work.

Resolution added, by J. W. Osborne offered in Convention:

5th. Resolved, That this Convention greatly rejoice in the spirit of Internal Improvement which has been awakened throughout the State of North Carolina, and while we regard the construction of the Wilmington and Jonesboro' Rail Road as of paramount importance to the interests of the State of North Carolina, we sympathize with every section and locality in North Carolina now struggling for similar advantages and that the friends of this great work will meet the friends of Internal Improvement in North Carolina in a spirit of mutual concession, and liberal cooperation always provided the scheme