North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, January 22, 1856

WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.

It has been said that "words fitly spoken are like apples of gold set in pictures of silver." We think the speech of the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Ken., delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives on the 18th ult., contained words eminently fit to be spoken, and worthy of reproduction in every section of the Union. Speaking of the desire to see the country rid of all isms, he said:

Sir, I wish to see the people upon some line of progress, in which their nationality may be asserted, and this Government may be made to redound to the benefit of every section of our noble Confederacy.

Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania. The gentleman took the liberty of asking me a question, and I hope he will allow me the same favor at this point. I understood him to say he recognized the twelfth section of the Philadelphia platform. I wish to ask him if he recognizes that section which proscribes men from the rights of American citizens, as I understand them, on account of their religion and the place of their birth?

Mr. Marshall—I shall have no difficulty at all in answering the gentleman that question. I am in favor of the largest freedom in religion and liberty of conscience. As I claim the right of private judgment in matters of religious belief for myself, I respect it in others. I am not in favor, and I never have been in favor, and I deny that the American party has, in its platform, or in any manner, declared an intent to legislate or to act so as to proscribe a man on *account of his religion*. But I can tell the gentleman this, that whenever the American party see a man in this country who looks abroad for his allegiance, whether it be found at Rome or elsewhere, they do not believe he can be trusted as a depository of political power in this country.

I have expressed to the gentleman, and I have expressed to the country, that I was in favor of—and that there was nothing in the American Order to prevent—the largest liberty of conscience and religion. I will now say, sir, that I would spill my blood, if it were necessary, to protect *the Catholic* in his right of conscience and his right of worship, just as quickly as I would protect the Protestant in the same right; and so, I believe, would the whole American party.

But I have already stated, and I now repeat, that if you will exhibit to me a Catholic who believes that he owes a political allegiance—concealed, if you choose, under the form of ecclesiastical rule or other rule—to a spiritual master beyond the seas higher than the duty he owes to the Constitution, I neither vote for that man, nor support him, nor entertain him for any political station. [General applause in the hall and galleries.]

Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania. Will my friend from Kentucky allow me to say that I concur with him in that sentiment?

Mr. Marshall—I have no doubt at all, Mr. Clerk, that if I had an opportunity to put the gentleman [Mr. Jones] through a course of instruction, I could initiate him before night. [Laughter.]

Mr. Marshall concluded his speech as follows:

I invoke the country to come up to our national position which eschews these questions, which declares in reference to them, according to the constitutional law, under a sense of constitutional obligations, and in full view of our duty to the Union. Holding this position, I am not over anxious to see the House organize under the call of present parties. I think the gentlemen from Virginia, (Mr. Smith,) who spoke today, for the courtesy with which he opened the doors of the Democratic party for the admission of our little phalanx, and for the interest which he manifested lest we should prove lost sheep. (Laughter.) But, sir, we have a duty to perform. We have constituents behind us, who are looking to our proceedings with anxiety. There are gentlemen there not acting with us, who have left minorities behind them who sympathise with us. We are representatives of those minorities also. We are ready to go forward and execute our legislative duty without the stringency of platforms or pronunciamentos; but when they are made as political indices, we know our position and will firmly maintain it. And I say, for myself only, that I have no solicitude in regard to my position. If this House is not organized until February, until March, or even until next summer, it will have to remain unorganized before I will shake one jot or tittle from my position. And let those take the responsibility who fixed these results upon us. (Applause.)

Are not the above words fitly spoken? We say, with the eloquent speaker, let the responsibility fall where it belongs.—*Newark Eagle.*

A FACT WORTH REMEMBERING.—Among the leaders of the Irish rebellion of 1848, John Mitchell, a Protestant, occupied a conspicuous position. After his escape from captivity he settled in the United States, and established a weekly paper in New York, called the "Citizen." In the course of time he declared himself to be a "conservative politician," and ventured to express an opinion that he would like to own a plantation in Alabama well stocked with negroes. Previous to this, in consideration of his hostility to the British government, all the Irish Papists in New York had given him a hearty support to his paper. But in declaring himself a conservative and taking a pro-slavery position, he committed an unpardonable sin in the eyes of his Irish Catholic countrymen.

Archbishop Hughes' organ, (the Freeman's Journal,) and Mr Seward's organ, the Tribune gave him no rest after that, and the Irish Catholics generally withdrew their support from his paper. The boys could no longer sell it at any price, cried the New York Tribune. Very soon afterwards Mr. Mitchell had to withdraw from the paper, and leave New York and settle in Tennessee, where he now is. The abolitionists of his Catholic countrymen made New York too hot a place for him to stay in. The only rational reference to be drawn from this, is that the Irish Catholics are faithful to that feeling of O'Connell's, which prompted him, some years before his death, to refuse to shake hands with a slaveholder.—*Balt. Clipper.*

LARGE SLEIGHING PARTY.—The proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, gave their guests a grand sleighing excursion, to the High Bridge. The party numbered one hundred and forty persons, conveyed in twelve large sleighs.

Municipal Election.

The Editor of the Democrat claims the result of the municipal election on the 14th instant, as a Democratic triumph. Well, he may rejoice over it as much as he pleases, for we have no regrets when we know of some of the means used to defeat the temperance ticket. We understand $500 was expended, liquor flowed like water and the taxes of every one mean enough to be bought up to vote the anti temperance ticket was paid, and to use a strong expression of a very zealous temperance man "they raked h—l to defeat us." If the Editor can rejoice over such a victory it too plainly shows what Democracy is capable of making men do.

Information Wanted.

We are requested to publish the following article for information of the Rev. Mr. Scoville. Our Southern and Western exchanges will also confer a favor by publishing it.

In January 1855, the Rev. Orin Scoville, left the County of Chatham, N. C., where he had been residing for 4 or 5 years, and endeared himself to a very large circle of friends; his avowed purpose was to visit first the Western portion of North Carolina, and possibly make a purchase of lands, or connect himself with the mining interests of that region. Failing in this, he might go as the Spring opened, to the South for the benefit of his health, or return to Chatham. He reached the town of Charlotte, from whence he wrote numerous letters to his friends here, and as we learn, purposed to leave that place for Columbia, S. C. This was I think the first of February '55. Since that time no intimation has been received of him through any source, and his friends are much concerned for his safety. They think he did not reach any post town after he left Charlotte, or they would have heard from him. He had with him at least $2 or $3000 in cash when he left. The general opinion is, that he has been murdered. I only add, that information is sought, of Rev. O. Scoville, from no other considerations, than friendship—no man ever left any community with a fairer name in every respect.

GOLD.

We have in our possession a fine specimen of gold rock picked up on the 22d ultimo, by Cyrus Stinson, on the plantation of his father, about 9 miles east from Charlotte, on the Lawyer's road. It is said to weigh 175 dwts. and when separated from the rock in which the gold is embedded will be worth over $100. He has found another lump, nearly solid, which is worth about $10. Mr. Stinson intends to make further examinations for the precious article.

Large Hog.

A friend informs us that W. G. Phillips, Esq., of this county, killed a hog a few days ago which weighed neat, 606 lbs.—the head weighed 56 lbs. The hog was 2 years old and measured 8 feet in among country.

Rail Road Banquet.

The day for the Banquet proposed to be given by the Citizens of Guilford county, on the completion of the N. C. Rail Road to the town of Greensborough is yet undetermined. After the completion of the road time enough will be given to put the whole line in good working order and then a day will be appointed for the celebration. Good.

The Dilemma at Washington.

The House is not yet organized, and the prospect seems as far off as ever. All parties seem determined to stand firm, and have resolved not to yield under any consideration. The Senate has exhausted its stock of patience, and is now engaged in discussing the propriety of passing some appropriation bills which are necessary to the operations of the government. This branch of business has been usually discharged by the House, but it is contended that in cases of emergency like the present, that the Senate may *appropriate* the public revenue, although it could not originate bills for raising it, according to the Constitution.

The unusual delay in the formation of the House has given rise to a discussion with regard to a usage novel with the establishment of the Federal Government, viz: that bills in relation to the revenue should have their origin in the House of Representatives. The reasons urged for a departure from the usage, so far as it relates to the most essential of the appropriation acts, would expedite the dispatch of public business, were satisfactory and conclusive. It was well urged that while the House of Representatives was engaged on some of these acts, the Senate might be employed in others, and the business of the legislation be thus facilitated.

The purpose of the Constitution was undoubtedly that the Representatives of the people should control the public treasury. And although there is nothing in its mere letter that forbids the Senate from applying the income from taxation raised by the House, yet, by necessary implication, what public money is appropriated by the former, must first be raised by the authority of the latter.

There cannot on any sound theory be an appropriation of revenue until that revenue is raised, unless it be of some unappropriated balance in the treasury. To raise and appropriate stand in the relation of cause and effect. And we presume that it was for this reason that the framers of the Constitution did not provide that to apply the public revenue, as well as raise it, should be limited in its origin to the House of Representatives.

The European War.

There have recently been some gleams of hope breaking through the dark clouds of war that hang in portentous gloom over the greater part of the Old World. But it is still feared that the prospect of a permanent peace in which all the parties interested will agree, is as far off as ever. Austria, with the Allied Powers to back her, may not be able to dictate acceptable terms to Russia. All parties are no doubt aware that it would be for the interest of all concerned, to submit to propositions of peace on almost any terms rather than continue a fruitless and wasting war which is sweeping away, like a scourge, the very foundations of the civil, social and commercial fabric of Europe.

It is manifest from recent indications that press and people of both England and France are almost ly in favor of entertaining the recent propositions for terminating hostilities, and the establishment of a general peace. And as the French press is generally allowed to be the organ of the French Government, it is naturally to be inferred that Louis Napoleon is in favor of peace, and that he is willing to accept it on terms that will leave the belligerents essentially in their former relative position, with the exception of the clause opening the Black Sea to the commerce of all nations, and closing it to all armed ships. We apprehend that there is very little reliance to be placed in the conclusion of a peace on such terms. They contain stipulations that are so vague and indefinite that no settled and determined end can be reached by their discussion, but any attempt to agree upon a general arrangement would lead to greater and more irreconcilable differences.

The allies have thus far generally been victorious, but they have been unable to turn their victories to any good account. They could go on conquering until they would be exhausted by their own successes. The Russians can give them every victory which they can find men, to win and then conquer them in the end, by engulphing them in the interminable snows of their own inhospitable climate. The allies have swept the sea with their powerful and numerous Navy, but what has it amounted to beyond destruction of a few hundred fishing boats? And the loss of these heavily inflicted individual instead of national suffering, and has done nothing towards crippling the commerce, or diminishing the martial power of Russia. If the allies propose terms of peace as victors, they will be almost certain to be repelled with scorn and derision. The resources of Russia are inexhaustible, and her energy and unyielding pride are equal to her means. The allies would scarcely consent to supplicate, and sue for peace on any terms. She has too proud a name, and too great a stock of national honor at stake, to submit to such a humiliating position. Between the two dilemmas it may be pretty safely predicted that there will be no peace.

☞ The following resolutions were adopted by the Mecklenburg Division.

WHEREAS, This community is deeply interested in the cause which united the friends of Temperance in the late Municipal Election to suppress the retail of Ardent Spirits, and we the order of the Sons of Temperance are the only organized body representing the Temperance movement deem it proper to express our feelings in reference to the matter.

Resolved, 1st. That we express our thanks to those gentlemen who united with us in our efforts to promote the peace and happiness and elevate the standard of morals in our town by restricting the use of that deadly poison which is inflicting such terrible curses on every community.

Resolved, 2d. That while as politicians we do not consider any compromise has been made on party questions yet we rejoice that a great moral question affecting the best interests of the rising generation has been held paramount to all others.

Resolved, 3d. That tho' temporarily defeated we congratulate the friends of temperance on their great moral strength in the late election.

Resolved, 4th. That these resolution be published in all papers friendly to the cause.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA WHIG.

A Christmas Marriage Party.

The roads were in a sad and muddy plight,
But they merr the brave captain did affright;
For the dry roads and rain not dampted,
The ladies to La Grange galloped:
Where, when they had safely arrived,
They were all very much revived,
When, in Mr. B's. parlor, they copied
The bridegroom and his lovely bride.
We have come, said the captain, to congratulate
You and your fair bride upon your happy state:
May love, joy and peace always abound,
And happiness your future lives surround.
To whom the bridegroom pertinently replied,
Still, as at first, seated by his lovely bride,
We thank you for your generous care,
We hope to be still happy as we are.

Nearly all the party friisted;
She looked so fair, almost fainted.
Nor did they medical assistance need,
For a kind physician with great speed,
Applied his hartshorn pure and strong,
Until ladies and gentlemen ere long,
Were to their former state restored,
And all distress and pain ignored:
A gentleman standing by, said very wisely,
The medicine suited all exactly, precisely.
Mid merry songs and social glee,
Cheerful talk and lively repartee,
The hours did on Time's swift pinions fly,
Should e'er ag in such a Christmas party be,
May I be there among my friends to see.

CIVIS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 16.

I am advised that the subject of formally withdrawing our minister from England has been debated by the President and Cabinet, and is still under consideration. Should Mr. Buchanan's recall be determined upon, the British government will not be left in doubt as to the reasons for so doing. The Atlantic's news exhibits an almost entire indifference on the part of Lord Palmerston for a quiet settlement of our affairs. He has made his last explanation, and has nothing further to offer. The question of peace or its opposite is thus thrown upon our government. The recall of Mr. Buchanan would hasten events. Congress would support the President, and the popular voice of Great Britain, in all probability, would demand the displacement of Palmerston. The latter event is placed among the probabilities by the President.

EXCITEMENT IN FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—A faro bank was broken up in Fayetteville, N. C., a few evenings since, and the apparatus seized and burnt in the streets the next morning. The gamblers were nonsidents who had been there only a few days. One of them escaped from a window of their room, and the other deposited $1,000 as bail.

A CURIOUS FACT.—The Hartford Times says that the thick coating of ice upon the cherry, pear and peach trees has served to protect them from the frost, and at the same time has acted in the capacity of a burning glass, by concentrating and intensifying the rays from the sun, until the unseasonable warmth which it thus imparted has had the effect of starting the flow of sap, and developing the buds. It is feared the damage is serious.

STAGE DRIVER FROZEN TO DEATH.—John McShinn, a stage driver in the employ of B. F. Holden, on the line from the Terrebonne Station of the Opelousas (La.) Railroad to Houma, was frozen to death, on the night of Tuesday last. He was discovered the next morning lying on his face in the mud, by the side of the stage, with one hand under the wheel, about two miles from Houma. One of the mules of his train was also found dead in his harness.

The Charleston Mercury, whose devotion to Democracy no one will gainsay, says:

"The Democratic party has been overwhelmed at the North by Abolitionism, and is powerless, either for its own national ends or the protection of the South." Again, the same paper says:

"The party is Abolitionized, dismembered, and prostrate."

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

The Editor of the *Western Democrat* commenting upon the President's Message, (a copy of which, he informs us, he received from the President himself, in the form of a pamphlet,) discourseth thus: "In the House the appearance of the Message creates quite a surprise and sensation among the Know-Nothings. They regard it as a rebuke for their failure to organize, and by vote refused to receive it or allow it to be read, while the truth is, the President by the act of communicating it, extended to them more civility and courtesy than they deserved." Now I do not object to his bestowing any amount of praise upon the President, with whom he seems, according to his own showing, to be on very good terms; for this is a matter which concerns only himself and the President; and I have no doubt that President Pierce, in his present "forlorn hope," needs all the encouragement he can get to sustain him, and thus urge him on to future aspirations: but I do object to the manner in which, he treats of a party which he calls the "Know-Nothing party," he means, I suppose, the American party.

How does the Editor of the *Western Democrat* know that "the appearance of the Message in the House" created quite a sensation among the Know-Nothings for he has written in the present tense, as if he had been there when the Message was delivered, and still continues to be a spectator of the unprofitable scenes that are daily enacting there? Verily the sensation which the Message "creates," must have ascended to an alarming height, far above that of fever heat, as his language seems to indicate. Feeling a very warm interest in the prosperity and final, triumphant success of the American party, and deprecating any and every excitement, especially if it should rise so far above Zero, as to burst the boilers, while the members of the truly patriotic Southern American party are advancing speedily, but calmly, and, I trust, surely, to constitutional power and influence, I, most respectfully, request the Editor of the *Western Democrat* to inform us how, or where, he obtained the important information he so confidently circulates among the readers of his paper, and "the res of mankind." Does he correspond with any member of the American party which he abuses so lavishly? If so, will he be so kind as to give us his name: or if this be asking too much, let us know whether he affiliates with the Northern or Southern wing of the "Know-Nothings," as he calls them? Unless he is corresponding with some one of the Know-Nothings," who wishes to become a Democrat, I cannot conceive how he has arrived at the important facts which he thus freely divulges. Of this fact I feel we assured, that there is no member of the Southern American party in Congress, who has so little independence or self possession, as to suffer to be created in his breast, other "quite a surprise, or quite a sensation" at any message which the President may cause to "appear in the House," especially when taken in connexion with the reason which the Editor assigns for this strange anomaly, which is as follows:

"They regard it as a rebuke for their failure to organize, and by vote refused to receive it or allow it to be read, while the truth is, he President by the act of communicating it, extended to them more civility and courtesy than they deserved."

How can the American party "regard it as a rebuke for their failure to organize." Any one who will take the pains to make the necessary investigation can easily discover the blame cannot be charged to the organized party; for if they could unite with the Southern American party, and concentrate their votes upon some Southern man for Speaker, they could very easily elect him. And why should they not thus coalesce? They cannot assign any valid reasons for their "failure" to do it. It seems very evident to me that if the desire to accomplish in an effectual manner, the purposes they profess to have in view, they ought to unite with the Southern "Know-Nothings," for the following reasons, not to mention many others that might be adduced: The Nebraska Bill is considered by the voters for Richardson as the "*sine qua non*" among the articles of their political creed. Where can they find more stanch and faithful advocates of this bill than the members of the Southern American party? The Democrats who vote for Richardson say they utterly abhor abolitionism, the Southern Americans daily prove not only by words, but by their conduct and by their votes that if any one political sin that they detest more than another, it is that of abolitionism.

I am aware that the Editor of the *Western Democrat* attempts to prove that the "failure to organize must be charged entirely to the 'Know Nothings,' by asserting that the 'Know Nothings' have a majority of 6 in the House." Does he not know that the Southern American party is completely and forever severed from what was formerly called the Northern wing of that party, and that the line of separation was drawn at the very moment when the members of the Convention assembled at Cincinnati proved recreant to their plighted faith, by removing the pro-slavery plank from the American platform? He does not, I think he would do well to inform himself on this branch of the subject, ere the charge of foolhardiness should be attached to him, while he claims to be in favor of the progressive system; for the veriest tyro in politics knows that you might as well try to unite oil with water, as to endeavor to make the patriotic, chivalrous members of the Southern American party affiliate with the "black Republicans" of the North.

But the Editor of the *Western Democrat* further remarks, that the 'Know Nothings' refused to "receive the Message, or allow it to be read." The House of Representatives rejected the Message; and the vote was 126 against, and 87 in favor of receiving it.—The policy of the majority is constitutional, and therefore justifiable; for Congress consists of a Senate and House of Representatives: but the Constitution does not recognize the House of Representatives until after the election of a Speaker. It was with "surprise," at least, if not with "sensation," that read the following expression, which the Editor endorses as his opinion: "while the truth is, the President by the act of communicating it, extended to them more civily and courtesy than they deserved." This certainly places the President of the United States in an unenviable attitude; for it charges him with being the President of a party, and not of the whole American People. The Editor publishes also the following as his opinion of the Message: "It is not a Know Nothing production, but contains throughout sentiments of wisdom, of patriotism, and of statesmanship." Does he mean to say, as his language fully implies, that the Southern Americans, (for he includes the whole party) are destitute of "sentiments of wisdom, of patriotism and of statesmanship?" There are many members of the Southern American party who, as intellectual gladiators, might safely enter the political arena to contend against President Pierce himself; and to whom at the close of the conflict a free, grateful people would award the civic wreath, asserting, at the same time, that they are not inferior to the gallant Brigadier, in wisdom, patriotism, or statesmanship.

In conclusion, I, in all kindness, forewarn the Editor, that whenever he attempts to arrest the progress of the Southern American party, he embarks upon a Quixotic expedition. As well might he attempt to dam up the waters of the Mississippi with a bulrush; or to extinguish the rays of the sun when he shines with his meridian splendor by a farthing rushlight. The cause of Americanism will ultimately prevail, will finally triumph; and it will be ere long proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the Union, echoed from Maine to California, and re-echoed from Florida to Iowa, in mingled shouts of joy and gratitude: AMERICANS NOW RULE AMERICA!

CIVIS.

From our Correspondents.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 16, 1856.

I am sorry to learn that my last letter did not reach you; I mailed it a day later than I usually do, but still it should have reached you on Friday afternoon. My letters for almost twelve months now, have reached you, I believe, without a single exception, until the last. Perhaps it has froze up on the way, or been lost in the snow. I hope it may yet reach you, as it contained some matter which I desire your readers to see. The weather continues cold, and we have had two light falls of snow and a sleet, with every prospect of something further in that line before it clears up. This has been the coldest winter we have had here for ten years. I see you have had snow enough in Charlotte, with every prospect for a fine crop of rice.

The last ten days have been consumed by the Federal Court now in session in this city, in the trial of T. J. Eccles, late Mail Agent on the Columbia and Charlotte Road, for robbing the mail. There were six indictments against him, only two of which will be disposed of at the present term. The other four will be postponed till the third Monday in March. The first case taken up at this term was that on the charge of breaking a letter from Moore & Rainy, merchants of Yorkville, to Johnson, Crews and Brawley, merchants of Charleston, and abstracting therefrom three hundred dollars, in February last. The trial in this case consumed Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week, and on Friday the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty." As that was the strongest case, against the prisoner, and most of the evidence on the part of the prosecution had been elicited, it was thought that the trial of the succeeding cases would be merely a matter of form, but the District Attorney seems disposed to push the matter to the utmost extent, and try every case seperately and distinctly.

The second case, which was on an indictment for breaking open a letter containing a bill of exchange, mailed at Charlotte, by Mr. Williams, President of the Charlotte Bank, to J. Cheesborough, Assistant Cashier of the Bank of Charleston, was taken up by the Court on Monday last; and two days consumed in the examination of witnesses. To day the case was argued by Thos. Evans, District Attorney, and Mr. Memminger, for the defence, Mr. W. Seymore Esq., for the prosecution. The latter gentleman, I hear, is one of the best jury lawyers at so, to say, is one of the laborious and eloquent ever, and his two has added much to his already high trial ed reputation. He is master of the passions, and touches the strings of excitement the hand of a skilful performer. Now he will convulse the jury in laughter, and now melt them to tears. He expected to have been assisted by Mr. Pettigru, but was disappointed, and left to contend single handed with the District Attorney, and C. G. Memminger Esq., who was employed to assist the prosecution, and whose reputation as an able and astute advocate is only second to that of Mr. Pettigru, who, by common consent, stands deservedly at the head of the Charleston bar.

The case was given to the jury at three o'clock this afternoon, and after being out about fifteen minutes they returned with a verdict of "not guilty." I was put in possession of the fact of the second acquittal since commencing this letter, by Mr. Seymore. The trial of the other indictments, even if it is finally insisted on, by the District Attorney, will be a mere farce. The very same evidence which has been gone over twice before, will have to be gone over again by the prosecution. And as two juries have already acquitted him of two of the principal charges, it is scarcely to be expected that a third jury would find him guilty of a third and minor case of the same nature and out of the same budget as the two former. I have been this minute in the details of this trial, from the fact that I see several of the citizens of Charlotte here as witnesses, and knowing that the people of your town and county would naturally feel an anxiety to know the result.

Next week the trial of Nicholas Lakeman will take place before the Federal Court for the murder of Capt. Ayres, on board the Ariel, from New York, bound to Shanghai in July last. The witnesses were examined on this case before the U. S. Commissioner in August last, which elicited much feeling in our community at the time. The prisoner and several of the most important witnesses have been in jail here since that time. Two apprentices were also implicated in the affair, by the name of Gereoud and Anderson, who will probably be tried at the same time. There were circumstances connected with this murder of a peculiarly horrible and shocking character; and the facts of the case are also shrouded in a mystery which adds a melancholy interest to the whole transaction. The worst will soon be known.

The business prospects of our city is still bright and cheering, and we are looking forward to the realization of a brilliant and exalted destiny. When the various lines of railroad now contemplated and in process of construction shall be completed, the mighty throb of our metropolitan heart shall be carried along these thousand arteries, and felt in every commercial mark from Maine to Texas. Our beautiful Queen city has long slumbered over her best and dearest interests, and allowed other cities with fewer advantages to outstrip her. But she has now arose from her Rip Van Winkle nap, and like a young lion is shaking the dew drops from her mane, and struggling for a place in the front ranks of commerce and civilization. The Northeastern Railroad is rapidly progressing towards completion, which will shorten the links in the Northern chain that unites us to the mighty North, Canada and the Lakes. The Rabon Gap Railroad will open up to us a highway to the Mississippi Valley, and the prairies of the West. The Charleston and Savannah Railroad is now a fixed fact, and will soon be commenced, which will connect us more intimately with the South and West.

We are at the same time extending our borders, and urging our progressive course beyond the limited confines of other days. Hundreds of new and magnificent buildings are going up in all parts of the city, and the measured tread of the march of improvement is heard from rosy morn till dewy eve. There are now over seventy millions of dollars employed in the mercantile trade of Charleston, with a rapidly increasing capital. Our market is now second to none between New York and New Orleans, and is daily extending its area and influence.

ASHLEY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

NEWTON, Jan. 15, 1856.

The inconveniences of my position render it impossible for me to write of much that is absolutely new, for the mails bring you everything and make the *news* old, long before I can communicate with you. It is left to me then, to watch the deeper current of events, which flow farther beneath the surface of things than a careless observer can penetrate.

The march of things at the present day, is too grand and momentous to be passed lightly by; the pulses of society beat at a more accelerated rate than ever before; everything betokens the coming of great events.

In my last article I dwelt upon some of the reasons which make Austria ready to bow at the feet of the Papacy. There are others which demand our attention growing out of her possessions in Italy and her purposes in Europe.

During the convulsions of '48 and '49 the King of Sardinia, Chas. Albert, wisely yielded to the demands of his people and headed the popular movement in the north of Italy. In this way, he came in direct conflict with the Austrian armies, gained temporary successes and brought the larger portion of the valley of the Po under his influence. Nothing was wanting but a lack of union among the petty states of Italy, to have freed it entirely from Austrian and Neapolitan tyranny. But France and Austria, faithful servants of the Pope, hurried forward to bring back the timorous exile from Gaeta; the Roman Republic after a gallant resistance worthy its ancient fame, fell before the arms of its French sister, and the Pope came back to be hated by his subjects and supported in his throne by foreign bayonets alone. In the north of Italy, even amid the dangers of a tottering Empire, the veteran Austrian Marshall Radetzki beat back the Sardinian armies and shattered their power. Charles Albert abdicated the throne in favor of the enlightened Victor Emanuel.

From among the ruins of the great wave which swept over Europe in those years of revolutions, no state has emerged with better prospects than the little state of Sardinia, and now in her success and in her relations is centred more of interest than upon any other.

If there were nothing else to interest us, it would be in the fact, that within her territory, among the pinnacles of the Alps, lived that band of devoted men, who bore the banner of Christian truth in its purity, through the darkness of the middle ages, and whose spirit still lives among the inhabitants of Piedmont. It cannot be that such a planting will be without its fruit. Protestant christianity in its purity has gained a strong foothold there and commenced an earnestly aggressive movement. But little can be hoped for Italy that does not have its springs among the vallies of the Alps. Throughout the Peninsular there is a deep seated hostility to the Papacy, stronger than in any infidel Catholic country, but it is steeped in mount are while the influences from Piedmont are fresh as the rivulets from their hills.

The mantle of [illegible] upon his successor, when Albert has fallen with a vigorous hand. He is around him the way of reform, against the [illegible] gone on in thunders of the Vatican; the craft [illegible] ments of the priests; the denunciation of [illegible] vengeance of Heaven declared by them to be sent upon him, in the bereavements of his family in return for his unfaithfulness to the church; against the wiles of Austrian diplomacy and the dangers of her ill will.

Victor Emanuel and his little kingdom stand alone upon the continent in liberality and freedom. With France on one side, with her bridled press and muzzled thought, ruled by one man's arbitrary will, and on the other, Austria and her dependencies, ready to surrender everything it would seem to gratify the grasping spirit of Rome, any progress in the way of improvement should receive our warmest sympathy.

She meets the displeasure both of the Pope and the Austrian and is looked coldly upon by the Frenchman, though her armies stand side by side with him in his vaunted struggle for the liberties of Europe, and the time may come when the allies if sincere in their championships of liberty, will find another Crimea in the plains of Lombardy and the valley of the Po.

Here is another secret of the shameful concordat. Francis Joseph can never rest secure on his ill gotten throne, so long as Sardinia, remains an example to his oppressed subjects a lasting proof of his misgovernment and tyranny.

The Romish church will never rest so long as a free spirit animates Sardinia and flows forth to vivify the barren and worst states around. Hence the cordial union between the two. Austria is not slow in availing herself of a very opportunity to embroil herself with Sardinia and were it not that the latter had stepped before her in joining the allies, and made it a matter of solemn obligation upon England and France to protect her we should see her pursuing more active measures.

A recent difficulty which still remains unsettled will illustrate her course and perhaps throw light on the future.

A certain Count Casati emigrated from Lombardy to Sardinia in 1848 and became a Sardinian subject. His son, then a youth of 18, afterwards entered the diplomatic service, and after serving a year at Constantinople, was sent as an attache to the minister at Florence. The government of Tuscany was notified that he would be sent, he was accepted, his appointment officially announced and himself formally received.

But in the meantime the matter was referred to Count Buol, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The latter addressed a significant letter to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, asking him if he thought it proper, "in his position as can Austrian Archduke," to receive a person who would not be received by the Emperor or any Austrian minister. The obsequious Tuscan eager to show his obedience at once solicits the removal of the young Casati, the request is referred to Turin, but without waiting for an answer the Tuscan Minister peremptorily demands his removal. The Sardinian Minister returns the note unanswered, upon which the Tuscan government demanded of that of Turin his immediate recall. The result was a rupture of diplomatic relations, the Sardinian returned home and the Tuscan Minister at Turin received his passports. The Sardinian Minister at Vienna was informed that, "as the rupture had taken place in consequence of instructions sent by the Imperial government, His Majesty the Emperar would not remain out of the question but would consider it a personal one to himself," and again, "if you do not settle the dispute His Imperial Majesty will consider it a personal one to himself and take measures accordingly." What those measures would be it is easy to conceive, if Austria were let alone. There is still another thing which Austria seems to have kept in view this agreement. She covets the possession or control of the Danubian principalities. Whatever may be their disposal unless they fall to her, it will cut off her march down the Danube, and if as the Allies seem to contemplate they be erected into an independent state under a liberal European prince, another Sardinia will arise to be a thorn in her side. Austria is feverish and excited and casting about on every side to strengthen her hands.

She cannot unite with the liberal states of Europe and so she throws herself heart and soul into the arms of the darkest of despotisms and seeks through the still mighty power of the Romish hierarchy to control the destinies of Europe.

There is no doubt, that among the masses of the English people the feeling is strong, that all this waste of blood and treasure in the Crimea has been in behalf of liberty, but it behooves them well to beware, lest when the time of peace may come and negotiation takes the place of arms, everything is not lost and swallowed up in the veracious maws of watching despots.

S.

Telegraphed for the South Carolinian.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.

HALIFAX, January 18

The steamer America arrived at this port, yesterday.

Cotton had declined ⅛d., with sales of 14,000 bales. Fair Orleans 6¼d.; middling 5⅝. Breadstuffs unchanged. Consols 87¼ to 87¼.

Peace prospects have not improved. All parties were making extensive preparations for the war.

The Czar's answer to Esterhazy was expected on the 18th instant.

Nesselrode, in his previous circular, put an interpretation on the third point, which is not satisfactory to the allies, viz: that Russia and Turkey should mutually agree relative to the strength of the Black Sea fleets.

GEN. CASS ON RIVERS AND HARBORS.—Gen. Cass has introduced two bills into the Senate, one making an appropriation for the flats of St. Clair river, and another for the flats of St. Mary's—both in the face of Mr. Pierce's veto of the River and Harbor bill. We must have a new plank in the Democratic platform on this subject, or we can't navigate at all. When such constitutional doctors differ as Gen. Cass and Gen. Pierce, how are common Democrats to decide? Gen. Cass sticks to the flats.

THE LATE "COLD SPELL."—At Chicago, on the 9th inst," the thermometer stood at 24 degrees below zero, at Cleveland 17 degrees, and at Springfield, Ohio, 24 degrees. At Detroit, on the same day, it ranged from 16 to 23 degrees below zero. At Pittsburg it was considered that the 9th instant was the coldest day ever experienced in the city. Every thing from even gas, one half of the pipes in the city imparting to light whatever after night, while others dispensed very sickly rays.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.—It is related, that when the British soldiers were about to march out and lay down their arms at Yorktown, Washington said to the American Army:—"My boys, let there be no insults over a conquered foe! When they lay down their arms, don't huzza; *poetry will huzza for you!*"

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL ROAD FROM THE 15TH TO THE 21ST OF JANUARY.

H. Jones & [illegible], W. H. Michal, Burr R. & Co., J. P. Caudle, [illegible] Co., W. C. Ker, R. F. Stockton, J. & C. [illegible] Cowles, W. [illegible] Council, Fronebarger & Co., [illegible] David-

ANOTHER CASE OF FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

☞ A few days ago we recorded an astonishing cure of Fever and Ague by the use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. We have now another to record, viz: that of Mr. James Sharpe of Mobile, who states that he had labored under a very severe attack of Ague and Fever, and was soon relieved by the use of these Pills. Mr. Sharpe also expresses an opinion, founded on observation, that the Liver Pills are the best for bilious complaints ever offered in his section of country.

Although long known as a sovereign remedy for chronic cases of Hepatic derangement, or diseases of the Liver, the proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Pills were not prepared for the frequent, but great evidences of its general utility and great efficacity. In this respect, this invaluable medicine has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and induced them to hope that it will be introduced into every family in the United States.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take no other. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Jan. 22, 1856. 2w

☞ Notice.

ACCORDING to an arrangement entered into this, the 14th day of January, 1856, between the Merchants in the vicinity of Zion College, N. C., We do hereby give notice to the Patrons and Students of said College, that after the first day of March next, we will sell Goods on credit, or loan Money to a student there at said College, or the County at the time either said College as a Student, unless authorized to do so, by his Parent or Guardian. Those having accounts will please call and settle.

SIGNED: J. P. HENDERSON.
LEROY SPRINGS.
BY T. W. SPEAR.
WITHERS & CALDWELL.