

# THE NORTH CAROLINIAN, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

## NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Saturday, March 25, 1854.

Western Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of this Company was held in the Fayetteville Hall on Monday and Tuesday last. Geo. McNeill, Esq., officiated as President, and J. L. Rose as Secretary. Duncan G. Campbell, former Secretary and Treasurer, was re-elected for

the office of Vice-President and Treasurer, and Wm. T. Lutterloh, T. R. Underwood, J. H. Cook, Warren Winslow, Wm. T. Horne, C. B. Mallett, and M. O. Roberts, were elected Directors.

This last gentleman is a citizen of New York, and is interested in the stock held by Seymour, Risley & Co.

The following resolution was offered by E. J. Hale, Esq., and adopted without a dissenting voice:

"Resolved, That application be made further to authority to construct a road to or near Beaufort Harbor."

Doubts are entertained by many whether under its present charter the Western Railroad Company has authority to extend that road Eastward to Beaufort Harbor. The above resolution, if successfully carried out, will obviate any difficulty which may be felt in relation to this matter.

On Tuesday evening the President and Directors of the Company concluded a contract with Messrs Seymour, Risley & Co., for the building and equipment of the road. The price to be paid is \$26,250 per mile. This contract includes turnouts, depots, water stations, warehouses, wood-houses, and all necessary rolling stock. The iron is to weigh not less than 60 lbs. to the yard, and the road to be a first class road throughout. It is to be begun as soon as practicable, and finished by the 1st of July 1856.

In portion of our last week's issue a telegraphic dispatch was published stating that Spain had offered to pay damages and apologize for the unlawful seizure of the steamer Black Warrior. Late news from Havana shows this statement to have been incorrect. No apology has yet been offered.

A special messenger sailed from New York on Saturday last, in the steamship Arctic, with despatches for the U. S. Minister at Madrid, in which it is said he is instructed to peremptorily demand immediate satisfaction of the Spanish Government for the outrage upon the Black Warrior at Havana.

Warren Winslow, Esq., of this place, is the bearer of the despatches.

### Nebraska Meeting in New York.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Nebraska bill was held in New York on the 16th inst. The meeting was gotten up and controlled by the "Soft" wing of the democracy, those who have been accused of free-soilism, and for appointing whom to office the President has been so severely censured in certain quarters. The N. Y. Herald, which favors the "Hards," says of the meeting:

"An emphatic approval was given to the Kansas-Nebraska bill last evening at Tammany Hall. Seldom, if ever, has old Tammany held such a multitude within her walls; and seldom have we witnessed a more enthusiastic assembly.

A larger portion of the audience was composed of hard shells; but the speakers and managers belonged to the soft wing of the democracy. The latter has now taken its stand boldly; it remains for the "hards" to perform their share of the work, and assume their part of the responsibility." When New York is believed so foully, it becomes no man to remain silent. Let us have a hard shell meeting in favor of the Nebraska-Kansas bill."

Thus it will be seen that the "Softs" have made the first demonstration in behalf of the South. We shall probably soon hear from the other wing of the New York democracy.

**COMMERCIAL CONVENTION AT CHARLESTON.**—This body will meet on the 10th proximo. The diger which it contemplates is the increased commercial and industrial interest.

It will be the third Convention of the kind. The first was held in 1851. The second at Memphis, Tenn., and adjourned to meet at Charleston. We copy from the Observer the following list of delegates from Fayetteville:

Messrs R. K. Bryan, P. M. Hale, J. Winslow, Jas. Banks, W. H. Haigh, H. L. Myrover, J. D. Williams, S. W. Tillingshast, Jos. Arey, W. Winslow, W. Dranahan and C. G. Wright.

The Rev. Mr Langdon, agent of the Seaman's Friend Society, Wilmington, N. C., has reported his operations for the past year. He has collected \$11,997 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  for the cause. Of this amount Fayetteville contributed \$445. Raleigh \$575.55, Warrenton \$119.85, White Sulphur \$22.50, Washington \$92, Plymouth \$69, Edenton \$44.17, Norfolk \$80, Portsmouth \$101.25, Caswell county \$1, Ladies Newburyport, Mass., \$20, Providence, R. I., \$135, New York city \$4,690, Wilmington \$5,400.

The Postmaster General has decided that "an actual subscriber to a weekly newspaper, resident in the county where the same is printed and published, is entitled to receive such paper free of postage at any office in an adjoining county, provided such is the one at which he usually receives communications by mail."

### Democratic Victory in New Hampshire.

Behold at last (says the Washington Union) how brightly breaks the morning of our new year's election! The noble democracy of the Granite State have gallantly withstood the combined assaults of federalism and abolitionism. The victory, though won by the severe and protracted efforts of brave and true men, and though not so overwhelming as we have been accustomed to record on each returning New Hampshire election day, still wants no element of completeness. It is a victory of the true men of our party, single handed, over the most powerful combination against the constitution and the Union New England has ever seen.

An extra from the office of the New Hampshire Patriot, shows that 158 democrats are elected to the houses and 144 of other parties. The towns to be heard from elected six democrats last year. There can be no doubt that these towns have chosen at least four democrats now. We have the returns before us. It will thus be seen that the democrats retain full control of all branches of the State government, all other reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The results are—democratic governor; a democratic council; a democratic senate; a democratic house; and two democratic United States senators.

Behold how brightly breaks the morning! New Hampshire, the Star in the East, shines brightly on the Union, and beacons her sister States, and the democracy everywhere, to the approaching struggle and the coming triumph.

### New Hampshire Election.

The Observer, in commenting on the New Hampshire election and the defeat of the democrats, in its Monday's issue says:

"If Southern people are wise they will learn one important lesson from this and other events now passing before them. They will learn what reliance is to be placed upon the assurance of locomotive presses and orators in our midst, that the Northern locomotives may be depended on for doing justice to the South. So far from it, here is an instance where they desert their President and their party by thousands, go over to the whigs or the Free Soilers, either, or any where, rather than permit a measure of justice to the South to be adopted."

It strikes one as somewhat extraordinary that the Observer should make the Nebraska question a test by which to try the justice of Northern men to the South, when the Observer itself only a few weeks ago was by no means favorable to the measure, and in fact had expressed some degree of opposition to it. Suppose the Observer should go back a few weeks and try the same test!

But what will the Observer say now that it is ascertained that the democrats have carried New Hampshire, electing Governor, securing a majority in the Council and both houses of the Legislature? If the defeat of the democrats in New Hampshire proved that no justice was to be expected for the South from the democrats at the North, then we ask what does their success prove? Does it not prove that justice may be expected from that quarter? Does not this result fully vindicate Gen. Pierce from the charge of Free Soilism? Opposed as the democracy of New Hampshire have been by the whigs and abolitionists in the recent election, their triumph must be regarded as the triumph of a national over a sectional party.

### Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

On Monday last (20th) the County Court of Lenoir County passed an order that the Sheriff of the County should hold an election on the 4th May next, to ascertain the wishes of the people on the proposition, that the County of Lenoir subscribe for 500 shares (\$50,000) of the stock of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

The Goldsboro' Telegraph expresses the conviction that the people will vote affirmatively on the proposal. This looks as if the people on the line of the proposed road were waking up to a sense of its importance and their own interest. We wish them all success in their efforts.

The Carolinian intimates that it has deserved success if it has not attained it. Does not the idea convey an imputation upon the sagacity or the gratitude of its party? (say nothing about the modesty of the editor.)—Observe.

The time of departure of the Raleigh Stage is an hour earlier than heretofore. It leaves at 5 o'clock P. M., the mail closing at 4.

Fifty lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer Avery, on the 9th inst, below Natchez. We believe about one hundred and fifty lives have been lost within the last 12 days by steamboat accidents.

The Fayetteville Argus and other federal papers are laying stress upon the assumption that Gen. Dockery is a plain man—in other words, to use their favorite expression—that he is one of the "common people." These federalists are "stooping to conquer" again, are they? We remember that, a year or two since, when Gov. Reid bought in the Raleigh market and forced home some article for domestic use, the aristocratic Register was seriously offended, and made the fact a subject of complaint to the people. Assumed plainness in Gov. Dockery is commendable—real plainness in Gov. Reid was ridiculed by these same federal leaders. The people are too intelligent to be deceived in this way.—Standard.

We learn that a serious accident happened on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad on Friday last, resulting in the death of a negro man. A collision took place near Henderson between two freight trains and the negro was mashed between them.

The name of 'Cypress Grove' Post Office, in New Hanover county, has been changed to that of 'Burgaw Depot,' and Wiley Flowers appointed Postmaster.

**TERRIFIC GALE.**—Albany, March 19.—A terrible gale occurred yesterday, doing immense damage. Fifty buildings were involved, including factories, foundries, school-houses, &c. Innumerable chimneys and walls were blown down, and canal boats and steamers at the dock much damaged. Nearly all the chimneys in the city were injured or blown down. A complete prevalence, and all the workmen fled from their shops, many persons were injured, but none killed. All the trains and boats have been delayed. The damage is immense.

Boston, March 19.—The gale in this city lasted twenty-four hours, doing immense damage, blowing down chimneys &c.

### The Bad Plank in the Whig Platform.

The above forms the subject of some very pointed remarks made by the Greensboro' Patriot of last week, with a degree of straightforward boldness calculated to alarm the wire-pulling leaders of the North Carolina whigs. The Patriot expresses the opinion that the resolution of the whig platform on the subject of a Convention to amend the Constitution, is "neither manly nor wise, but ungenerous and ridiculous." This is pretty strong language for a whig; and when we recollect that it comes from old Guilford, the very Gibraltar of whiggery in N. Carolina—the residence of the Moreheads, J. A. Gilmer, &c.,—we cannot but believe it very significant. The Patriot thinks that the resolution ought not to have placed any condition or restriction on the proposed Convention in favor of the present basis of representation. This is just the sentiment which we supposed was held by the whigs of the West, but we confess we were not prepared to witness such an exhibition of independence as is displayed by the Patriot on this subject. Is it not perfectly plain from this that the whigs of the West desire what they came out so strongly for in the Western Address, published in 1851, a change of the basis of representation? They regard a Convention to amend the Constitution without the power of making this change—such a Convention as the whig resolutions contemplate—as a mere shadow held out to them in lieu of the substance for which they have been contending.

In the House, a long debate took place in regard to the Black Warrior affair. The deficiency bill occupied the attention of the House during the balance of the day.

On the 17th, the consideration of private bills occupied the attention of the Senate most of the day. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

The House again had under consideration the deficiency bill. The item of \$530,000 for an assay office in New York was stricken out. The bill was then passed, yeas 12, nays 11. The House adjourned until Monday.

On Monday, 20th, in the Senate, Mr Fessenden presented numerous remonstrances (from the free states of course) against the passage of the Nebraska bill in its present form; and Mr Badger took the opportunity of explaining and vindicating his amendment to that bill, which seemed not to be fully understood by some of his constituents. Mr Butler and Mr Mason followed, explaining their votes on the same question. Mr Brown stated the reasons why he voted against the amendment referred to. Mr Clayton followed in some remarks, stating that he voted against the Nebraska bill because it did not carry out the true doctrine of non-intervention. After some remarks by Mr Stuart, the memorials were laid on the table.

In the House, resolutions from the Legislatures of Georgia and Mississippi, in favor of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, were read and ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr Campbell, of Ohio, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to report what measures were necessary in relation to certain frauds on the treasury, committed by persons appointed to office who had failed to fulfil the duties thereof.

On Tuesday, 21st, in the Senate, memorials were presented in favor of a uniform coinage between this country and Great Britain. Several private bills were considered and passed.

In the House, the bill from the Senate for organizing Nebraska and Kansas territories was considered.

**INCREASE OF SALARY.**—At the first quarterly meeting of the Fayetteville Station of the M. E. Church South, Rev. R. J. Carson presiding, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That we the members of the Quarterly Conference of Fayetteville Station, N. C. Conference, do hereby most respectfully and earnestly recommend to the approaching General Conference of the Methodist E. Church, South to be held in May next, so to alter the Discipline as to increase the salaries of our single and married preachers and the allowance for the widows of our deceased preachers, at least fifty dollars each.

**For the Carolinian.**

The Literary Club of Robeson county held its annual meeting on the 4th inst., at Lumberton, N. C. The meeting was opened with prayer. The annual address was delivered by Rev. J. P. McPherson—subject, "The Mind—its proper improvement." Mr Jno. C. McNair, who was to have delivered the quarterly address, was absent. Dr. W. A. Dick read an Essay on women, and Giles Leitch, Esq., one on attention. The following officers were elected for the next 12 months:

R. E. Troy, President; Giles Leitch, Thos. J. Morissey, Dr. W. A. Dick, Vice Presidents; W. N. Whitted, Secy.; Wm. B. Blake, Treasurer; A. McLean, Dr. D. Sinclair, and M. McNair, Managers.

Thos. J. Morissey was elected to deliver the next quarterly oration. Alex. McLean and Malcolm McNair to read Essays.

Adjourned to meet at Robeson Institute on the second Saturday in June, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

W. N. WHITTED, Secy.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—Loss of Life and Property.**

**NEW ORLEANS, March 18.**—A fire broke out here about 12 o'clock last night. It commenced in the extensive furniture store of Mr Perry, and the flames soon spread with great rapidity, extending to Natchez and Granier streets, consuming 13 stores and buildings with their valuable contents. They were mostly bookstores.

The entire loss is estimated at from \$400,000 to \$500,000, upon which there is a partial insurance.

Quite a number of the walls fell in with fearful crashes, and it is apprehended that many have been killed, as several citizens are missing.

We understand that the two indictment against John Charles Gardiner for false swearing and perjury, charged to have been committed during the trial of Dr Gardiner, have been postponed by the court to the first Monday in May. The postponement took place at the instance of Mr Gardiner's counsel, the United States counsel having proposed to go to trial on Monday next.—*Washington Union*.

**DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.**—The Chattanooga Advertiser has been informed by a passenger, who was an eye-witness of the scene, that a terribly destructive tornado passed over the vicinity of Florence, Alabama, early on Friday morning last. It was accompanied with a most terrific display of Heaven's artillery. The old Florence bridge, which for a score of years has withstood the tide of the stream, was wrenched from its fastening below. The warehouses on the north side of the river, within view of the informant, were levelled with the ground, and there is reason to fear that the town of Florence was a severe sufferer in this calamity. The loss of the bridge alone will be seriously felt.

It was the only obstruction of the kind spanning the Tennessee from Paducah to Knoxville, and was built by a company at a cost considerably above \$100,000.

**SMALL POX.**—This loathsome disease has been checked in Pitt County—very few new cases occurring, and those afflicted with it recovering.

### Thirty-Third Congress—First Session.

On the 15th, in the Senate, the bill to promote the efficiency of the army by retiring disabled officers, was read a third time and passed, yeas 25, nays 10.

The House had under consideration the deficiency bill, and Mr Breckinridge spoke at length in its support, urging the necessity for early action upon it. Messrs Bridges and Brooks spoke in favor of the Nebraska bill.

On the 16th, the Senate had under consideration the right of Mr Phelps to hold his seat in that body. The question was taken on the adoption of the following resolution, reported by the judiciary committee to whom the matter had been referred:

"Resolved, That the Hon. Samuel S. Phelps is entitled to retain his seat in the Senate of the United States."

This resolution was rejected, yeas 12, nays 26. So there will be a vacancy in the Senate from Vermont.

In the House, a long debate took place in regard to the Black Warrior affair. The deficiency bill occupied the attention of the House during the balance of the day.

On the 17th, the consideration of private bills occupied the attention of the Senate most of the day. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

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New York was named in honor of the Duke of York, to whom this territory was granted. Pennsylvania was called after William Penn. In 1664 the Duke of York made a grant of what is now the State of New Jersey to Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret, and it received its name in compliment to the latter, who had been Governor of the island of Jersey. Delaware was so called in 1702, after Lord De Ware. Maryland was named in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I, in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 3, 1632. Virginia was called after the virgin queen of England, Elizabeth. The Carolinas were named by the French, in honor of Charles IX, of France. Georgia was called in 1692, after George II. Louisiana was named after Louis XIV., of France. Florida received its name from Ponche de Leon, in 1513, while on his voyage in search of the fountain of youth. He discovered it on Easter Sunday—in Spanish Pasco. Florida. The States of Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Arkansas, and Missouri, are all named from their principal rivers, and the names are of Indian origin—excepting, perhaps, Kentucky—and their meanings involved in some obscurity. Tennessee is "Curved Spoon"; Illinois, the River of Men; Mississippi, the whole River, or a river formed by the union of many. Michigan was named from the lake on its borders. Iowa is an Indian name; also Texas—signifying "Beautiful." California was thus named by the Spaniards at a very early day.—*N. Y. Sunday Times*.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**—The subscriber has just received his new Stock for the Spring and Summer trade, among which may be found LAIDES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS of all grades; Bonnets, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, a good stock, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Hardware, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Traces Chains, Weeding Hoes, Water Buckets, and in fact everything usually kept in a village store.

Also, a good lot of Crockery, Glass Ware, Ess