SPEECH d by Mr. CLINGNAN, at the Rail Road Conhald in Col

a. Passiburg --- I am desirous of troubling the restion with some observations on the Report of Committee of Fifteen, and the various topics that iscussed by those gentlemen who have su views. I select this stage of the debat an from South Carolina (Mr.Men r) is now in his place. It will be ren esterday, the gentleman from Richland (Mr.El. appened to suggest that a different disposition of them hight be more proper. The gentleman from Charles m (Mr. M.) then rose and denounced the resolution Mr. M.) then rose and denounced the resolutions one of contention thrown in to disturb the har-of our deliberations; and when the original mover if he was charged with aiming to produce con-m, he (MF. M.) replied that he did not allude to but that his remark was intended to apply to the sman from North Carolina. The gentleman from laton seemed anxious to shift the responsibility ving introduced those resolutions from the mover read. Whether the gentleman promised himself raptage from a contest with a North Caro-from one with an influential citizen of his e, or whether it was a mere personal prefera matter of no moment whatever. The gen e made a judicious selection, I at least shall no Though I have no such love of contention, as to suppose, as would induce me voluntarily to contest, yet I have too little dread of the geneek the content, yet I have too little dread of the gen-leman's powers to get out of his way. In as much as the prefers to abanden the original drawer of the reso-utions and go against an endorser, I most cheerfully also up the glove which he has thrown down. The course of the gentleman from Charleston is a contribute one on this occasion. He makes war on all around; he opposes the leading measures of the re-port of the committee of fifteen, and especially omits no

committee of fifteen, and especially omits no neuton,) advanced as they have been with so much anliness and eloquence, yet he himself proposes noth-g. The whole point in controversy may be stated in few words. It is admitted on all sides, that on the first day of January next, we shall owe nearly two mil-lions of dollars. To secure about half of this debt, ten thousand shares in the Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road, worth a million at par value, have been mort-If the debt is not paid when it is due, are liable to be sold upon a notice of three days e instance of each of the several creditors. We nformed, by those who know the most of the mat-hat these mortrages and the , that these mortgages and the bonds accompanying on have been transferred to various individuals and morations. Many of these holders, as gentlemen corporations. Many of these holders, as gentlemen, who know them personally, inform us, will be com-pelled by their necessities, to raise the money when it is due, by a sale of the shares pledged. In addition to this, the rich prospect for speculation will stimulate others to press these shares into market. A large por-tion of the most valuable property of this Company must be sold at a ruinous sacrifice during the present pressure, unless a debt of nine hundred thousand dol-lars is discharged by the first day of January next.— It is clear that in the interval of four works, which is It is clear that in the interval of four weeks, which is pse, it is utterly impossible for the Stockholders se any thing like that sum. The gentleman from stated that in the present condition of the money marticable for us to call in four instaltet, it would be in sum thus proposed to be raised would fall short of the amount which we now need. Without the aid then of the Legislature in some mode, the Company must become bankrupt and the enterprise be arrested. Noth-ing could be more surprising than the course of the gentleman on this occasion. Two months since, in ecting at Asheville, he reported a resolution, reog the President and Directors to apply to ure of South Carolina, for aid; also another adjourning the meeting to this place, and he then was understood to avow that it was his object to get the Legislature of this State to relieve the Company. He now not only objects to the mode of relief des nated in the report, but he has taken the broad groun that the Legislature should not lend its assistance any manner whatever, but that the Company be left to its own resources. For this, we were not pre pared. From the high zeal heretofore manifested b the gentleman, and from the loudness of his profession the gentleman, it was supposed that he had enwhatever, but that the Company tring the war, and it was not expected that he it us at the close of one campaign, and become er of the other side. Admitting all our premises, and in fact, exaggerat-g in his speeches, our difficulties to the utmost, how an he propose that we should get out of them? 'You we only to take things quietly,' says the gentleman. "here is no danger,' the patient.' Aye debtors are wally patient enough of delay, but will our creditors "Reduce your expenditures then to the lowest If we reduce them to nothing in future, we shall still owe about two millions. "Use ECONOMY," he has repeated again and again. We are perfectly to make use of it, but will it answer our pur-Will our creditors accept it in lieu of money? ight as well say to an individual, arrested for lebt, on an execution against the body, when he asks aid, that he ought to live econo. ally, Howholesome as a preventive, economy will not debts already contracted. Had the gentle omy will not disore we entered into the ifficult to meet, the have profited us. But he was then stimulat the Alleghanies would have been scaled ect that the Alle I take it to h nably true then Mr. Presi he aid of your Legislature, at this must fail. Ought it under all be abandoned ? It is with refthe principal reasons which must gov-n of the question." As the course of erstood by many persons, alw me to advert to the circut arters were granted. At the time when the first on was made. North Carolina had but recentfailed in an attempt to connect herself with the West ans of a Rail Road. On the application, thereof your Commissioners, Cols. Elmore and Gads-she unhesitatingly granted the Rail Road Char-As few surveys had then been made, it was by neans certain that the Road would pass through any part of our State. Nothing more was then asked of her than the privilege of passing through her Ter-ritory, provided the best route should be found there a not unfrequently said about that tim that if a right of way over North Carolina wa the work would be completed without her aid.

ong your citizens of nearly three million making a road through your own State nding an immense interest, which will revenues of the State, not only by taxes on the income to be derived therefrom, but from the increase in the value of all the adjoining property and in the villages, which will spring into existence along the line of the road. If I may so express anyself, you will create a new river, down whose course, will flow a stream of fertilizing prosperity throughout your land." In the next place, I ask your indulgence, while I ead some extracts from the published Speech, of the entleman, made at the bar of courter in the published Speech, of the and some extracts from the published Speech, of the entleman, made at the bar of our Legislature. After lluding to the failure of our recent attempt, to make a ad to the West, by reason of the difficu

"This difficulty and expensive part of the route the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company now propose to make. They undertake to scale the Blue Ridge at a point in your State."

Ridge at a point in your State, Again he says: "But nothing can be more conclusive of the faith of South Carolina in the scheme, than the fact, that she has subscribed towards it one million of dollars from her share of the Surplus Revenue. And this furnish-es too, an additional reason, why North Carolina should embrace the scheme. By the estimates of the Engi-neers, it appears that at least three millions of dollars or about one-fourth of the capital of the Company will be required to make the Road through North Carolina. This State will therefore, actually receive one-fourth ate will, therefore, actually receive of South Carolina's share of the Surplus Revenue, and her citizens will have distributed among them the im-mense sum of three millions of dollars. And this tao, for the purpose of making a fixture which cannot be removed, which will constitute a part of the State, be ect to its laws, increase its Revenues and enhance subject to its laws, increase its Revenues and enhance the value of land in all the adjoining counties. Can any man compute the advantages to result from such an outlay of capital, and the benefits to be received both by individuals, and by the State." Permit me to present a few sentences more : "The simple enquiry then is, will you encounter all

here evile-will you for go all the advantages upon which I have descanted ; or will you, in order to see them, grant Banking privileges to the company from which they are to be derived.

"To resolve this question it seems merely necessary to ascertain whether the people of North Carolina will gain more by the road than they will lose by the grant of a Bank charter. The advantages of the road have been already presented. Let us now, consider the Bank charter, and see if there be any, and what evils

Bank charter, and see if there be any, and what evils to which it may subject your people." The gentleman yesterday complained with emphasis that magnificent speeches were made on this occasion. I think it would be conceded by any one who should read his whole speech, that it is quite as magnificent as any with which we have been favored during the preent week.

The extracts which I have made, however, abund antly make it appear that we were given to understand that the road would be constructed without any other assistance than the gift of Banking privileges. Notling our reluctance at that time to increase the number of Banks in our State, from a strong sire that a most noble enterprise should not fail, North Carolina conceded all that was asked. How many of her citizens are now surprised to hear it said that the enterprise must be abandoned because she has not per-

of the difficulties in her way, and had persevered two years; that the individuals at its head as s; that the individuals at its head as well the Stockholders were men of high and present indications, I now frankly admit, that I was mistaken, and in the presence of this convention sur-render all claims to the spirit of prophecy in this matter at least.

It cannot, with any fairness, be said that this prise fails because North Carolina has not perfe part, inasmuch as the has done all that of her. Nor can you say that the subscriptions of her citizent are not sufficiently liberal to induce you to go with the work. There was a time when you mi have said so. When the books were first opened, and the amount subscribed in North Carolina was ascer-tained, you might then have said that we had not been

liberal, and that you could not proceed the work. But you did not do so. You cal econd, a third, and a fourth instalment; and even at

in an address to the citizens of Charleston, that such a work would be highly beneficial to you. Has any one since even attempted to refute his arguments ? If a single individual were the proprietor of your whole

State, would he hesitate a moment to execute such a work, solely from pecuniary motives ? . , But, sir, it is now said that Georgia is doing all that

is necessary for you, and that you have only to form a connection with her. On this point I wish to offer a few observations. It is well known that Georgia once offered to unite with you, but you, fearing lest she would obtain the lion's share of the profits, refused to join her, and adopted this route, with a view of anticipating her efforts to secure the western trade. She immediately buckled on her armor for the contest, and while you were talking, she has been acting, and is now far in advance of you. What, then, is it propos-ed you should do ? Redouble your efforts, and endeavor to pass her yet on the way ! "No, sir; but it is proposed, that, after being beaten, you should modestly Will she listen to your soft words, and,

on us here at home. The difficulty in the way of ex-1 the surveys. The w to a few; but to operate on the mul produce a united action in many minds. To this under the most favorable circumstances req time and labor. Each actor must not only be wi time and labor. Each actor must have dier on a bat to perform his own part, but like a soldier on a bat field, he must trust his companions. But after suc field, he must trust his companions. But after suc of slow growth," flourish again ! Can you put ward a scheme with fairer prospects and possess stronger claims to support ! Will not the sober citi urn a deaf ear to your calls ; will he not laugh your exhortations ?

It is not nature alone, sir, that has made the diffe It is not nature alone, sir, that has made the differ-ence between countries. When did a great people ev-er arise on the fertile lands of the tropics? The in-habitants of less favored regions, to whom a bleak cli-mate and a barren soil have given vigor of mind and energy of body, far surpass them. It is its men who give a country its character. If they are sufficiently intelligent and enterprising, they may command all that the earth produces. South Carolina is not famed either for the subbrity of her climate or the general familie of her soil. It is the abaracter of her some the the work. But you an not as so, you can how as a function of the sold of the sold of the sold. It is the character of her sons that the annual meeting last year, you, with the greatest emphasis, unanimously declared your determination to execute the enterprise. It is too late, then, for you to say that it is abandoned because we have failed on our part. You are estopped from so doing, by your own acts, and repeated declarations. Were you to go on until the amount of your subscriptions was expended, no one could complain, though you did stop the work, at your own border, and call upon the other States to he wheel. If you will do so, we whe have subscriptions. Ought you to complain of being required to do this ? Is it burt themaome to you to be asked to make a Rail Road from d' your State, after you have already undertaken it ? I remember that Col. Blanding, than whom no one, at its termination less than women." Let us then in future abandon the best gifts of the earth and the richest fruits of civilization to those who have more tility of her soil. It is the character of her sons that

I do not, however, Mr. President, pretend that if th enterprise is impracticable we ought to persevere in it But let us, at least, abandon it in a manly manner.-Let us say to all the world, that in a period of high commercial prosperity and extravant anticipations, embarked in this matter. Under the influence of first excitement we made great miscalculations. The difficulties seemed small in the distance, and we thought them little; our hearts were large and we felt very strong. After having made a brief trial of the matter we find the task too heavy; the difficulties are greater than we imagined, the mountain has grown higher in our view, the way seems longer, our strength is gone, our spirits have evaporated, our valor has all "oozed out at the palms of our hands." Take back the charters you have given, we freely surrender them. Let us ask the victor to eive you the prize for which you have been contending. Will she be likely to do this ! Is Georgia not desirous of aggrandizing her own towns ' For what has she been struggling from the first ! Is she not selfish, not ambitious ? Or is she a mere idiot ? feat, attract a crowd to witness it, and then signally of a graver nature would be brought against us; there could be no stain on the honor of any one. If, howdo not build the road as far as the means of the Company will enable us to do, if we hold on to the charten without an intention to comply with their requisition above all, if we convert them into a means of stock job-bing, then we ought not to be surprised if the execrations of the public should be heaped upon us. From present indications there is too much reason to apprehend that this is to be the result of the whole matter. Gentlemen here may talk lightly if they please of na-tional honor and the faith of States; and complain that such things should now be thrown at them ; but the world will think differently. How much is the character of a State worth in dollars and cents. I would ask th gentleman from Charleston (Mr. Memminger,) wh most solemn declaration which you could make. It is seems so learned in matters of finance ! Can it be cal well known that he has staked his reputation on the culated? Sir, I happen to be one of those who believ failure of this road. For two years past he has on all that the difference between nations is in a great mea occasions, written and spoken against it. He has not sure owing to the estimate which the individuals com only pronounced this route inferior to the other, but entirely impracticable. I concur, therefore, with the gentleman who declares that the act is suicidal. I go al success. Greatness often seems to become a habit. farther even. It is suicide under the most humiliating . In some ages all the individuals of a nation appea circumstances. If it is to be so, let us kill the enter- great; in others none of them are so. This is no freak prise ourselves, and not gratify an enemy so far as to of nature. The difference between the old Roman and appoint him an executioner. He has, for years, made the modern Italian, is in feeling, not in intellect. The war upon the Company, but for one, I have not been estimate placed on the character of a State by its mem-so far converted by his blows as to choose him to pre-bers, often indicates its condition. If a high moral tone prevail among her sons; if they take a pride in the name of the father land, if they exult while they conemplate its past renown, then in times of trial and ger they will tax exery power and strain every nerve to keep from harm that inheritance of glory. At the battle of Trafalgar, Nelson placed at his mast head the words "England expects every man to do his duty." His followers thought not then of the cold, damp, bar ren, savage, Celtic isle, that was visited by the Casar. But it brought vividly before their minds, that England whose glory had been increasing from age to age, whose honor was stainless, whose arms if repuls had never been disgraced; upon whose "empire the sun did not set," whose "blood-red meteor flag for a thousand years had braved the battle and the breeze:" these, and a thousand other thoughts, more eloquent than Chatham's voice, like great, existing realities, were then present as allies in the combat. How much were They know very well that not a dollar has been re-ceived by them beyond the salaries agreed on; that they surveyed no routes but those that were ordered to her success is owing to such feelings in the breast of they surveyed no routes but mose that were ordered to be surveyed. In fact it appears, from the statement ther subjects ? South Carolina expects every man to do his duty. How would those words fall on the ears of her sons if they regarded her as one whose pledges had been olated, whose honor had been tarnished ! So from being invigorated, would they not hang their heads with shame in the most distant land, at the thought of her Punic faith ! Punic faith ! Carthage was accused of breaking 'the treaties made with he memies ; but you are now asked to abandon your allies, your friends, those who have come forward at your most earnest solicitation to aid you. Sir, I make these remarks with no view to disparage. I regard South Carolina as a noble State; I trust she will remain so. But remember you may lose in an hour what it has taken fifty years to acquire. Put it to your own hearts to say how much her honor You cannot taunt us. We have never deceived then his eyes must have been sealed in Cimmerian darkness indeed, and he may well bless his stars that they are now open to the light, and that he now sees clearly. The fears of our more timid stockholders have been so much alarmed, by reports industriously circu-lated by a certain party, that they do not believe that this company could construct a mile of Reil Read an this company could construct a mile of Rail Road, on any ground that might be selected. I do not, Mr. Pre-sident, like to witness this disposition to throw the blame on others. Inasmuch as we have all had some influence of North Carolina and of her citizens I have a right to speak. And when I state what I believe would be her course in an emergency like this, I am marely declaring what I think you ought, and what I trust you will do. I do not say that she would, under blame on others. Inasmuch as we have all had some influence, if the enterprise fails, let us proportionally share the pecuniary loss, and fairly divide the discredit. The failure of this scheme will give a heavy blow to the cause of internal improvements at the South. An agricultural community in an eminent degree, the South wants available capital. This we have heretofore hoped to obtain from the North and from Europe. But if this project is totally abandoned who will trust us again? When we set on foot another enterprise, and apply to capitalists abroad for the means of completing it expe-ditiously, will they not expect it to be a second edition of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road? Can we ever talk louder, and with more emphasis in favor of any other enterprise, than we have dome with reference to this? If we say that we are in cold ear-nest this time, they may reply, so you said before. been discussed among us. In conclusion, I wish to say, that I trust no one will mistake our position—we who come from North Carolina. If your interest or your feelings do not prompt you to go on with this en-terprise, we do not ask you to prosecute it. If under all the circumstances you are unwilling to go farther, you have only to say so, and we look elsewhere. As soon as your determination to stop here is sufficiently mani-fested, inasmuch as the funds raised in North Caro-lina cannot be used in this State, I shall introduce a proposition to return to our stockholders the moneys paid in, after deducting a hir share of the expense of in not prompt you to go on with this en-not ask you to prosecute it. If under inces you are unwilling to go farther, you y so, and we look elsewhere. As soon ination to stop here is sufficiently mani-ch as the funds mised in North Caro-nsed in this State, I shall introduce a teturn to our stockholders the moneys educting a fair share of the expense of

of this State's ailing you at the propriety of the Legislatu tonished that there should he two opinions. It may be true, as alleged to day, that the State has ilready tookholders cannot not ould do it; but the wor now be wrecked without the antity as the far-ought mercly from pecuniary motives, as the fargest partner in the concern, and the only one able heave it off the rock on which it is likely to go pieces. But, when it is remembered that by so do pieces. But, when it is remembered that by so don she will obtain a better security for the debts now d from the Company, for which she is already liable that the work is highly beneficial to her as a State, a above all, that they are her own citizens whose ests are so deeply involved; then unque she bound to give the relief asked of her. For this

GEN. HARRISON ON SLAVERY is the views of Gen. HARRISON, on the subject

Slavery have been much misrepresented in South, the following extracts from an Address livered by him at Vincennes, (Indiana,) two years since, will satisfy the public in this respect;

I have now, fellow citizens, a few words more to say on another subject, and which is, in my opinion; of more impertance, than any other that is now in the course of discussion in any part of the Union. I allude to the societies which have been formed, and the movements of certain individuals in some of the States in relation to a portion of the population in others. The conduct of these persons is the more dangerous, because their object is masked under the garb of disinterestedness and benevolence; and their course vindicated by arguments and propositions which in the abstract no one can deny. But however fascinating may be the dress with which their schemes are presented to their fellow-citizens, with whatever purity of intention they may have been formed and sustained, they will be found to carry in their train mischief to the whole Union, and horrors to a large portion of it, which, it is probable, some of the projectors and many of their supporters have never thought of the latter, the first in the series of evils which are to spring from their source, are such as you have read of to have been perpetrated on the fair plains of Italy and Gaul, by, the Sevthian hordes of Attila and Alarie: and such as most of you apprehended upon that memorable night, when the tomahawks and war clubs of the followers of Tecumsch were rattling in your suburbs. I regard not the disavowals of any such intention upon the part of the authors of these schemes. since, upon the examination of the publications which have been made, they will found to contain the very fact, and very ar gument which would have been used, such had been their object. I am certain that there is not, in this assembly, one of these deluded men. and that there are few within the bounds of the State. If there are any, I would earnestly entreat them to forbear; to pause in their career, and deliberately consider the consequence of their conduct to the whole Union, to the States more immediately interested, and to those for whose benefit they profess to act. That the latter will be the victims of the weak, injudicious, presumptuous and unconstitutional efforts to serve them, a thorough examination of the subject must convince them. The struggle (and struggle there must be) may commence with horrors such as I have described, but it will end with more firmly riveting the chains, or in the utter extirpation of those whose cause they advocate At I wrong fellow-citizens, in a the terms weak, presumptuous and stitutional, to the measures of the en tors? A slight examination will. L show that I am not. In a vindication of objects of a Convention which was held in one of the towns of Ohio, which saw in a newspaper, it was said that more was intended than to produce a state of public feeling which would lead to an amendment of the Constitution, authorizing the abolition of Slavery in the United States. Now can an amendment of the Constitution be effected without the consent of the Southern States ? What then is the proposition to be submitted to them ? It is this :-- "The present provisions of the Constitution secures to you the right (a right which you held before it was made, which you have never given up,) to manage your domestic concerns in your own way, but as we are convinced that you do not manage them properly, we want you to put in the hands of the General Government, in the councils of which we have the majority, the control over these matters, the effect of which will be virtually to transfer the power from yours into our hands." Again! in some of the States, and in sections of others, the black population far exceeds that of the white .-Some of the emancipators propose an immediate abolition. What is the proposition then, as it regards the States and parts of States, but the alternatives of amalgamation with the blacks, or an exchange of situations with them? Is there any man of common sense who does not believe that the emancipated blacks, being a majority, will not insist upon a full participation of politica rights with the whites ; and when pos of these, they will not contend for a full share of social rights also? What but the extremity of, weakness and folly could in-

ex-11 know that there are not. And there wen an article which secures to the citizens the right to express and publish their opinions without restriction. But in the construction of the Constitution, it is always necessary to refer to the circumstances under which it was framed, and to ascertain its with each other, and with the previous situa-tion of the several States who were parties to it. In a portion of these, slavery was recognized, and they took care to have the right secured to them; to follow and reclaim such of them as were fugitives to other States ... The laws of Congress passed under this power, have provided punishment to well as for your farther successful progress, you have our best wishes; but we part company. any who shall oppose or interrupt the exereise of this right. Now can any one believe, that the instrument which contains a provision of this kind, which authorizes a master to pursue his slave into another State, take him back, and provides a punishment for any citizen, or eitizens of that State who should oppose him, should, at the same time, authorise the latter to assemble together, to pass Resolutions and adopt Addresses, not only to encourage the Slaves to leave their masters, but to cut their throats before they do so?

Linsist that if the citizens of the non-slave. holding States can avail themselves of the article of the Constitution, which prohibits the restriction of speech or the press to publish any thing injurious to the rights of the slaveholding States, that they can go to the extreme that I have mentioned, and effect any thing further which writing or speaking could effect. But, fellow-citizens, these are not the principles of the Constitution. Such a construction would defeat one of the great objects of its formation, which was that of securing the peace and harmony of the States which were parties to it. The liberty of speech and of the press, were given as the most effectual means to preserve to each and every citizen their own rights, and to the States the rights which appertained to them, at the time of their adoption. It could never have been expected that it would be used by the citizens of one portion of the States for the purpose of depriving those of anoth-er portion, of the rights which they had re-served at the adoption of the Constitution, and in the exercise of which, none but themselves have any concern or interest. If slavery is an evil, the evil is with them. If there is guilt in it, the guilt is theirs, not ours, since neither the States where it does not exist, nor the Government of the United es can, without usurpation of po the violation of a solemn compact, do any. thing to remove it without the consent of those who are immediately interested. But they will neither ask for aid, nor consent to be aided whilst the illegal, persecuting and dangerous movements are in progress, of which complain : the interest of all concerned requires that these should be stopped immediately. This can only be done by the force of public opinion, and that cannot too soon be brought into operation. Every movement which is made by the Abolitionists in the non-slaveholding States, is viewed by our Southern brethren as an attack upon their rights, and which, if persisted in, must in the end eradicate those feelings of attachnent and affection between the citizens of all the States which was produced by a community of interests and dangers in the War of the Revolution, which was the foundation of our happy union, and by a continuance of which, it can alone be preserved. I entreat you then, to frown upon the measures which are to produce results so much to be deprecated. The opinions which I we now given, I have omitted no opportu-

After an interval of a year, it was obvious that gentleman from Charleston, (Mr. Mem n sent as a Commission th Carolina, to our Legislat are, to ask a The ose whom he reprepart of the red that if the Bank Charter was given, and be made without farther aid from

scribed in that State is not a fair index even of the feelings of her citizens towards the enterprise. Just before the books of subscription were opened, a letter from Mr. Calhoun was published recommending the route through Georgia. As his influence was suppos-ed to be predominant in South Carolina, it damped the ardour of our citizens, and it is believed that the subscription was thereby rendered much less than it would otherwise have been. Under all these circumstances, however, it is said that the subscription of Buncombe, the only County through which, it was regarded as probable, that the road might pass, is quite as large in proportion to its wealth as that of any of the upper Districts of South Carolina. The feelings of distrust on our part, which originated then, have been rather ad since, Several routes through our State, which were supposed to be favorable, were not examincd at all, Lecause as some of our citizens believed, they dipped too deeply into the State. For one, how-ever, I have regarded the gap selected by the Company the best, though many persons entertain doubts on the point, doubts which have been strengthened greatly by the apprehension manifested in this State, that North na might "tap the road." Unless it entered the Carol State east of the mountains, our roads could not be onnected with it, except by passing over the Allegany ange. It was not, therefore, expected by any body

that we would contribute to the construction of a work which could confer no benefit on the larger number of our citizens. We have postponed even the discussion of the subject, until the road should reach our borders. North Carolina has long been desirous of extending a Rail Road to her western extremity. That she has not done so already is owing neither to her indifference nor to her inability, but rather to the difficulty which has been encountered in uniting the interests of different sections. The west has for several years been in favor of it ; in the east the counties on the Roanoke wish the Road to terminate on the Virginia line; those in the middle, desire a central road to Beaufort; while the counties adjacent to the Cape Fear wish it to ter-minate at the head of navigation on that river. When therefore, a specific project is submitted, it is defeated by those who are not to be directly benefited. We have now, however, a fairer prospect of success than heretofore. While you have been talking about con-structing this work, we have finished two long Rail Roads, making together two hundred and sixty miles.

The State does not owe a dollar abroad, and has an available fund of about two millions. Besides this, at the last session of the Legislature, she agreed to take three-fifths of the stock in the Fayette-

sille and Western Rail Road, a work intended to be connected with yours at some convenient point in her Had that event occurred, in as much as it ould then have been her interest to aid in the prose cution of this work, I presume she would have had the ination to do so. Whether that enterprise will accessful or not, I am yet unprepared to say. The ranged state of the currency has depressed our ener-s and damped our ardour. But this state of things the same annotation out arour. But this state of things connot long continue. The contest between the Pre-ident and the people must terminate, and even if the Executive triumphs, he will ultimately see that it is his interest to give his subjects a sound currency.— Whenever that day comes, if not sooner, North Caroina will make another effort to pass the m Should she succeed, she will intercept and divert much

of that trade which now goes to your towns. ead of navigation on the nead of navigation on the Cape Fear is nearer to East Fennessee, than Charleston; besides, it is more in the irection of the great line of travel between the South West and the North. Our State, as well as several of bors, has long desired this western trade.-South Carolina might now secure it : she has the track; but let her lose it, let her forfeit the present charter, and we shall avail ourselves of our natural advantag

formed her part! Without assuming to say what your hands the moment you cease to beat her ? Sir, North Carolina will do, or what she would have done I have often known individuals and States to ask, and in any event, I take the responsibility of declaring the she has never yet decided that she would not contrib-ute money, if necessary, to the work. The Stock sub-the first instance, and being defeated, you will now beg it as a favor.

From the indications, this morning, it seems that majority of the stockholders here are in favor of electing to the office of President of the road, a gentleman who has long favored the route through Georgia. Con-ceding to Col. Gadsden all the ability which his friends claim for him, (a point on which my limited personal acquaintance with him does not enable me to express an opinion) I have no hesitation in saying that his elevation to that office will kill your road dead. It is singular that it should be supported by those persons who are unwilling to pass any resolution annou your determination to stop here. His election wi satisfy the community as fully, on that point, as the side over us.

Many persons, sir, are now condemning most of what has been done, with a view, no doubt, of screen-ing themselves from any share of the odium of a failure. in this attempt to evade responsibility, the ingenuous gentleman from Charleston, (Mr. Memminger) seems likely to be most successful in clearing his skirts. Ha-ving led us into the difficulties, he, in the language of the turf. LEADS us in getting out of them.

You can scarcely turn a corner but you hear so such exclamation as this, "three hundred thousan dollars spent in surveys ! no wonder the thing has failed !" and then the engineers are denounced. All this, Mr. President, may do here, but the community will not thus be imposed upon ; they will understand the matter. You cannot make them believe that you would have constructed a magnificent road to the Ohio river, if the engineers had not wasted your funds.---made to-day, that every survey made was ordered by the stockholders themselves ; so that not even the board of directors is reponsible for the number. If the cost of this item has been great, it is attributable to the im-mense length of the line, the character of the country, and the variety of routes required to be examined by the stockholders in different sections. That the work has been admirably executed is conceded on all hands. out of the enterprise, especially those wh nal projectors of the enterprise, especially those who are not here to defend themselves. They say the Gen. Hayne and Col. Blanding humbugged them Gen. Hayne and Col. Blanding humbugged them that the work is not profitable, and that their eyes are now open. If, sir, either of those gentlemen ever af firmed that the road would be profitable before it was built, I have yet to learn it. If any one stockholde believed that the mere projecting of a road on paper, without constructing a foot of it, would benefit him. then his eyes must have been sealed in Cimmerian darkness indeed, and he may well bless his stars that they are now open to the light, and that he now sees

for the last two years to lay before the even if they should unfortunately not accord with yours, that they would be kindly re-

A PARABLE .- Gen. Murphy, of Ohio, who was a Delegate to the Whig National Convention, concluded a capital speech with the following parable:

"The mother of a family,' he said, 'became very sick, and lay at the point of death. The family consisted of a father and mother and three sons, William, Henry, and Winfield. They were much distressed, and it being necessary to send for the physician, the question arose which of the sons should be sen upon the errand. They were all anxious to go, and after deliberately weighing the sub-ject in his mind, the father came to the conlusion that William should be sent, not from any disrespect to the others, but because he had run over the tract before, and because he could run the fastest. If the mother got sick again, he said, then he would send one of the others, but as the present was a very urgent occasion, he must send William. The cause of the sickness of the mother, said Mr. M. was-she had been poisoned by the cooks in the kitchen."

ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS .---- We find in an exchange, a paragraph upon this subject, which we think contains a good deal of whilesome truth and sound advice. "If a dealer has any articles of which he wishes to make a quick turn, and consequently is willing to sell at a small profit, he is sure to duce any one to think, that such propositions willing to sell at a small profit, he is sure to as these could be listened to by a people so intelligent as the Southern States? Further. profit out of his customers, he is generally

coint, I will beg leave to refer in . am mistaken on this p The position of some of the friends of your scheme sed by him to the in North Carolina, is embarrassing in a slight degree. or of our State. Without troubling the Con-with the reading of the whole document, every which sustains the statement I have made, I se-ingle extract near the close of the communica-Shortly after the enterprise was set on foot, it was said by some individuals hostile to the route adopted, that

Solution with the reading of the whole document, every section of the value of t

The emancipators generally declare that it is their intention to effect their object (although their acts contradict the assertion,) by no where they do not advertise." other means than by convincing the slaveholders that the immediate emancipation of The nomination of Gen. Harrison, as the

the slaves is called for, both by moral obli-gation and sound policy. An unfledged youth, at the moment of his leaving (indeed most suitable candidate of the Whig par the Harrisburg Convention, showed the tion, showed the the Harrisburg Convention, showed the wir dom of that body. Had Clay been selected, the Whigs would certainly have been defeated. Clay is popular at the West, but not at the North and South. Harrison will get Penn-sylvania and New York; of the West, he is certain, and John Tyler will carry Virginia in many instances before he has left it.) his Theological Seminary, undertakes to give lectures upon morals to the countrymen, of Wythe, Tucker, Pendleton and Lowndes, and lessops of political wisdom to States, whose affairs have so recently been directed and the South. If the Whigs cordially units

as they should do, there can be no doubt of their success. Gen. Harrison is now 66 years old, the whole of his life has been passed in the service of the public, and it is but a just tribute to reward him with the highest offic h in the country. Elizabeth City Phanix