ditor of the Raleigh Register: he privilege of replying, through your to the communication of Charles F. President of the North Carolina Ran Road relation to the report of a majority of the

and for the facts set forth in the report nanner of staring them, each of the four ally responsible; but Mr. F., in order to ingled me out as the object of his wrath.

illing to be held responsible for every thing
ed in the report, as I do not doubt each of er members is, who signed it. As the evi ect of Mr. F. was to involve the issues in by connecting them with party, he could il the report, without attacking two of his centing the one on the 4th January.

pecial inquiry into those matters about there was general complaint. These were ws of every member of the committee, in Mr. Green, who declined to sign the rethe majority, and filed a minority report, his objection on the ground that the invesn was not sufficiently comprehensive. I ons, in reply to interrogatories propounded by Mr. Fercbee, on the coming in of his ity report. Mr. Green then said he did not ittee, when they first entered on this inves-on, that they could not examine all the al-f the North Carolina Rail Road Company, ould be necessarily restricted to the leading aportant features of its management, and he admitted that the objection, on his part, to

position to every member of the comif it had not been for the attempt of the or of the Senate, and Messrs. Ashe, Lane, n. Houston and others, to dignify this comthe Senate. not presumable that the Speaker offered

necessary that a member know what he is ting. I take it for granted, therefore, that beaker, who offered, and the Senators who ated the printing of Mr. Fisher's community of the printing of Mr. Fisher's community of the printing of Mr. on, knew its contents, (for it was presented in d form) and that they deemed it a document be received and printed. Such loes not to me to be its character; but there is no ac-

noteable feature which runs through the communication is, that it is treated as my reand the disparaging and offensive remarks which it abounds, are directed at me alone, by necessary implication, apply to the oth-mbers of the committee who signed it. It that the dominant party in the Senate such expressions as these applied to me as not affecting the worthy gentlemen of own party, who, by signing the report, had red in all it contained, and that as I belongthe minerity, I was without the pale of the tion of the body of which I was a member.

well knows is nonsense, but which may do

the Gen'l Assembly shell pass an act to regulate appear again before the committee. He dwells the running of radius on the North Carolina much on our not addressing one inquiry to him. Railroad, and appoint him, for his learned chapter | Here were two very important ones. The answer thereon, superintendent of transportation on the to the former would have tested the accuracy of part of the State." "He had my report, yet he his figure. If they were accurate, would be nakes the statem neab eve, when he either knew, have deem dit a disparagement to have had the a refused to know. a buch he pleases," &c.

He knows these things, or he is wilfully ignorant. · The chairman shows his ignorance in talking

about measurements on a Railroad by disinterest-"But not sa'i-fied with this, in which he is dulged as harmles. flourishing in the way of brief nu hority, he applies to the Senate for still fur-

inaccurate?

the proof of this

contracted prior to the time when he was made

President-July 13th, 1855, and which had been

As to Mr. Fisher's contradiction of Dr. Mills

t is sufficient for me to say in my vindication

sume that worthy gentleman will hardly deem it

necessary to defend himself against Mr. Fe im-

putation upon the truth of his statement, which

Feb., which be publishes.
In relation to the loan of \$350,000, he says noth.

ing worthy of note, except the remark, in his

usual strain, that the chairman, as to the sinking

fund, "is again, as usual, mistaken, &c." He cites

no authority for this assertion. When he would

mit whether it is altogether modest for him to ex-

pect his ipse dixit to outweigh theirs, especially

after his representations to the Legislature of 1856

-and his assertion that the excessive purchases, of

wood were made before his term of office. He

may profit by studying the moral of Æsop's fable

of the shepherd boy who cried wolf, when there

fully proved by Mr. Fisher's letter of the 2nd

paid since D-cember, 1856, the existence of which her power, this elready potential chairmar." was not known to him at the latter date. - acc rd-I qu te the foregoing expressions as showing ing to his official report, it was the payment of ome of the ingredients in the dish which seems to these debts which led to the d plorable disgave been so well a lapted to the taste of the gencren-neies between his own reports. He could not lennen who urged the printing of the document be ignorant that many persons believed such debts without reading. Gentlemen of the minority, who exhibited their indination, and thereby arwere of inconsiderable account, it in fact any such sted the reading of this communication, are reexisted. I mean debts made 18 months before, and not yet (D cember, 1856; known to Mr. Fishproached for their disorder'y conduct. Could any er to exist He had been terribly harassed with Senator, not having craven spirit, quietly listen to debts-raying 12 per cent. to raise money. Credhe reading of such a paper? itors are apt to find debtors, drawn to such shifts.

When the reading is arrested by the storm of ndignation which arose the Hon. W. S. Ashe, who had not introduced the communication, asks leave to withdraw it What reason does he assign for his motion? He said that as his "purpose firm the suspicion, I know not; but he was certainly asked important questions and refueed to was effected, he would now withdraw toe commuanswer them-his own communication furnishes nication." What purpose? I can imagine no purrose accomplished, unless it was to offer a Senaorial insult to one of the members of the Senate. He is President of a Railroad in which the State has stock. Have these presidents of Railroads be- that Dr. Mills subscribed the report, and I precomeso great, that the representatives of the people dare not look after their money, invested in com panies of which they are president. It would seem so. Mr. Ashe says it is a bad praedent. Mr. Fisher says that on the 4th of January, in

his reply to my remark, that it was our purpose to make a fair and impartial investigation, he said if this is your sincere purpose, although much injustice, and much misapprehension might result from a discursive and partial inquiry, and although it had been my intention to a require reg- contradict a committee of the Legislature, I subular and complete inquiry, I will allow you to proceed in any mone of just investigation: here are all the papers for your use, and the men to explain them; proceed as you please." No such arogant and offensive remarks were then made .-Ne remark was then made, implying a would as to our sincerity; or assuming that the examination was merely permissive on his part, and to be con-

ducted according to his notions of what was proper. We regarded ourselves as in the exercise of of a right, belonging to the people of the State, which right is fully recognised in Mr. Fisher's letter of the 22nd of December, 1858. On the contrary, at that interview, his remarks were all

courteous and becoming. He next asserts "from that night (4th Jaguary) to the close of this examination, when the men fused to perform his duty. He does not contro-and books were discharged, no single question has vert the fact that the work was badly done, and at any time been asked of me." He admits that the disastrous results followed its imperfect he then told us he could not possibly remain in execution set forth in the majority report. He personal attendance, but if his attendance was does not pretend that the Director, were ignorant any time required, it should be instantly that Col. Gwynn disapproved the work, and that given on his being notified. He does not with full knowledge of this approval, they acceptdeny that he kept away, for a week, the ed it, and not only paid the contractors the full book-keeper and books without any explana- amount which they would have been entitled to retion. He does not deny that he received my let- ceive if the work had been well done, but a consiter of the 15th January written to him as chairmember of the committee, in which he was reof the Directors, which was in my possession, to he ever answered my letter of the 15th of Januasaw it in his communication. Mr. Drake's just to me. Every communication he sent me, as chairman, was annexed to the report. He seems to have felt there was some humility in his recognizing me as chairman. He sets out what he calls copies of two latters—the one dated Jan. 3', 1859, the other Feb. 1 58—in each of which he professes to address me is chairman. They are both false copies. The word "chairman" is intercolated. I have the originals. He knew I would not per nit him to draw me from the discharge of my official duty into a personal controversy, and eeing no excuse to offer to the public for ignoring my position as chairman, he makes a false copy or the public. Seeing that Mr. Fisher was divposed to take away all the evidence we had, and hat he would not regard our summons as to his personal attendance, nor deign an explanation for lisregarding it-towards the last of the week, with the unanimous concurrence of the committee, I offered a resolution in the Senate, asking for power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses on oath. . This resolution passed both branches of the Assembly, and the omission to

the only error into which I think the committee I received Mr. Fisher's letter to me of the 26th January, set forth in his communication. A member of the committee had requested me to convene the committee on the day before, to enable Mr. F. to offer, as I understood him, an explanation as to his non-astendance, withdrawal of his book-keeper. &c. I replied that this could be better done by writing-that such written explanation could then accompany the report, and there could then be no pretext to impute misrepresentation to me. To this letter, not addressed to me as chairman, in which he declares he had no "explanation" to make, I made no reply, but I convened the committee, submitted the letter to them and asked for their instructions. A majority of the committee thought he should be required to submit his explanation in writing. By a misspprehension of one of the committee, he was introduced and made many temarks, but was distinctly informed that no notice whatever would be taken of anything he said, if he would not put it in writing-that any written communication he might choose to make should accompany our report. He refused to make any written communication, and yet indecorously attempts to set forth that conversation.

suppressing the most material portions of it.

Mr. F. dwells much on the dismissal of the book-keeper and treasurer on the 22d January, suppressing the reservation that they "have leave to remove to the respective offices, all their books and papers (excepting those in possession of the committee) subject to any further call for information which the committee may make on them "

One of the most important inquiries which we desired to make, was that which related to the financial condition of the company, and at one of the earliest meetings of the committee we had tion. made an effort to obtain it. Mr. Fisher bad kept | turned out that all the contracts for the eastern away his book-keeper and books, so that we could not find out the liabilities and resources of the to \$51,265, were made months after Mr. Fishcompan,y and on the return of the book-keeper, he stated that the forth-coming report of Mr. F. would contain this information. On the appearance of the 20th January report, the resources were set forth as amounting to

177,043 39 \$41,206 36 We desired to see the details. We had a few items. We wished to be sure there was no error. His previous financial reports had been grossly erroneous, and we wished to see whether the exhibit would set forth the items we had obtained. I add-essed the book keeper, on the 26th January, asking for a "detailed statement of the debts due to the N. C. Rail Road Company, specifying the name of the individual or corporation owing each debt; also a list of the debts owing by the corporation, specifying to whom and when each debt is due, bringing up this statement to the same period to which these accounts were brought in apothegm-"A crooked pathway requires cir-Mr. Fisher's report to the Governor of the State, of the 20th January." No answer was received ication, in which he uses his favorite declaration, "you have never yet proposed to me one inquiry for information; although, as in this case, asking from subordinates of matters of which I could have best informed you." I regarded this as a personal communication, decidedly offensive in tone, but laid it before the committee, a majority of whom thought the inquiry should

have been directed to the President; whereupon, under the orders of the committee, I made the same

inquiry of the President in a letter dated Feb. 1st, 1859—and a further inquiry for a list of all the debts of the company contracted particles, and which have been particles, 1856, and which have been particles, 1856.

Mr. Fisher's commentary on so much of the majority report as relates to the contract with Jno. C. McRae & Co., may be disposed of in a few words. He does not deny that, by the terms of the contract, " the decision of the Chief Engineer was to be final and conclusive as to every question which could arise as to the execution of this contract. He does not pretend that Col. Gwynn re-

was no wolf about.

d_rable extra allowance. He does not deny the man, every word of which was approved by every | fact set forth in Col. Gwynn's letter, that the difficulty with these contractors arose from their requested to attend the committee on 19th January | fusal to obey the orders of the engineer-nor does dlowing. He does not deny that he did not at- be deny that this settlement was taken out of the tend on the day designated. He does not deny hands of the Engineer, without any request on his that he sent, without explanation, for the journal | part, and that the committee was appointed without consultation with him. What does he say?be sent to Salisbury. He does not pretend that He says "I pledge myself to show that he" (meaning the chairman) "has mis-stated, whether ignorry, which I had addressed to him, as chairman, antly or intentionally let the facts show, every by order of the committee, but he sets out a letter transaction and every statement which he makes, written to Mr. Drake, which I never saw until I and then proceeds with a page of pointless verbiage and offensive allusions to me, as contradistin sense of decorum prevented him from showing it | guished from the other members of the committee, and showing no fact whatever, except by his own assertions, and even these assertions not contradict. ing the facts set forth in the majority report.

> He next proceeds thus-"The next count in the chairman's bill of indifferent against me, is as to the wood con-

may does be call this my bill of indictment? The fact was, as already shown by what transpired in the House of Commons, between Mr. Ferebee and Mr Green.upon the coming in of the minority report by the latter, that Mr. Green proposed this sulject of investigation. Did Mr. Fisher call it my bill of indictment because he wished to bring down on me the power of the dominant party, without barming his own political friends, who were a majority of the committee? A sensible public will judge. I deem it here due to the committee to say we unanimously regarded our duty as one wholly disconnected with party, and the investigation was conducted to ascertain truth, without inquiring what were to be its effects on any party, or any individualexercise the power as to the president of the Road is and every member of the committee concurred in the propriety of investigating the subject proposed by Mr. Green. Whence arose this inquiry ?-In Mr. Fisher's report to the Dire tors in July 1857, baving been then two years President of the Road, he said there was then on hand, wood of the value of \$47,363.01, which he represented as enough for three or four years-and that "this large surplusage of wood is on the eastern end. and was delivered under contracts made before my term of office," &c. The committee presumed that he had hardly allowed other purchases to be made on the eastern end, when such an excess of wood had been improvidently or wantonly bought before his term of office, and consequently we supposed that after supplying the wants of the road for two years, there remained still of this monstrous excess bought "before his term of office." the

> quantity set forth in his report. The burthen of Mr. Fisher's complaint is that he is singled out for persecution in this inquiry-Is this complaint just? Let us see. I need not point out the extreme folly of such a purchase of wood. It was obvious that whoever made this purchase deserved public censure. Mr. Fisher, who had been two years president, in a deliberate report to the directors, which was adopted by them, and thereby made the report of the President and Directors to the Stockholders, had asserted that these contracts were made "before his term of office;" consequently this fault attached to Gov. Morehead's administration. Did I seek to evade it on account of the apparent probability that its result would injure my personal and political friend? Let every member of the committee testify. At this stage of the proceeding, no one could suppose that Mr. Fisher would have made the assertion in this deliberate manner, without knowing that the facts would sustain the asser-We called for the written contracts. It end of the road, which we could find, amounting

er's term of office commenced-and all of this wood was purchased at \$1.25 per cord. The two purchases made by the preceding administration for 2500 cords of wood, on the Western end, were \$218,249 75 at \$1.50 per cord. In Mr. Fisher's communication he does not question a fact stated in the majority report as to wood. How could he? They were taken from the contracts and his reports; but he changes the issue. He had said the purchases were made before his term of office. The date of the contracts proved the contrary. In his "communication" he seeks to throw the censure on the chief engineer, -says he "found many cases where large contracts had been promised but no written agreement made at the time." Look to the contracts, table No. 6, attached to majority report, from which it will be seen that no large written contract was made before January, 1856, some 6 months after Mr. Fisher was made president .-

cumspect walking." of the 20th January." No answer was received from the book-keeper, but on the 31st January, as to right of way over Andrews' lot at Raleigh, Mr. Fisher addressed me the letter set forth in his the report shows that Andrews purchased the lot, including the right of dameges for way over it, arter the road was located, for \$250, and that Mr. Fisher has paid him for right of way over this lot \$760 in part. This was done in Nov. and Dec., 1855, and no deed his yet been taken. These are the facts reported, and they stand uncontrra-

Let me commend to Mr. Fisher the study of his

The report shows that on the 8th July, 1852, Gen. Trollinger undertook to do certain work at and near Haw River, without charge to the com-pany, from which he probably expected in some

this worthless water has, during the dry summer. certificate of the committee to this effect? Was it offensive that we wanted proof of their accuracy, after the en ormous errors (admitted errors) in former repor s? or is it more probable that they were withheld f on a co sciousness t at his figures were As to the second inquiry, an exhibit of debts

As to the facts reported in relation to the runing of the express train, Mr. Fisher's communiation exhibits nothing worthy of notice except ng certain remark as to the chairman characterislocument addressed to the Speaker of the Senate such as this, "the statement he" (the chairman) gives, as that of the master mechanic, was never eiven by him as its cost, but is the chairman's wn account, made up from separate questions to he most r mechanic. The chairman cannot comrehend, and this is not his fault-how should he? that two trains on a road are not obliged to cost Whether he withheld the information, because he same manner erroneous." disdained a vindication at the bands of the co:nmittee, or because he knew the fects would con-

He does not venture to point out wherein they facts, are proved by his own reports. The conclusion deducible from them is irresistible—that that train has cost much more than it has come to, ndependent of the great wear and tear to the road and machinery. If the small increase of travel, during the panic year, arose from this train, whence trose the greater increase in freights?

In regard to the majority report as to the shops. e quotes this passage: "We do not find that Colonel Gwynn, or any other Engineer, recommended that the town which must necessarily grow up around the shops, for the residence of the officers, &c., should be built by the railroad company." On this he proceeds to remark, "Here is a very plain issue. The fact is stated in my report that this he makes the statement above, when he either knew or refused to know-which he pleas s-the facts that the plans and estimates for every building at the company shops, except those for the hoed and master of the road, and for the store house of Messrs. Jno. M. Worth & Co., were prepared under the eye of the chief engineer, tol. Gwynn, and adopted." We called for these alleged plans. None such could be produced. We called for Coi. Gwynn's reports as to the shops, and read all that were produced. No such plans were seen by us, but Mr. Fisher had asserted there were such plans. &c , and therefore the chairman knew or refused to know. Didn't Mr. Fisher ascert that all that surplusage of wood was bought before his term of office? Mr. Fisher should read and study that moral. But I suppose he will say, why didn't you ask one?-I could have best informed committee when asked to appear, questions enough discreetly in dodging them. We inquired of the there be any. But the committee did not intimate that Mr. Fisker planned the town. Does he mean to arrogate the sovereign control of every thing connected with the N. C. R. R? We supposed the Directors ordered the building of the own, and we could see no good reason for it. Mr.

Fisher has not furnished any. Gwynn. He knows that the day and "job" work of Jas. G. Moore, which he publishes at length, day work done up to the 1st of June. 1856" by the committee to send for persons and papers and \$1.459 90 examine them on cath. Dudley and Ashley amounts to Work done by day,up to close of 1856" 4 55b 33

\$6,015 23 This, taken from the account of Dudley and Ashley, placed to their credit by order of Mr. Fisher, on the 21st Dec. 1858, is all the chairman knows, and all he could find out. An exact copy of these accounts as settled being set forth for such inferences to be drawn from them as the facts might warrant, with our commentary only as

First. The statement of the Tressurer and bookkeeper, "that the written contracts, under which this work was done, if any exist, are not on file with them.

Secondly. Most of them are without date, and one of them contains items for work done by the day, in the year 1856, amounting to more than Thirdly. The credit for all these bills are en-

tered on the books, 21st Dec. 1858, by order of the president, who appears to have passed on them without any estimate by any disinterested books into possession, and the men into custody; party competent to make it.

Mr. Fisher's tirade impeaches none of these facts. I suppose the president of the road is not the custodian of its records. We inquired for the the way of 'brief authority,' he applies to the Sencontracts of the officers, who should have had them if any exist. Mr. Fisher would not appear before us when asked to do so, or he would have been asked whether any such contracts existed, and many other questions which he would probably have refused to answer.

It is not true as stated by Mr. Fisher, that the chairman "wholly forgets that the chief engineer was in office till Jan. 10th, 1856"-and it is equally untrue that Moore's estimates are "set forth as enormously extravagant." The account is set forth and no remark is made as to its extravagance. The facts being truly set forth, we left the Generl Assembly and the public to judge.

In relation to the hotel, the report set forth copy of the resolution of the directors, ordering the erection of a hotel, to cost not exceeding \$8000. We state that it was a brick building; and we set forth a copy of the carpenter's bills for work on it, not including lumber, amounting to \$6,-711.08. We saw by this resolution of the Directors that a committee, consisting of Mr. Fries and others, were, by the resolution, associated with the president to carry out this resolution. Mr. Fries being a member of the Legislature, was asked by us, not what the president represents us as asking, but why a building was erected costing so much more than the amount limited by the Directors. We did not under ske to decide whether the hotel was too large or too small. We found the Directors had decided how much should be expended in its erection; and from what we could learn, one had been built costing, as we believed, full twice as much. If they had prescribed a plan the execution of which required twice the amount of their limit, we should blame them for the absurdity. We said nothing as to its being too large or too small, and Mr. Fisher therefore had no reasonable pretext for lugging before the General Assembly the opinion of the excellent hostess. as to its not being large enough. His remarks warrant the inference, that the country from Co-'umbia to Goldshoro' is a desolated desert, with nothing on the way to "refresh the physical exhaustion of the tired traveler." The rest of his observations are mere assertions-the same strain of vituperation which abounds every where.

As to station agents, he says-"The chairman states three cases where station agents are in default and mis-states all of them. The one at Goldsboro' will be only a little more than two thousand-not over five thousand as he represents. Will be! Will be when? We gave the figures furnished us by the proper officer. If he made any mistake-which is improbable-why impute it to me? We were stating then existing facts-not what the balance will be at some future

He says "The one at Smithfield was an appointstate when he was appointed. It may be that bought before his "term of office."

man made an untrue and incorrect statement."-

that we learned that the water is of little or no General A sembly on the charge of incompetent value to the company, being only two miles from | management of the work entrusted to my hands Graham station and four miles from the shops, and a proposal was made by my enemies to pro-This passage he misquotes, and then, in his usual cond upon an investigation." Who made the prostrain of di-respect to me, (in this case, going out posal? I offer d the resolution of inquiry. Does of the way to star the Treasurer.) he says 'that he mean to magnify me into "enemies"? If he m ans that I was his enemy, he is greatly misseen our chief dependence for the running of all taken. I had never had any transaction or orour trains. ' If this be so, it did not come to our respondence or intercurse with him I enterkn wledge, and assuming it be true, it cost the tained no an unkind thought against him, and he General, including the watersta ion, \$1.028. Was | would find it difficult to imagine any motive I the whole sum of \$2,000 paid for it?—or was part cou'd have to injure him. He adds, "let it be carefully noted, 1st. The charter of this corporaton gives no authority to the Legi lature to make any such inquisition," &c. " I might have said to the proposal to examine, made by these whom I might have suspected did not intend to examine ic of Mr. Fisher's taste and sense of decurum in a fully and fairly. You are exceeding your jurisdiction, the charter gives you no such sutherity

look to the rene ts of the State's men, if you wish

to see its condition."

In his letter to Mr. Drake he says the chairman moved in the Senate an investigation without wer ant of law, in his opinion," &c. Now this is an urtrue assertion. I entertained no doubt but that the people, through their representatives, had he double of one train," &c. . "His e-timates and a right to investigate the m nagement of a corpocomperisons, as to the passenger traffic, are in the ratio , three fourths of the stock of which was theirs. The Legislature which adopted my resolution unanimously must have thought so-I did are erroneous. The accuracy of the figures and not think, and no member of the Legislature could have thought, this examination was asked as a favor of the President, or they would not have unanimo isly authorised the committee to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses on oath. In Mr. Fisher's letter of the 22nd December, he distinctly admits it, without restriction or limitation, in these words: "although, as you remark, our charter does not authorise such an investigation in terms, yet, as a State work, this right must belong to the sovereign power and most clearly may be and ought to be exercised at its pleasure?" So I thought-and hence I did not feel that he was at liberty to withdraw his book-keeper and books at pleasure and to answer or refuse to answer at pleasure. I felt that this right belongtown" was built on plans on file approved, adop- ing to the sovereign power, was for the time vestted and handed to me. He had my report, yet ed in the committee of which I was a member .-Hence the committee, or as Mr. Fisher prefers to express it, the chair man, when speaking about "steps necessary to cource the attendance of the President, did not know, as Mr. F. says he did, that what he said was "nonsense," nor did he or the committee f el that this expression " might do to impress some with his consequence."

The review of the President's official reports made by the committee, proves that if his statements, in his report of July, 1856, and in his memorial to the Legislature in the winter of 1856-57 had been true, there ought now to be a surplus in the Treasury exceeding \$300,000, instead of \$41, 205 36-as stated in his report of Jan. 20th, 1859 This review he does not deem of sufficient impor-

tance to warrant a reply.

His allegation that the investigation was conducted by me only to arraign and censure his you. Becarse you would not come, when asked to conduct, is without color of truth. The investi ome, and because you would not answer questions gation as to the wood, if his statement had been when interrogated. Had you appeared before the true, would have brought censure on somebody before his term of office. The remark is an insult were made roudy for you. Persaps you acted to every member of the committee, including Mr. Green, who frackly and honorably admitted, on book-keeper, who ought to have had these plans, if the coming in of his minority repor, everything necessary to the vindication of his associates.

Speaking of the chairman, he says : " He commences by proposing in his place a proceeding not warranted by the act of incorporation, as he states in his first letter to me." Now, that letter was signed by each member of the committee. It did not state that the proceeding was not warranted He says the chairman 'knows that the day work by the act of incorporation, but alluded to the of Dudley and Ashley, which he publishes at fact that it contained no specific provision to this length, was done under contract made by Colonel effect - that Mr. F. might raise the issue, if he thought proper, as to the jurisdiction of the Legislature. I never doubted the power of the Legiswas done under contract made by Col. Gwynn." | lature. The remark, pointed at me only, points I know no such thing. Col Gwynn tendered his also to the whole General Assembly which unanresignation on the 10th of January, 1856. The imously adopted my resolution, and authorized

> He says, I proposed, in the midst of my duties as a legislator, for a few weeks to undertake the Herculean labor of investigating the affairs of a large corporation through nine years of its exis-

> tence-"an absurd impossibility." &c. If my proposition had contemplated taking up each item-each voucher-each transaction, and investigating it-which it did not-then it would have been absurd; but in pronouncing my proposition absurd, after its unanimous adoption by both branches of the Assembly, this epithet applies to every member of the Assembly. Nobody but Mr. F. ever thought of the course of investigation which he wished to dictate to the committee, the adoption of which he knew would accomplish the purpose which, with professions to the contrary, he steadily pursued throughout-to wit: rendering the investigation futile. Actions speak

louder than words. Hear him: "Being allowed by courtesy of its authorities to proceed as he pleases in this adventure he rapidly grows arrogant; takes the papers and g. ants leave of absence and orders attendance at his pleasure. But, not satisfied with this, in which he is induled as harmless flourishing in ate for still further authority-this already potential chairman-to send for persons and papers and examine under oath, although he had, Sir, I pray

you mark, all he required of both, which we could give, freely subject to his commands." Now, Mr. F. admits he kept away his bookkeeper and books, not deigning to make any "explanation" to the committee. He admits he did not attend the committee on the two last occasions when asked to do so, and on the last occusion he refused to appear. It seems to me that

he is of non-sane memory. He asks, "Is a single inaccuracy or mis-statement shown in my reports? Not one." Another evidence of a sad defect of memory. He stated that the vast excess of wood was purchased before his term of office. This was untrue. It was a mis-statement by which he excused his own administration, and slandered that of his predeces . sor. His report of 1856 represented that \$350.000 would pay the debts of the Company, finish all constructions, &c .- so that the future earnings would be dividends. The \$350,000 was supplied by loans. His subsequent reports show net earnings to the amount of \$460,681.67, and yet there has been no dividend. He sets out in his report extraordinary, that the net surplus, 1st January, 1859, was \$41,205.36—as to which we know that \$27,665.25 consisted of unpaid stock, worth very little; and as to the resource; and liabilities set forth, he refuses to exhibit the details-from which refusal, and his habitual inaccuracy, credulity itself must draw the inference that this report would not bear scrutiny.

JONATHAN WORTH.

THREE MEN POISONED. In Bennettsville, S. C., on the 24th ult, three white men, named John Graham, Annanias Graham, and John McCollum, were poisoned by drinking whiskey with strychnine in it. The whiskey was drank in the store of John C. Terrel who has been arrested and lodged in Jail charged with having prepared the poison for his victims. The two Grahams were relatives of Terrel-McCollum was a clerk in the store. All three d'ed in a few hours. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to their death by drinking strychnine in whiskey administered by John C. Terrel, the proprietor of the grocery. The Charleston Mercury savs :

"We learn that Mr. Terrel is a grandson of the

elder Graham; that he has previously borne a good character, and was respected in that community. The attending circumstances are thus stated : Mr. Terrel had procured a large stock of goods by the false endorsement of the names of his grandfather and uncle upon his paper. The pa-per had been sent from a bank in this city to ment of a former term and the loss was owing to their agent in Bennettsville, who had communiuncollected freights at his death." In what is cated with Mr. Graham, senior, upon the subject. this at variance with the report? We did not Mr. Graham denied all knowledge of the paper, this agent was appointed during a former term. I for the purpose of remonstrating with him. What have not the means here of determining. I should transpired at that meeting is not fully known.—not be surprised if it turns out like the wood, But it does not appear that any altercation ensued. As Messrs. Graham were about leaving, Mr. Ter-As to the third ease, he, of course, says "the chair-nan made an untrue and incorrect statement."— rel directed, his clerk, Mr. McCollum, to go to a certain shelf in the store and bring a bottle of ex-He had introduced the subject by saying the chairman had mis-stated all of them. This must be impressed, and is reiterated when he reached the third one. Any one who will take the trouble, will mis-states the report was recently and the store and bring a bottle of excelent whisky. This was done, and Messrs. Graham partoek of it, and soon died, as our correspondent relates. The clerk, Mr. McCollum, took a private drink as he returned the bottle to its shelf, and thus fe'l a victim. Mr. Terrel denies all he report was incor- knowledge of the poison, and avers that he never ital-and winds in his life purchased any. But unfortunately that the road for the truth of this statement, the the books of an apothecary in Bennet:sville show a charge against him for strychnine and arsenic, furnished as a mont

JEE, CODDINGTON & CC. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

TIN PLATE, BLOCK TIN, COPPER, LEAD, SPELTER, SHEET ZINC,

BAR, HOOP, ROD, BAND, SHEET, BOILER AND PIGHRON; WIRE, NAILS,

CHAINS. &C. No. 67 Broad St., SDWARD A. JEE, 4. F. R. CODDINGTON, NEW YORK.

mar 9-3m\$ac smp&co

mar 5-w&sw 1y

SMYTH, STONE & BANKS, GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 94 and 96 Sycamore Street,

PETERSBURG, VA. PARTICULAR PERSONAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF COTTON, TOBACCO, WHEAT, FLOUR, &C. THOMAS SMYTH. H. J. STONE R. R. BANKS.

O. H. CHALKLEY, DEALER IN

LEATHER, SHOE TRIMMINGS, OIL, TAN-NERS TOOLS, &C., AND IMPORTER OF FRENCH CALF-SKINS,

13th Street, between Main and Carey, RICHMOND, VA., s now in receipt of a large and excellent stock o loods appertaining to his business, to which is invited

he attention of all in want, as they will be sold VERY LOW FOR CASH, to punctual customers.

JOHN GRAY. (Late TAGGART & GRAY,)

Richmond, Feb. 26, 1859.

WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS Nos. 15 Fulton and 202 Front Sts. NEW YORK.

Where he has constantly on hand and offers for sale Painted Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Mats Twines, Cordage, Cedar Tubs, Pails, Piggins, Coolers,

Churns, Willow Cradles, Wagons, Chairs and Baskets. jan 19 - w& w3m sas S. M. P. & CO.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MILITARY ACADEMY THIS ACADEMY WILL BE CONDUCTED ON the plan of the Virginia and S. Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the su-

COL, C. C. TEW. Hillsborough, N. C.

W. S. & C. H. THOMPSON'S NEW SKIRTS FOR 1859.



DOUBLE EXTENSION SKIRT WITH PATENT EYELET PASTENINGS,

Made Without Sewing. Universally pronounced "the most perfect Skirt ever made.

THE GOSSAMER EXPANSION. The lightest and most graceful Skirt ever produced.

THE PICCOLOMINI! By means of clasps, this beautiful and economical germent can be taken to pieces, washed, and put toother again at pleasure. All the above have Thompson's celebrated paten Watch Spring Bustle, and are stamped with our name

and trade mark (the crown). For sale by the principal retailers everywhere W. S. & C. H. THOMPSON. 233 Broadway, New York. feb 12-6w \$ass m p. & co.

THIRD MONTH.

1859. HAMILTON & GRAHAM,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

Are Now Prepared to Offer on the Most Favorable Terms, their SPRING STOCK OF FOREIGNAND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Embracing all the new and desirable styles adapted to the season, to which they invite the attention of the North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee trade. Orders promptly executed.
No. 60, Sycamore street.

> WHOLESALE SHOE TRADE. SPRING, 1859:

WILSON, McILWAINE & CO., SUCCESSORS TO W. R. JOHNSON. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, PAPER, &C., 66 Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG, VA.,

Beg to announce to the former patrons of the House, and the trade generally, that they are now in receipt

SPRING STOCK. ourehased for cash during the past month, direct from he Manufacturers. Possessing increased facilities for conducting the they can with confidence ask the attention

of buyers to their stock, which is large and varied. They will give prompt personal attention to all orlers and forward the goods without delay. JOHN B. WILSON. JOHN MCILWAINE, R. W. ROBERTS.

Binford, Dickinson & Weisiger. ELLETT & WEISIGER. NEW HAT AND CAP STORE.

POWHATAN WEISIGER,

formerly of

No. 167 Main Street, Adjoining Messrs. Kent. Paine & Co., RICHMOND, VA. The undersigned invite the attention of their frends

and the public to the Large. Complete, and Well-Selected Stock of Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, which they have just opened, being assured that they can satisfy the wants of the most They especially invite an examination from Country M'rehants, to whom they can and will offer induce-

ments in regard to extent of stock, variety and price, that cannot fail to please.

ELLETT & WEISIGER.

HOMAS ELLETT,)

DRUGS! SPRING TRADE, 1859. DR. N. F. RIVES. WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, No. 3 Powell's Row, 107 Sycamore St.,

PETERSBURG, VA., Invites the attention of dealers to his spring stock of Drugs Medicines, Paints, Cils, Dye Stuffs, Spices Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, etc. City and country merchants who desire to purchase from a large and select stock, at acceptable prices, are cordially requested to examine his goods.

Orders attended to with neatness and dispatch.

J. M. LOVEJOY'S ACADEMY THE THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

will commence on the 10th of January, 1859.

Seard and Tuition per session,

For particulars, address the Principal, \$125 00 J. M. LOVEJOY, Ce14-#

Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in pursuance of an A-t passed at the late session of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to establish the Bank of North Carolina," we have appointed the following named persons as Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said Bank, under whose direction books will be opened for that purpose n the 1st day of April next, at the following named places, and remain open sixty days thereafter:
At Hillsborn — John U. Kirkland, Pride Jones,

John W. Norwood. At Goldeboro'-Wm. K. Lane, Wm. T. Dortch, Rich ard Washington. At Wilmington-John Dawson, M. London, William At Fayetteville-George McNeill, William McL McKay, John M. Rose.

At Wentworth-John H. Dillard, William Ellington George D. Boyd. At Asheville-N. W. Woodfin, James Patton, J. F. E. Hardy.
At Charlotte-Jos. H. Wilson, John E. Brown, William J. Yates.

At Concord-Caleb Phifer, Robert E. Foard, Rufus Barringer. At Salisbury-Rich'd A. Caldwell, John I. Shaver. Samuel Rocves. At Lexington-Samuel L. Hargrave, William R.

Holt, Andrew Hunt. At Greensboro'-Jesse H. Lindsay, Rob't P. Dick. James R. McLean. At Morganton-R. C. Pearson, M. C. Avery, Thom. as (4. Walton At Wilkesboro'-James B. Gordon, Anderson Mitch-

ell, M. S. Stokes. At Lincolnton-John F. Hoke, Henry Cansler, L. E Thompson. At Wadesboro'- II. B. Hammond, James A. Leak, Alexander Little. At Newbern-Alexander Mitchell, William H. Oli ver, Charles Kelly.

At Washington-R. S. Donnell, James E. Hoyt. Thomas Sparrew.

At Edenton-William E. Moore, John C. Badham, Richard Paxton. At Windsor-Joseph B. Cherry, P. H. Winston David Outlaw At Tamboro'-Robert R. Bridgers, Henry T. Clarke,

Jehn S. Dancy.
At Oxford-Robert B. Gilliam, T. L. Hargrove, J. B. Littlejonn. At Winston-A. J. Stafford, J. W. Alspaugh, Thom. as Wilson. At Yanceyville-Samuel P. Hill, John D. Johnston

Jos. J. Lawson.

At the office of the Public Treasurer, Raleigh, under the direction of the undersigned, as directed by the said Act.

C. H. BROGDEN Raleigh, March 1, 1859.

N. C. SIX PER CENT. STOCKS. TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF N. C., February 25th, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-April next, for the sale, to the higest bidder, of \$400,000 N C. State Bonds, issued under an Act entitled "An Act authorizing the "ublic Treasurer to sell the Bonds of the State for certain purposes." The above Bonds will be issued in sums of \$1,000, \$500, \$200, or \$100 each, to suit purchasers, bearing date 1st of April, 1859, with Coupons—at the rate of six per cent. per annum-attached, payable semi-annually. Those of \$'.000 and \$500 will run thirty years, and the \$100 and \$200, ten years. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, N. Y., unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State. These Bonds are not subject to taxation for any purpose. Successful hidders, upon being informed of the acceptance of their bide, can deposit the amount of their bids to the credit of the undersigned, in the Bank aforesaid, or in the Bank of

the State, or Bank of Cape Fear. Parties bidding will please address their letters, en-dorsed "Proporals for N C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Treasurer, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the Pres'dent of the Bank of the State. The right of accepting such bids in whole, or in part, as may be deemed most advantageous to the State, is reserved. Proposals will also be received at the same time for \$100,000 of bonds of \$1000 each, dated April 1st, 1859, and running thirty years, issued for the completion of

the Railroad from Fayetteville to the Coalfields- payable at the Bank of the Republic, N. Y.
D. W. COURTS. Public Treasurer

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY. FIRHIS OLD ESTABLISHED, RESPON-

sible and reliable Company, having Express tacilities over the NORTH CAROLINA BAIL ROAD are prepared to receive and forward all descriptions

The facilities possessed by this Company for the PROMPT FORWARDING and QUICK DELIVERY of matter entrusted to them to all accessible points

of freight and valuables to and from all points on this

-UNITED STATES. and the early delivery of freights by Steamer Express from New York semi-weekly, and daily Inland Express from

New York, Philadelphia,

Baltimore,
Richmond,
Norfolk, and
Peters

offer great inducements to Merchants to obtain their SPRING STOCK QUICKLY. For further particulars apply to Mr. W. B. REID, Agent at Raleigh, N. C. W. H. TREGO, Superintend't.

feb 26-1m Freight and Packages for the North must be at my office by 71/2 o'clock, A. M. Packages for N. C. Railroad and South by 7.45 clock, A. M. W. B. REED, Agent. o'clock, A. M.

TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS. NAVASSA GUANO.

FITHE NAVASSA GUANO IS THE MOST concentrated Phosphatic Manure now in market. and is most carefully ground before sold. The paramount object of its application should not be so much to benefit a special crop, but to improve our soils per monently, by amply supplying them with Bone-Phosphate of Lime. This Guano, though of but recent importation, has

already gained the favor of the agricultural public, and cannot fail to recommend itself, particularly to the Farmers and Planters. For sale in Raleigh by

L. W. PECK, 'Agent for the Navassa Co.

MUIR & STEVENS.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN WARE, &C. No. 55 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

SPRING STOCK, 1859. THEY call the attention of Merchanty, Hotel and

Housekeepers, and all others wanting Goods in their line, to their large stock of Goods of their own recent importation. Their stock consists of French and English China, (white, gilt and decorated,) White and Printed Iron Stone Ware, C. C.; and Edged Ware; best Baltimore Stone Ware, (at factory prices;) Cut and Pressed Glass, (great variety of potterns;) French and Plate Mirrors, Looking Glasses, Coal Oil, Solar Oil, and Field Lamps; Waiters, Gas Fixtures, Self-Generating Gas Lamps, Lanterns, Japaned and Planished Tin Ware, Refrigerators, Water Coolers, Self-Scaling Fruit Cans, Old Dominion Coffee Pots, Plated and Britannia Ware; House Furnishing, Faney, and many other styles of Goods, making a general assortment in their line. They will sell goods as low as they can be purchased in this or any other market. Goods carefully packed for transportation.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS! HAVING BOUGHT THE PATENT OF Wyche's Sub-Soil Plough and having manufac-tured a large number of them, I now offer them for rale at rates which will place them within the reach of every body. My place of deposit for Wake county is the Store of M. H. Brown, where specimens can al-This plow has only admired, and only to be tried, to be approved.

Call at Mr. Brown's and look at them NATHAN GULLEY. Clayton, N. C., March 5, 1859.

900 TO 1,000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM. I am still manufacturing

ROCKY MOUNT MILLS,

Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad Depots, free of Freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2; per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.

Orders addressed to W. S. BATTLE, Rocky Mount,

Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to. mar 24—lyin\$ak*

what does the chairman propose?

of these expressions arethe attendance of the President, which he

tee aprointed to investigate the affairs of Company, sports was signed by four of the five memory mposing the committee,—two of each rty as well as two of the opposition—and to he ignores the other memors of the thee, under the pretext that they had not tentive to their duties and had signed the ent, and when any one was absent, the

pon the faith of my representations. This is not founded in truth, and ought to be, abtless is, more offensive to the other memthe committee, than it is to me. Mr. Fers present at every meeting of the Comoly Dr. Mills and myself were present, and one of the evidence was taken on which the s based—and the other members were gentaken in his absence was explained to erwards, this evidence being almost excluw, and the statements of the Treasurer and seper, and answers to letters addressed, by was signed. As my motives are question-laione am attacked, (except in one inwhere Dr. Mills' statement is contradicted) oper that I state the circumstances which I me to offer the resolution under which the

ttee was raised. appointed a member of the Committee on I sought to inform myself how much must be raised by taxation. This neceght up the inquiry how much are we of from the \$3,000,000 invested in the N. t,-or are we to expect any thing? I prosident of the road, made since the complethe Road. I found in them internal evihat no reliance was due to their Financial mts. I had no stock in the road—had not member of the Legislature since 1840acquaintance with Mr. Fisher, and no mod no desire to injure him, and knew notho the managment of the road-except that the electioneering canvass I had heard omplaint among my constituents of A'aof all parties, as to the management of the I at once decided, without consultation or nce with any person whatever, that it was I owed my constituents, to see, if I could as the financial condition and prospects of and what foundation there might be for inlaints I had heard as to its management; frew up and offered in the Senate, on the ovember, the joint resolution which, amendclude other roads, passed both Houses of sembly unanimously. It never entered my nat this committee was as pointed, as Mr ild have it, to examine and audit every and investigate every transaction for the ne years. The language of the resolution nted no such absurd interpretation. In at-ng to ridicule me for attempting this Her-labor, which the terms of the resolution did brace, Mr. F. ridicules the whole Assembly unanimously adopted my resolution. It was eneral management" which I proposed to gate, and particularly those matters as to there was complaint. As to all those not ned, the officers were entitled to the preon that their management had been judiantil the contrary appeared. I expected, and sembly could have expected, only such in-ation as was practicable; and the officers of apany, if they felt conscious of having dis d their duties properly, ought to have de-

o say or imply that any thing in the report majority was incorrect or improperly set that he was not at all the meetings of the ittee, though he was at most of them—that id not testify as to any facts except those in-ated when he was present—that those were true and correctly set out in the majori'v and he believed the others to be so; and leved the subjects which the committee atigation. He further stated that he hims if the attention of the committee to, and asked vestigation of some of the subjects that were ed into and reported on by the majority. nstance the contracts for wood-how made n, by whom and the amount. He further ted that it was expressly understood by the

trul investigation had arisen since this in-tion was closed, by the unanimous consent of amittee. se candid admissions were what was to have pected of the worthy gentleman who made being in strict accordance with truth. ng thus sustained by every member of the ittee, I should not feel called on to reply, and not reply, to Mr. Fisher's effusion, in which is his defence on his own unsupported asser-

immunication to the Senate, or that Sena-irocated the printing of it, without having The report of a committee may, with ety, be printed without reading-because may properly assume that a committee ewn members will say nothing inde-and insulting to the body. No such mption exists as to outsiders. Whilst the to pelition is secured by the constitution to tizen—it is a right which must be exercised ms respectful to the General Assembly. er, therefore, who would allow himpresent any communication, couched in sectful terms to the body or any of its mem-

ng for tastes. Let me proceed to review it let a just public judge.

ress some as to his consequence." ie next count in the chairman's bill of inent against me, is as to the wood contracts." speaks with manifest ignorance and preju-