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by
JOHN D. HYMAN.

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REGULATIONS.
No paper will be discontinued, un-
til all dues are paid, unless at the dis-
cretion of the Publisher.
Letters to the Editors must be
Post-Paid.

Our Principles.

1. We shall advocate a repeal of the laws of naturalization, or if that cannot be accomplished, then such modification of those laws, as will prevent future immigrants from becoming citizens, short of a residence of twenty-one years, after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and of abdication of all other powers, potentates, and princes.

2. We shall advocate the passage of a stringent law by Congress to prevent the immigration hither of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals, and to send back to the countries from which they came, all such foreigners of such classes as may, in violation of such law, hereafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from any government, which may send hither such classes of its subjects, immediate and ample satisfaction for such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the repetition thereof.

3. We shall oppose the election or appointment of any foreign born citizen to any office or position of honor, emolument, under the Federal or State governments, or the employment or enlistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war; maintaining, as we do, the opinion that the native-born citizens of the United States have the right to govern the land of their birth; and that all immigrants from abroad should be content with the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, under our institutions, without seeking to participate in the election, administration, or execution of our laws.

4. We shall advocate and urge the adoption of such an amended form of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to the administrators to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust, honor, or emolument, under the Federal or State Governments, as will effectually exclude from such offices all persons who shall not directly and explicitly recognize the obligations and binding force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any foreign prince, power, potentate, or authority whatever under any and all circumstances.

5. We shall maintain the doctrine that no one of the States of this Union has the right to admit to the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign birth, who has not been first made a citizen of the United States, according to the "uniform rule" of naturalization proscribed by Congress, under the provisions of the Constitution.

6. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any "union of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union.

7. We shall rigorously maintain the vested rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with such vested rights.

8. We shall oppose and protest against all abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and over which no political government, or other human power, can rightfully exercise any supervision or control, at any time, in any place, or in any form.

9. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines by which the Constitution is to be set at naught, violated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by religionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or by any other class of persons.

11. We shall oppose no man, and sustain no man, on the ground of his opposition to, or his support of, Democratic measures, or Whig measures; but we shall oppose those who oppose our doctrines, and sustain those who sustain our doctrines.

12. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exertions to build up an "American Party," whose maxim shall be "AMERICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!"

Mr. Clingman's Platform.

The following is what Mr. Clingman has published, as his political creed:

1. The Constitution of the United States, on all subjects to which it relates, is the supreme political law, to be obeyed and carried out fully in its letter and spirit, without exception or qualification in any respect; and as long as that Constitution shall be faithfully adhered to and maintained in practice, we pledge ourselves to stand by the Union of the States and the rights of the States.

2. That Constitution should be construed fairly and strictly, in accordance with the principles of the resolutions of 1798, as explained at the time in Mr. Madison's report, and the doctrines maintained by the Republican party in the contest which resulted in the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency.

3. It is the undoubted right of each State, now in the Union, or hereafter applying to be admitted, to decide for itself the question of the existence of slavery within its limits; and sound policy requires that the like privilege should be conceded to the Territories—subject only to the Constitution of the United States, as lately carried into practice in the Act for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

4. Inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States expressly provides that fugitive slaves, escaping into free States, shall be delivered up on demand to their owners, the law of 1850, commonly known as the Fugitive Slave Act, should be maintained and carried into execution faithfully, unless some more efficient measure can be devised.

LAST WORDS OF NICHOLAS ABOUT THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The N. O. Bee publishes the following passage from a letter, addressed to an eminent foreigner, now in that city, by a Russian friend, residing in St. Petersburg. The Bee says it may be regarded as entirely authentic.

"The views of the dying Czar, in regard to America and the future of England and France, will not fail to arrest the attention of the reader."

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1855.

Before my letter reaches you, you will probably have received intelligence of a loss that will spread a gloomy veil over all Russia; for the death of such a man is a blow that not only strikes his own country, but resounds from the shores of the whole world. In my last letter I did not dare openly declare what we were expecting from day to day, for we were unwilling to accustom our hearts to an idea which our minds were incapable of conceiving. The last days of our Czar are a whole century in the history of Russia, and will never be forgotten by those who witnessed them. Do not imagine that he was exasperated with his foes. Quite the contrary! Impartially, like a prophet, he gazed upon the present situation of the different European powers, and predicted the future with the accuracy of one who looks far beyond the present.

"England," said he, "has reached her culminating point either for life or death. There is no middle path for her to pursue. One thing alone may save her, and that is a free confederation, not only by the government but by the whole aristocracy, made to the people, that they have been abused from first to last, that the Crown is unable any longer to maintain its power, and that the people must rise and unite as one man, to save the honor and preserve the independence of the country. A candid acknowledgment of the truth may even now save England, if her corrupt aristocracy can be brought to the stool of confession. France, on the contrary, can maintain herself only by falsehood and deception. The Emperor may proclaim to his subjects that he governs and influences the affairs of all Europe that not a shot can be fired without his permission; and that France is the first power in Europe; but a single shock, one speech of a demagogue may overthrow him and darken the star of Napoleon forever. I have offered him my hand, the hand of reconciliation, but he has refused it. He wishes to avenge Moscow upon me, and St. Helena upon England. Short-sighted man, who seeks to avenge the sins of the fathers upon their children. As for Germany, Austria and Prussia, they would not now exist if I had not saved them when they crunched at my feet six years ago; they think to strengthen themselves in the mighty struggle between the other powers of Europe. But they never have been and never will be more than secondary powers, satraps, holding authority by the leniency of my House, or by permission of the Western powers. Let one consolation be left to me in the midst of all this ingratitude and villainy, and that is the sympathy of that high hearted people on the other side of the Atlantic, the only hearts in which I hear an echo of my struggles against combined Europe. Never

efforts to infringe these great American principles, either directly or indirectly, and are therefore opposed to a union of Church and State, and to all attempt to connect religion and politics.

12. As it is also the high and peculiar privilege of American citizens, above all other people, to choose their own officers and public agents, by voting as each one pleases, we are utterly opposed to all such secret political societies as endeavor by oaths administered in the dark, to induce free born citizens to abandon this great American right, and surrender it into the hands of irresponsible, profligate political managers.

13. In the present crisis, not less perilous than that when the alien and sedition laws were passed by the federal party in the days of the elder Adams, and in view of a combination dangerous to the public liberty and the rights of the people, we deem it our high duty, as it is our undoubted right, to enunciate these great political principles of the old Republican party, and place them again prominently before the public mind; and while we cherish as a privilege of inestimable value the great American right of voting in every election as our judgment and conscience may dictate, we nevertheless avow to be our determination to endeavor to maintain the above great principles, and to stand by the good and true men, both of the North and the South, who may be willing to unite with us in carrying them out.

Considerable excitement was created in Wall Street yesterday, by the announcement that the Bacon of St. Louis, had suspended payment. This was not caused by the failure of the Bacon, but by the means had been taken to draw on them from the bank, with no shipment of goods to back them. There is a rumor that they will have to go into liquidation for the benefit of their creditors.

The Star of the West, arrived yesterday from Panama, Aransas, with a cargo of goods to the 9th. She brought only \$334,000. Adams & Co. had entirely disappeared from the list of banking houses, and the express had been changed to Wells, Fargo & Co. in its place for years, that surprised people so much as the one of Adams & Co. It is a bad one and will call for some amount of suffering among the holders of small drafts, who are waiting for their money.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1855.
EDS. SPECTATOR:

Considerable excitement was created in Wall Street yesterday, by the announcement that the Bacon of St. Louis, had suspended payment. This was not caused by the failure of the Bacon, but by the means had been taken to draw on them from the bank, with no shipment of goods to back them. There is a rumor that they will have to go into liquidation for the benefit of their creditors.

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Know Nothings, and it goes to show what the Seward men will do for office. I could write you pages on doings of this kind, by these politicians, but as it would be of no interest to you, I refrain. In all cases the well known Know Nothing Senators, Brooks, Whitney and Goodwin, have invariably voted against the Seward clique, which shows conclusively that the Know Nothings are not leagued with the abolitionists as some of your cotemporaries charge.

The people of Kansas have again confirmed the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill by electing a delegate and other officers in favor of the doctrines of their bill. We have news from all parts of the country, of the success of Sam; he will be twenty-one years old by 1855. The weather begins to feel like spring. Business is on the increase.

These words may be of interest to you, my friend, because you are now living amongst the Americans; and I mention them, knowing that your sympathies have bound you to a foreign land nearly half a century. One learns to recognize his true friends in the hour of danger, and you may rely upon it, that as long as Roman emperors on Russia's throne, the American States will never be a friend.

The above (says the Bee) is a faithful and almost literal translation from the letter which is written in German, by one of the nobles of Courland, residing in St. Petersburg. From the source whence we received it, we have no hesitancy in guaranteeing its authenticity.

Office Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company.

ABBERVILLE, April 5th, 1855.
GENTLEMEN:

Your letter inviting me to an adjourned meeting of your citizens to be held at Asheville on the 9th inst. is before me. I exceedingly regret that previous appointments which I cannot disregard, prevent me from attending your meeting. I have for months past intended visiting your section of the country, partly from a desire of forming an acquaintance with your people of the old North State, for whom I have ever had a very high regard, but mainly to obtain information as to how our Railroad is to be extended through your State.

I am now a Railroad man, having my interests and feelings strongly interested in this enterprise. I regard the extension of our Railroad from Greenville through North Carolina, not only important to our Railroad Company, but as a measure that will confer great benefits and advantages upon the State, and its advantages, the value of which, even the most sagacious mind cannot now calculate. It will open up new avenues to trade—stimulate the energies of the people; arouse them from their lethargic state—develop the hidden treasures and abundant resources of your State, and in various ways increase the wealth and happiness of the people. The present generation may enjoy some of the benefits and comforts, but it will be for posterity to enjoy the fruits of their fullest maturity.

Without pretending to know all the difficulties in the way, I know enough to enable me to say, that I have no sort of doubt, that to build a Railroad from Greenville through your State, to connect with the Ohio, and extend with the regions of the vast North-West, is entirely practicable, and that it can be done at much less cost than many of the leading Railroads of the North. In this measure patriotic prompts, and self interest urges me forward to unite with you in this grand enterprise; and although I cannot be with you in your meeting, you have my best wishes for a united and harmonious effort, and full and complete success.

When the connection between the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, and the South Carolina Railroad, at or near Aiken, shall have been made, which I doubt not will soon be done, we will have a line of Railroad from Greenville to Charleston rarely equalled, and perhaps never excelled; and exempt in a remarkable degree, from influence by water, and passing through a section of country, upon the head waters of the Edisto, abounding in the best pine timber, that the earth has ever produced. This route, too, I believe, is the nearest, of those now projected, from Asheville to Charleston.

At the next meeting of our Board of Directors, I will bring this subject before them, and urge upon them to order immediately a survey of the route proposed by you; and I doubt not that it will be done. Our company I think is alive to the importance of this connection, and you may rely with confidence upon some of us for co-operation.

With high regard for you individually, and an earnest desire for your success,

I am very Respectfully
your obt. servt.
THOS. C. FERRIER, Pres.
JAS. W. DIXON,
M. PATTON,
N. W. WOODLIN.

And subsequently, we think it would be advisable for them to say as little about that 'terrible hole' as possible at least until Sebastopol is actually in their possession. They should keep in mind the old adage, that it is not advisable to halloo until they are out of the woods.

The Truth.

Tell the truth and lay up for your future the precious coin of integrity. Were you reared by Christian parents, and do you remember the first lie you told? Have you forgotten what horror you covered in the corner of contempt, while every object within sight seemed mute witnesses of your sin? Do you remember that fearful impression that so haunting form followed you? that your eye looked deep down into that darkest spot of your heart? Happy you if that regret was followed by repentance; miserable, if time went on, passing his scaring iron over your conscience, and left you a reckless, boastful and successful villain, whom the world calls wise because it knows no better.

"Look out for your interest," whispers selfishness; says truth in a small voice, "Look out for your soul."

"Waver here and you shall have houses and lands, and men will call you great, and bow down to you; and the very heavens shall seem to smile upon and prosper you," says worldly ambition, with her old, alluring smile.

"Waver here," echoes truth, "and you become that contemptible thing, despised of God and man, a liar.—The world may not say so through fear, but it knows and abhors you and there is a judgment."

We know it is somewhat old-fashioned to quote Scripture, but nevertheless, we will venture: "Lying lips are abomination to the Lord, but they that deal truly are his delight."

FOR THE SPECTATOR.

Railroad Meeting.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Cocke County, held at the Court House in New Port, to take into consideration the propriety of extending the North Carolina Central Railroad, down the French Broad River, so as to intersect the Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road at some convenient place—

On motion of Gen. A. E. Smith, Maj. John P. Taylor was called to the chair and William M. Sweed was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was highly and forcibly explained by the chairman in a few patriotic remarks, who was followed by Col. A. J. Fletcher in a short but appropriate speech.

Col. Turby was then called for by the meeting, who addressed the meeting for some length of time, showing conclusively the importance of connecting said Roads at some convenient place, and at the close of his remarks, offered and moved the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions; which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS—The people of Cocke County have witnessed the state of forwardness to which the Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road has reached with much pleasure as they have also the recent action of the State of North Carolina, by which her Central Rail Road is to be extended to the Point Rock, and feeling a deep interest in the location of the connecting link between these two great works of improvement.

Resolved, 1st. That it is the sense of this meeting, that the future development of the agricultural and mineral resources of Cocke County depends, to a great extent upon the location of said connecting link within her borders.

Resolved, 2. That in the opinion of this meeting the best and most practicable route for said road is along what is known as the "French Broad Route."

Resolved, 3. That the importance of said Road is recommended to the immediate and serious consideration of the citizens of Cocke County, and they are hereby requested to take prompt and energetic measures by taking stock, having the route surveyed and otherwise, for the purpose of securing the location of said Road through the central portion of our county.

On motion of Maj. Thos. S. Gorman, the Secretary of this meeting was required to send for publication copies of the proceedings of this meeting to the Danbridge Herald, the Asheville Spectator and News.

April 3, 1855.
JOHN P. TAYLOR, Ch'mn.
WM. M. SWEED, Sec'y.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE SPECTATOR.

Soon after my arrival in Texas, I wrote you a letter, giving my impressions of the country, as things then appeared to me. After two years, experience and observation, allow me to fulfill my promise, and say more of these who think of Texas, as their future home. I shall endeavor to be candid and state facts only. I shall begin with the country generally, in its natural state.

Many of your readers, doubtless have heard much of the beautiful and magnificent prairies, the extended landscapes, the blooming flowers, the dense herds of grazing cattle, wild deer leaping across the flowery green, and every thing of that sort, calculated to enchain the fancy of the picturesque and romantic portion of the human family. Well; these things have not been exaggerated. Take the country in a state of nature, and its attractions are scarcely surpassed on the globe. During the last winter I had not seen so much as one flake of snow. Once or twice I saw a thin scum of it on a bucket of water, exposed to the air. Many days during the winter, have sat comfortably in my room with out fire. This day the 31st of March I have a fire, two coals on and as cold while I write, although, some of the earlier roses are in full bloom in my garden, and the prairie and lawn smiling with blooms and flowers in digenous to the country. Farmers generally were done planting corn, but they have to begin again. Frost has done for it, what time finally produces, its decay. This is hard on those who now buy corn meal, coarse as homony, at \$1.50 per bushel, and glad to get it at that price.

I live about twenty miles from the Trinity river. The length of the river, from Cincinnati, twelve miles from Huntsville, to its source is said to be following the course of the river, at least eight hundred miles. Now you are looking for a magnificent stream like the Ohio, or Missouri river. Stop! the Trinity does not discharge such water per minute, at Cincinnati, as the Swannanoa does when it empties into the French Broad. Yet, a stream has gone four hundred miles above Cincinnati. In going from this place to Cincinnati you pass over a barren, unproductive country, spotted now and then with prairie. The bank of the river is precipitous, and a small sluggish stream in deep ravine, not above's east wide. On the opposite side a mass of three miles distance is passed over, you reach rising ground. During the rainy season this space of three miles is under water from five to thirty feet. This I believe, is a specimen of Texas river. At this time the Trinity is said to afford as much water, four hundred miles above this point as it does here.

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