

# THE CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD

From the Charleston Mercury.

We fear that the community of Charleston are not sufficiently alive to the importance of this improvement. The Charlotte Road has already made such progress as to insure its ultimate completion, and timely aid for our citizens might greatly shorten that period, and place them in the more immediate enjoyment of its advantages. There has been subscribed to the enterprise, while the subscription of the country amounts to about \$875,000, and that of the State to about \$250,000. There still remains to be provided for the sum of \$230,000, to make up the whole amount estimated for finishing and stocking the Road. Such has been the vigor with which the work has been prosecuted, that the graduation and inauguration of the first section of the Road to Winoaburg will be completed early in the Fall. The second section to Chesterville, is making rapid progress, and on the third section, from Chesterville to the river, the contractors are all at work; and the masonry of the bridge across the Catawba is making rapid progress, under the energetic and faithful management of Mr. Murdoch. The fourth and last section of the Road is distant twenty miles from the Eastern bank of the Catawba to Charlotte, will be on the 20th of April, and thus the whole of the Road will be under contract. The Company have made a satisfactory exhibit to the Comptroller of one hundred thousand dollars paid in and expended, and are now entitled to one hundred thousand dollars of the six per cent. South Carolina Railroad bonds subscribed on the part of the State; an arrangement has been made by which the iron for the Road from Columbia to Eastern bank of the Catawba is about to be ordered. Such is a brief history of this Road; and it is to terminate at Charlotte, it would be of incalculable benefit to Charleston. But its importance has been much increased by the system of internal improvement which has been lately projected by the State of North Carolina. By an act of the late Legislature, a Company has been incorporated with a capital of three millions of dollars, one million of which is to be taken by individuals, and the remaining two millions by the State. To construct a Railroad commencing at Goldboro, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, and passing through Raleigh, and thence by the most practicable route, via Salisbury, to Charlotte; and thus placing Charleston in connection with this enterprise, which is to pass centrally through North Carolina, and giving her an easy access to the vale of the fertile valley of the Catawba and the York.

However striking may be this great undertaking, it falls far short of the full development of the designs and works in progress by North Carolina. Her Legislature, as a part of her system of improvement, went much farther, and incorporated a company with \$200,000 capital to build a plank road from her Western boundary on the state of Georgia, through Rutherford, and Lincoln, and Salisbury, to Fayetteville on the Cape Fear River. On this, the State takes \$120,000; and nearly all the balance has been subscribed already in Fayetteville. She also appropriated \$25,000 to open the navigation of the Catawba River, from where the Charlotte Railroad crosses up into the mountains, making a noble feeder for this Road from its valleys of remarkable fertility to Pleasant Gardens, one hundred and twenty miles above, an example well worthy the imitation of South Carolina.

It is evident, from the whole scheme of her internal improvement, that it is designed to build up the cities of her own State, which is a commendable act of patriotism on the part of her legislators. But it is equally evident, that a very large portion of the trade of Western South Carolina will concentrate at Charlotte and Salisbury, and will necessarily pass down to our city over the Charlotte Road, which is the natural channel for that trade. By a reference to a Railroad map accompanying the survey of the Manchester and Wilmington Road, it would appear that the town of Salisbury would be distant by Railroad from Wilmington about two hundred and forty miles, and distant from Charleston about two hundred and eighty miles. Whether this difference in distance is not more than compensated by our greater facilities of shipping, and abundance of capital, will depend upon the enterprise and skill of our merchants, and a most earnest appeal is made to our public spirit, to carry out immediately the enterprise of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, and to give a direction to that trade, which, when once established, it will be difficult to change.

It is not in North Carolina alone that events are in progress to arrest our attention; Virginia is also up and at work. Her Legislature, just adjourned, has chartered a Company to build a Railroad through her Western counties into East Tennessee by Abingdon. From Abingdon it is expected to reach Knoxville, Hiwassee and Dalton, in Georgia, making a route for the Southern travel from all the Southwest to the North, from four hundred to six hundred miles shorter than our line of Railroads. To this road the State of Virginia subscribes, we believe, two millions of dollars. It is time for Charleston to look out. It is the part of prudence to hasten, by timely aid, the finishing of those channels, the Railroads to Charlotte and Greenville, which will participate, and perhaps prevent, the loss of a vast trade and travel, which the rich regions of the West offer to the first who complete their Roads.

From the Columbia Telegraph.

### CONDITION OF THE CONTINENT.

Full accounts of the Canada's news have at length come to hand, after all the perils by wind and water which have so long delayed them. Amidst a mass of trivial details and uninteresting particulars, piled mountain high by the industrious correspondents of the Northern prints, or dumped down by little rubbish from the English papers, we find but little worthy of laying before our readers.

Clude and imperil, as all the statements are however, they are sufficiently explicit when taken together to prove the condition of the Continent to be most critical, and that the great bug-bear of Russian Intervention has become a reality. The Russians have entered Pennsylvania at the request of the Austrian General, and have already fought two bloody battles with the Magyars and the Poles, and seem but awaiting the proper time to pour down their myriads on Constantinople, and pitch their tents on the banks of the Bosphorus. This conjunction between Russia and Austria looks ominous to freedom, for already the first throes of the Revolutionary spirit abroad have subsided, and with the exception of France—where all as yet is quiet—Italy and Hungary are our keep good the promise given by the convulsions of the people of the Continent to crush at once the throne, and the tyrants who sat secure upon them. Prussia still obeys her King, who covets the control of all confederated Germany, to secure which, confederation lists has "search from the horizon," declares "Prussia is ready to make all necessary sacrifices." Such many sanguine speculations seem to be the only

### AN APPALLING SHIPWRECK.

In the telegraphic news by the Canada, it was mentioned that the barque Floridan, of New York, from Antwerp, was lost, with nearly 200 passengers. The vessel sailed for New York about the last of February. Her passengers comprised young, respectable German agricultural laborers, with their wives and families, and many grades of mechanics. Amongst the number on board were from 50 to 60 women, and between 20 and 30 children, of different ages. The ship was worked by a crew of nearly 200, part of whom were Englishmen. She encountered very heavy weather, and struck about 3 o'clock, on the 7th ult. with tremendous force.

Within a few minutes of the vessel striking, the sea broke into her hull with much impetuosity, blowing up the hatchways, and sweeping many of the poor creatures overboard, while others were drowned in their berths being unable to rise, from the effects of sea-sickness. Capt. Whitmore, perceiving the inevitable destruction of the ship, gave orders to his men to launch the boats. The first boat broke adrift the moment she was launched, and capsized directly with two men that were in it. The moment the second boat was lowered, the Captain jumped into it with Mrs. Whitmore, (his wife.) This led to a desperate rush towards the craft. Some 20 or 30 poor creatures, men and women leaped from the quarter deck of the foundering ship into the boat. The result was, that it was instantly capsized, and the whole party was lost, save one man. There being now no possible means of escape left for those on board, the crew took to the rigging, to which they lashed themselves and upwards of 100 of the emigrants congregated on the quarter deck. Here they had not been more than an hour before the ship broke in two amidships. The mainmast fell over the side with a fearful crash, and a tremendous sea carried away the whole of the quarter deck, with the mass of human beings on it. A frightful shriek filled the air, and the next moment the unfortunate creatures were seen struggling in the deep. By great efforts eight or ten were rescued by the men who had secured themselves in the rigging—and, alas! only to meet with a more horrible death. All except four froze to death before rescue came.

### THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

In India the British army has met with such checks and reverses as to dim its military glory.—These repulses by undisciplined barbarians from the mountains must be mortifying to their pride, especially when compared with the American successes in Mexico. Such a comparison is well calculated to exalt our own military character. Our troops were nearly all volunteers, hastily prepared for the field, opposed to a people who make war their daily amusement. Yet every town assaulted was taken, every field contested was won. In the same kind of country, among mountain fastnesses, with probably a more fierce, yet less disciplined people, who are comparatively unacquainted with the use of artillery, or just learning its formidable force in battle, the British army, both in its divisions and in its main body, have experienced scarcely anything but defeat in its recent battles with the Sikhs. There was no lack of courage to cause these disasters; the number of the slain proves the terrible energy and daring of the British troops; but there has been a great want of military science and skill to produce such unexpected results, and so the government seems to have concluded, for Lord Gough has been recalled, in the moment of what is termed a victory, to be succeeded by Sir Charles Napier, an officer of great military experience.—The unexpected difficulties encountered in India, and the necessity of a strong force to maintain the formidable insurrection, may interfere with one of the proposed reforms in England, the reduction of the army.—*Dollar Newspaper.*

### DOXE FOR

The New York Sunday Mercury tells a story of an operation performed by a wag upon a quack oculist. It seems the chap had a glass eye, and applied to the oculist for something to remove a defect in his sight! The oculist, not being very sharp sighted, discovered there was some defect in the eye, but thought it so trifling that he warranted a cure or no pay. The wag took the prescribed wash and departed. In a week or so after he returned with the empty vial, and apparently in great distress.

"Oh, doctor! doctor!" said he, "that d-d stuff has wholly destroyed my eye!"—at the same time opening the lids of the empty socket with his finger, to the horror of the gaping and staring oculist.

"Is it possible!—can it be possible!" exclaimed the eye-tinker. "I never knew my medicine to operate so before. Well, my dear sir, I can do nothing less than return you your money."

"But you must do more, sir. What is five dollars to me compared with the loss of an eye?" replied the wag. "If you will give me two hundred dollars, I will sign a pledge never to expose you; but if you do not, I will prosecute you forthwith—and you are a ruined man."

The quack forked over a check for the amount, and the chap cut stick—perhaps for Texas.

### BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE

The subscription books of this company will be closed Monday; and the requisite amount having been subscribed, we presume the meeting of the stockholders for organization, will be held in a very short time, and the Bank put in operation as early as possible.

This will be in fact, the "Bank of Fayetteville," for the subscriptions out of the town and vicinity are small. One of our citizens, James Kyle, Esq., subscribed \$20,000 of the stock, one fifth of the whole amount necessary to put the Bank in operation. Thirteen thousand have been subscribed in Washington, but nothing worth naming in other places.—*North Carolinian.*

### THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The Pointe Coupee Echo, of 24th ultimo, says: "There has been a slight rise in the river at this point during the week. The severe norther on Wednesday made the inhabitants as well as the levees tremble for a while. The weather for some weeks past has been delightful!"

The same paper adds: "A gentleman just from St. Louis, who by the way, is a civil engineer, informs us that we may expect almost to a certainty, receiving from one foot to eighteen inches more rise in the Mississippi at this point."

A threatening land slide occurred on Saturday week last in front of R. H. Cox's plantation in Pointe Coupee; but by the timely interposition of the planters in the neighborhood, the danger was overcome, and a fine substantial levee two hundred and fifty yards long, with twenty-five feet base, now protects hundreds of thousands worth of property that was threatened with destruction by the slide.

The St. Francisville Chronicle, of the 24th ult. says: "The levees on the coast between this and New Orleans must break with a rise of six inches more, we learn that the planters have ceased to endeavor

to avoid what seems an inevitable consequence—a total inundation. The river still continues to rise at this point, from three quarters of an inch to an inch every twenty-four hours. Many of the inhabitants of our sister village, Bayou Sara, who had thought themselves secure from the elevated positions of their dwellings, have been compelled to desert their habitations, and seek a safe retreat in our town."

The Baton Rouge Gazette of Saturday says: "The river has been about on a stand for the week past. The news from above is still unfavorable."—*Charleston Mercury.*

### MECHANICS' WIVES

Speaking of the middle ranks of life, a good writer observes: "There we behold woman in her glory; not a doll to carry silk and jewels; not a puppet to be flattered by profane adoration—reverenced, to-day, discarded to-morrow; always jostled out of the place which nature and society would assign her, by sensuality or by contempt; admired, but not respected; desired but not esteemed; ruled by passion, not affection; impugning her weakness, not her constancy; to the sex she could exalt; the source and mirror of vanity; we see her a wife, partaking the care and cheering the anxiety of a husband; dividing his toils by her domestic diligence, spreading cheerfulness around her; for his sake sharing the decent refinements of the world, without being vain of them; placing all her joys and happiness in the man she loves. As a mother, we find her the affectionate and ardent instructor of the children whom she has attended from their infancy, training them to thought and benevolence; addressing them as rational beings; preparing them to become men and women in their turn. Mechanics' daughters take the best wives in the world."

### SANTA ANNA

The Mexican Congress has passed the following resolutions respecting the ex-patriated General:

1. Gen. D Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna shall inform the Supreme Government, when he may judge it convenient, of the time when he intends to return to the Republic, and the point at which he will embark.
2. The Government shall impart to Congress whatever information may be received, in order that proper measures may be taken for the preservation of order and tranquility.
3. Should General Santa Anna return to the Republic, it is necessary that he should previously express his determination to do so, and be furnished with a copy of their resolutions.
4. The Government shall take especial care to bring this decree to the knowledge of General Santa Anna.

### PROTECTION OF MARRIED WOMEN

As a matter of general concern, we lay before our readers the act passed at the late session of the Legislature, making better provision for the protection of the rights of married women. The following is the act:

An Act making better and more suitable provisions for femes covert.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passage of this act, whenever a marriage shall take place, all the lands or real estate which she may subsequently acquire, by will, devise, inheritance, or otherwise, shall not be subject to be sold or leased by the husband for the term of his own life, or any less term, or any estate, nor with the consent of his wife, first had and obtained, to be ascertained and effected by privy examination, according to the rules now required by law for the sale of lands by deed belonging to femes covert.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That no interest of the husband whatever, in such lands or real estate, shall be subject to sale to satisfy any execution obtained against him; and all such sales are hereby declared to be null and void, both in law and equity.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all the lands or real estate which may be acquired on and after the first day of March next by femes covert already married, either by gift, devise or inheritance, shall be subject to the same conditions, limitations and exceptions, as the lands or real estate mentioned in the first and second sections of this act.

[Ratified 29th day of January, 1849]

### COURTSHIP OF THE LATE DR. R

"DEAR SIR:—I am sorry I cannot accept your kind offer, as I am already engaged; but I am sure my sister Ann would jump at it."

"Your obliged ELIZA L."

"DEAR MISS ELIZA:—I beg your pardon; I wrote your name in mistake: it was Miss Ann I meant to ask—have written to her bearer. Hoping soon to be your affectionate brother,"

"J. R."

The Doctor and Miss Ann were married and, as they say in the fairy tales, "lived very happy all the rest of their lives."

### ABDUCTION.

A singular case of abduction has recently occurred in Fairfield District. An individual has been indicted under the statute of Philip and Mary, (made of force in this state,) for abducting and marrying a "woman child," (so styled by the Act.) under the age of 16 years. It is said that the girl stolen and married in this case, is only 11 years old. The ceremony of marriage was actually performed by a Magistrate of Fairfield District. The bride expresses her determination to stick to her liege lord, and as she weighs, as we learn, one hundred and sixteen pounds and seems to understand what she is about, we would not be much astonished if she carried her point, in spite of the statute. If she does not, it will be the first instance on record, when a woman's will was baulked by the law. We commend her spirit, and wish her success.—*Palmetto State Banner.*

### FOX CALIFORNIA

Something like four hundred persons, from different parts of the union, passed through Little Rock, from the 5th to the 15th instant, on their way to California.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL

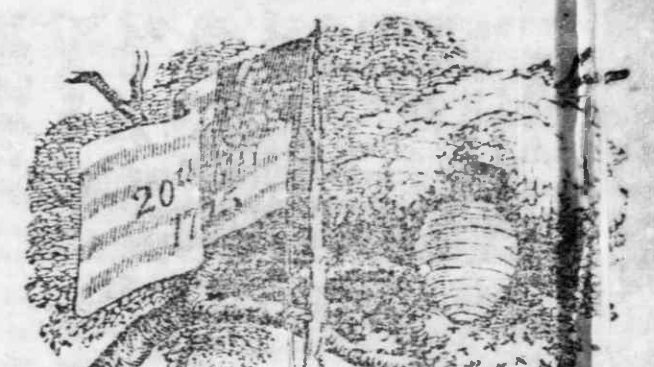
A country exchange, speaking of the death of a young gentleman of that vicinity, says: "he promised fair to become a bright and shining ornament to this vegetable world."

An exchange paper thinks that if he had tried he would have been "some pumpkins."

### FALL OF A ROCK.

We learn that a large rock was detached some week or two since, from one of the cliffs on the Hickory Nut road near Washington Harris's, and fell about three hundred yards, leveling trees and tearing up the ground in its descent.—The report is that it fell caused the earth to shake for a considerable distance around; but we think it highly probable that a slight commotion of the earth which caused it to fall, may have been a slight worth feeling at least.

*Mountain Banner.*



### THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN, N. CHARLOTTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1849.

Editor's Office in the building formerly occupied as a "Bank", three doors West of Elm's corner.

We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. GREEN W. CALDWELL, as an Independent Candidate to represent this, the third Congressional District, in the next Congress of the United States.

We are indebted to the Hon. D. M. Farringer, for Mr. McDowell's speech on the Slavery agitation, and for other interesting documents.

### MEDICAL CONVENTION

This body meet in Raleigh, to-morrow the 12th inst.

### A LARGE HAUL

The Edison (N. C.) Sentinel says, that Mr. James Norcom caught at his haul, at his fishery, upwards of 6,000 shad a few days ago.

### CALIFORNIA GOLD

The Boston papers say, that there has been entered at the custom house at City \$150,000 worth of California gold dust. We wonder if "black Din's" idea of the value of that country has changed.

### EX-PRESIDENT POLK

The citizens of New Orleans, without distinction of party, turned out en masse to welcome the Ex-President upon his arrival in that city. Every mark of consideration and respect, alike honorable to the community who tender it, and to the distinguished person upon whom it was bestowed, was tendered him during his stay. Mr. Polk left New Orleans on the 23d, and was expected to arrive at Nashville about the 31st.

We see in some of our Exchanges, that a rumor is current in Washington City, of Mr. Stanley's appointment as Commissioner of Patents. There is said to be several applications for the Ministership to Madrid, from this State.

### THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

JAMES FULTON Esq. our immediate predecessor, makes his salutation, in a neat and appropriate address to the patron of the "Journal," in its last number, as its future Editor. We wish him success.

### THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN

comes to us this week as a Tri-weekly. Always welcome, we hail its present increase with increased gratification. Success, say to, each and every improvement that is now going on in the Southern Press.

### Minister to Prussia.

The "God-like" Daniel from the Bay State, wrote a letter—some few others of a similar stripe—*he spoke*—an innumerable quantity of very "small talk" taking the cue, transmitted to an astounded world the eternal disgrace of the American Senate. In approving the appointment of Senator Hannegan as Minister to Berlin—yet, in spite of all portentous indications, the appointment having met with the unqualified approval of Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet, Mr. Hannegan has been given his commission and out fit, and is now, we are happy to inform our readers, on his way to Europe.

### Our Mines.

At all times, and under all circumstances, does give us unfeigned satisfaction to chronicle the success of our friends; and when by that success the community generally is benefited, our gratification as a public journalist whose duty it is to watch, as so far as rests in our power, protect the interests of the people, is greatly increased. Since our sojourn in the "Diggins" of Mecklenburg, many instances of good fortune and success have occurred which we have with much pleasure laid before our readers. Again we are called upon to record the finding during last week, another "pocket" by our friend Capt. Caldwell and Harrison at their Mines in Union county. Though the "pocket" was not so well filled as the one of which much has been said, yielding only some 1000 penny-weights, yet the unexpectedness of its appearance in a manner repays those gentlemen for the apparent smallness of the deposit. This mine, known to the community as the Lemmons Mine, we are pleased to learn gives every indication of increasing richness, the deeper the shafts are sunk.

At the Dunn Mine, about ten miles from this place, Messrs. Elms & Irwin are obtaining some very rich ore. The veins of ore in this mine are not only exceedingly rich but also extensive, and as soon as the proprietors erect sufficient machinery to separate the ore, which they now have in course of construction, they expect to realize from \$2 to \$500 per week, we sincerely hope that they may not be disappointed in their anticipations.

Near the Dunn Mine upon another hill, William L. Davidson Esq. of this place, has opened some veins which bids fair to rival the former in richness. Though just commenced, he has obtained ore worth from \$3 to \$100 per bushel; while every indication is given him to anticipate a yield as profitable as that which has attended the operations of his neighbors. This mine has never before been worked to any extent. Other veins have recently been discovered in the same neighborhood which thus far promise to open well. We wish our friends Messrs. Grier and Williams abundant success in their experiments.

These are some of the mines in our immediate vicinity, and we are perfectly justified in saying that at no former period in the history of North Carolina has such an extensive field presented itself for the productive employment of capital in mining operations. So far as we can learn upon enquiry, all

mine have been a slight worth feeling at least.

*Mountain Banner.*