

It is the opinion of several experienced officers that two small vessels of the size of one hundred and fifty or one hundred and eighty, and of eighty tons respectively, drawing not above ten feet of water, might answer the purpose of careful search in these seas as well as larger vessels.

Answer by the Secretary of State of the U. States to the above Letter.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, APRIL 25, 1849.

MADAM: Your letter to the President of the United States, dated April 4, 1849, has been received by him, and he has instructed me to make to you the following reply:

The appeal made, in the letter with which you have honored him, is such as would strongly enlist the sympathy of the Rulers and the People of any portion of the civilized world.

To the citizens of the United States, who share so largely in the emotions which agitate the public mind of your own country the name of Sir John Franklin has been endeared by his heroic virtues, and the sufferings and sacrifices which he has encountered for the benefit of mankind. The appeal of his Wife and Daughter in their distress has been borne across the waters, asking the assistance of a kindred people to save the brave men who embarked in his unfortunate expedition; and the People of the United States, who have watched with the deepest interest that hazardous enterprise, will now respond to that appeal by the expression of their united wishes that every proper effort may be made by this Government for the rescue of your husband and his companions.

To accomplish the object you have in view, the attention of American navigators and especially of our whalers, will be immediately invoked. All the information in the possession of this Government to enable them to aid in discovering the missing ships, relieving their crews, and restoring them to their families, shall be spread far and wide among our people; and all that the Executive Government of the United States, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, can effect to meet this requisition on American enterprise, skill, and bravery, will be promptly undertaken.

The hearts of the American People will be deeply touched by your eloquent address to their Chief Magistrate, and they will join with you in an earnest prayer to Him whose spirit is on the waters that your husband and his companions may yet be restored to their country and their friends.

I have the honor to be your Ladyship's friend and obedient servant, JOHN M. CLAYTON, Lady Jane Franklin, Bedford Place, London.

A Word.—Say not a word you had better leave unsaid. A word is a little thing, we know, but it has stirred up a world of strife. Suppressing a word has saved many a character—many a life. A word not uttered, and Hamilton would have lived, the pride of his country.

Who can tell the good and bad effects of a single word? Be careful what you say.—Think before you speak, and you will never be mortified with yourself, or cause a thrill of pain to flash through the heart of a friend.

There is a case of severe illness in town, about the name and nature of which there is great diversity of opinion, among physicians and others who have seen it. Some with little hesitation pronounce it Small Pox; others express a contrary opinion. Where intelligent medical authorities differ, it does not become those less informed to decide; but we deem it our duty to state the fact that such doubtful cases of sickness exist, in order that such precautions may be observed as prudence would dictate.—If it be small Pox, the mystery is, how it was communicated.

In other respects the people of the town are remarkably healthy.—Greens. Pat.

We are happy to state that the case of sickness noticed in our last, which occasioned apprehension, at home and exaggerated rumors abroad, turns out not to be small Pox. The patient who was afflicted with the doubtful illness has nearly recovered, and no case any thing like it has since occurred. All agree now, that it was not small Pox.

Apprehension has entirely subsided, and our people pursue the "even tenor of their way"—as usual—too little mindful of the numberless positive blessings with which they are surrounded.—Greensboro' Patriot.

An Honest Man.—The N. York Commercial has a subscriber who has taken the semi-weekly issue of that excellent paper since February, 1807. He lives in the country, and has always paid his subscription punctually at the desk of the publication office. He is upwards of eighty years of age, reads without spectacles, and is hale and hearty. Those who pay the printer generally live to an advanced age.

An Apt Comparison.—The Hon. Horace Mann, in alluding to ill-ventilated school houses, remarks as follows: "To put children on a short allowance of fresh air is as foolish as it would have been for Noah, during the deluge, to have put his family on a short allowance of water.—Since God has poured out an atmosphere 60 miles deep, it is enough to make a miser weep to see our children stunted in breath."

Temperance.—The Charleston Total Abstinence Society was formed in 1842, has held a public meeting regularly every week since the period of its organization, and has now about Three Thousand members.

SENTIMENTS OF A GENUINE PATRIOT.

The Whig State Convention of the State of Tennessee.—This body assembled in the city of Nashville a few days ago.—There was but one sentiment amongst the delegates, and that was for the re-nomination of Neill S. Brown for the office of Governor. He was accordingly, by the unanimous vote of the Convention, selected to bear the Whig standard to victory in the ensuing canvass. At the instance of the Convention Gov. Brown appeared and responded to the nomination in a speech of some length.

He congratulated the Whigs upon their success in the Presidential campaign, and remarked that some questions had recently arisen, to one of which he would allude—the salary question, arising from the acquisition of new territories. He said that on a question such as this he need give no pledges—he had in his birth and education something better than pledges. He was in favor of the institutions of the South, but he valued the Union above every thing else. He deprecated the fanaticism that seeks to array one portion of this glorious Union against another; was opposed to the proposition, made in some quarters, of non-intercourse with the North in case of the passage of the Wilmot proviso; said he would not give one foot of ground on Bunker Hill, or Saratoga, or Yorktown for all the land west of the Rio Grande, though all its hills were studded with gold, and its valleys filled with slaves. He was opposed to those who would deny the Southern people their rights in the newly acquired territories, and thought that, in the present threatening aspect of things a compromise should be made; but he "was for the Union at all hazards," for the South so long as he could be consistently with the preservation of Union, but for the Union at all events. Here the speaker passed on to the question of Internal Improvements and Common Schools on both of which he expressed views which must secure the esteem and confidence of all who love Tennessee, and desire to see her attain the high destiny for which Nature intended her; and after extending his thanks to the Convention, and soliciting the active exertions of all, old and young, men and women, in his behalf, closed his remarks.

For one (says the Nashville Banner) we admire and applaud Gov. Brown for the noble stand he has taken on the side of the Union, and sink or swim, we are with him to the end. His triumph we look upon as certain before he makes a blow.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

Notwithstanding the report of the small pox having appeared in town, quite a number of strangers—relatives and friends of the pupils of Edgeworth—were present at the anniversary examination, which took place the first four days of the week. A portion of the time the weather was exceedingly wet and disagreeable, no doubt preventing the comfortable attendance of many; but the chapel was nevertheless crowded during the continuance of the examination as with a large number of spectators as could be accommodated—some being occasionally compelled to find room outside.

Other engagements prevented our attendance during the whole of the exercises;—indeed we are incompetent to form an intelligent judgment as to the proficiency of the pupils in various studies with which it is our misfortune to be unacquainted. We could only judge of their progress, in many instances, by the prompt and unembarrassed manner of their answers, and by the expressions of satisfaction praise from parents and others present, who were most interested.

On Wednesday night a fine musical entertainment was given, under the direction of Mr. Kern, who enjoys the reputation of an accomplished instructor in this department.—Greensboro' Patriot.

Speaking out in Church.—Under this head the New York Tribune gives the following very good incident:

"A young lady of this city, who is engaged and will shortly be united to a gallant son of Neptune, visited the Mariner's Church on Sunday last. During the sermon, the pastor discoursed eloquently and with much earnestness of manner on the trials, dangers and temptations of the profession of a sailor; he concluded by asking the following question: "Is there any one who thinks any thing of him who wears a tar-paulin hat, a blue jacket, or a pair of trousers made of duck—in short, is there any one who cares aught for the poor sailor?" A little girl, sister of this young lady, who was sitting by her, immediately jumped up, and looking archly at her sister, said in a tone loud enough for every one to hear: "Yes, sir, 'Back does!" The audience was convulsed with laughter; the minister bit his lips, and concluded the services by requesting the congregation to unite with him in prayer."

Unsuccessful attempt at Abduction.—On Tuesday morning two boxes marked with "this side up, to be handled with care," were carried to the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road Depot, in Richmond. The suspicions of those who handled the boxes were in some way excited, and the boxes being opened were found to contain two negroes, who were in this way en route for the free States. We regret to learn that a citizen of Richmond was greatly implicated in the transaction.—He had gone to Fredericksburg on the day previous to be ready to attend to the dark-colored goods, and by means of the Telegraph was arrested in that town.—Pet. Int. of May 10.

Star About.—Nine-tenths of the miseries and woes of mankind (says Magdon) proceed from indolence and idleness.

Carolina Watchman.

Salisbury, N. C. THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1849.

We are authorized and requested to announce Joseph P. Caldwell, Esq., of Iredell County, as a Candidate to represent the second District in the next Congress of the United States.

Fatal Accident.—We were pained to hear that a fatal accident befel John Hartman, jr., the son of John Hartman, who resides on the Stokes' Ferry road, 18 miles from this place, on Tuesday of last week. The deceased was at Gold-Hill, and had mounted his horse, a young and scary animal, and was returning home. He started at high speed, and after going some two or three hundred yards, suddenly checked his horse, and turned to go back. As he turned the horse, his hat was blown off: The horse took fright, and dashing to one side of the road, threw Mr. H. off his balance. Before he could recover his seat, the frightened beast running at a furious rate, passed very near a large tree, and Mr. H. leaning to that side was struck against it with great violence. His head was dreadfully mangled, and his body much bruised. He expired at the end of fifteen hours.

We regret to add that this young man had been drinking, and was intoxicated at the time of the accident. Some one must have sold or gave him the liquor.—Whoever it was, let him look upon the dime or half dime, as the case may be, and reflect that there is the price of a human being—it is his—the proceeds of a sale of liquor—a legalized traffic; and there are the consequences of such traffic—a legalized murder and there a licensed murderer.

"Pauper Brats."—The orphan scholars at the "Girard College," it is said are compelled to peel their own potatoes, wash their own clothes, and are elegantly called by their "teachers" "pauper brats."—The Times calls the institution "potato peeling Hall," Rogues Ranch would sound more appropriate. The Federal Whig management of Girard's estate and bequests, offers a fair illustration of the consequences which would follow their unchecked rule in this Union, those who have robbed the charity box of the dead, would have little scruple in begging the living. And not only begging, but grinding down to the last state of degradation and oppression, the entire mass of toiling humanity.

We clip the above paragraph from the Lincoln Republican, of the 11th instant. It bears no credit mark, and may therefore be considered as original in that paper, having received, at least the adoption of the editor. Whether the imputation it contains against the "Federal Whig managers" of Girard's estate be just or unjust; or whether they are Whigs, are enquiries with which we have nothing to do. But taking the allegation against their characters to be true, it is not fair to deduce therefrom the slanderous imputation made against the Whigs as a party. We would suggest to the Republican if he and his party were to be tried by the same rule it might not be well for him.

Spirit of the Age.—This is the title of a new paper proposed to be established at Raleigh, by A. M. GORMAN. It is to be devoted to the cause of Temperance, and is also designed to promote Freemasonry, Odd Fellowship, and every other "Institution which tends to relieve the unfortunate fallen, and to bind the virtuous and good in bonds of fraternal sympathy and affection." Terms two dollars in advance.

Cotton Crop.—The present year's crop of Cotton it is probable will be greatly diminished in consequence of the late unseasonable weather. The ravages of the frost of the 16th April seem to have extended throughout nearly the entire cotton raising district of the South; and the impossibility of obtaining seed for replanting is almost universal.

W. G. BROWNLOW, the editor of the Jonesboro' Whig, who it was reported, had been assassinated, has recovered from the injury done him, by his cowardly assailant. In his account of the occurrence, Brownlow says, "I owe my existence, under God, to a strong beaver hat I had on at the time this brave and generous attack was made."

MACREADY—KNOWN as an English stage actor of some distinction, was lately hissed and pelted off the stage at the Astor Opera House, in New York. Such an excitement was got up on the occasion as to compel him to make his escape in a close carriage.

"The Howl."—We see it stated in all the Whig papers, that the locofoco press has raised a "horrid howl." Empty bellies, it is said cause howls to howl, and we suppose the locos have been "out" just about long enough to get pretty wolfish.

VALUE OF RAIL ROADS.

We take the following remarks of the Boston Atlas as strictly applicable to our own Town. What Rail Roads have done for Boston they may do for other Cities. The increase of Boston in the last two years has been almost incredible, and to be accounted for only by the vast development of resources made by her Rail Roads: [Pet. Int.

"The whole cost of Massachusetts roads, thus far, is about \$47,000,000, of which sum perhaps three-fourths, (a mere guess, however,) or \$35,550,000 may have been expended by Boston since 1832. Without these roads we hazard nothing in saying that the increase of Boston for seventeen years past would have been very moderate, and for the past seven years, during which the principal lines have been in active operation, we see no reason why she should not have been nearly stationary.—The constantly increasing manufactures of N. England, of Massachusetts especially, would have prevented any retrograde movement, doubtless; but for by far the largest portion of our gain of \$73,000,000 from 1840 to 1848, we are indebted to our railroads. That these roads have cost us an immense effort; that the demand for money to complete them has sometimes sharpened the pinch of the last eighteen months; that some lines have been undertaken which may prove a loss to the stockholders, are facts we readily concede; but the result is worth the effort, the pinch, and all the losses which may accrue; and, as a whole, after making all reasonable allowances, leaves us, beyond and over all, an immense profit. We have added to the wealth of Boston, in seven years, \$73,000,000. The cost of Massachusetts railroads is \$47,000,000. Now, if these roads were totally unproductive as dividend stocks, and therefore a dead investment, we should still be the gainers (we speak of Boston) by the sum of more than \$40,000,000 in that short time. Could Boston have adopted any other policy which would have given her the commanding position she has now attained?"

The Next Congress.—166 members have been chosen to the next Congress—89 Whigs to 77 Locos—giving the Locos the doubtful District in Virginia. 65 remain to be elected, of which 30 were Whigs and 35 Locos in the last Congress. Should there be no further change, the Whigs will have a majority of 7 in the House of Representatives.

The following are the elections yet to be held:

	Whig.	Loco.
North Carolina, Aug. 2	6	3
Tennessee, " 2	5	6
Alabama, " 6	2	5
Indiana, " 6	4	6
Kentucky, " 6	6	4
Maryland, Oct. 3	4	2
Louisiana, Nov. 5	1	3
Mississippi, " 5	1	3
Texas, " 5	0	1
Vacancies	1	1
	30	35

Hopes are entertained of Whig gains in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Louisiana, founded on the Presidential vote. But these are not sufficiently certain to justify the Whigs in throwing away the Anson District in this State, as they seem determined on doing, by running three Whigs against one Locofoco. May we not hope that a more patriotic feeling will animate the voters and the candidates in that strong Whig District? They may rest assured that they will rue the day that shall witness the triumph of Locofocoism in their midst.—Fay. Ob.

Common School Advocate.—The first No. of this monthly periodical, by Dr. Nereus Mendenhall, has come to hand.—From the high character the editor of this journal enjoys, we think it must succeed; and we heartily commend it to the support of those engaged in the promotion of the cause of education.

The Convention of the Episcopal Church meets in this place on the 23rd instant.

That case of small pox at Greensboro' has turned out just as we expected a great ghost.

Scythe-Snaths and Hay-Rakes, made by David Beard, jun., of this county, are deposited at neighbor McIver's store for sale, at northern prices. In elegance of workmanship and adaptation to the purposes intended, these articles rival, and we believe surpass, northern work of the same description. The rakes are made of white poplar, extremely light and slender, and at the same time sufficiently tough and strong. The scythe snaths are stouter than most of those of northern make, and not so liable to spring and tremble in heavy grass and grain. Let ingenuity and skill at home be encouraged.—Greensboro' Patriot.

Murder.—Last night, just about dark, as May Buchanan, Esq., was on his way home from Wadesborough, and within about a quarter of a mile from his own house, he was attacked, and beat to death with a stake; the road having previously been stopped with a pile of brush, for the purpose of impeding his horse.

His family heard a cry, and immediately after his horse ran home, with a part of his sulky, the remainder having been lodged against a tree. His family and overseer ran to the spot—and found him just alive; but it is thought he never breathed. Beside him, and partly covered with blood, they found a stake, about eight feet long, such as are used in running fences. No traces could be found of the villain or villains who perpetrated the awful deed.

The deceased was an old and excellent citizen, and his death is involved in mystery, as it was not thought he had an enemy living.—Wadesboro' Argus, May 8.

A NEW BARGAIN.

The Free Soilers, so called, of the Western Reserve of Ohio, have, at a late Convention held at Cleveland, made an assignment of all their stock in trade in favor of a new firm, which is to go by the name of The Free Democracy.

The Convention is styled, in the report of its proceedings, the "Convention of the Free Democracy;" and we are indebted to the Cleveland Herald for the following insight into the process of conversion of the good-will of the Apostate Whigs of that part of Ohio to the benefit of a Free Democracy:

"Yesterday [May 2] was the day fixed upon by those who have heretofore had the destinies of the some time Free Soil party in their keeping for a review of the progress of the great principles lying at the bottom of their organization, and for a re-examination of the planking of the Buffalo Platform. To this eventful day, with much anxiety, had the two wings of this great party been for a long time looking. In the morning the Convention organized, and appointed a Committee on Resolutions, at the head of which was the Hon. Mr. Giddings.—Upon the re-assembling of the Convention in the afternoon the report of this committee was read, accepted, and adopted. By design, as it afterwards appeared from the statements of Mr. Giddings, the terms 'Free Soilers' and 'Free Democracy' had both been used in the course of these resolutions. The first, however, graded upon the ear of Dr. Finney, and he moved to reconsider the vote on the adoption of the resolutions, for the purpose of having them expurgated, and the term 'Free Democracy' substituted for that of 'Free Soilers' wherever the same occurred. This motion, by a pretty close vote, failed. The Doctor, however, was not to be baffled thus: he immediately moved that the Secretary be instructed to report the resolutions for publication with the substitutions made as above indicated, and as the proceedings of the 'Free Democracy.' This gave rise to some sparring between the brethren of the 'Free' household. Giddings was for harmony and conciliation; Hitchcock for the latter clause of the motion; Atkins for the whole; and Briggs desired the Doctor to remember that they could not consent to yield every thing. The Doctor was tart, and very much disposed to push the Whig Free Soilers to the wall.—The vote was at length taken and the Doctors were triumphant. From that moment henceforth the 'Free Soil' party was no more, its existence being merged in the 'Free Democracy.'"

The Convention then solemnly resolved, amongst other things, as follows:

"That the Free Democrats of the Western Reserve will firmly adhere to the principles proclaimed at Buffalo, August 10, 1848, and at Columbus, December 29, 1848.

"That, discarding all alliance with any other party, we will count an union with all men upon these principles for the sake of freedom."

It must be a source of sincere satisfaction to all true friends of the Constitution that these persons, who abandoned the Whig party and its principles at (and for some time before) the late Presidential Election, have at length thrown off all disguise, openly renounced the name of Whig, "discarded" all alliance with any other party than the "Democracy," and, with a destitution of principle without precedent in the history of parties in our day, cast out their net to catch all men of any principles whatever who will join them upon theirs.—We will count an union, says their resolution, "with all men upon these principles."

The following Resolution shows that the real object of this new Coalition is to unite with the Coalition of an opposite complexion in the common purpose of embarrassing, and finally overthrowing, the present Whig Administration:

"Resolved, That, as eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, we will trust no man who is not openly and avowedly, in act and in word, for freedom, and that we cannot under these circumstances support any party, or the President of any party, who is not thus open and decided."

The Italics of the above Resolution are copied from the official account of the Proceedings. From this brazen proclamation of factious motives for the re-baptism of these pariahs calling themselves "Free Soilers" in Ohio, it is plain that, if President Taylor desires the support of those men for his administration, he must become not only in his heart, but "outwardly" and "in act and word," an Abolitionist. President Taylor will, we have no doubt, to this proposition to him to abandon his colors and surrender the principles of the Constitution, (which he has sworn before the whole People to preserve, protect, and defend,) reply in the same spirit as he did to the summons of Santa Anna on the field of Buena Vista. He will "beg leave to decline according to their request" to surrender either his post or his principles "at discretion."—Nat. Intelligencer.

GREAT FIRE AT CHARLESTON.

We learn from the Charleston Courier that an extensive fire occurred in that city on the 7th inst., which destroyed about 150 houses. The region of the fire is bounded by Meeting street on the west, Charleston street on the north, Elizabeth street east, and Boundary on the south. All the buildings, with the exception of a few on the southeast corner of Elizabeth, Boundary and Meeting street, were consumed. The houses destroyed were mostly all small, and occupied by persons of small means. Loss estimated at 25,000 or 30,000 dollars.

Canadian Affairs.—The Montreal papers represent things as quiet in that city. An address has been published in Montreal, signed by a very large number of the most prominent and respected citizens, urging the maintenance of peace and order, and the resort only to legal and constitutional means for the redress of what may be considered grievances. At Kingston, Canada West, a public meeting was held on the 1st instant, at which resolutions, very fair and moderate in tone, were adopted, adverse to the rebellion losses bill and the action of the Government thereon, regretting the explosion at Montreal, and pledging the meeting to the preservation of order, &c.; also, avowing a wish for the recall of Lord Elgin, but this in a decorous and even kindly manner, without insult or vituperation.

Governor of Arkansas.—The Batesville (Ark.) Eagle states that the majority of John Selden Roane for Governor is about seventy-five.

RAIL ROAD MEETING IN CABARRUS COUNTY.

According to previous notice, there was a meeting of the citizens of Cabarrus County, on Monday of the May term of the Superior Court, to take into consideration the subject of Internal Improvements in North Carolina, and particularly the scheme of the Central Rail Road.

On motion, Gen'l W. C. Means was called to the Chair.

On motion, Jno. A. Bradshaw was appointed Secretary.

At the request of the Meeting, R. Barringer Esq. addressed it on the Central Rail Road project, and reiterated his opinions previously made known to the public.

H. C. Jones, Jos. H. Wilson, Dan'l Coleman, and Jno. M. Long, Esqrs., were successively called on and advocated at some length, with much warmth, the objects of the meeting. The information given by Mr. Wilson, one of the Directors of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road, in regard to the prospects of that enterprise, was highly gratifying to its numerous friends. Mr. E. R. Harris then offered the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the consequences of that policy which North Carolina has hitherto pursued in regard to Internal Improvements cannot be too deeply deplored—a policy which has placed her far behind her sister States in all the elements of public greatness—a policy which has driven thousands of her inhabitants reluctantly from her borders, and offered no inducements to immigration—a policy which, worse than all, has kept buried from herself and the world the fruits of her vast and varied resources; and that, therefore, we highly approve and commend the liberal and enlightened course of the last Legislature, in taking the initiative step to rescue the State from present reproach and future depopulation, to awake into life and activity her undeveloped energies, and to make N. Carolina as eminently the seat of future prosperity and contentment, as she is now the home of law and order.

Resolved, That the project of a Rail Road from Charlotte, via Salisbury and Raleigh, to Goldsboro', sweeping as it does the whole central breadth of the State, and promising to extend its arms and its benefits on either side to the sea-board and to the mountains—unites more nearly the interests of every section than any plan of State Improvement which could have been devised, and on that account should receive the cordial support of all her patriotic citizens; that we believe this project, to which the State has liberally contributed her aid, is entirely practicable, if met by a corresponding liberality on the part of the people; and that we have no hesitation in saying to our friends elsewhere, that when the time for action arises, the people of Cabarrus will do their duty towards completing this great enterprise.

Resolved, That we approve of frequent meetings of the people and free public discussions on this subject; and, to this end, that forty delegates be appointed to attend the Internal Improvement Convention, to be held in Salisbury in June next.

Under the third Resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates, viz: Geo. Barnhart, Dan'l Miller, Jno. Skippock, E. R. Harris, W. S. Harris, W. W. Rankin, Jno. Gibson, Moses Pitts, Cyrus Alexander, W. C. Means, W. F. Pharr, Jos. O. Pharr, R. S. Young, Isaac Cannon, Rufus Barringer, J. M. Long, E. R. Gibson, K. P. Harris, R. W. Foard, T. S. Henderson, Caleb Phifer, Jno. Mendenhall, S. H. Black, Alex. McKelvey, Geo. S. Houston, Dan'l Coleman, Sam'l Wilson, C. McIvor, David White, W. S. Alston, Jno. M. Cannon, W. B. Cochran, Alex. W. Harris, Jacob Stirewall, Jr., A. Alexander, Jos. Barnhardt, Dan'l Boger, Simon Bosk, Matthias Barrier, and Jacob B. Coleman.

On motion of Rufus Barringer, Esq., the following Resolution was also adopted with entire unanimity.

Resolved, That we commend to the further favorable consideration of the people of Cabarrus and of Western Carolina, generally, the success of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road; and, in order to insure its speedy completion, we respectfully suggest the necessity of additional subscriptions to the stock of said Road.

On motion the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard, with the request that the other Papers in the State publish the same.

W. C. MEANS, Chm'n. Jno. A. BRADSHAW, Sec'y.

Search for Sir John Franklin.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says: "That our government intends detailing, forthwith, two of the national ships in search of the lost exploring expedition of Sir John Franklin, in the Arctic seas; one to go East around Cape Labrador, and through the Davis Straits—the other West, to Behring's Straits." We are glad to see our government taking an interest in this subject, and trust that exertions to discover the lost expedition, will not be confined to national vessels, but that our whalers will lend their aid.

THE INTERVENTION IN FAVOR OF THE POPE.

The London Times of the 10th, in an article on the intervention of France to restore the Pope, says: "The French Republic cannot be reasonably or rightfully suspected of any intention of restoring the abuses of the old ecclesiastical government of the Pope, and we have no doubt that the French auxiliaries of Pius IX are liberally desirous of giving his subjects the benefit of that construction which they have so freely and wickedly abused. Nor is it to be supposed that the interference of Austria, under her present rulers, is intended to restore the exploded lumber of Prince Metetrich's policy. The real desire both of Austria and France can only be to render the experiment of constitutional liberty possible in Italy, by supplying the governments with that force to resist the absurdity and extravagance of the populace and its demagogues, which their own troops and the energy of the middle classes unhappily have not hitherto afforded."

Death of George W. Whistler.—We learn from the Baltimore American, that Col. George W. Whistler, Chief Engineer of the St. Petersburg and Moscow Rail Road, has departed this life. He was a graduate of West Point, and had been for many years a resident in St. Petersburg, to which place he had gone for the purpose of taking charge of the Rail Road.