

The **Weekly Raleigh Register** AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

M. A. Patterson

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1849.

NUMBER 2,000.

Vertical text in the left margin containing various notices and editorial fragments.

Mr. S. then took the floor, but gave way for Mr. Satterthwaite, who moved that the resolutions be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Jones, of Rowan, addressed the House in favor of some of the resolutions and against others. The House refused to postpone by a vote of 82 to 22. Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, moved that the House adjourn. Lost. Mr. T. R. Caldwell moved that the House take a recess—lost. Another unsuccessful attempt was made to adjourn. Mr. Steele took the floor and addressed the House at some length; after which he moved to strike out the 4th Resolution and insert an amendment offered by himself. Mr. Steele replied to some remarks made by Mr. Stanly. The motion to strike out the 4th Resolution did not prevail. Mr. Jones, of Rowan, moved to strike out the 5th Resolution the words "meaning and."

RALEIGH REGISTER. PUBLISHED BY SEATON GALES, AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR. RALEIGH, N. C. Saturday Morning, January 13, 1849.

We regret to state that the North Carolina Railroad bill was again defeated in the Senate on Thursday. It is to be hoped that the bill of Mr. Ashe when introduced into the Chamber of Deputies, substantially, with some amendments, may find more favor. The substitute for the Steele Resolutions were again before the House, on Thursday, and the scene of confusion that prevailed during their pendency, beggars all description. Their consideration was postponed again until yesterday, (Friday) but our Paper goes to Press before any final action is taken on them. It is much to be regretted that the time of the Legislature is thus wasted upon these worthless South Carolina abstractions, when the substantial interests of the people are neglected.

Internal Improvement Meeting. The spirit of Internal Improvement would seem to be uppermost in the public mind just now, judging from the very full attendance in the Commons Hall, at the two recent meetings held in reference to that subject. A very large meeting took place on Tuesday evening, which was addressed at length and with much ability, by Judge STRANGE; and short and pertinent addresses were afterwards delivered by Gen. ENNEY and JAMES L. CLEMMONS, Esq. The remarks made by Judge Strange, upon the general subject of Internal Improvements, and its importance, must command the approbation of all who heard him. As a leading Democrat, we are highly gratified at the noble stand he has taken on this subject. We trust that his example will embolden others of the same party to pursue the same patriotic course. His appeal to his Democratic friends was made in good taste, and without the addition of a word calculated to stir up party feelings from the other side. He denounced the spirit of demagoguism which is always appealing to the ignorant prejudices of the people, instead of disseminating information amongst them. Such creatures, no matter what party they belong, are the worst enemies of the people—they would, if they could, keep them in ignorance and poverty to doomy day, by the insane out-cry of Taxes, Taxes! We are glad that intelligent Democrats have declared war against this race of vermin, as intelligent Whigs have long since done. It is true that the Whig ranks are not free from them—they hang upon the skirts of the party, and clog its free action, and prevent the efforts of enlightened men to ameliorate the condition of the people; but we trust the day is dawning, when the darkest corner of the State shall not afford a lurking place for the demagogue of either party.

The specific plans of improvement recommended by Judge Strange, are not altogether conformable to our views of things. We think that he attaches undue importance to his favorite idea of making Wilmington the focus of all the State. That place has many natural advantages, and strong claims upon the patronage of the State; but we think that it would be unwise to attempt to force the current of trade out of its natural channel, in order to build up a market at that place. With Gov. Graham's proposed Road to Charlotte, crossing Deep River at a point to which slack-water navigation may be carried, Wilmington would doubtless receive the greater proportion of the heavy produce, and in return, would supply the State, to a great extent, with West India commodities. The Rail Road to the West, with all the lateral branches which may radiate from it, would be tributary to

Wilmington and Fayetteville—and at the same time the people of the Northern parts of the State might avail themselves of the Northern markets, and in such a state of things, each section might go to the market it would prefer, and all would be satisfied. Judge S. boldly recommends the borrowing of several millions, to improve the condition of the State. In no other way, he justly remarks, can the improvements be made, and without them, there is not the faintest prospect of bettering the condition of the people. This tide of emigration will continue to flow West, until the State will become a howling wilderness; and the bear and the panther will roam, as in the primeval forest, over the fields and meadows which our people have wasted and deserted. This is no figure of speech. We believe that already bears have been seen of late years, in Counties of this State from which they had been driven by our fathers fifty years ago—we believe there is less people here in North Carolina now, than there was fifteen or twenty years ago, at which time our population began to emigrate in such vast numbers. Something must be done to improve the means of getting to market, or all hands will run away from a country which is, to all practical intents, further from the markets of the Seaboard, than the States of the Mississippi valley.

COL. ROBERT T. PAINE. However tardy, perhaps, they may have been hitherto, manifestations are now daily multiplying of the appreciation in which the services and character of the Officer whose name heads this paragraph, are held by the People of that State, whose Regiment, in Mexico, he did so much to elevate. The malignity of certain political foes at Home, may have the effect temporarily to retard tributes to that merit which is so eminently his; but the recollection and proper estimate of the same will remain, long after their virulence will have been forgotten. We had the gratification of being present at the presentation to Col. Paine, of the medal of honor, by the patriotic citizens of Wilmington, through the hands of their Committee, composed of Messrs. WRIGHT, T. D. MERRILL, and ROBERT H. COWAN. The people of that whole-souled community have thus added to the enviable reputation which they have always sustained, of being foremost in every act which could redound to the credit of the State. The Presentation Address was delivered by ROBERT H. COWAN, Esq., and we are quite sure that we reflect the sentiments of all who heard it, when we pronounce it to have been equally beautiful and feeling in its conception, and handsome and chaste in its delivery. Our sister of Wilmington was as fortunate in the selection of her Representatives upon the occasion, as she has shown herself generous in bestowing honors upon the meritorious and deserving. The reply of Col. PAINE, who was much affected, was characterized by a grateful sense of the honor paid him. We subjoin the Addresses upon the occasion.

REMARKS OF MR. COWAN. GENTLEMEN: As the organ of a Committee, appointed in behalf of the friends of Col. Robert T. Paine, in Wilmington, I am here, to-day, to perform a pleasing and a pious task—to discharge a debt of sincere and heartfelt gratitude, to offer an humble tribute to high moral worth. Republics are said to be ungrateful. This reproach, however, though it justly arises from the course which was pursued by ancient Republics, is but the vilest of slanders, when applied to those of modern times. We esteem it a duty and a pleasure, ay! and a sacred duty, to render honor unto him to whom honor is due. It is natural that it should be so, for man is created with an inherent love for all that is beautiful and virtuous. It is right and proper that it should be so, for we are all animated and encouraged by the praises and approval of worthy men, and the glorious reward of merit is the strongest stimulus to exertion. The good which man should do should live after them; their errors, if they be errors of the head merely, should always be interred with their bones, for a man is an imitative being; and, in his best estate, is apt to seek a model in the lives of those who have gone before him. He is the creature of circumstances. His character is formed, his mind is moulded by circumstances: the pen of Literature exercises a high moral influence over him: the work of Genius in any department, yields a power stronger even than the nature within him: the eloquence of the Orator—the reasoning of the Philosopher—the records of the Historian—the moral of the Essayist, and even the handiwork of Art, have a powerful effect in moulding the mind, in forming the character, in moving the souls of men. The child of the Sculptor moved the soul of him, who, without the slightest pang, had sacrificed millions of human victims upon the altar of his ambition; and Caesar wept as he gazed upon the statue of Alexander.—The eloquence of Demosthenes fired the young Athenians to deeds of noble daring, and the beautiful treatise of Cicero, softened even the rude spirits of a Roman without feelings of patriotic emotion. I who, the touching death of the venerable Scævola, and he willing still to raise his arm against the majesty of his country's laws? The sublime moral spectacle of Brutus, sitting in judgment upon his sons, is not without its lesson; and, while the history of our own glorious revolution lives in the memory of man, who can dare, with dastard soul, to crouch beneath the tyrant's rod? Such was the effect of these men, and these circumstances upon their own times; and such is the effect which is produced upon us, by the record of their lives, and by the recollection of their names, and even the works of history are chiefly valuable, in so far as they point out examples of faults which are to be avoided, and virtues which are to be cultivated—in so far as they warn by the vices and errors, and guide and encourage by the wisdom and knowledge and moral excellence of those who have passed away from the scenes of life. This being so, how much more may we not expect from the influence of those who live, and move, and have their being among us; the example of whose goodness and greatness is daily before our eyes?—Their signal punishments to deter from vice, their glorious reward to stimulate in well doing.

We cannot estimate too highly, the influence of these examples—whether of reward or punishment, upon the character and conduct of Statesmen and Rulers generally; and if the world at large, would but realize the fact, the condition of mankind would be vastly improved. If patriots and statesmen were held up for love and veneration, if those, whose high-toned character led them steadily on in the path of virtue and duty, were freely rewarded, while grovelling souls, ambitious aspirants, slaves of prejudice and parasites of power were exposed to the scorn and detestation of all mankind, how great would be the encouragement to the faithful servants of the public, how solemn the warning to him who

would neglect or betray his trust, how salutary the lesson to the rising generation? Col. PAINE:—Entertaining these views, and including these feelings, your friends in Wilmington, desire to express their admiration for, and beg your acceptance of this slight tribute to the high moral courage which distinguished your conduct in Mexico. High moral courage, I say, sir; not the mere promptings of animal spirit, not the reckless hardihood which can rush into danger, not the wild unconscious victim in the very front of the thundering artillery; but that cooler, and calmer courage which, in defiance of obstacles, and regardless of consequences, can dare to do its duty—that higher, holier, nobler impulse which belongs only to "man, the image of his maker." The fortune of war, sir, assigned you to a command, which was destined to remain inactive. In this position, however, bearing a soldier's hardships and a soldier's privations, exposed to disease, death, and the thousand incertainties of a camp life in a foreign climate, you were subjected to other, and still more trying trials. There was sought of you a different kind—tests of the moral strength of man, more difficult to meet than even the murderous shot of merciless warfare. Your strength, and faith, and patience, and patriotism, all were found equal to the task: and though, for the time, you could have no hope of reward beyond the smiles of an approving conscience, yet did you gather, for your own sake, laurels which will never fade, honors which time cannot tarnish. Our State lost, perhaps, the brilliancy of renown which her Regiment would unquestionably have won for her on the line of active duty; but she has acquired a reputation more honorable because more substantial—a fame as lasting as the eternal hills upon which it was won. The history of nations is but the history of men, and the glory of men is the richest treasure of a nation. The glory of the sons of North Carolina, from the day on which bold defiance was first cast into the teeth of Britain to the present moment, the citizens of Wilmington have ardently cherished; and the glory of our own noble sons, the hallowed memory of our own lamented dead is deeply engraven in our hearts—our Burgin, our Mickens, our Sullivan, our gallant soldiers, whose great-great-grandfathers, the gallant officers of deep devotion of their Country—bright gems of the American Army whose loss falls, not upon us only, but upon all who feel any interest or pride in the honor, the gallantry, the literary accomplishment, the scientific ability of American Soldiers. We weep over their untimely and as a pious mother over the grave of their unloved children. But while we mourn the dead, we are not unmindful of the living; and, to day, we come with our tribute to him, whose high tone of morals, strict integrity of purpose, honest independence of character elevate our volunteer Regiment above that of any other which marched to the fields of Mexico. Accept then, Col. Paine, this humble offering of our gratitude, and our pride—accept it as a pledge of our high respect, and cordial esteem—accept it as a testimony of the admiration with which we regard your conduct, and the pride with which we hail you as our own—accept it as a token, slight though it may be, still a token, of our full appreciation of the honor which is so eminently your due.

COLONEL PAINE'S REPLY. MR. COWAN:—I cannot command words sufficient to express the gratification I feel on the present occasion. I am proud of the testimonial of friendship, esteem and honor from my friends in Wilmington—the eloquent and complimentary language used by you in delivering the gift; and this public presentation—all tend rather to embarrass than assist me in making a suitable acknowledgment. I say with sincerity, that from citizens of no other community, could a testimonial of approbation be received by me with more heart-felt and lasting pleasure, than from my friends in Wilmington. It was my good fortune to be associated with some of these friends at an early period of my life. From that association sprang up a friendship, which time has strengthened and matured, and which has nourished in me a feeling of interest in the welfare of the community in which they lived. And more recently, sir, I have shared in private and in public, the honors of their hospitality. With pride and satisfaction, I have witnessed that command of, of which these friends are worthy members, attain to a position of commercial importance and prosperity, that does honor to the State, and who are still striving, with a noble spirit of enterprise, and with a perseverance that deserves success, to elevate still more that position. Zeal and liberality have marked the character and conduct of the public men of that community; and I esteem it honor to have been associated with some of them within the walls of this Capitol, in efforts to advance the prosperity and honor of North Carolina. You, sir, have spoken in exalted terms of me, as Commander of the State's Regiment of Volunteers. If I should tacitly admit, as due to me alone, that degree of merit which you have accorded me, I would feel humbled in my own esteem, and I should deserve to be lowered in the opinion of my fellow-men. Having entered into the service of the State with a determination to do my whole duty, but not with the desire or expectation of gaining honors, in which my troops might not share as equals, I shall receive this token from my friends, as a tribute also to the honor of my Regiment. The credit due to a Commander, is to be looked for in the conduct of his troops; and the merit for patience and fortitude under the ills of service, he must share with the soldiers of his command. I am proud, sir, to receive this gift from my friends in Wilmington, as a token of their friendship and esteem. In such a position, I would desire to hold the first rank; but in all other honors pertaining to a gift so noble, I claim only a soldier's part.

MONS. VATTENMARE. This gentleman delivered a highly interesting Lecture, in the Commons Hall, on Tuesday evening. His object in coming among us, is of the most disinterested and philanthropic character—it is simply this: he is the agent of the French and other Governments of Europe, for effecting an exchange of the Historical Records, and other Literary productions of our country for those of others. North Carolina, for instance, publishes annually or biennially, its legislative Journals, its Governor's Messages, with the accompanying Documents, and its Supreme Court Reports. There are always on hand a number of volumes of these documents, piled away in shelves, serving only as food for moths—in exchange for them, Mr. VATTENMARE will give the States as many volumes of the public records of different countries—that is to say, he will give as many volumes of different books, for the same number of the same book. Besides these public Records, Mr. VATTENMARE is anxious to collect whatever pertains to the history

of the State; and also, any books that may have been the productions of North Carolinians; for which he will exchange some of the rarest books extant—such as are only to be seen in the largest libraries of Europe. It would argue a deplorable state of barbarism among us, if this proposition of the distinguished Frenchman, were met by a niggardly and stupid parsimony. Besides the Lecture of Mr. V., several gentlemen of our own State, distinguished for talents and attainments, were called out, and spoke with animation and force upon the importance of his mission. We regret that we are unable to give even a sketch of their remarks. Messrs. Rayner, Stanly, Courts, Dobbins, Chief Justice Ruffin, and Judge Strange spoke in succession, to a crowded and intelligent audience, which manifested a lively interest in the object of the meeting. It affords us much gratification to announce the almost unanimous election to the Judgeship, vacated by the resignation of Judge MOORE, of Hon. WILLIAM H. BATTLE. Judge BATTLE, we are further glad to state, has accepted the station, so flatteringly tendered him. We are requested to state, that the letter to Judge BATTLE, which we publish below, was written in the House of Commons, as soon as it was ascertained that he was elected. It was not known that Judge BATTLE was in the City. He had reached the City the night before his election, and did not know until he came, that he was in nomination. He had visited Raleigh, for the purpose of attending the Supreme Court, as a Counsellor, having been applied to by various persons having suits pending before that high Tribunal, as soon as it was known he was in the city. He was also requested to state, on the authority of several who supported Judge B., that he never solicited their support, or as far as they know, the support of any other member of the Legislature, either by letter or otherwise.

ITEMS OF NEWS. FUGITIVE SLAVES.—Mr. Faulkner, in the Virginia Legislature, is urging the importance of some determined action on the part of the State, in regard to fugitive slaves. He says the slave population in some sections of the State is rapidly thinning out, especially since the recent legislation of Pennsylvania, proclaiming protection to all who may cross her borders. He estimates the yearly loss to the State, through the connivance of the laws of the neighboring States, at \$60,000. The petrified turnip of the Cincinnati paper, and the petrified neck piece of pork which accompanied it, have been overtopped with a still greater curiosity, by the London (Va.) Whig, which says: "A little while back, we saw a petrified Locofoco. It was standing at the Post office when the mail came in"—(with the election returns from Pennsylvania). The Whigs throughout the Union will rejoice at the re-election of Mr. BADER to the United States Senate from the State of North Carolina. One of the ablest men of the Senate, honest, patriotic and independent, North Carolina would have done injustice to her own character, to have passed over such talents and worth. N. O. Bulletin. THE POPULAR VOICE.—The popular vote in all the States, on the Presidential question, is ascertained to be as follows: Taylor 1,355,923, Cass 1,216,746, Van Buren 291,927, Scattering 4,033. The popular vote is 2,863,534, being an increase of 190,413, since the election of 1844.

FROM TEXAS. DREADFUL PESTILENCE IN THE 6TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—The following is an extract of a letter we received yesterday, from a friend, dated Port Lavaca, Dec. 24, 1848. A fearful and unheard of pestilence is in our midst; the blood almost curdles at the thought: In the last 48 hours eighty or ninety men, of the 6th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, have been buried. Last night, in the very centre of our village, there were forty or fifty dead, and now as I am writing, three loads of dead bodies, drawn and distorted in all manner of shapes, are passing within ten feet of my door. The most exaggerated descriptions of plague, cholera or pestilence, could not equal the reality. In the twenty-four hours ending this morning, husband and wife, father and son, have breathed their last, in the same bed, and the strong and well man, that followed the sick to the hospital, in six hours has been cold and stiff in death. The Regiment arrived here scarce eight days ago. On the passage, little or no sickness had occurred. As the men landed, they were marched out some one and a half miles, and encamped to await transportation. After remaining some three days, a large part of the Regiment was advanced some ten miles for the sake of wood and water. The first cases occurred on the 19th and 20th, and increased so rapidly, and terminated so fatally, that the commanding officer obtained some houses, and marched the remainder of the Regiment, with the sick and dying, to our town. Last night, in one house, some forty or fifty cases terminated fatally; and now, 10 A. M., forty unburied dead are piled in one small house. Panic is among the men, and alarm among the officers. So far, the citizens have escaped. Dec. 26th, 8 P. M.—In the last forty-eight hours, about eighteen more deaths have occurred. Since this morning, only four new cases reported.—Citizens still exempt. We have obtained the following information from the Quartermaster's department in this city. The official advices received, report the deaths at only 75, up to 4 P. M., on the 25th. Among which, the only officer was Second Lieut. James A. Deane, and not Lieut. Hevren, as mentioned in the Galveston News, of the 25th. Lieut. Fink had been attacked, but had recovered. The Regiment had marched from Port Lavaca, leaving the sick behind. The officers and families were well. The above is from the New Orleans Bulletin. Seventy five in all had died at the last accounts. The Regiments left New Orleans before the Cholera broke out, and the Editor of the Bulletin imagines that the men may have carried the seeds of the disease with them. PRETTY GOOD.—The Jackson (Miss.) South-erner says: "There is a gentleman in the city, in whose head the bump of caution is so strongly developed; that he has been drinking brandy for twenty years past as a preventive of Asiatic Cholera! It is scarcely necessary to say that the nearer the disease approaches, the larger are the prophylactic doses he takes." CALIFORNIA.—There are fifty-two vessels up at the port of New-York for San Francisco, to sail this month. COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA.—During the past year, there were 1500 coastwise, and 520 foreign clearances at Philadelphia. Many voters of the Eastern Ward, will support for the Offices of Commissioners, to represent said Ward, Madison B. Royster, and Peter F. Pescud. TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH. THE subscriber takes this method to inform the voters of the City of Raleigh that he is a candidate for the office of Constable, in District No. 1, and pledges himself if elected, to discharge the duties of the office in a proper and satisfactory manner. JAS. W. WALTON. Jan. 8, 1849.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Jan. 9, 1849. My Dear Sir: We have to day, by a vote highly honorable to the General Assembly, determined by electing you to the Office of Judge of the Superior Court, to do justice to the wishes of a large majority of the good people of North Carolina, without distinction of party. The preference of another to you for a still higher Judicial station, was owing principally to your residing in a County, where there are already three Judges, a Governor, and a Senator in Congress. In the name of our constituents, and as your friends, we most respectfully ask that you will accept the honor now tendered to you, by a vote of so large a portion of both parties in the General Assembly. We ask leave to offer our congratulations to you, that in the midst of great excitement, no man has attributed to you the slightest impropriety, either to your official or personal conduct, and that you have not sought office, but office has sought you. With high respect, Your obt. servt., EDW. STANLY, WM. L. LONG, RICH'D H. SMITH, F. B. SATTERTHWAITE, W. J. BLOW, R. G. A. LOVE, NEWTON COLEMAN, W. B. WADSWORTH, J. S. ERWIN, A. G. LOGAN, THOS. J. PERSON, ROB. B. GILLIAM. Hon. WILLIAM H. BATTLE, Chapel Hill.

REWARD. \$30 REWARD. RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 23rd December, 1848, an indented Apprentice to the Tailoring Business, by the name of CHAS. B. SMITH. He is about five feet 9 inches in height, with light hair, fair complexion, and rather a sullen countenance. He had on an Luviable Green Frock Coat, Striped Cassimere Pants, and fancy Marseilles vest, which he may probably change, as he had other clothing with him; he has now some two years to serve. All persons are forbid to employ him in this or any other State, in any capacity whatever, under the penalty of the law. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his commitment to jail until I call for him. THOS. R. FENTRESS, Merchant Tailor, Raleigh, N. C. The Salary Watchman will please copy the above till forbid, and send account to the Standard office.

Fayetteville Commission and Fer- ryl Building House. ANY article sent to J. R. WHITAKER, in Fayetteville, N. C., to sell on Commission, or to Forward, shall be promptly attended to, and an account of sales remitted punctually, as soon as sold. All who favor me with their custom may rest assured that I will use every means in my power to sell quick and to the best advantage. Jan. 10, 1849. 44w

5870. NUNNS & CLARK have turned out the above number of Piano Fortes, from their Manufactory in New York, since its establishment, and we therefore conclude, that with all the facilities to procure the requisite materials, which they have readily at command, (aided by the improvements which have regularly progressed in their manufactory;) they have now arrived at considerable perfection in their tone and finish. Among a supply recently received is one with 53 octaves, made of rich and beautifully variegated Rose-wood, small round cornered case, projecting front, carved Gothic tablet, with large scrolled cast-iron legs. This with others, received from the Manufactory of H. Wackerstein, a house of equal standing with any in the country, makes their assortment very complete, the price of which vary from \$80, to \$150—and in every instance, they will warrant them to give entire satisfaction to purchasers. GAINES, RICHES & CO., Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.