

The Weekly Raleigh Register.

VOLUME LV

CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1854.

NO. 55

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 4, 1854.

RICHMOND AND GASTON RAIL ROAD CO.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of

the Richmond and Gaston Rail Road Co. was held in this City, on

Thursday, Nov. 3, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting was organized, by the appointment of

Messrs. Boylen as Chairman, and W. J. H. H.

as Secretary.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors

Messrs. Boylen, Messrs. Thos. Miller, L. O. B.

Hagan, Geo. W. Mordecai and Dr. W. J. H.

Hagan.

The following gentlemen were appointed on

the part of the Stockholders, for the

management of the Road, Messrs. Thos. Miller, L. O. B.

Hagan, Geo. W. Mordecai and Dr. W. J. H.

Hagan.

The following resolutions, or their substance,

were adopted previously to the adjournment of

the meeting, viz:

Resolved, That good policy and a just regard

to the interest of Agriculture require that the

road of toll or freight upon all minerals and

other minerals, intended for agricultural pur-

poses, should be so adjusted as to furnish only

a fair and full reimbursement to the Company

of the charges and expenses incurred in their

transportation.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be

authorized to procure as soon as they conveniently

can, a full and complete set of the

Railroad Act, and to cause the same to be

distributed to all the stockholders, and to

cause the same to be printed in the English

and French languages, and to cause the same

to be translated into the Spanish, Portuguese,

and Italian languages, and to cause the same

to be printed in the German, Dutch, and

Danish languages, and to cause the same

to be printed in the Swedish, Norwegian,

and Finnish languages, and to cause the same

to be printed in the Polish, Russian, and

Czech languages, and to cause the same

to be printed in the Hungarian, Rumanian,

and Servian languages, and to cause the same

to be printed in the Greek, Latin, and

Maltese languages, and to cause the same

to be printed in the Armenian, Georgian,

and Persian languages, and to cause the same

to be printed in the Hebrew, Syriac, and

Chaldean languages, and to cause the same

to be printed in the Arabic, Persian, and

Turkish languages, and to cause the same

to be printed in the Hindustani, Bengali,

and Marathi languages, and to cause the same

to be printed in the Sanskrit, Pali, and

Sinhalese languages, and to cause the same

to be printed in the Tibetan, Mongolian,

and Manchu languages, and to cause the same

to be printed in the Japanese, Korean,

and Chinese languages, and to cause the same

to be printed in the Malay, Javanese, and

Sundanese languages, and to cause the same

to be printed in the Tagalog, Ilocano, and

Pangasinan languages, and to cause the same

to be printed in the Cebuano, Ilonggo, and

Hiligaynon languages, and to cause the same

to be printed in the Batak, Minangkabau, and

Melayu languages, and to cause the same

to be printed in the Javanese, Sundanese, and

Melayu languages, and to cause the same

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NO MORE SLAVE STATES.

The most dangerous form which Northern

opposition has taken to slavery, because

that in which its purposes can be most easily

carried out, (says the "Baltimore American,")

has been embodied in the proclamation that no

more Slave States shall be admitted into the

Union. The adoption of this principle by the

Unionists of New York, Ohio, and other free

States, has given a seeming opportunity, and

one which has not been neglected, to fix upon

the Whigs of the North, the charge of rampant

abolitionism. Whilst we have regretted the

complexity of Whigs in these issues, we have

viewed their conduct more in the light of con-

cession to the exaggerated feeling of hostility

to slavery, occasioned by the passage of the Ne-

braska bill, than as the evidence of a determi-

nation to push to an extreme the existing sectional

excitement. With that view, we think the

action of the Congress of 1854-5 will be far

from meeting the expectations of the ultra

anti-slavery men, who are now crowding so lustily

in the hope that their most violent measures

are to be substantially affirmed. We have at

least equal faith, and far more hope, in the su-

ceeding Congress than in that which will as-

semble in December next. Opposition to the

Administration, rather than to the South, will

be its prominent aspect, and the South, by sim-

ply refusing to introduce any existing issue,

will have it in her power to control the course

of events in a large degree than may at this

time appear possible.

We wish, however, now to refer to the fact

that this opposition to the admission of new

slave States is not confined to Whigs, free-soil-

ers and abolitionists, but that it is put forth by

distinguished Democratic authorities as one of the

legitimate results of the Nebraska bill. That

bill is defended by the local organs of the North

exclusively on anti-slavery grounds. The peo-

ple are told that it abolishes an odious law that

permitted slavery beyond certain degrees of lati-

tude, and that it puts it into the power of the

free settler to prevent the addition of further

slave territory to the Union. This has been

frankly and distinctly stated by Gen. Shields.

Addressing his constituents recently at Spring-

field, he explained to them the doctrine of non-

intervention and enforced its principles. His

speech is thus described:

"I believed the people to fix their own

condition, manage their own affairs, and work out

their own happiness in their own way. It gave

equal chances to equal States in the settlement

and government of common territory. Kansas

and Nebraska were free now, and the people

there would keep them free. The establishment

of slavery in these Territories was not only im-

probable, but impossible, and it was always

wiser and better to let people work out a great

good for themselves than have it forced upon

them by others; and this was the way in which

freedom always does what is great and good, by

their own free and voluntary act. This principle

of non-intervention would not only keep Kan-

sas and Nebraska what they are now—free—

but would, by its full and free operation, re-

secure the Continent to the future of free

people, and would, by its full and free opera-

tion, would not only keep Kansas and Nebraska

what they are now—free—but would, by its full

and free operation, secure the Continent to the

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AGRICULTURAL FAIR IN ORANGE.

We learn from the "Recorder," that the first

Annual Fair of the Orange County Society, for

the promotion of Agriculture, the Mechanic

Arts and Manufactures, was held in Hillsboro,

Thursday and Friday of the last week, and ex-

ceeded in interest the expectations of the most

sanguine friends of the movement. The receiv-

ing books showed that twenty-one entries were

made in the Stock and Mechanical Departments,

embracing one hundred and ninety-five differ-

ent articles; and in the Floral Hall, or Ladies

Department, one hundred and eighteen entries

were made, a few embracing two or more ar-

ticles. Though the exhibition was creditable

to the county, all things considered, it is gen-

erally believed, says the "Recorder," that it

was not so good a showing in many particulars as

Orange could now make.

Of the Address of Paul C. Cameron, Esq., on

the occasion, the "Recorder" says:

"Mr. Cameron occupied more than two hours

in the delivery of his address, and yet such

was the interest excited by the subjects intro-

duced, and such was the distinct and impressive

manner of his delivery, that the attention of the

audience was kept unbroken during the whole

time. The address was full of point, and

was remarkable for the honest, unadorned

and truthfulness with which the past

errors and shortcomings of our farmers, were

brought up in review, and in the sound and

practical views presented in regard to the

policy and conduct which should character-

ize them for the future. As a practical ad-

dress on agriculture, calculated to produce a

good and permanent effect upon those to whom

it was addressed, we have never heard or read

one superior to that of Mr. Cameron; and we

are pleased to learn that the Executive Com-

mittee of the Society have unanimously re-

solved to request a copy for publication—the

object being to place a copy in the hands of every

farmer in the county."

A discussion is going on in New York

as to the nativity of Mr. Daniel Ullman, the

Know Nothing candidate for Governor of the

State. Mr. Ullman has produced evidence that

he was born in Wilmington, Delaware; but

this does not suit his opponents, one portion

of whom prove him to be of German, and the other

of Hindustani origin. The latest piece of evi-

dence produced is by Mr. Charles D. Robinson,

who says he was a fellow student with Ullman

at Yale College, and that on a certain occasion

he wrote in his (Robinson's) album a salutation

dated from Calcutta.

Mr. George Saunders, who is in Europe,

writing letters, meddling with the government

in that country, is represented as an official

functionary of this government, by the French

papers. Mr. S. "lights on his own hook," and

makes mischief, we believe, without "authori-

ty."

The National Intelligencer continues to

expose Mr. Senator Sumner's doctrines, and to

place that gentleman, where he belongs, on the

side of anarchism and disturbers of the public

peace. The Senator replies to the Intelligen-

cer, but he is no match for that journal, either

in argument or force.

FRANK L. WILSON has commenced his

duties as business partner and associate Editor

of the "Raleigh Standard."

A HARD CHARACTER.—Madame Ida Pfeiffer

says that "of all the vile, immoral places she

has ever seen or heard of in savage or civilized

land, the gambling saloons in California are

the worst."

ARREST FOR LIBEL.—We published yesterday

a statement that A. S. Willington, proprietor

of the Charleston Courier, had been arrested in

New York for libel, at the instance of Rev. B.

W. Gilwell, the alleged libel being con-

tained in a letter written from New York, touch-

ing Mr. Gilwell's domestic affairs.

We suspect that this is another Sheerjashub

Spoocher and John M. Daniel affair, and that it

THE LEGISLATURE.

It was this month the Legislature of our

State convened. The Democrats have a clear

majority in both houses, and on joint

ballot of over twenty. It cannot be denied

that in the election of these members the ques-

tion of Internal Improvement largely entered.

Both by the platform and upon the hustings,

the dominant party was fully committed in

favor of this principle. Mr. Bragg, the Govern-

or elect, by a political summerer, (not to be

blamed by a circus manager) planted himself

upon the principle and declared himself the

zealous advocate of a "judicious system,"—that

the word; and in the extreme Western Coun-

ties his election was urged on the ground that

he was "a better Internal Improvement man

than Gen. Bragg." who had warmly favored

the doctrine of his life. Thus the party is fully

committed to the support of this principle.

But he who supposes that the Democratic

party after the election has any intention to re-

deem its pledges made before, knows but little

of that previous organization. We venture the

opinion that the cause of Internal Improve-

ment will receive but little aid from the in-

coming Legislature. From various parts of the

State, propositions for Rail Road Charters and for as-

sistance will be urged. The claims of this

section, which heretofore has been altogether ne-

glected by the Legislature, will be advanced; the

rights of another to participate in the benefits

of kindred enterprise will, in like manner, be

maintained; while other sections which have

heretofore had experience in these undertak-

ings will demonstrate the necessity of a farther

extension of the system, and the opening up

of new avenues to market, with a view to ex-

ploiting the resources. The majority in the

Legislature will thus have abundant opportu-

nity to demonstrate the sincerity of their pro-

fessions, and to give that impetus to the cause

of improvement which heretofore has been want-

ing. We shall not undertake to decide upon the

merits of any particular scheme or scheme,

which may be brought forward, or to urge at

this time the claims of any favorite project; we

leave the whole matter to the wisdom of the

majority. Upon the Democratic party will rest

the responsibility. They will endeavor to evade

it. But, if the cause of Internal Improvement

receives a check at this Legislature, not merely

for the two years next ensuing, but possibly for

a longer period, the people will know who are

justly responsible therefor. We look with equal

interest and hope now to Mr. Bragg's famous

"nots system," which is to do so much for

the State, and which we are assured will be

better sustained. For, in this notable plan