

Our are the plans of fair, delightful peace Untraced by party rage, to live like brothers.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1853.

THE FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN RAIL ROAD—THE COMPANY FULLY ORGANIZED.

We are under obligations to our friends of the "Fayetteville Observer" for the gratifying intelligence, received by Telegraph, on Monday, that the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company was duly and fully organized on Saturday last.

DUNCAN G. McRAE, Esq., of Fayetteville, was elected President of the Company, and JOHN M. ROSE, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.

Messrs. SMITH and COLBY, of the New York Firm, who subscribed the \$400,400; and seven Fayetteville gentlemen, were elected Directors. The greatest unanimity and good feeling prevailed, and there can no longer be any doubt, that the Road will be put immediately under construction.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Senators Clayton and Everett, together, have utterly demolished the excitement "dirty Douglas" and others were getting up on Central American matters—and therefore that crisis may be considered as blown over.

It has been shown that, under Mr. Polk's Administration, all the British assumption of power and extension of Territory there beyond, even to the occupation and annexation of Great Britain (San Juan de Nicaragua) by British ships of War.

It has been shown, that in Gen. Taylor's administration, the British were excluded from Greytown, and that during Mr. Fillmore's Administration, the practical Government of that place has come into the hands of American Citizens.

It has been shown that the Hise Treaty would have involved us in all the petty squabbles of Nicaragua, and so entirely and utterly changed our Foreign Policy, that no Senate ever would have ratified it,—that it was made contrary to Mr. Buchanan's instructions, and was of right and propriety, never recognized by our Government.

It has been shown that the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty was ratified by a large majority of "Democratic" Senators,—that it never did include the Belize, and British America, (see Vice President King's letter to Mr. Briggs, of Alabama.)

It has been shown that even "Democratic" Senators will make no effort to exclude the British Government from the Belize, Douglas, or the advance guard of the "Democracy," having expressed an opinion, that the British were no more likely to yield it than to yield Canada.

It has been shown that the British government is ready and willing to yield, and even desirous of yielding the Mosquito Protectorate, and that it only awaits the decision—to whom shall be awarded the jurisdiction of San Juan de Nicaragua—whether it be a free port or not, &c.

It has been shown,—Mr. Everett, Ex-Secretary of State, so expressing the opinion,—that the British will yield, if we demand it, the government of the colony of Bay Islands,—a poor miserable colony of negroes, run away from Jamaica, who begged from the British Government British protection.

The Senate, after months of palaver and talk, generally of what Senators knew but little about, till of late—have laid the whole matter on the table, and wisely left its settlement to the Administration. Thus has exploded that new affair of \$440,000, with another lesson to the tribe of "Young Americans."

Among a list of new appointments by the President, which have been confirmed by the Senate, we perceive that of GREEN W. CALDWELL, to be Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, vice JAMES W. OSBORNE, Esq., removed.

A Correspondent of the "Baltimore Sun" states that Maj. EDWARD CANFIELD, of Wilmington, is a prominent candidate for the very lucrative post of District Attorney for this State—"this only competitor," says the authority aforesaid, "being Mr. McRAE, formerly an incumbent of the office." If this be so, we should call the latter application quite a come-down from the Chilian embassy!

Judging from the recent tone of the locofoco press, says the Louisville Journal, there is nothing for which the locofocos so much sighed as for a Cabinet of the most decided ability. They were prodigiously contemptuous whenever they thought of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet with such dwarfs in mind as Webster, Corwin, Everett, Crittenden, Graham, &c. They constantly talked of the imbecility of such men, and looked forward to the accession of Mr. Pierce with the confident hope that he would select a Cabinet of giants. Well, they have got their giants, and what do they think of those of Anak—such world-renowned men as McClelland, Campbell, Dobbin and Davis? If men of such vast intellectual dimensions can't satisfy their relish for transcendent human power, let them think of the President himself, and be filled with the idea of greatness!

A. DUDLEY MANN, Esq., has been appointed to the Under-Secretaryship of the State—a new office created just previous to the adjournment of the late Congress. The appointment was first tendered to GEORGE SCENER, Esq., brother of the notorious locofoco Abolition Senator from Massachusetts, but he declined it. Of course, all this will be gratifying information to those who denounced Gen. Scott so bitterly, whenever he was seen within a hundred yards of SEWARD!

In the recent communication from MAURICE Q. WADDELL, Esq., published in this paper, there were two inaccuracies in the certificate of Wm. P. TAYLOR, Clerk of Chatham County Court. Where it reads 100 acres of Land valued at \$15,000, it should read \$1500; and where it reads 300 acres valued at \$24,000, it should read \$2400.

HAWTHORNE, the "biographer" of the new President, has been rewarded with the Consulate to Liverpool,—said to be one of the most profitable offices within the gift of the Government.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

THE WHIG PARTY in North Carolina has a duty of patriotism to fulfil, in the approaching Congressional Campaign, and at the Congressional Elections in August next. We mean the duty of preserving its own strength, if no other; so that, in the undeveloped future, when the occasion may arise,—as arise it certainly will in less than the next four years,—which will call for its exercise, it may not find itself powerless through its own default.

According to the recent arrangement of the Congressional Districts, we regard it as almost certain that the Whigs of the State can, with a proper degree of organization and activity, secure nine members out of the eight to which the State is entitled, under the last decennial enumeration.

In the first District, composed of the Counties of Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Gates, Chowan, Hertford, Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Bertie, Washington and Tyrrell, a Convention of our friends is to be held on Tuesday, the 3rd of May, at Edenton. There can be no doubt of the success of its nominee, if individual preferences are disregarded in the selection, and the success of the cause alone consulted,—as we feel every assurance will be the case.

In the second District, composed of the Counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Wayne, Greene, Edgecombe, and Onslow, though there is no probability, except under a most extraordinary conjunction of circumstances, that a Whig could succeed, we hope that the locofoco candidate or candidates will not be allowed to walk over the turf. It is the poorest and most suicidal policy in the world for any political party to pursue, to allow a canvass to go uncontroverted. To that policy, too much adopted by our own party, in past campaigns, in Counties as well as in Congressional Districts, where we have been in large minorities, must be attributed, more than to any other cause, perhaps, the reverses which we have suffered, within the past few years.—History records many an instance, where small, compact, well-organized bodies of soldiers have triumphed over the loose and scattered forces of undisciplined recruits. Besides, Whig principles, surely, are worth propagating—and how shall this end be effected, unless there may always be found some unselfish and daring spirit, ready to raise the glorious banner upon which they are inscribed, in the midst of doubt or danger? Such a man has always been EDWARD STANLY! And now that he is compelled to tear himself away from his District, and from the State, which he loves and has served with all the devotion of a son to a mother, what other gallant Whig will take his place in leading,—what he has never failed to lead, when called to the field of action,—(what seems,) "a forlorn hope?"

The third District, composed of the Counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Duplin and Richmond, is another BOTTLE of locofocoism, and the chances of success are more desperate than in the District of which we have spoken above. But our remarks apply equally well in either case. In no District in the State, perhaps, is there better Whig material than in the third. We need only point, without disparagement to a score of others, to such men as DOCKERY, DAVIS, BANKS, HALEG, McDEGALL, WINSLOW, MEARES, STEELE, and McCLURE.

The fourth District, composed of the Counties of Wake, Franklin, Warren, Granville, Orange, Nash and Johnston, is yet another "of the same sort," and bids fair, from all appearances, to be the scene of an interesting family squabble. But we shall doubtless have occasion often enough, hereafter, to speak of matters in connection with this District,—so we pass on to the fifth District, which is composed of Person, Caswell, Alamance, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Moore and Montgomery. Of our success, here, no one, who will cast his eye over the list of Counties, and mark their political complexion, can, of course, for a moment entertain a doubt.

The sixth District, composed of the counties of Stokes, Forsythe, Rockingham, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Iredell, Alexander and Ashe, it will be seen, is no less decided in its political character,—being largely Whig. Our friends in this District, we are happy to perceive, are making active preparations for the campaign. Preliminary meetings have been held in nearly all the Counties, and a Convention, to nominate a Candidate, will assemble at Winston, in Forsythe, on Tuesday, the 12th of April.

The seventh District is, strictly speaking, the only debatable ground in the State. It is composed of the Counties of Catawba, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Anson, Stanly and Cleveland, and although it gave, under peculiar circumstances, a small majority for Gen. Scott, in November last, it has voted otherwise, at all previous elections. The locofoco majority may fairly be put down at about 500,—adds very easily overcome with energy, determination, and close union upon the part of the Whigs of the District. We believe that they will do their full duty in the premises.

The eighth District, composed of the counties of Wilkes, Watauga, Caldwell, Burke, Rutherford, McDowell, Henderson, Buncombe, Yancy, Haywood, Macon, Cherokee, Jackson and Madison, is, with a slight exception, the one at present represented by THOMAS L. CLINGMAN.—Now that the enlightened constituency of that District know where to find him, we can have but little doubt that they will leave him in the embrace of locofocoism, to make no overtures for promotion at his hands. Such a contemptuous disposal of him is evident, we think, in every indication of popular sentiment among the mountains.

So much, in plain and general terms, for the Prospect before us! Our friends will see what they may justly expect, and what exertions they must make and sacrifices of personal preferences undergo, in order to realize those expectations. In our next and some subsequent issues, we desire to speak of some of the inducements to action which are resting upon the Whigs of NORTH CAROLINA. Of one thing we are fully convinced,—that the positive, reliable strength of the party in the State is this day greater than at any time since 1840. Cleared, by orders through which it has of late years gone, of many who only sought a plausible pretext to leave its ranks, and who have thus shown that they could not, at any time or in any emergency, have been depended upon,—purged that scum, which will always rise to the top of the pot which boils highest,—it is

made up now of what has been proven to be the pure metal! With no faint spirit or treacherous heart in the camp, we can safely forth to meet the enemy with a surer trust in the chances and issue of the conflict!

WHIG MEETING IN ASHE.

A meeting of the Whigs of Ashe county was held at Jefferson, the 16th inst., and organized by the appointment of A. B. McMillan, as Chairman, and of Messrs. N. H. Waugh and J. A. Faw as Secretaries. It was recommended that a Convention, to nominate a Candidate for Congress in the District of which Ashe constitutes a part, be held at Yadkinville, in the County of Yadkin, at some early day, hereafter to be designated. Ten delegates and five alternates were appointed to said Convention.

IMPROVED WAGON BRAKE.

We see it stated that a self-acting brake for wagons on common roads has been invented by W. D. Williams, of Raleigh. This brake is intended for retarding the velocity of a wagon while going down hill, and is so arranged that the action of the horse in drawing, when arrived at the bottom, will restore the brake to its former position, where it will remain while the wagon is on level ground. The arrangement consists of two iron clamps encircling the front axle, and each connected to a front hound by a link and two joint pins. The hounds are secured to the sides of the reach, as well as to a cross-piece, and the latter by rods is connected to a similar piece, which carries the link for actuating the brake blocks. An additional advantage of this brake, due to its capability of swinging on a centre, is, that it can be thrown forward when it is desired to dump the load, and then replaced in its former position.

MORE FACTS FOR THE NEXT EDITION OF USCLE TOX.

The Richmond (Va.) Commonwealth Edition has just passed an ordinance that—

"Every slave shall be provided each day, by his owner, or if he be in the employment of another person, by his employer, with food sufficient for his sustenance, and a suitable place in which to cook the same, and shall be provided every night with a place of lodging, and with whatever is necessary for his cleanliness in the last mentioned place. For every day or night on which there is a failure to make such provisions to any slave, the person so failing shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars, and such fine shall be imposed notwithstanding the slave shall be furnished with food or other thing in lieu of board and lodging."

Oh! that our Northern "Humanitarians," exclaims the "N. Y. Express," would join in procuring the passage of some such enactment, for the benefit of the poor free negroes in the cities of the North. Cannot Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe write another book, if possible, to induce the law-givers of New York, New England, and those particularly free-negro-loving States, Illinois and Indiana, to provide that, on and after a certain date, "every black man shall be provided with food sufficient for his sustenance." Also, that he "shall be provided every night with a place of lodging." What a prodigious revolution it would create, to be sure, in and about the Five Points! What an excitement along the docks! What a rejoicing down in the sewers and cesspools into which Northern "society" thrusts the "free colored citizen," to look for his daily bread by day, and to find shelter by night! Such an ordinance, indeed, would make the poor darkey leap for joy in the dark dingy coal holes and underground cellars of Centre street and West Broadway. The "free negro," whom the free State of Illinois has just declared shall have no rest for the sole of his foot on her soil, may well fall down on his knees and beg from the North just such a law as that which Virginia gives to his black brother in bondage; a law giving him shelter, and food, and clothing! There is no statutory enactment in New York, or Boston, or Philadelphia, or Harrisburg, or Syracuse, making it obligatory upon the white man to see that the necessities of the black are provided for. No; the negro there is free—free to starve, if somebody don't throw him a bone that the meanest white man don't want!

RETURN OF SANTA ANNA TO MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—We learn by an arrival from Vera Cruz, that the Mexican commissioners sent out to solicit the return of Gen. Santa Anna, returned to Vera Cruz on the 4th inst. They report that Gen. Santa Anna will accept the Presidency of Mexico, and will breathe vengeance against Gen. Arista, and harbors a strong hostility to the United States.

VALUE OF COMMERCIAL PAPER.

A cashier of one of the State street Banks was asked by a member of the Legislature, a day or two since, what was the proportion of time in comparison with loans? "For what length of time?" asked the cashier. The time was placed at five years; and the cashier, referring to his books, found that the Bank had loaned from fifteen to eighteen millions of dollars during that time, and had lost but \$191,222. "Can you give any evidence of the strictness with which mercantile paper is borrowed, but is a strong testimony to the value of the old system of banking."—Boston Courier.

CHARITY A DOUBLE BLESSING.

There is no virtue in being relieved; a poor man is not a better man for the charity he receives; it brings him into debt, and duty, and calls upon him for a more sure trust in God, for greater thankfulness to him; and such obligations it lays him under with regard to his benefactors here. And it may happen, that the charity which is his present relief, may be a burden upon his future account; and will be so, if he does not bestow the comforts of the world on the receiver, and the glories of immortality on the giver.—Bishop Sherlock.

A TRUE WHIG.

Among the multitudinous host of worshippers of the rising Presidential sun, it is gratifying to meet with one who has not yet quite forgotten that sun which has just sunk with such dignity to its rest. Horses and harness, coats and coaches, boots and breeches, vests, and every thing else, are daily heralded by the Locofoco papers as presents to President Pierce. Well, a friend from St. Louis informs us, that Melville, the fashionable hatter of that city, as an offset to all this, in his own vocation, is "building" a magnificent hat for the worthy head of ex-President Fillmore. Well done for Melville!—Louisville Journal.

ION EDWARD STANLY ARRIVED HERE.

Ion Edward Stanly arrived here on Sunday. He will remain a few days, and then leave for California.—Washington N. C. Whig.

THE SURVEY OF THE ROUTE FOR THE PLANK ROAD TO TARBORO' WAS BEGUN YESTERDAY.—Ibid.

The annual meeting of Beaufort County Agricultural Society was held last evening. Addresses were delivered by Dr. J. F. Tompkins, and F. B. Satterthwaite, Esq. The Society is going ahead handsomely. They will have a fair and distribute premiums, in November.—Ibid.

THE LARGEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.—We announced the other day that the Journal of Commerce, at New York, by enlargement, had become the largest daily paper in the world. The Courier and Enquirer, of the same city, by another stride, has now attained that distinction.—The dimensions of these two great commercial papers are prodigious.

The Savannah Republican learns that the Colonization Society will dispatch a vessel to that port this spring, for such emigrants as may desire to go to Liberia. It is expected that the vessel will leave Savannah in the latter part of May.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.

That great efforts will be made by the Democratic Party to carry this District, there can be no doubt. The hope to "divide and conquer," is at present uppermost in the minds of our opponents. But where is the Whig who will, by any act of his, cause a division in our ranks? We have heard of no one who would give countenance to such a thing for a moment. All in this section, at least, are determined to give to the choice of the Convention, a zealous and hearty support.

Although some of the leading principles of our party have received a salutary at the hands of the party in power—although our glorious Union and Constitution have recently had heaped upon it poems of eulogy, truly beautiful, from one highly exalted in the Democratic ranks—although the laws of 1850, commonly called the "Compromise," have been by Gen. Pierce, contrary to the opinion of many of his friends in this District, pronounced clearly constitutional—we intend not to desert them, nor on this account, to reverence them less. What, shall we, in that such as much of what we have ever held dearest at heart, is recognized as right by the chief of our opponents, be less courageous in their defence than heretofore? Shall we not rejoice rather, that, though recently defeated, our principles in the main have triumphed, and that the eyes of the people are now brighter than they would perhaps have been, had not Pierce in November last been elected President of the United States.

Dear, indeed, are the principles of the Whig Party, to all true lovers of liberty. In them is every thing doubly armed. But, let us not be ever held dearest at heart, is recognized as right by the chief of our opponents, be less courageous in their defence than heretofore? Shall we not rejoice rather, that, though recently defeated, our principles in the main have triumphed, and that the eyes of the people are now brighter than they would perhaps have been, had not Pierce in November last been elected President of the United States.

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Whigs, our cause is just, and thus are we twice doubly armed. But, let us not be ever held dearest at heart, is recognized as right by the chief of our opponents, be less courageous in their defence than heretofore? Shall we not rejoice rather, that, though recently defeated, our principles in the main have triumphed, and that the eyes of the people are now brighter than they would perhaps have been, had not Pierce in November last been elected President of the United States.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 25th. The steamer Asia, of the Collins line of steamers, arrived here this afternoon with Liverpool dates to her day of sailing—the 12th inst.—and 57 passengers.

She brings intelligence that the Austrian government, in proceeding in the perpetration of its cruelties with increased vigour, and a degree of inhumanity disgraceful to the age.—A great number of executions had taken place in Pesth, in Hungary and Mantua. There were still the most extensive sequestrations of property in Lombardy. A number of English agents had sought the protection of the Piedmontese government, which had protested in their behalf to the Court of Vienna.

The Queens of England, France, Spain, Portugal and Greece, are all reported en route, to be present to perform the ceremony, [the coronation of the Emperor of Mexico, which had sought the protection of the Piedmontese government, which had protested in their behalf to the Court of Vienna.

The King of Naples had been severely wounded by an assassin. He was so much injured that it became necessary to amputate his leg to save his life.

ROYAL LOVE-LETTER.

Napoleon was very fond of Josephine, and his letters to her were written in a spirit of perfect romance. In one of them he says: "I am in the village of Virgil on the shores of this lake—a silvery moon-shine, and not a moment without thinking of Josephine!" In another of those curious amatory effusions, he writes as follows: "A thousand kisses, as burning as my heart, and as pure as you, I have sent by the courier; he told me he had seen you, and that you had no commands for me. Oh, fie! naughty, ugly, cruel, tyrannical, pretty little monster! you laugh at my folly. Ah, you know that if I could but put you in my heart, you should remain there in prison!"

WHITE HAIR DYE WANTED AT WASHINGTON.

The old fogies are in the ascendant at Washington. White beards and bald heads have it all their own way. A full head of hair—black, brown or red—is said to be considered prima materia in the estimation of the person for a fat office. He is too young. Therefore the candidates of Young America are very desirous of obtaining a white hair dye, which will change, over night, the most raven black locks to a hue as white as the driven snow; or— "The place where the hair ought to grow."

Powder and pomatum won't do for the approaching hot weather. Young America wants a white hair dye. Apply at all the hotels at Washington.—N. Y. Herald.

GIANO.—It will be seen, by advertisement in our paper today, that the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad office of the incapacity of the person for a fat office. He is too young. Therefore the candidates of Young America are very desirous of obtaining a white hair dye, which will change, over night, the most raven black locks to a hue as white as the driven snow; or— "The place where the hair ought to grow."

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AN ESTOPEL.

The early history of the jurisprudence of Michigan, is faithfully chronicled, (it would remain the pen of an Irving to do it,) would furnish forth an entertainment abounding with the rich soil and point of humor. Many of these little legends yet float around the scenes which have given birth to them, and serve sometimes to give zest to a bar dinner, or to enliven a bar meeting. Among them is the following:

"Judge B.—, a plain and worthy man, but no lawyer, was once county judge of Oakland, under the old system. A cause came on for trial before him on one occasion, in which the action was founded in tort, and the plea of the defendant, which was special, was such as to give him the affirmative of the issue, upon the strength of which he claimed the right to open and close the case. This point was denied by the counsel for the plaintiff, "who never in the whole course of his practice, had heard of such an enormity as the defendant's presenting to open the case." Authorities were brought and cited, and the Judge, after mature consideration, determined that such was the defendant's right, and so pronounced his decision. After a short pause, during which the plaintiff was grumbling his dissatisfaction, the court told the defendant's lawyer to go on.

"Your honor," said he, rising, "I am not quite ready to open the case—when I get ready will tell the other side know." This opened, if not the case, at least the eyes and mind of the "other side," who sprang to his feet and bellowed forth denunciation upon the stupidity of the Judge, whose absurd decision had placed him in such a dilemma. "You see, your honor, what you have done, you have actually placed the case in the hands of the plaintiff, and when we brought an action to recover them, he took possession of that also." "I can't help it, sir," said the learned Judge, with great sternness. "The law must take its course. You must withdraw your action, and sue again."

"I do, your honor," said the defendant's counsel. "I shall plead the pendency of this action in bar and beat him." "Then Mr.—," said the Judge, "I see no other way for you but to sit down quietly and wait till the defendant gets ready to try this case." The plaintiff took the Judge's advice, but the "time appointed" has never "elapsed," and he is waiting yet.—Detroit Advertiser.

ROYAL LOVE-LETTER.

Napoleon was very fond of Josephine, and his letters to her were written in a spirit of perfect romance. In one of them he says: "I am in the village of Virgil on the shores of this lake—a silvery moon-shine, and not a moment without thinking of Josephine!" In another of those curious amatory effusions, he writes as follows: "A thousand kisses, as burning as my heart, and as pure as you, I have sent by the courier; he told me he had seen you, and that you had no commands for me. Oh, fie! naughty, ugly, cruel, tyrannical, pretty little monster! you laugh at my folly. Ah, you know that if I could but put you in my heart, you should remain there in prison!"

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