



OURS are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwar'd by party rage to live like brothers.

RALEIGH, N. C. Saturday, September 1, 1849.

The Internal Improvement Association, Will meet this evening (Saturday) at candle-light. Several addresses may be expected, and among the number, one from HENRY W. MILLER, Esq.

General McRae's Letter. We would call particular attention to the letter of Gen. McRAE, President of the Wilmington Road, to Gov. MOREHEAD, published in our to-day's issue, upon the subject of the North Carolina Railroad. It presents much the most forcible view of the matter that we have yet seen, and carries irresistible conviction on its face.

Washington National Monument. The Association at Washington City who have in charge the construction of this great national work, have expressed the wish to procure from each of the States of the Union a block of Granite or Marble, with appropriate inscriptions, to be placed in conspicuous positions in the inside stairway of the Obelisk.

Gov. MANLY, entertaining the opinion that he will be fulfilling the public will by complying with this request, has had a correspondence with the agent, and is now desirous of procuring a block of White Marble, about 4 feet long, 2 feet high and 2 feet in depth. It is his design to have it dressed and prepared throughout, according to the specification in his possession, by our own Lithographers, and have engraved on it the name of the State, embellished with the State's Coat of Arms.

A block of granite from the State's Quarry in this vicinity would, in many respects, be a fit emblem and representative of the "Old North State" but, on inquiry, the engraving cannot be executed with sufficient taste and skill on stone.

The Governor will be thankful to receive from one of our Western Quarries a suitable block, and will pay whatever may be right on its delivery in Raleigh.

This proceeding is not intended to interfere at all with the action already taken on this subject by patriotic Associations in different parts of the State, but the Governor feels himself called upon, officially, to make this contribution to the Monument of the "Father of his Country," in the name and on behalf of all the people of the State.

Newspapers friendly to this object will please copy this notice.

"Help me Cassius." The recent shameful course of the "Union," in its unscrupulous and filthy abuse of the Administration, has already, as we have hitherto said, disgraced the more respectable portion of the Democratic party. The last "Standard," however, steps in to the rescue of its noble ally.

The Abduction Case. The brig Adams has arrived at New Orleans from Havana, with despatches for the Government from the American consul. The despatches are said to contain letters from Rey to Gen. Campbell, acknowledging that he has been abducted, and claiming the protection of the United States.

The party stopped to dine at a small roadside tavern in the mountains, and, after dinner, it appears General Taylor entered into conversation with a redhot Locofoco, which is thus reported: Loco.—[Walking up to the President.]—General how d'ye do? I'm glad to see ye, but I didn't vote for ye, 'cause I'm a Democrat.

Gen. Taylor.—I'm just as glad to see you, for all that; I came here to see Whigs, Democrats and Natives, and all, and am glad to see all.

Gen. Taylor.—You're right, General; I never thought of that; You're the Democrats did have all the places—that's a fact! They first got them from General Jackson.

THE OPPOSITION PARTY.

A more contumacious set of political managers were never ejected from power, than those that were displaced by the election of Gen. TAYLOR.—Instead of bowing with submission to the will of the People, which was so fully and triumphantly expressed in the due course of their legitimate rights, they say—submission is no part of our creed; we have too long enjoyed the blunders of station, to yield passively to defeat; we have a community of interest that binds us; we have a common sympathy that stimulates us; we have an active spirit of revenge that stirs within us; and the last effort of desperation shall be employed to regain the power that is now lost to us.

Yes, after all—after a majority of upwards of one hundred thousand—after years of hard, bitter contest—after the settlement of the vexed question by the voice of the sovereign People—after all this, it seems that the NATION is not to have repose. The plan of another campaign is announced—the routed battalions of power are again marshalled in battle array—and the political warfare is to be renewed.

Fortunately, happily, for the country, this new contest is one commenced exclusively by the politicians. We do not believe, after what has just passed, that the people can be enlisted in so unjust and ungenerous an assault upon the man of their choice, and the principles of reform that he is about to strive to introduce.

But let the fact be known every where, that the Nation is again to be convulsed by disappointed politicians, and that, too, for their own factions, selfish purposes. Let them be warned to beware of suffering themselves to be deluded and deceived by those who are now to work hard for pay and plunder!

The Queen's Visit to Ireland.

The Queen of England is on a visit to Ireland, and great preparations are being made to receive and entertain her to pay, her court and homage.—She will see nothing of the country, or its condition, and none of the mass of the Irish people, her subjects, and return to England about as wise as to the real condition of that part of her kingdom, as when she left London.

General Taylor and an honest Locofoco.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia News states that the journey of the President from Bedford Springs to Somerset was marked by continued demonstrations of public admiration. He says, "At every town, village, cross road, hamlet and tavern, they have turned out en masse—men, women and children—and greeted him as no man ever before was greeted, at least in this part of the country."

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GENERAL ITEMS.

Forty-six young women from New Brunswick (British dominions,) have arrived in Lowell, via Lowell and Lawrence railroad. They have been employed to work in the Massachusetts mills.—They are a stout, hearty looking troupe of damsels, and would instantly be recognized as belonging to another blood than the pure Yankee.

The Whig majority on joint ballot will be about 30, in the Legislature of Kentucky.

Pray, Mrs. Zabriska, why do you whip your children so often?

La, Mr. Worthy, I does it for their enlightenment; I never whipped one of them in my life, that they did not acknowledge it made them smart.

The Revolutions in Europe have made even the ladies more patriotic. Walking up Chestnut street, on Saturday, we noticed hundreds of them inclined to bare arms. So says the Philadelphia Times.

A Tournament and Fancy Ball are to be given at the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, on the 4th and 5th September. "Ladies faire" and gallant knights, masquerados, and masquerites in numbers will be in attendance, and a great time is predicted.

FATHER MATHEW.—The Washington News learn, that Father Mathew will probably visit that City about the commencement of the session of Congress.

The Principal of an Academy, in an Advertisement, mentioned his Female Assistant and the "reputation for teaching which she bears;" but the printer—careless fellow—left out the "which," so the advertisement went forth commending the lady's reputation for "teaching she-bears!"

A VERY APT SIMILE.—Somebody who does not think always as the looks teach or as the world believes, says of an open countenance: "It is not always a mark of frankness to possess an open countenance. An alligator is a deceitful creature, and yet he presents an open countenance when in the very act of taking you in."

A TALL NAME.—George Washington Napoleon Pius Republican America Fourth of July Jean Jacques Crapeau are the appellations bestowed the other day by a patriotic Frenchman of Cincinnati, at a public christening, upon his son, who had been ushered into the world amid the "cannon's loud roar" during the 4th of July last.

The following toast was lately given—"Our fire engines—may they be like old maids, ever ready but never wanted."

THAT SECRET EXPEDITION.—A New York correspondent of the Washington Republic, alluding to the Cuba scheme, says:—"From all that I can learn—and I have taken pains to inform myself on the subject—this armed expedition to Cuba will not now take place."

I never laid a wager in my life; and I will inform you, sir, that I am not a blackleg.—"Then you are no better," was the reply.

CANADA AND CUBA.

What a pleasing alliteration! What an imposing war—would these words have made in the last campaign—Cass, Canada and Cuba. The words seem almost made for each other. But the public stomach was gorged with the spoils of Mexico, and the body politic was reposing like an anaconda, or an alderman after a full meal.

The great American nation, with Canada at one extreme and Cuba at the other, occupies the position with reverence be it spoken, of the sea between two bundles of hay. While it preserves its gravity of demeanor which would do honor to a mule, it turns its head from side to side with a solicitude as painful to itself as, under ordinary circumstances, it would be to the subjects of its anxiety.

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Gen. Taylor.—You're right, General; I never thought of that; You're the Democrats did have all the places—that's a fact! They first got them from General Jackson.

Gen. Taylor.—Yes, my good friend, they've had possession of them for nearly twenty years; and they ought to be satisfied with their half hereafter.

This argument satisfied the Loco, and he wound up. The whole affair ended in a general laugh, and shaking the General by the hand, the Locofoco exclaimed, "You're right, General," and repeated it until the carriage rolled away.

On the Income of the North Carolina Railroad.

Wilmington, N. C., August 23, 1849. To Gov. J. M. MOREHEAD, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

DEAR SIR: Since my return from Salisbury, I have felt a deep interest in the success of the Central Rail Road, and am much pleased to learn by the papers, that you are out in your strength in the cause.

Gov. Swain's letters are well calculated to enlighten the people on the subject of this important improvement, but I think he has underestimated the additional value such a work is calculated to confer upon the lands through which it would pass. But on this subject, I am at a loss how to limit my own estimation. If we look to Massachusetts, she has set a bright example in the way of constructing Roads for the benefit of her own citizens, without regard to the accommodation of those who have no interest in her property.

I therefore do not hesitate in saying that the State at large and her citizens would be gainers by the construction of this Road, if it never paid the first cent of dividend. But, sir, I am not prepared to admit that the stock of this Road would not be paying stock. On the contrary, I think it can be proved, from fair inferences, that it will not only be paying stock, but would prove to be a valuable investment of capital.

To arrive at anything like an estimate of the value of stock in the North Carolina Road, it is necessary either to know how much produce and merchandise would be transported on it, and the number of passengers; or, else, we must draw conclusions from the income on other works similarly situated. From the first source, it is difficult to draw our conclusions, because, in our State, so little attention has been paid to statistics, that we have no certain data upon which to found such estimates.

With these facts, as to passengers, before us, let us compare with Counties through and near which the North Carolina Road will pass, and see what the result will be: The Counties and their white population, are— Johnston 6936 Wake 12113 Chat'm 10609 Orange 16771 Guilf'd 15891 David's 11937 Rowan 8646 Iredell, 11930 Meckl'g 11850

Lincoln 19668—126,401 at 163 c. ea' \$206,033 63 The freight during the same period amounted in proportion to population, 183,261 45 Giving us a gross income, when compared with the Wilmington Road, of \$389,315 08

And let it be borne in mind, that this Road has to contend in the transportation of freight, with the North East, Neuse, Contentnea, Tar and Roanoke Rivers, all of which are navigable for more than half the year, to the point where the Road crosses them. In this estimate of receipts, nothing is said about through passengers or the transport of the Mail; it is based upon the local business of the country alone.

Now let us, from the foregoing statement of income, see what profits may be reasonably expected, after deducting the necessary expenses. And first, of Road repairs. For the first 6 years it cannot exceed \$140 per mile, and for the expense of transportation, we will take that of the Wilmington Road for 1847: Receipts as above, \$389,315 08

Road repairs, 210 miles, at \$140 per mile, \$29,400 00 Transportation acct. including repairs of Locomotives and Cars, 57,942 86 Pay of Officers, Apts, &c. 9,700 00 \$97,042 86

\$292,272 22 which is nearly equal to 10 per cent. on the capital. Now let us take the receipts of the Charleston Road as before, 126,401, at \$2 80 per passenger money, \$353,922 80

Freight, 21 per cent. on value of Produce of these counties for 1840 273,146 60 \$627,069 40 For expenses we will add 25 per cent. on that on the Wilmington Road 121,303 57

Which gives us a net profit of \$505,765 83 If it is urged in objection, that this latter estimate is too large, too good to be true, in answer we have only to say, that the answer is fairly arrived at. And if a South Carolina Rail Road will give this result, I see no fair reason why a like result should not be realized from Western North Carolina, and that too when we take into account the business that will be thrown on this Road from the Western Turnpike, and the improvement of the Yadkin River. I assert it, and make the issue, in less than one year after the Rail Road crosses the Yadkin, there will be steamers running on it, to connect with the Road. I do not therefore believe that the most florid calculations will reach the income of this Road. As the Road will be between the Wilmington and the Charles-

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their Country friends, and the public in general, that they have made large purchases of Goods at the Wholesale of the world. They go for small goods and quick sales. They most respectfully entreat all from any person visiting Petersburg, buying Goods to sell again, as they know they can offer such inducements as to secure customers from going elsewhere.

Terms, Cash only. DAVIS & HYMAN, Corner of Sycamore and Bank Street, Petersburg, Aug 30th, 1849. 70 2m

Trinity School.

SEVEN MILES WEST OF RALEIGH, Rev. P. T. Babbitt, Rector.

THE REV. P. T. BABBITT, late Rector of the Diocesan School of Charleston, S. C., having assumed the charge of Trinity School, will enter upon his duties about the middle of October. Meantime the School is in operation, and pupils will be received and cared for, till Mr. B. shall take possession. This School is in a retired, beautiful and beautiful situation; its buildings are ample and comfortable, arranged expressly for the purpose; and it offers advantages of a high order for intellectual, moral and religious culture. The terms payable, half yearly in advance, are One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, per annum, for board, and tuition in English, Latin and Greek. For French, an extra charge will be made. The School year is a period of 10 months.

Mr. Babbitt being personally known to but few in N. C., offers for consideration the following testimonial and references. "The undersigned having seen from gentlemen of the highest respectability in Charleston, S. C. and in other cities, testimonials to the eminent qualifications of the Rev. Mr. BABBITT for the duties he is about to assume among us, take pleasure in cordially commending him and the institution under his care, to the confidence and support of their friends and of the community."

Charles Manly, George E. Badger, Duncan Cameron, W. H. Haywood, G. W. Mordecai, Richd. Hines, T. P. Devereux, Kenneth Rayner, John H. Bryan, C. E. Johnston, Rev. Mr. B. refers to the following gentlemen: Rt. Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D. Dr. T. W. Wright, Rt. Rev. C. E. Gadsden, D. D. Wilmington, Rt. Rev. T. C. Brownell, D. D. A. J. DeRosier, J. do Rev. W. M. Green, D. D. Hon. Ed. Frost, Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D. Charleston, S. C. Rev. R. B. Drake, D. D. H. W. Conner, Esq., do Rev. J. Van Buxton, Geo. B. Reid, Esq., do Rev. C. F. McRae, W. C. Courtney, Esq., do Rev. E. M. Forbes, John Hancock, Esq., do Rev. A. A. Watson, C. T. Haigh, Esq., do Rev. A. Smedes, Fayetteville, do E. J. Hale, Esq., do

P. S. Any inquiries in relation to the School, addressed to Rev. P. T. Babbitt, Raleigh, N. C. will be promptly answered. August 30th, 1849. 70 4c

Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Newbernian, Wilmington Chronicle and Journal, will insert to the amount of \$3, and charge the Rector of Trinity School.

House's Family and Plantation Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES MAINTAIN A HIGH CHARACTER AT HOME AND ABROAD. HOUSE'S INDIAN TONIC. Among the many remedies offered to the public for Intermittents (Chills or Aves or Fevers,) none is so good, or cures so quick, as House's Tonic. In three hours a perfect cure is effected. It is also a remedy in Bilious and Remittent Fevers, Price \$1 per bottle.

Extract of a letter from Rev. F. A. Owen, of Memphis, dated November 16, 1843. MY DEAR SIR:—I have tried the Indian Tonic in six different cases, and find it efficacious in a very high degree. It created the chill in every instance, and as yet there has been no return. I cheerfully give this testimony, that others may be induced to try a remedy both safe and efficacious in curing Chills and Fever. F. A. OWEN.

HOUSE'S PILE OINTMENT. A soothing and rapid cure for PILES—Blind or Bleeding—and for Burns, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Mashes, &c. It is a perfect pain extractor. See wrapper for certificates. Price \$1 00 per bottle.

HOUSE'S VEGETABLE PILLS. The great value of this Pill, as a general Family Medicine, can be easily known by a trial, or by asking those who have. They are the only reliable cure for Rheumatism. Price 25 cents a box. A friend at Russellville, Ky., writes: "Mr. Sterling has just arrived from Hopkinsville. He says his mother was afflicted for years with Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Upon the recommendation of the Rev. N. H. Hall, of Hopkinsville, Ky., who had been perfectly cured by House's Vegetable Pills, she got a supply, and has been made as sound as in early youth, and can run all over Hopkinsville."

AGENTS—Wm. Peck & Son, Raleigh; F. S. Rogers, Newlight, Wake; P. J. Brown, Lenoir; Samuel Harris, Franklin Co.; Chamber and Pipe, do; Wm. B. Elliott, Haywood; Granville, E. V. Duke & Co., do; Wm. Whitfield, do; Bryant D. Rice, Nash; M. H. Deams, Stanhope; William Vann, Vann's Mills, Sampson; J. & W. Johnson, Clinton do; Abram Hobbs, Sampson Co.; A. Monk, do; Collier and Peacock, Bentonville; Johnson Co., Powell Blackman, Johnson; L. W. B. Acosta, do; Gill, Wayne; N. B. Daniel, Stanhope; Isaac Scarborough, Edgecombe; David Smith, Sampson; Lewis Carroll, Edward Vail, do; R. Parish & Son, Sampson; G. S. Bronson, do; Wm. H. Hood, Edge Rock, Wake.

\$25 Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, at Nashville, Nash County, North Carolina, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., a Morocco Pocket-book, containing about Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars in cash, and bonds against individuals in Nash County, to the amount of about Fourteen or Fifteen Hundred Dollars, among which was a bond by Bonnet Bunn and Redmond Bunn, for about One Thousand and Five Dollars, dated the 24th April, 1849; and another by Redmond Bunn and Bonnet Bunn, for about One Hundred and Eighty Dollars, dated the 24th April, 1849, and several other smaller bonds, the amounts and dates of which are not recollectable. A man who calls himself James W. Elmore, and of the following description, viz: about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion, front teeth bed, and has the representation of a scar on the back of his right or left hand, with a great many other marks on his arms, and about the above, representing a Mermaid; and the representation of an Indian squaw, in the act of shooting a bow, on his right hip, as well as recollectable. The above reward of Twenty-Five Dollars will be given for the recovery of the said pocket-book, or for the recovery of the bonds, and commitment in any Jail, so that he may be brought to justice. KINCHEN TAYLOR, August 14th, 1849.

RINGGOLD GUARDS!

PARADE in front of the Court House, this evening (Saturday) at 4 o'clock, with twelve rounds of blank cartridges. By order of the Captain. C. C. SCOTT, O. S. Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1849.

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE above Company has been in operation since the 1st of April last, under the direction of the following: Chas. E. Johnson, President, Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President, James F. Jordan, Secretary, Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer, Perrin Charles, Attorney, Dr. Charles E. Johnson, Medical Board, Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Dr. R. B. Haywood, J. Harman, Gen'l. Agent.

This Company has received a charter giving advantages to the insured over any other Company. The 5th Section gives the Husband the privilege to insure his own life for the sole use of his Wife and Children, free from any claims of the representatives of the husband or of any of his legal principles, the life members participate in the whole of the profits, which are declared annually. Besides, the applicant for life, when the annual premium is over \$30, may pay one half in a Note.

All claims for insurance against the Company will be paid within ninety days after proof of the death of the party insured for one or five years, at rates which will enable all Slaveholders to secure their slaves of property against the uncertainty of life. Slave insurance presents a new and interesting feature in the history of North Carolina, which will prove very important to the Southern States. The last four months operation of this Company shows a very large amount of business—more than the Directors expected to do the first year—having already issued more than 200 Policies. All Communications on business of the Company should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, Secretary. August 29, 1849.