

# THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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## PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S TOUR. Silly Inventions of the Enemy—President's Views Strong, Correct and well refined. Correspondence of the Tribune.

Pittsburg, Aug. 20, 1849.

One most gratifying feature of General Taylor's visit to the people is, that Democrats as well as Whigs have everywhere greeted him with the warmest enthusiasm, and have in every instance become attached to him for his political and personal honors, just in proportion to the amount of their intercourse with him. Considering the violence and unscrupulousness with which he has been assailed—the unsparing efforts to traduce him, not only by means of the vilest and grossest misstatements that the hope of future and magnificent reward can exert from fertile imagination,—this universal praise from friends and foes alike was not to have been expected. Since the President set out on his visit through Pennsylvania, the pen of Slander has been unceasingly productive, and no less remarkable for the originality of falsehoods. The anecdotes that have been put forth in regard to him, by the Locofoco press, are as wholly and entirely without foundation as are their authors of character. In all his conversations, and in all his speeches, the language of the President is plain, chaste, concise and entirely correct. So struck was one of the most prominent, Locofoco leaders of Pittsburgh with this fact that he remarked as soon as the President's speech was concluded on Saturday, that it was the most effectively eloquent and chaste of any speech that he ever heard in his life.

This is one of the expressions of the kind that have been made. At York, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Carlisle, Chambersburg and the intermediate places the same remarks have been made, the names of the individuals who expressed them can be given. One of them is well known throughout the country as a prominent man and a Coss and Blue-Elector. The only instance in which the President has been rudely met, occurred at Greensburg, and is sufficiently explained by the fact that the Locofoco was in liquor at the time.

It is the plain, honest and sincere characteristics of Gen. Taylor that every where are so gratifying to the people, that stir up the Locofoco press and correspondents to lie about the President—to relate incidents that never occurred, and to put words in his mouth that he never uttered. There is not one of these sneaking vilifiers that dare make a single one of the many misstatements over his name.

Upon the subjects of Tariff, Sub-Treasury, Internal Improvements, Foreign Policy of the Government, &c. the views of the President are well settled, concise and correct, according to the principles of the Whig party. On Saturday evening he spoke nearly three quarters of an hour upon these questions, giving his views with the same force, precision and modesty that is exhibited in his Mexican despatches, or the celebrated *Esop* letter to Mr. Marcy.

I. He is in favor of a modification of the Tariff of 1846 but not in favor of the entire re-establishment of the Tariff of '42. He is in favor of departing so far from the *ad valorem* system as to afford a just and sufficient discrimination in favor of such manufactured domestic articles or merchandise as come in competition with foreign labor. He is in favor of the passage by Congress of such a bill as shall afford *real* protection to the laboring classes of the country, without being so restrictive as constantly to be a mark for the exercise of political prize shooters.

II. He is in favor of making an indiscriminate attack upon the whole Sub-Treasury system until it shall have been thoroughly tried under the management of new and more capable officers; though he believes that it already needs many modifications. In other words, in order to save the country from the commode and embarrassing change in the financial policy of the Government must always produce General Taylor believes it to be the duty of the Government to give the existing Sub-Treasury system a fair trial under the management of more honest and competent men.

III. He is in favor of Internal Improvements. In regard to foreign policy of the Administration, for sustaining the honor of the country at all hazards, but believes that the policy of peace is the only prosperous policy. The late proclamation by the President in reference to the expedition secretly fitting out against Cuba, was not written at Washington, as has been stated. Gen. Taylor prepared it with his own hand at Harrisburg, while suffering severely from his late attack of the *choleera morbus*. The Locofoco presses have endeavored to make much capital out of it, but not a word which they have yet stated in regard to it is true. It was written, copied, and despatched by the President's own hand in a brief space of time.

In company with Gov. Johnson and a committee of citizens, the President has visited the various factories throughout the State for the purpose of becoming practically acquainted with the details of Pennsylvania's industrial pursuits, and to mingle with the hard-featured and warm-hearted men of the West, who assisted to place the destinies of

the country, as well as their own individual welfare, in his hands. Unlike his predecessors, he has made no promises or pledges to betray them. He has been among them all, and taken them by the hands, with the same respect and the same pride that he would exhibit in his intercourse with the most inveterately dignified aristocracy of the country. General Taylor makes no distinction. The latch strings of his heart and hands always hang outside. Yours, &c. NEAL.

## GENERAL TAYLOR AND THE CLERGY.

While the President was in Harrisburg he was waited on by the Reverend Clergy of the borough. They were introduced by the Rev. Mr. Coit, of the Episcopal Church, who, after presenting the different gentlemen, addressed the President to the following effect:

"Sir—The Clergy of Harrisburg have called in a body to tender you their respects, and they desire to express to you their high consideration for yourself, as a man, and for your office. Your past experience in the evils of war is our surest guaranty that you will labor to secure to this country the blessings of peace. We trust that your administration will be so guided by wisdom from above as will ensure the welfare and the prosperity of the people of these United States. And for yourself, personally, sir, we desire happiness. We welcome you to our borough, and hope that your visit here and throughout our State will be both pleasant and agreeable."

To this address Gen. Taylor responded in the following words:

"I thank you, gentlemen for your kindness. My life for more than forty years has been spent on the frontier of our country. Wherever there has been the most of hardship and the most of danger, the Government has seen fit to require my services; so that I have, indeed, enjoyed the opportunities of learning the horrors of war. I have ever been averse to war; and, in my negotiations with hostile powers as in advising with the Government, I have ever advocated pacific measures. It is natural for a people to rejoice in victory; but all the glories of victory cannot compensate for the losses that come upon individuals. Triumphs will not make up to parents for the loss of their sons, nor to the wife for the loss of her husband, nor to the child for the loss of its parent. We must bring war home to the hearth stone to appreciate all its horrors. But while I confess my aversion to war, yet I must also declare my purpose to defend the country against all aggressions; and I would that all that is dear to me should perish, rather than that any wrong should be done to our free institutions. My reception in your State has been most cordial, and the hearty welcome of this day, especially, shall never be forgotten."

The interview then closed, and the Reverend Gentleman retired.

## THE PRESIDENT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

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 was ever before greeted, at least in this part of the country."

The party stopped to dine in a small roadside tavern in the mountains, and, after dinner, it appears General Taylor entered into conversation with a red-hot Locofoco, which is thus reported:

Loco.—[Walking up to the President.] General, how d'ye do? I'm glad to see ye, but I did not 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.

Loco.—You said you should be a President of the people and not of a party, and that you would not be proscriptive; but you've turned out Democrats and nobody else!

Gen. Taylor.—Who else could I turn out? Nearly all the office holders were of your party, and I, of course, desire an equalization. If I were to let your friends have all the places, and the Whigs none, it would be proscribing the Whigs!

Loco.—You're right, General; I never thought of that. I believe 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 *hulf* heretofore.

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

## THE PRESIDENT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

In reply to the address delivered to him by Hon. Walter Forward, at Pittsburg, President Taylor spoke as follows:

"Sir, it is with unmingled pleasure, and at the same time with great distrust of my own abilities that I have to return my ac-

knowledgments to the citizens of Pittsburg, nay I should say, the citizens of Allegheny county, the second in consideration of the great State of Pennsylvania, and Pittsburg, the first city for manufactures in the whole Union. I say it with feelings of unmingled pleasure that I thus have an opportunity of meeting you; (great cheers.)

Sir, I have served more than forty years in the military service of my country, most of which time has been spent on the extreme borders in protection of our inhabitants from the red man, and in carrying war into the enemy's country. (Cheers.)

It cannot, therefore, be expected of a man whose whole time has been devoted to action in the field of strife, to make any display of eloquence on the present occasion, or even to do justice to his own feelings. I would not be a man of words.—I wish to be what I have always endeavored to be—a man of action. (Great applause.)

Sir, you have kindly alluded to my services. They have been, for the most part, the services of the camp, and in the achievements gained by our arms, I claim but a small share.

They are mainly due to the strong arms and bold hearts of our regulars and volunteers in which the citizens of Pennsylvania held no inconsiderable part in the memorable war against the Mexican government. (Loud cheers.)

The operations of the American soldiers in Mexico, and among them the volunteers of Pennsylvania, have convinced the world that they are equal not only to defend their own country, but carry successfully their arms into the country of an enemy, and to maintain their position wherever their banners may be unfurled; (immense cheering.)

But, sir, while I speak with pleasure and with pride of the scenes that occurred in Mexico, I am emphatically a man of peace; and I would here observe, that the great difficulty with our people is to restrain them from military enterprise, whether in self-defense, or in carrying war into an enemy's country; (rapturous cheering.)

Although I have been bred to the profession of arms, I say again that I am a man of peace. I am anxious at all times and under all circumstances, that every possible means should be tried—every honorable means adopted, before war should be resorted to; (repeated cheering.)

Sir, I have entered your State to see the people of Pennsylvania as your Chief Magistrate—to see the whole people—Whigs, Democrats and Natives—without regard to party, and so far as I have passed through your State, I have endeavored to proceed without *earring*; without pomp; and my wish has been to meet you as a plain republican man; (loud cheers.)

Sir, I have been met by your distinguished and courteous Chief Magistrate, and by many of your distinguished citizens, who have conducted me thus far through the State, if not with greater pomp, my rate I am satisfied with greater affection, than has of recent years accompanied the pageantries of European monarchs, as they have passed from place to place, with all the paraphernalia of royalty; (very great applause.)

Sir, I must say that I feel myself perfectly at home with the people of Pennsylvania; (immense cheering.)

I have now had an opportunity of passing through the State and of seeing their mercantile, their mining, and manufacturing operations; and I hope I may be allowed to say that I am not trespassing the laws of propriety, when I devote a little leisure to acquiring such information, as I can obtain by a visit to some of the most prominent places of the Union where such information is to be obtained; (cheers.)

In all matters of this sort, I wish to see and judge for myself; (great cheering.)

Sir, in conclusion, I beg to return to you, and through you, to the citizens of Allegheny county—not forgetting the ladies (loud applause, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs,) my highest respects and good wishes. I return you my hearty thanks for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me to-day, and my most fervent desire shall, at all times be, whether as President of this great Republic, or as a private individual, to promote our mutual welfare, and to do all in my power for your happiness and prosperity.

The old General then sat down amid the renewed cheering of the vast multitude.

At Erie, Pa., on the 25th August, in reply to Judge Coulter, Chairman of the Committee of reception, President Taylor spoke as follows:

My kind friends and respected fellow-citizens, I am unused to public speaking;—my training has been in a different department of life, and I am sure the necessary indulgence will be made by this great assemblage. But if I possessed the most gifted power of eloquence, I could not express in words the deep and abiding gratitude which I feel for the American people. They have crowned me with praise beyond my deservings; and unworthy as I am they have elected me to the first office in the word in point of moral and political dignity. In the battles where I bore command, I was sustained by the American soldier and volunteer, admirable in all the qualities which ensure success.—Where they have confidence in their commander, they have

but two thoughts—"Our country, and victory in her cause." With such soldiers I fought, and with such soldiers what could I do but conquer—let them have the meed of praise.

I was not deserving of the great office I now fill. I was not a voluntary candidate, but forced and constrained by impulses which I could not resist. But since the desire of the people has placed me there, my anxious thought, my untiring exertions will be to promote the peace, liberty, prosperity, and happiness of the nation. You all know that I was not disciplined to politics. Forty years of my life were spent in the services of my country. Toil, privations, anxiety and care were the elements of my education. During that time, I served my beloved country with all my energies in obedience to her laws. That part of my life to which I look back with the greatest pleasure is when I was protecting the innocent inhabitants of the frontier, the women and children, from the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the savage.

I hope my motives will not be misunderstood, for making this journey. I wished to see the great manufacturing establishments of the middle and north-west States, to witness their flourishing and prosperous business; to ascertain their wants and wishes, and to see my kind friends and their beautiful country.

I will give all my sympathy to the friends of liberty every where, now struggling for liberty; but my great care will be to preserve the peace of the country, and to avoid entangling alliances with any, pursuing the example of Washington. And now my friends, I again return you my grateful thanks for the enthusiastic reception I have received. I love to meet my fellow citizens face to face, and to shake their honest hands, especially the gray-headed patriots, who were the patriots of other days—and the ladies, God bless them, they have every where cheered my way with their smiles. God bless you all!

The Intelligencer concludes its account of the enthusiastic welcome by saying—

The President was dressed in a plain suit of black cloth; but in nothing differing either in dress or manner from the great body of his fellow citizens, who, with profound feelings of regard, thronged around him as he passed through this county. The common remark among the farmers was—"Why! he is just like one of ourselves." This is the right kind of a President—there is no ostentation about him, he mingles with, and converses freely with all; it makes every one feel perfectly at home in his company."

## GOV. MANLY—THE PLANK ROAD.

The "Standard" has gathered up and published quite an array of excerpts from sundry Newspapers, abusing and complaining of Governor MANLY, for the vote he gave in the late Plank Road Meeting of Stockholders, at Fayetteville, "in order that our readers (as the Editor observes) may have an opportunity of judging for themselves"—taking at the same time special care to suppress the statements and facts which have been published in sundry other papers, in explanation and justification of his course.

This proceeding, therefore, has been adopted not with the view of enabling honest minds to form correct judgments after viewing both sides, but to stifle the truth, to create unjust prejudices, and to plant some political seed for a future harvest.

We do not propose to review these matters in detail; for all, we presume, who feel any interest in the subject, and were desirous of hearing both sides have been satisfied with the explanation published in the Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot, and previous numbers of the Register. We intend to make, at present, a few observations only suggested by a perusal of these extracts and from additional information received.

The first thing that strikes us is the simultaneous onslaught made upon Governor Manly at both ends of the contemplated road, by these writers, and the concordant harmony of their reasoning. The Fayetteville "Stockholder" charges him with having voted against the Fayetteville Stockholders; with having betrayed and abandoned the interests of Fayetteville, in the location of the road, and yielding to the views and interests of Western Stockholders; while "Yadkin," in the "Hornet's Nest," belabors him for having lost sight of Western interests, and selling himself for a "mess of pottage"—alleging that "the very profuse and continued hospitalities of the shrewd Burglers to their gratified guest," had so captivated his tender affection that he surrendered to the dictation of these "traitor scoundrels." These gentlemen "naturally" conclude that Gov. Manly must be spiked up on the gibbet. This Whig Governor and all other Whigs in creation must be killed up! Hang him! Oh yes, hang him, says the first, because he has gone against Fayetteville and with the West. Hang him, to be sure, says the other for he has gone with the "Fayetteville folks" and against the West. Here is a firing in the front and rear with a vengeance.

But does the "Standard" know who were the co-actors and accomplices of Gov. Manly in this feul scheme of trick, and fraud and conspiracy, which has been

charged and which he is circulating? If he will take the trouble to inquire and print both sides, so that his readers may judge for themselves," he will find the Governor's vote recorded by the side of those of such men as Judge Strange, Hon. James C. Dobbin, Dr. F. M. Cameron, Postmaster McRae, Col. S. J. Person, the Murchisons, McDermids and others, all of whom are esteemed pretty good Democrats by their own party and justly regarded as gentlemen and honorable men every where.

But the vote of the State—ah! that was cast corruptly "any how." Now let us see A Road is ordered by the Legislature to be located along "the most practicable route," from Fayetteville to Salisbury, and the Board of Internal Improvement, of which the Governor is ex-officio President is instructed to represent the State's interest. A meeting of the Stockholders is called to locate the road. The charter requires that individuals shall subscribe \$50,000. The Stockholders meet and the Directors of the Company report to the meeting that they have only about \$50,000 of stock taken, and that with the aid of a competent Engineer brought from the North for the purpose they have had a reconnaissance or survey made of three several routes between these connecting points:—1st, a direct and the straightest route, 2nd, by Watson's Bridge on Deep River, Fairgrove &c. 3rd, to the Salisbury indignation meeting route, which (as it has been said) we now suppose was to run somewhere towards the South Carolina line, and leaving the Counties of Chatham, Randolph and Davidson to the North, was to go round to Salisbury by the "Hornet's Nest," or elsewhere.—no such route had been surveyed, subscribed for, reported on, or proposed.

The first or direct route, it was stated would lead over the Ularie Hills and Caraway Mountains—a route impracticable and beyond the views of the Company. By Watson's Bridge on Deep River, was a good way, but liable to two capital objections; first, that it would fall in direct collision with the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement, (in which the State was a large Stockholder to the mutual injury of both enterprises); and secondly if the road took that direction, there was no assurance that the residue of the requisite amount of Stock would be subscribed.

The third route, by Carthage, Fairgrove, &c. was reported to be a good way, differing from the second very little, either in distance or cost of construction, while a number of patriotic and spirited gentlemen in the meeting stood forth and offered a pledge and guaranty, that if the Road should be located in this direction, the remainder of stock be taken *instantly*. The question then was on taking this route or none. This seemed to be the only route that was practicable or attainable—not that this was the only ground between Fayetteville and Salisbury on which a Plank Road could be constructed, but a route embracing these villages and points, was the only practicable, feasible and attainable one.—Books had been opened every where; subscribers invited to come forward, the energetic President of the Company had visited the people on the different routes, had urged them to come up and help without success; and the meeting seemed to be reduced to Hopson's choice—no alternative. These we are informed, were substantially the facts before the meeting.

Now what was the Governor to do? Vote for the direct route across those mountains? No! no body was for that! Vote for the 2nd, or Watson's Bridge route, and bring the two State works in competition without any certainty of having the Stock taken? No, Besides, this route would be deflecting still further from the "Hornet's Nest" route, or the Salisbury indignation meeting route. Vote against them all and have no Road and thus nullify the Act of Assembly? No; that would not do. Was he to fold his arms and say with the spiteful "Yadkin," in the "Hornet's Nest," "my nomination to the Office of Governor was never suggested by any supposed fitness for the discharge of trusts of this magnitude and importance"—this is too big a business for me and the Board of Internal Improvement, and therefore I'll slope and not vote at all! What then was he to do? Why we humbly think, just what he did do—vote for the location of the Road along a route shown to be the most practicable, where it would not come in conflict with the other State work, where it would accommodate that portion of the people who were willing to pay their money to enjoy its benefits—vote for the way by Carthage, Fairgrove &c. in company with the Delegates from Moore, Chatham, Randolph and Davidson, and fact with all the friends of the measure present. For although, in the first instance, there were many who preferred the route by Watson's Bridge yet on the final vote the road was located just where it was by the unanimous vote of every Stockholder in Town and Country, Whig and Democrat and that too on the motion of Hon. James C. Dobbin. And yet this body of men as distinguished for patriotism and public-spirit, and fair dealing, as any that ever met in the State, together with the Governor and Board of Internal Improvement are held up as Conspirators and Knaves and Traitors!

The official station of Gov. Manly is, at

this time, one of great care and labor and of unwonted responsibility. The last General Assembly thought proper, in sundry acts to throw upon him trusts and duties from which his predecessors have been exempt, and he must be more than human to escape censure. The act which we have been reviewing was not his alone, but the act of the Board of Internal Improvement. In the organization of that Board, Gov. Manly called to his aid Hon. Colin Graves, late Speaker of the Senate, a distinguished Democrat, and Dr. F. J. Hill a patriotic and experienced member of the former Board, a distinguished Whig. Mr. Graves did not attend the Fayetteville meeting, and we are not informed whether he approves or disapproves the course of his associates. The Governor and Dr. Hill attended and acted with entire unanimity.

From an intimate acquaintance with Gov. Manly we are justified in saying that all he asks for his fellow citizens is a fair hearing and candid interpretation of his acts and motives; that for all those who may choose for political or personal ends to make him a target at which to let off their vituperation and make his enterprises entirely contempt; that in the discharge of his public duties he will pursue, regardless of all attempts at intimidation, the course which his reason and conscience approve, and that he will endeavor to do justice to the whole State, independently of the whims of faction in any and every quarter. Register.

## RAIL ROAD MEETING.

A considerable number of the citizens of Orange assembled at the court house yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing the addresses of Governors Swain and Graham on the subject of the North Carolina Rail Road. The assembly was brought to order by calling the Hon. J. L. Bailey to the chair. Judge B. introduced the business of the meeting with a few brief remarks, in which he expressed his approbation of the contemplated improvement, the great benefits of which to the State no one could foretell.

Gov. Graham then arose and addressed the meeting at considerable length, and was followed by Gov. Swain. Both of the speeches abounded in interesting facts, and were listened to with great attention. Few who heard them, we think, could fail to be convinced both of the indispensable necessity of the road to enable us to compete with our neighbors and of our ability to complete it. We were reminded of the circumstances, that eighty years ago when our ancestors were immigrating into this State from Pennsylvania, the Hawfields and all the region of the country from Granville to the Yadkin was noted for fertility and luxuriance of vegetation not surpassed by the richest of the lands in the far west, to which our citizens are now so prone to emigrate. But Pennsylvania has always been famous for her internal improvements which provided for her farmers an easy access to market, first by her turnpikes, then by her canals and now by her rail roads, as the improvements of the age advanced; while we remain, as far as the facilities of transportation are concerned, scarcely a step in advance of the position in which nature placed us. The consequence has been that while they have been growing rich, we have been growing poor; while their farms have been increasing in fertility, ours many of them, have been pointing on the slope of old fields; while that State has continued to increase in numbers until it has become almost an empire in itself, our citizens are emigrating to fill up new States where nature or industry has opened channels for commerce, through which they can receive a more adequate compensation for their labor. It has been stated that steam power and the iron horse that never tires, are preforming in these United States, daily labor equalling that of three hundred and fifty millions of able bodied men! In such an age how can we expect to prosper if we continue to pursue our most laborious occupation, that of carrying our produce to market, with the assistance only of the comparatively feeble but far more extensive power of animal muscle?

A striking illustration of the advantages resulting from the use of steam, and the stimulating effects of competition was referred to by Gov. Swain in his discourse yesterday. He read from a newspaper an account of the trip of the first steamboat which ascended the Ohio river in the year 1815. It was a small vessel carrying only 35 tons of cargo, exclusive of her machinery. She made the passage from New Orleans to Cincinnati, a distance of 1800 miles in twenty eight running days. She accommodated thirty or forty passengers. The price of a passage from New Orleans to Cincinnati was \$130, and thence to Pittsburg \$30; making for the whole distance from New Orleans to Pittsburg \$160. This was then considered a great achievement, but now in consequence of improvements in machinery and the effect of competition a passage is made in large boats fitted up like floating palaces in eight or ten days at the rate of only one cent a mile, and the board equal to any obtained at the most fashionable hotels, *throughout!*

Such is the triumph of steam; and will we not avail ourselves of all its advantages? Hillsboro' Rec., Aug. 30.