From the Richmond Times. GEN. TAYLOR'S TOUR.

The opposition press, from the Union down. are straining all their powers to create the impression that the president, in his tour through Pennsylvania, is showing himself to be a weak and ridiculous old man. The warmth of his reception by the people is sedulously depreciated, and speeches are put into his mouth by Democratic reporters, which he never uttered .-The New York Commercial Advertiser, justly regarding this ungenerous species of opposition as only calculated " to bring republicanism into contempt in the estimation of other nations," has administered to the Union, particularly, a we copy the following well-expressed paragraphs:

"We have been peither inattentive nor unconcerned observers of the President's progress, on his tour of visitation to those parts of the Union with which he was unacquainted-a step which we suppose he would scarcely have taken, at such a sickly season, had he not been impelled by a patriotic desire to know some. thing of the people and circumstances of those States, before the meeting of Congress and the preparation of his message to that body. At least such an idea seems reasonable, in view of the known character of the man. It appeared a bold step, to commence such a tour entirely unacquainted, seeing that he was about to hold an intercourse with a portion of the A. merican people differing vastly in their habits, and in their views on many important subjects. from those with whom he had been accustomed to associate ; and especially when it is remembered that the first six months of his political and official life have not yet passed away. Perhaps no other man than Gen, Taylor would have done this; none could have done it with more complete success, both as to the comport. ing of himself before the people and the confirmation of the public confidence in his patriotism and discretion, and his disinterested singleness of purpose to exercise his power and influence for his country's good. Everywhere his reception has been enthusiastic, and everywhere his pure republican manners have made him appear and feel at home among his fellow. "One would have supposed that the Wash.

ington Union-of the numerous smaller journals that follow its lead we say nothing-would feel and profit by the rebuke thus administered for the discourteous respecting the Chief Magistrate of the nation in which it has indulged When the late Mr. Polk visited this and other cities in his official capacity, the Whig journals, although they had ample reason to complain of the misrepresentation-it he were liv. ing would say the trick-to which he resorted in the notorious Cane letter, to secure his election, uniformly treated him with respect for the sake of the office he held. They never caricatured his spontaneous speeches, if spontaneous they were or sought to bring contempt upon his person, merely because they disapproved of his political views, or were mortified at the means by which his elevation to the Presidency was secured. His election to the Chief Magisthem the representative of their country and of the will of his testator. republicanism on this continent, and received personally the full measure of their respect."

We need only refer to the Union, or any other Democratic paper of the day, to convince the reader how very different a course has been pursued towards Gen. Taylor. But one of the greatest wrongs which have been done of him, is the representation that his tour was undertaken for a political purpose, and it is alleged, by way of proof, that, during its progress, he has even publicly pledged himself to "carry out the principles of the party that elected him." It is stated in the Democratic paper of York, Pennsylvania, and also in the Democratic correspondence of the Baltimore Argus, that a declaration to this effect was made by the President, upon his arrival at the hotel in that town. We have not before us any friendly report of the remarks made on that particular occasion, but we are entirely convinced from the tenour of the various little speeches which Gen. Taylor has delivered at other points, that his meaning was either egregiously misunderstood or wilfully misrepresented. Everywhere else he has disclaimed having any party objects in view in making this visit, has averred that his desire is to obtain information about an important part of the country with which he has had little personal acquaintance, and, bas on several occasions, repeated those very sentiments which he expressed before the Presidential election, and which are quoted in contrast with the saying now attributed to him.

At the Pennsylvania line, where he was re gaived by Gov. Johnston and the committee from York, he made these remarks:

" Governor :- I am deeply thankful for the kind reception which you have extended to me. I am also grateful to my Maryland friends for

the hospitalities I have received at their hands. Travelling, as I do, for the sole purpose of obtaining a more intimate knowledge of the various sections of our Union, of their various pursuits and interests, the kindness with which Thave been everywhere received by my fellow. countrymen, has been to me peculiarly gratify. ing. I have been heretofore honored by confidence of Pennsylvania. I feel great pleasure in now mingling with her people; and I pledge myself to endeavor to show, by my future conduct, that the confidence of the Key.

stone State has not been misplaced." At Lancaster, he said :

"I have dome to Pennsylvania with no political purpose, but that I might witness in person her agricultural, manufacturing and mining operations, and I am gratified to know that thus far the people have welcomed me without distinction of party, to this renowned Commonwealth."

In regard to the development and prosylvania-her agriculture and manufactures, her iron and coal .- no one takes a deeper inserest in them than myself, or will more heartily co-operate with the National Legislature in recommending or carrying out such measures as will facilitate the objects referred to."

He spoke in a similar strain at Harrisburg and Chambersburg. At Bedford Springs, his remarks were as follows :

" It is with no ordinary feelings of gratitude and pride, my fellow citizens, that I witness the sincerity exinced by my reception, in the welcome which your speaker has so eloquently extended to me. The great length of time which I have passed in the service of my coun. try, in the tent and upon the battle field, bas prevented me from inceting my fellow country.

sometimes agitate our republic. I am too unwell, even did I desire it, to discuss them here. and I am sure you do not expect me to do so. The victories achieved by the army under my command, to which you have so eloquently alluded, were not the result of any one man's labor ;-it is to the strong arms, the bold hearts, and that indomitable energy and perseverance so peculiar to the Anglo Saxon race; that the

praise should be awarded. " My fellow-citizens: I have but one object in the performance of the duties which the high position to which you have called me, and which I do not seek, have imposed-that one purpose is to secure to all, whether high or low, rich or poor, proud or humble, that equal and exact justice, which our tree institutions guarantee to all. I was nominated and elected with out any solicitation on my part, as you well very severe rebuke, in an article, from which know, and I am here and elsewhere the President of the whole people, and not of a party, I must again return to you my most cordial thanks for your kindness toward me, and invoke the blessings of peace, prosperity and health to rest upon you all.

The words we have italicised are directly inconsistent with the sentiment imputed to him at York, and must satisfy all candid minds that

he did not utter it. A correspodent of the New York Tribune relates a pleasing incident of the President's ravel, which will be in place here to satisfy the reader that there is no foundation for the complaint we are noticing. At a small settlement on the road beyond Chambersburg, the President alighted, in a rain. He found there a little collection of countrymen, one of whom

"The President extended his hand, but met no response. The man was in a dilemma. The General looked and the crowd wondered .-Said the man, at length, in a plaintive tone, as f he was half sorry, half ashamed : 'General, am a Democrat, and I voted against you.'-Snatching his hand the President said, . Is that to meet you as any man in the crowd. I am the President of the whole people, and not of a party; I did not come to see the Whigs or De. ocrats; I came to see the people. I am a friend to all equally, and hope so to administer the Government as to secure to all equal rights and

Lastly, in connection with this topic, we refer the reader to the unaffected, sensible and republican speech, delivered by the President at Pittsburgh, which he will find in another

The Enquirer, of yesterday, remonstrates, very earnestly and bitterly, against General Taylor's making such a party demonstration as he is said to have done at New York, and says he is the first President who has behaved in that manner. Our neighbour must surely have forgotten the visit of Mr. Polk to New York city in June, 1847, when he was formally admitted a member of the "Tammany So. ciety," and made a public speech to a crowd, in which the famous Captain Rynder was a promident figurante.

THE NEW YORK SCHISM. The Republic makes the following comments upon the factions in New York .-

"The truth is, that the guarrel in the ranks of the New York Democracy is not about the Wilmot proviso. It is, in some aspects, a personal controversy. It is a struggle between the Cass men and the Van Buren men-and that is the whole of it. The menace of Silas Wright to Mr. Ritchie in '44-that he should rue the overthrow of Mr. Van Buren to the last day of his life—is the key to the whole history. For years the Albany regency which governed the northern Democracy -had succumbed to the elite of the distinguished Democrats of Richmond. They had been for years ridiculed and abused for their shameless subserviency to that narrow minded, mercenary, and corrupt junto of politicians. They submitted for the sake of the spoils. They sacrificed the interest of New York as long as they could make any thing by the sacrifice .-They submitted in 1844 to the nomination of Mr. Polk, because they could not at that moment rebel with safety. The union between the houses of Albany and Richmond was then dissolved forever .the nominal cause of the quarrel was the Wilmot proviso. It would have occurred if the Wilmot proviso had never been invented. Virginia had given the law to N. York. New York groaned under the yoke, and was resolved to give the law to

Virginia, or dissolve the Democratic party. Whatever may be the result of this controversy, and whenever this breach may be healed, one thing is certain: the corrupt Richmond clique-the arrogant junto of politicians who have proclaimed themselves the elite of the Democracy-have lost their political ascendancy forever. It men can regain power who are identified the amount of taxation that the most deeply involved with the Stephensons, the Denbys, the State in the Union is doing. Masons, and the Ritchies. In their downfall, and springing from their political genial state of public feeling. There will be less asperity of political intercourse: there will be less inclination, in all parties, to extreme measures. United in the honest effort to ascerte in the true will of the people, and to make that, under the Constitution, the chart of public policymen of all parties will confess that it is a better guide than the arrogant dictation of the Richmond elite or the Albany regency. A new organization will grow tection of the great industrial interests of Penn- up-a Whig organization substantiallya popular organization, at all eventsunder the lead of the man who never lost a battle; and his administration will be firmly planted and perpetuated, not by the Rail Road. democracy of cliques and juntos, but by the invincible democracy of numbers."

> A telegraphic dispatch from Washing. ton to the Baltimore Sun, dated August 27, 9 P. M., says: A dispatch was received here this evening from Erie, Pa., announcing that President Taylor has had another severe attack of diarrhoea, but is again

convalescent. l learn, also, that Mrs. Taylor, the lady of the President, accompanied by her men, and has given me no opportunity to ad. daughter, Mrs. Wood, will leave in the dress them upon those great questions which cars for Baltimore to morrow morning.

# THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1849.

For the Watchman To the People of Western North Carolina: but more especially to those who are not Improvement meu.

Let us reason together, and I think that I shall be able to so place a few facts before you that you will change your opinions in this matter. An old Spanish proverb says, "A wise man often changes his mind, a food never will."-and as I believe that there are more wise men than fools, I take the trouble of submitting

The cost of transportation now from Fayetteville to Salisbury, is six thousandths of a cent per pound mile, or sixty cents for a 100 lbs. On a Rail Road, it would be thirteen ten thousandths per pound per mile, or for the 107 miles and 100 lbs., 14 cents.

Taking Favetteville and Raleigh, and Columbia, S. C., as starting points, the merchants residing in the different County seats, which would be within fifty miles treated accordingly. of a Central Rail Road, from Raleigh, through Salisbury, Morganton, and Asheville to the Tennessee line, at French Broad, have a general average distance of 120 miles, to haul their goods.

If this railway were made, although the distance to haul would remain the same, the cost of doing so would be very different, as follows: take one pound as the weight, and we have,

120 miles @ 006 of a ct. is 72 of a ct. on common road. 25 " @ 006 " 95 " @ 0013 " 12 " Rail Road. Add these two last together and subtract them from the first, and we have an average difference of 45 of a cent, or nearly half a cent per pound per mile upon all merchandize carried to these places.

Now, the consumer of this merchandize is the one that pays this difference in freight-that is to say, for every pound of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses or other all? I never inquire about that; I am as glad kind of goods that he may use in the course of a year, he is now paying nearly one half of a cent tax for bringing it to the place he purchases from, for every mile that

> Now, you have no idea of the amount of tax that you are paying in this way, and I want to try and explain in opposition to American measures." Oct. 17, 1775, this to you. It is estimated that there are three hundred stores west of Raleigh and Fayetteville, that import on an average, one hundred thousand lbs. each of merchandize in the year, the average distance hauled is one hundred and twenty miles, and the cost of hauling political sentiments," when he had till next morning alis sixty cents per hundred lbs. per hundred miles, or se- lowed him to consider the matter, and David Smith was venty-two cents for the hundred and twenty miles; the whole amount of goods hauled in a year is thirty millions of lbs., and costs, as above two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars. If the railway were made, it would cost eighty-one thousand: the difference of which-one handred and thirty-five thousand dollars-is the annual tax that the people of the West are paying now for the want of a railway, in what they suy from the stores above. But this is but a small part of the loss. Most of this merchandize is purchased by the consumer with the product of his labor, which is much reduced in value. I will take Corn as my example to show what I mean.

It now takes one-third of a bushel of Corn to purchase a pound of Coffee or Sugar. If the merchant receives this as pay-as it costs him forty cents a bushel to send it to market, he can afford to pay but twenty or twenty-five cents for it. If the railway were made, he could send this Corn to market for ten cents a bushel, and the tracy having been accomplished, he became to "Silas Wright's Executor" is faithful to difference of thirty cents he could afford to pay to the farmer, and still make the same profit. The farmer, then, is losing, if not paying (pretty-much the same thing) thirty cents every year on every three pounds of merchandize he uses; or, in other words, he loses every year THREE MILLION OF DOLLARS in the depreciated value of his labor, which is the loss he is now paying in

Now this three million one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars is what we are now actually paving for what we buy and sell to the stores. But I have not done yet, I will show you that you lose still more. whole grain crop of the United States last year, was nine hundred millions of bushels-of which one hundred and twenty millions of bushels were sent out of the countern or Middle counties. Now, does any reasonable man doubt if we could get our Corn to market for ten cents a bushel, that we would furnish our share to this? Let us see how much it would be. If there are twenty millions of inhabitants in the U. States, the above export would give six bushels to each inhabitant, and as there are three hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants in these counties, we might naturally be expected to furnish one million ninety-two thousand bushels for export.

thousand dollars as our annual loss in this way. So that we may be said to lose now annually for want of a railway through our Western counties, the immense sum of four hundred thousand dollars.

As the population is three hundred and twenty thousand, the tax which every man, woman and child is now paying, is over twelve and a half dollars every year. The cost of building this railway from Goldsboro' to the Tennessee line, would not exceed eight millions of dollars, the interest of which at six per cent. is four hundred and eighty thousand dollars. So that if the railway paid nothing, and the interest had to be provi-

to one-fourth of what you are now paying. Now here I have given you a plain statement from which you may all calculate for yourselves. You may rely upon the figures which I have given, being rather below than above the fact. What folly, then, to talk of State taxes! We have been boasting that our State is not in the present generation that the is out of debt, when we are actually paying ten times

ded by taxation, upon these counties, it would amount

Remember, too, that you are paying this, not only without benefitting your property, but that it is every ashes, we shall see a better and more year getting of less value from the improvements of other States around you, and from the desertion of your children to other countries. When, then, a person tries to persuade you that public improvements are an injury and evil, if he is a sensible man, you may believe that he has some personal interest to gratify; if he is a fool, you of course, will not be led by him.

> LEXINGTON, SEPT. 3, 1849. MESSRS. EDITORS: I see it is proposed in several of the papers to hold another Rail Road Convention in Greensboro', in October. The friends of the North Carolina Rail Road in this county approve the propriety of said Convention, and desire me to suggest Wednesday, the 17th of said month, as the most convenient time. The County Court of Cabarrus is the only Court held in that week, on or adjacent to the proposed line of the

In the meantime, I would suggest the expediency of a similar effort being made in each county directly interested, to the one which has been successfully made in this county, to wit: let a few active men find 20 or 25 others, who will guarantee the quota of stock required of each county, with the reasonable assurance which has already been given of being the contractors on the Road. I do not mean conditional subscription, but absolute,upon the presumption of acting in good faith towards the State, and then taking the contracts as cheap as foreigners can, and making money by them-otherwise who would take a contract. I would not discourage the taking of small subscriptions, for the more there are the greater assurance of the final success of the enterprise-nor will the suggestion interfere in the least with Gaston. Nonsuit set aside, and venire de novo.

Its object is to insure the immediate success of the Road, and to remove all doubt and indifference from the minds of many.

I would respectfully invite all persons who desire to be one of a company of fifty persons to take the balance of the stock not subscribed, to attend said Convention. And finally, I would request each county sending up delegates, to send also, a monied expression of their confidence in the success of this great work which is at last the argumentum ad hominum.

#### Acts and Proceedings of the Committee of Safety in Rowan.

THEY regulated the price of Powder, and in many cases, took that with the lead and flints, found in the possession of merchants into their own hands.

At a meeting of the Committee, Sept. 23d, 1774. Messrs. John and William Kelly, were brought before that body, by its order, " to answer to a charge of having infringed the Provincial Resolves by selling powder at a higher rate than it had been sold at for three months past." They acknowledged that they had sold it for ten

skillings per pound, when the Committee " resolved that fire shillings is a sufficient price for powder at this time," and that any man who would buy, or sell it at a higher price, should be deemed an enemy to his country, and

On the 1st of June, 1775, Hugh Montgomery was brought before the Committee on a similar charge, of selling powder at a higher price than that set on it by the Committee, on the 1st of August, in the same year The same person, with Maxwell Chambers, William Nisbet, Matthew Troy, and Mr. Mitchell, were required to declare on oath to the Committee what quantity of powder, lead, and flints, were in their possession, and to deliver the same to the order of the Committee. At the same time, Matthew Troy was required to deliver up the powder in his custody that belonged to John Kelly, and a copy of the resolution on the subject was given to Troy, as the obligation of the Committee to indemnify said Troy for the act.

At the same time, John Work was directed to deliver to the order of the Committee a quarter cask of powder, and all the lead and flints in his possession, and the Committee pledged themselves to pay for them according to the price set on those articles.

They brought before them persons suspected of being disaffected to the cause of freedom. Sept. 20, 1775 John Olyphant was required to appear before that body " in Salisbury to render an account of some late conduct it was resolved that "John Perkins has given such an account of his political sentiments to American freedom, as is satisfactory,"

Nov. 7, of the same year, Jacob Beck was brought to the bar of the Committee " to give an account of his Smith had to go in search of him. Three days after, it is recorded that he returned with the body of said Beck. " from his notorious contempt of this Committee, and opposition to American measures, was immediately same body, he took the oath and signed the test.-" William McBride being sent for, appeared under guard at the bar of this Committee, for contempt offered the same," when he was reproved in the name of the Committee by Mr. Chairman. It appeared also, that he signed an advertisement charging Capt. Thomas Whitand scurilous performance," and that " the author thereof ought to be treated with every mark of disrespect."

They appointed a fast! Feb. 6, 1776, we find the following record: "Inasmuch as the judgment of God over this Province, Therefore, resolved, that Monday the 14th inst., be and is hereby appointed a day of pubfasting, humiliation and prayer in this County; and it is recommended that the same be religiously observ-What this judgment of God was, is not stated.

No person could take legal measures to collect a debt out by their permission. Nov. 8, 1775, James Hemphill had leave to bring suit against Francis Bishop for a to crush their present organ, " The Comdebt under five pounds. At the same time, James Hamilton had leave to bring a suit against Thomas Bainow depending in the inferior Court in the County of Rowan, ought to be tried as soon as possible-but no execution issue without leave. At the same time, "Resolved, That any three members of this Committee may members proceeding as aforesaid, shall make due return in writing to the next ensuing Committee." Nov. 10. The sheriffs had executed goods before the Notry-not one grain of which was furnished by our Wes- "Resolved, That the Clerks have leave to issue orders of sale that the sheriffs may sell such goods as were un-They endeavored to keep the friends of liberty on

good terms with each other. Aug. 1, 1775. "Resolv-Neal, and Gilbraith Falls, declare in open Committee. that the determination relative to their dispute falling in with them in support of Right and Liberty." It will be seen, at a glance, from these few specimens of their acts. (of which we may furnish more at another time,) that This at fifty cents a bushel, gives nine hundred and sixty the Committee exercised various high and extensive which they were placed, and from the fact that they were elected and sustained by the people

### OPINIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT. DELIVERED 3D SEPT.

RUFFIN, C. J., F. Sluder v. R. Wilson, from Buncombe. Judgment affirmed. W. Curtis v. John Smart and others from Buncombe. Judgment affirmed.

E. Burch v. Sam'l Davidson from Buncombe, Judg-Den on demise of Joseph King v. William Britain, from Henderson. Judgment affirmed.

Martin Rickman v. W. R. Williams, from Buncombe William S. Norment v. Ann Johnson, from Mecklenburg. Judgment affirmed. Daniel Pace v. M. Freeman, from Henderson. Judg-

ment below reversed and Judgment for plaintiff on the Jeremiah King v. David Shuford and George Shu-

ford, from Henderson. Judgment affirmed. ment affirmed. Wilie Gaither v. Eusebius Hethrick, from Caldwell.

Judgment affirmed. Moses Smith v. D. Davenport from Henderson .-Judgment reversed and cause remanded. Henry Troutman v. Jacob Troutman et. al. from Ca-

barrus, Equity decree affirmed with costs. E. Bryan v. D. & J. Miller, from Rutherford Judg-L. Ray & C McPeters, Adm'rs. v. Edward Wilson et, al. Equity from Yancy. Bill dismissed with costs.

missed with costs.

NASH, Judge, Den on demise of Matthew Wallace Maxwell from Mecklenburg. Judgment affirmed. P. S. Bumgarner v. Mauney, from Lincoln. Judgment reversed and venire de novo. Robert D. Alexander, Ex., v. Joseph N. Alexander,

of the note did not pass under 6th clause of the Will and went to the next kin Costs paid out of the fund. Thomas v. Thomas, from Iredell. Judgment affirm-

C. B. Wheeler v. N. B. Taylor, Equity from Rowan. Bill dismissed with costs. error in the decree below. Sherrill v. Shuford from Catawba-all the exceptions overruled and report confirmed, except 7th and 8th for

\$5 and \$36-plaintiff pays costs. Pearson, Judge, William A. Wallace v. Thomas Douglass, from Cabarrus. Judgment reversed and venire de novo. D. C. Howell v. E. S. Howell, from Henderson .-

udoment reversed and venire de novo. Judgment affirmed.

J.M. Smith, Ex. of J. Smith v. Naomi Leeper from

John Irwin and W. W. Elms v. J. B. S. Harris and others, in Equity from Mecklenburg. Interlocutory decree affirmed with costs.

COTTON MARKET.

Sales at New York, on the 30th August, amounted to 2,000 bales at 101 cts for fair upland.

At Charleston, business in Cotton has improved in spirit and activity, but there appears to have been no advance on the prices of week before last, until after the arrival of the Canada's accounts on Sunday the 26th Aug. On Tuesday following prices improved from & to d cent. On Wednesday the sales reached 1,100 bales. On Thursday the amount of sales fell to 700 bales; and on Friday the market was deserted. The week closed with prices at 9% a 10 cts. the supply on the market requested to report the several subscripbeing estimated at 20,958 bales. Number of bales re- tions made as well to the chairman of the ceived during the week 4,433; sold, 3,381, at prices ranging from 8 to 10 cts.

At Cheraw, Cotton is quoted at 7 a 91. CORN .- At Cheraw, is quoted at 45 a 50 .- At Charleston 64 a 67. At Augusta, 60 cts. At Wil-

mington, 521 a 57. FLOUR, (N. C.) in these Markets, ranges from \$5,5 BACON .- From 54 to 10-Bacon at Cheraw, quoted at 6 a 61.

slowly, though we had the pleasure on Monday of seeing that two more of our farmers had come forward and subscrib. the commissioners of this request of the ed, each of them, \$1,000. This is good, Convention, that they may at once, on the and we hope to see others coming in and expiration of thirty days, report their sev. doing likewise. Now is the time to make eral subscriptions to Gov. Morehead, who their fortunes. Let all persons interested is himself chairman of the executive com. in this great work, commence talking to, mittee alluded to. Will Editors alone and urging their neighbors to come up to the line remind the commissioners of this the work, and it is bound to go ahead.

#### RAIL ROAD MEETING.

There will be a public meeting in Salisbury on Saturday the 22d instant, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the proposed Rail Road Convention at Greensborough. A general attendance of all persons is most desirable.

A correspondent of the Communicator, over the signature of "An Independent Son," says:

"A. M. Gorman undertook, at Salisbury, to get up a paper to supplant the Communicator, secretly; in which he was aided by others—not having the authority of the Grand Division, and without the knowledge of the members of the Order.

"A. M. Gorman is the G. S. and superintended the printing of the Minutesclosing them thus: "A true copy from the Minutes," and signed his name. I am son, with falsehood: of this they say, that it "is a false informed by members of the G. D. that the Report of the G. W. P. contained a compliment to the 'Communicator,' which is suppressed in this 'true copy;' and the is at present in an extraordinary manner impending inference is plain that this was done, either by the G. W. P. or G. S."

part of some of the members of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in this State, municator." This we look upon as unto feelings of bitterness among brethren, cator" entered into the service of the Order at a time when it required hard work and great self denial on the part of its Editor to keep his head above waterwhen there were but few to cheer, and vember Term, and the goods were unsold, when it was a still smaller number to give effectual aid towards sustaining him in the good work. That he should now be cast off as unworthy of countenance and support, ed, That John Olyphant, James Patterson. William for one more favored but not more deserving, is stranger than fiction -so strange favor of either party shall be no let, or cause of derision that we trust, for the credit of the Order, that the few who are attempting it may not succeed-and that all who wish the powers: and they can be justified only from the neces- cause of Temperance success, will stick should stick to another. It is a good paper, and is doing good service in the cause it advocates.

> Counterfeit \$50 Bills.—A gentleman from Rockingham county furnishes us a description of counterfeit \$50 bills in circulation. They purport to be drawn by the Bank of the State of North Carolina; made payable to I. T. Avery at the Branch at Morganton; letter A; No. 274; dated Raleigh, 4th May, 1846; signed C. Dewev. Cashier, and D. Cameron, Pres't; the engraving well done, but Cameron's name badly executed. The bills are well calculated to deceive the best of Judges.

It was only last week that we noticed a counterfeit \$3 bill which appears to have emanated from the same direction as the above. It is high time the spurious bank which has been doing so extensive and successful a business were broken up. Is there no possibility of detecting the scoundrels? - Greens. Patriot.

A Washington letter of the N. Y. Tri-Goodson v. Goodson, from Lincoln. Equity Bill dis- bune says the departure of Mr. Lawrence for England has been bastened by negotiations of our present Minister, which were not in accordance with the views entertained by the present Administration Equity from Mecklenburg. Declares that the proceeds of our true policy to be maintained at that Court.' It further says-

No instructions of a certain character limited territory 163 cotton mills, consumto our Minister in London are on file at the State Department, authorizing him to Davidson & Davidson v. Blackwood and others. No act as he has in measures of great importance to the manufacturing and commer-

cial community of this country. The inference is that secret instructions over the autograph of the late President were his authority, which instructions, as I have said, have not been placed on file. I may remark here that this was a favor. intensity. The three last days have been Howell and wife v. E. S. Howell, from Henderson. ite and practiced finesse on the part of the hottest we have had this season, and the late President. It is the impression no rain. On the highlands of this immeerford. Interlocutory decree below reversed and in-junction perpetuated except balance due un mortane. junction perpetuated except balance due on mortgage cation and instructions was practiced by up. The corn crop is irretrievably lost. the late President with Mr. McLane on Not a fourth, and in some places not & the Oregon question.

## REPORT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

Among the Resolutions adopted by the Rail Road Convention at Salisbury was the following:

"That the commissioners appointed in receive subscriptions be, and they are hereby respectfully solicited to open books of subscription for the stock of this Rail Road in the shortest time from this date after the advertisement at the several places designated in the charter, for the space of thirty days; and at the expiration of that time they be in like manner executive committee aforesaid, as to John M. Morehead, Esq., of Greensbord, for the information of the general commissioners named in the charter, of whom he is one, and that he be requested as soon as one million of dollars shall be ascer. tained to have been subscribed, to make known the fact to each one of the general commissioners, and to designate a time and place for their meeting to receive the Railroad Subscriptions, still go on official reports of the sub commissioners as directed in the charter."

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and

The object of this notice is to remind resolution?

The following resolution also was adopted by the Salisbury Convention:

" That in the event of the stock not be. ing taken under the first advertisement the executive committee, if deemed expedient, be requested to employ a suitable agent to travel, call meetings, address the people, solicit and receive subscriptions in and out of the State."

How the executive committee are ex. pected to accomplish the object of this resolution, we confess our inability to discover. If they could employ a suitable agent, much of the necessity for another Convention would be obviated .- Greens.

#### From the Hillsborough Democrat. RAIL ROAD MEETING. On Tuesday last the people were ad-

dressed by Ex Governors Swain and Gra-

ham on the subject of the Central Rail Road. Gov. Graham led off and proved to a demonstration by facts and figures deduced from history and experience of other roads, that not only would the stock be a profitable investment, but the value of the land lying contiguous to the road There appears to be an attempt on the as well as the price of all agricultural products would be enhanced in value to a very great extent. One argument, which is frequently advanced in opposition to the scheme, to the effect that we were too poor to build the road, was met he for assault and Battery. "Resolved, That all suits generous and well calculated to give rise by the Governor with complete success, and we wish that every man in the counwhich should not exist. The "Communi- ty could have heard him. He cited his hearers to the State of Georgia, which now has there railroads running through it from southeast to northwest, all of which are now declaring six per cent, interest on the capital stock. The agricultural products in this State are computed by the census of 1840 to amount in value to \$31,000,000. Now if Georgia could build and maintain and derive profit from three parallel roads amounting to up wards of six hundred miles, surely North Carolina who fell so little behind her in the value of her products, could build one road of two hundred and ten miles in length. We will not attempt to follow Mr. Graham through the chain of his argument; that would be a useless undertaking. In some future number we will sity of the case :- the extraordinary circumstances in to the "Communicator," as one brother take pleasure in adverting to the facts and statements advanced by him, and sincerely hope though coming through a second hand, that they will have a good effect upon our readers.

> Gov. Swain followed in a most impassioned appeal-full of stirring eloquence and withering satire. He told the people that it was no longer a question of mere dollars and cents with them as to the building of the road—it was a question of life and death. That surrounded by other States who had gone far ahead in the matter of internal improvement, by means of which their mineral, agricultural, and manufacturing interests were being fully developed, we would be driven out of the great marts of the world, whilst they on the other hand would eventually come to our own doors and compete with us spccessfully even there-would drive us, as we had done the Indians before us, from our very houses by the superior advantages which they possessed. In fact that we could not stand still-we must either advance or sink into utter insignificance and disgrace. He was listened to throughout with interest and elicited more than once the approbation of his audience. The books were then opened and the subscriptions to the stock considerably in-

Crowded with Factories .- We find it stated that Rhode Island has within her ing annually 560,000 bales of cotton, and manufacturing 70,000,000 yards of cloth.

DROUGHT IN VIRGINIA.

The Fredericksburg News of last Fri

The drought continues with unabated grain of good corn will be made.