

—but they must have more. All these were secondary in importance to the Central Railroad, and he was prepared to vote upon them—and moved that this bill lie on the table, and he made the order for 11 o'clock.

Mr. Worth was of opinion that the fate of one of these bills depended upon another—and he could see no use in delay. If they are to pass, let the question be taken—if they are to fail let them go. He hoped the motion would prevail.

Mr. Thompson made a brief rejoinder, when

Mr. Woodfin took the floor. He wished to insist that this bill be not postponed. Can we not vote for this, with a confidence that gentlemen would vote for others? He was willing to vote for this bill now, and then he proposed to take up the central bill and pass that.

Mr. Thompson withdrew his motion, and the bill passed. Ayes 22, Noses 19.

Mr. Woodfin called on the North Carolina Railroad bill, which prevailed, Ayes 22, Noses 14.

The bill was then read the third time, when the Senate took recess.

"We are compelled to omit the House proceedings of yesterday—we have condoned very much this week—but find it utterly impossible to do justice to the many interesting matters before the Legislature,

For the Times.

Mr. ENRIO: The miserable and contemptible outcry, so befitting a demagogue, the horizon of whose mind is not larger than an oyster shell, of "Central Influence" and "Central Clique," will have its day like every other humbug which is gotten up to deceive the ignorant, and create sectional prejudices in our State. One who has observed the progress of events during the last ten or fifteen years, will readily conclude that all sensible men might see in them enough to sickness those who have the honor of the State at heart, with every thing calculated to alienate the different parts of our old Commonwealth from each other. But no! just as the two great political parties in the State are about to sacrifice their party prejudices on the altar of their country, and with praiseworthy magnanimity unite their energies and minds for the improvement of the whole State, we hear the cry of "East and West"—"Centre and Extremity." How far such considerations are to influence any portion of the People of the State, is yet to be seen. That it will be used by Demagogues for personal advancement, and to gratify the malignity of disappointed ambition, is not doubted. Are we not people? Can the West do without the East or the East without the West? Can wise and patriotic men, seeing the violent and unconstitutional assaults which are made upon our rights from abroad, give their countenance and lend their aid to these efforts to divide us here at home, and array one section of the State in bitter hostility against another? Do we not need union in our Legislative Councils on all questions of State policy, to enable us to assume the high station amongst our sister States, to which our natural resources so justly entitle us? Even let it be conceded that some sections have not obtained their full share of State patronage and money, is any thing to be gained by denunciation, and bitter recrimination? Is this the proper way to remedy the evil—if such evil exists? Is such a course worthy of being approved by patriotic men who look to the good of the whole State? Let it be scorned by all who deserve to be regarded as North Carolinians—looking around upon the entire State as one People—and whose views are not shut in by the interests of one or a few counties, whether they are in the East, West, North, South or Centre. It is by a pull ALL TOGETHER that we can expect to develop the rich resources of our State, and elevate her to the high moral and intellectual position from which she has been so long kept back by parsimony and sectional jealousies.

MACON.

But, to the Manifesto—or rather, *Indictment*, full of charges, general as well as *special*.
The general are: 1. Against the People at large. 2. The East and Centre, jointly. 3. The Centre, in particular. Each count defining and charging offenses, considered, not according to the usual form, "against the peace and dignity of the State"—but, "against the promotion to the Senatorship and dignity of the Honorable Thomas L. Clingman, M. C."

The special charges are aimed against "causenous, dinners, wines, cliques, puffing, halloing, Badger, Mangum, Graham, Mr. A., Mr. B., shoeblacks, et id omnes genit, as he would have them!"

The general charges we shall notice first—leaving the special to be attended to at random.

1. He charges that the whole State has been at great fault for years past, and claims to himself much credit for the discovery. In the first place he pleads the last most unmercifully to the East and Centre for having kept up, as he charges, a system of persecution towards, and proscription of, the transmontane District, of which he claims to be the special representative and peculiarly "frocked" defender. From this castigation he exempts no one, not even the Democratic members of the Legislature, and their constituents, who tendered him their most gracious support a few weeks since for Senator—many of whom have voted against these very projects the withholding of which he denounces as so very injurious!

In the second place, imagining himself constituted Censor of the whole State, he utters as "White Slave, the people of his own District, for their subversion to the wrongs he has depicted—and their Representatives as no less than, in substance, the tools and instruments, we are at a loss to know, unless it be that they have not been foolish enough to believe him the greatest man in the State. If this be their sin, they are not alone. And more especially will they not be singular in this, since the appearance of this falsehood of abuse and misrepresentation. But they play the members with dinners, scenes, &c." This is the offence which disturbs the chamber of the gentleman.

We were not aware, before, that one lost a relish

for good dinners so soon as he is elected a member of Congress—he can do without eating altogether.

Now have we learned before, that Mr. C. had become much a thorough *teetotaller* as to spurn the offer of a glass of wine, as an insult! "Is there not, however, a little of the Puritan in all this? Did he never suffer himself to be 'piled' with beefsteaks, fat turkeys, puddings and pies, good wines, and such like, in the hospitable mansions of some of the Whigs of the Centre, who are now so very recently and charitably denominated 'the clique,' 'the tool,' 'the worst portion of the Whig party?' But the Whigs of the Centre will hardly do with mortification because Mr. C. may turn up his nose at their 'dinners,' and make wry faces at their 'wines.' We never knew a good dinner yet to go un eaten! Besides all this, he seems to be well acquainted with a certain custom, which

he says prevails in some parts of the State, of 'operating on voters by plying them with liquor, cider, gin, beer, and the like.' Did as ever practice it?

2. The second charge against the East and Centre jointly, consists of two branches. First, that all the measures heretofore passed have been confined to three sessions. Second, that they have confined the School Fund according to *Federal*, and not *White* population.

In reply to the first, we have only to ask a few plain questions. How much money has been expended legislating for the jureas of Cherokee Lands? Has no relief been granted them? Where are the acts of '44 and '48 and pray, what was being asked the Legislature? The Western Turnpike, which is to almost the entire the realm of the Cherokee lands, has never yet been defeated by Warren as

body. He must east up accounts with his good Democratic friends. Such an accusation against them is the "unkindness of all," since they have given such evidence of expensiveness by voting for him for U. S. Senator, despite his abuse of their Party in a certain speech delivered in 1844-5. In regard to the second branch of the charge, that the School fund was distributed according to *Federal*, instead of *White* population, we would simply ask, how came this fund into the Public Treasury? Was not the basis of its distribution amongst the States, by the General Government, that of *Federal* population? Did even the rankest abolitionists contend, in Congress, that it should be distributed according to *White* population? Would Mr. C. have dared to contend for such a principle himself, on the floor of Congress? Ought not the benefits of Government to be distributed in proportion to its burdens? Do not the Centre and the East pay nearly, if not quite, two-thirds of the taxes of the State? Do not a few counties in the East pay as much into the public Treasury as the whole of his Congressional District? How then, can any such demand be made, on the score of justice? But who, of the East and Centre, voted to distribute the fund according to *Federal* population? Not White, alone, but Democrats, also, and many of the very members who gave him their support for Senator, voted, but some ten days since, against Mr. Gilmer's motion to distribute that fund according to *White* population? Mr. C. would act wisely to emulate the Clever he reforms, and wait until the water in the stream of contradiction which is before him passes off, that he may "cross it dry," for, if he makes many more leaps, there may be a bruised nose, or broken bones.

3. We come now to consider that charge which the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman has clothed in all the pamphlets of the most approved precedents of denunciation, "Central Influence." Ah! "there's the rub!" The "Centre" calls forth all the fire of his most patriotic indignation! It haunts him like the ghost of the murdered Banquo did the bloody-handed Macbeth. It will not "down at his bidding." Even eight years ago—in 1840—it was a most terrible thing—worse than a very *nigra*—more upon the rising genius of the Mountains—more terrible than an animal with claws behind and before, and all around—a real *Hydra*! Even then—in 1840—that modern Hercules proposed to organise a systematic resistance to put down and exterminate this *Hydra*—the Nemean Lion—going about seeking whom he might devour." But the Hercules was too young, then. He was not out of his political cradle, quite; and it was task enough for him to strangle the serpent of discord and dissension which had encircled upon his junction rights, in a certain "voluntary Union," in which he showed his strength by sustaining "young" Mr. Graham and "old" Mr. Mangum for the Senate, and "offering a resolution" with his own hand, recommending to General Harrison as a suitable person for a station in his Cabinet, a certain "Mr. Badger," who is now not of sufficiently "eminent abilities" to fill a place which he aspires to, and which he, and exactly *eleven others*, (Heaven save the mark!) would more honor and adorn! But so it is—this modern Hercules has grown up to full manhood, and he can easily, if "requested" by Mount Atlas, bear up the Heavens on his shoulders!

But, to the pamphlet. The crime charged is, that, for twenty years past, the Senators have been selected from the Centre of the State—from the Counties of Wake, Orange, Cumberland and Caswell. Well, we really had thought, before, that these glorious old Counties were a part of our good old North State. We have been taught to honor them, especially the latter—it bears a most honored name—yes, the name of one who never would have deserted his cause, or turned his back upon friends for an imaginary sight. The people of those Counties are our fellow-citizens, one and all, and we are proud that they have been able to furnish so many honored names to grace the history of our State. Would to God, they had a thousand more such! Yancey, Murphy, Moore, Cameron, Newbold, Toomer, Strange, Mangum, Graham, Badger—are they not of North Carolina's brightest jewels? Does any man regret that they have been honored by our people? Is there one in the State whose soul is so narrow that he would erase from the pages of our history the names of such men? Would he desire to keep such in obscurity—deprive the State of their services—and elevate some mental pigmy to graft the niggardly feelings and demands of sectional prejudices? When a system shall prevail of inquiring in what part of the State one was born, where reared, where he lives, and where he may hereafter happen to live, before due respect and honor can be paid to his genius, talents, and patriotism, then, indeed, shall we be fit to become "White Slaves," and we shall require more than all the Bozaris and Aristogtions that have lived in "the tide of time" to infuse into our souls a high and patriotic spirit of independence, and State pride.

But it has pleased Mr. C. to bestow on the Whigs in and around Raleigh a full share of his petty spleen and malice. What they have done to merit such denunciation, we are at a loss to know, unless it be that they have not been fools enough to believe him the greatest man in the State. If this be their sin, they are not alone. And more especially will they not be singular in this, since the appearance of this falsehood of abuse and misrepresentation. But they play the members with dinners, scenes, &c." This is the offence which disturbs the chamber of the gentleman.

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thought of the bird which sits its own nest? What of the offspring which delights in pronouncing the share of its parent?

His attack upon the gallant Wing of the Centre,

who have so long fought, with a constancy and bravery unsurpassed, against fearful odds, the best drilled portion of the Democratic army—is as unjust as it is ungenerous. There is not one amongst them, who would not scorn to do what has been done by this rascal—that is, abandon his colors when he found that, to fight longer, would not ensure to his personal benefit.

Mr. C. asks if Napoleon would have bestowed his votes as unequally as honours have been distributed in the Whig army in the State? He certainly is honest enough to know, that Napoleon was much complained of by some of his ambitious, rash and vain officers, because he did not appoint older and more experienced Generals for their promotion.—Such conduct did not, however, commend them to the favor of the great Captain. And it will be remembered that he never so far forgot himself as to give the "Crosses of the Legion of Honor" to any who had been caught bidding for promotion in the ranks of the enemy. Thinks any one that he would have handed the Star of promotion to Moreau, when he was bearing aloft the standard of the Allied army on the plains of Dresden? or that he would have handed to any of his complaints, or solicitations for grace in his Legion, after he had penned the envious epistles, which so well illustrated his character, and in which he significantly declared, "that rascal Bonaparte is always fortunate!" But it turned not to him! That rascally Whig army in our State is always fortunate—but it won't make me Senator! I must defend my colors! Throw myself into the arms of Messrs. Graver, Bower, & Co. Denounce my old friends—abuse the gallant wing of the Centre who have heretofore pitied me, and all will be right. If I cannot get up myself, I can at least contribute to pull down my rival, who is a mere pygmy in point of intellect,—mere twelfth-rate man—who is indebted any how to me for his elevation! By the grace of God, I will unseat him, and all such. I will meet them again at Phillips!

But enough for the present. We shall meet the gentleman again at Phillips!

WILMINGTON RAILROAD BILL.

This bill was under consideration in the House of Commons, the greater part of Wednesday. At the night session, Mr. Rayner moved to strike out of the 11th section of the bill, the following words, immediately preceding the *proviso* of said section: viz. "Which it is hereby declared and enacted, shall be preferred to the mortgage and pledge to be executed under the previous provisions of this act, and all such other mortgages and pledges as may have been heretofore executed by said Company to secure the State against its loss by reason of her endorsement for said Company; and in case of default by said Company, the said mortgage so to be executed, shall be first satisfied," the question on which passed in the affirmative, Yeas 53, Noses 42.

Immediately after this vote, Mr. J. M. Leach moved its reconsideration; which gave rise to a discussion of an animated and exciting character, between Messrs. Rayner, D. F. Caldwell, Barringer, Stanly, Stevenson, Hayes, and others, in which the merits of the bill and amendment entered largely.

All the other schemes of Internal Improvement being pending at this time in the Senate upon their third reading, we have no doubt delay upon this bill in the House is the consequence. But Mr. Rayner's amendment it is said, will prevent the laying the Wilmington road with heavy iron farther North than Neuse river; and another amendment, expected to prevail, will forbid the construction of the Manchester road altogether.

We express no opinion of our own, upon this subject, because we regard it extremely uncertain in what shape the bill will pass, or whether it may pass at all. We think all must stand or fall together—a state of suspense which must soon end, as the session will end on Monday.

"COL. GEORGE BOWER."

We took the liberty, last week, of publishing a communication from one of this Senator's constituents, who had a perfect right to call him to account—and the "flattering of the wounded pigeons" over and about the "mill race," shows that the arrow cleaved two marks—the iron-bosomed Senator and his organ. They are both friends to internal improvement alike—over the left. Bower votes against all, unless they go by his own door—the Standard stands ready to attack, when it shall quit his purposes, every Whig who votes for them. Aliation is made to Thompson, of Bertie, Smith, of Hertford, and Halsey, of Tyrrell, by way of showing that we single out certain politicians to attack,—but pray, when have we praised either of them? If a man is a Locofofo, like Bower & Co., all his sins are washed away—and he is praised by the Standard, through one general, liberal emotion never stirred his bosom; and he never stepped out of the narrow circle of self, which to him is State and Country, and all. We hope his constituents will look after Col. Bower. They have a perfect right to do so—and our constituents are at their disposal.

Here is another of the Standard's patriots:

From the Fayetteville Observer.

"A PATRIOT.—A bill has been before this Legislature to appropriate the Cherokee Bonds, on terms most advantageous to the State and just to the Western people, to making a Turnpike Road from Salisbury to the Georgia line, at the extreme Southwestern part of our State. Mr. Conner, the Locofofo Senator from Lincoln and Caldwell, moved to amend it by starting the road from Charlotte, by Beaufort's Ford, (by which route it would pass through Mr. Conner's plantation.) The Senate rejected the amendment, and then, as the road would not go by his barn door, Mr. Conner voted against the bill. If the bill had been defeated, we suppose Mr. Clingman would have laid the blame to the East and the Centre."

"COL. RICHARD E. VABROUGH."

On the 2nd of December, 1848, he was appointed

Adjutant General of the State of North Carolina.

JOHN G. PALMER.

Raleigh, November 20, 1848.

52.

DAUGUERROTYPE LIKENESSES,

Of the very best quality, taken for \$1.50, colored and finished, of all sizes, and warranted to

last for ever. The subscriber dares himself, from three or

four years experience, and having all the new improvements, that his work will be well executed.

Members of the Legislature and others will call at his GALLERY, at the Jewelry Store of Palmer and Ramsey.

JOHN G. PALMER.

Raleigh, November 20, 1848.

52.

LOUISBURG ACADEMIES.

Spring Session will begin 2nd Monday in January.

Prices as heretofore—Music or Guitar by a spec-

ial Instructor.

The head assistants employed in the several departments—Weekly reviews and quarterly

Examinations rigidly adhered to, and such a system

of drilling adopted, as, it is believed, can scarcely fail

of securing sound scholarship.

Parents and guardians are again urged to see that their children are well educated at the school from the first to the last day of the year.

Richard F. Vabrough, Secy. Board Trustees.

Dec. 15th, 1848.

53.

SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS.

We publish today the amended resolutions on this subject, as they finally passed our Legislature, calling attention to the 6th, the amendment of Mr. Stanly, embodying sentiments from the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country