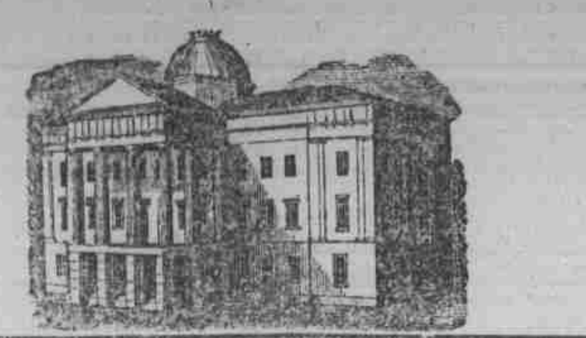
RALEIGH TIMES.



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TERMS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

For every Sixteen lines, [illegible] One Dollar for the first, and Twenty-five Cents for each subsequent insertion. Court Orders, &c. will be charged 25 per cent. higher; but a reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

☞ Letters on business, and all Communications intended for publication, must be addressed to the Editor, and *post paid.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

From the Carolina Watchman.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

It were in vain to essay a description of the interesting meeting which was held in the Court House in this town, on last Thursday, the official proceedings of which we publish below. We have scarcely ever heard a series of better speeches than were delivered on that occasion: there was not one that was not far above mediocrity, and many of them verged frequently upon the highest order of eloquence. The President in his opening address, was felicitous and impressive, and every successive speaker sustained the lead most handsomely. We wish that the intelligence of North Carolina could only have had the advantage of hearing these addresses, we should in that case have little fears for the Rail Road. As it is, we have great faith in its triumph: the temptation is too great and the appeal is too great to suppose for one moment, that North Carolinians, and especially the West, will let the golden opportunity pass by unimproved.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Pursuant to a call made by a preliminary meeting, and at the instance of a good many of our citizens who had issued a card a few days before to that effect, a very considerable number of the freemen of Rowan assembled in the Court House, on Thursday, 8th instant, to take into consideration the action had by the late Legislature upon the subject of Internal Improvement, and particularly the scheme of the Great Central Road. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the Hon. D. F. Caldwell, as President, and Col. E. D. Austin, Archibald Henderson, Esq., David Barringer, Esq., and Richard Harris, Esq., Vice Presidents; James E. Kerr, Esq., and D. A. Davis, Esq., Secretaries.

The objects of the meeting having been explained and enforced by the Chair,

Col. J. B. Lord submitted the following Resolutions, viz:

Whereas, the General Assembly at its late session, passed an Act to incorporate "The North Carolina Rail Road Company," as well as other acts for the Internal Improvement of the State—acts fraught with great benefit to every section and to each individual of the State: And whereas, concert of action and unity of purpose are necessary to ensure the accomplishment of such important works: Therefore,

1st. *Resolved,* That we heartily approve of the wise and patriotic legislation, which conceived and adopted measures so eminently calculated to improve the condition of our State.

2d. *Resolved,* That self-interest as well as patriotism calls upon every citizen to devote his energies to the completion of these great enterprises.

3d. *Resolved,* To secure united effort, we recommend a General Convention of the friends of these measures from every portion of the country interested, on Thursday, 14th day of June next.

4th. *Resolved,* That we will organize a body, to be called the "Rowan Internal Improvement Association," whose duty it shall be to promote these enterprises in such manner as may be deemed most advisable.

John A. Lillington, Esq., being called on, went into a history of the progress of the Central Rail Road scheme in the General Assembly—its advantages to the whole State, and particularly to the Western portion of it. He also explained the reasons which had induced the Western members to give up the project of the Charlotte and Danville charter for the central scheme. Mr. Lillington was the Senator from this District in the late General Assembly, and was understood to have taken an active part in effecting the measure under consideration in that body. His exposition was completed. J. W. Osborn, Esq., being called upon, delivered a very excellent speech, approving of the action of the late General Assembly, and impressing it on the public mind that their wise, liberal enactment should be made effectual by a corresponding course on the part of their constituents.

H. C. Jones, Esq., (Commoner from Rowan in the late Assembly) was called upon, but declined addressing the meeting, stating that he thought his friend, Mr. Lillington, had said enough to satisfy all present as to the course they had pursued in the Legislature, and that he was preparing an address, which would shortly be published, setting forth all matters relating to the measure more minutely than it was necessary to go into them now. Instead of addressing them himself he begged leave to substitute his friend from Cabarrus, Mr. Barringer, who bore a conspicuous part in the Assembly in forwarding this measure, and being strongly seconded in the call, Mr. Barringer addressed the meeting in an earnest and effectual style upon the history, bearing and propriety of the measure.

Burton Craige, Esq., Hon. John W. Ellis, J. L. Clemmons, Esq., and J. Clark, Esq., all severally addressed the meeting with great ability and effect.

On rising to ask that the question might then be put, Mr. Jones spoke in glowing terms of the intellectual and patriotic cast of every speech that had been delivered on that occasion, beginning with that of the Honorable President, and taking each as it came without exception: He said he had felt some anxiety as to the reception their labors might meet with in the country, but the intense interest with which so large an assemblage of his fellow citizens had taken in these proceedings for four long hours—the frequent manifestations of the approbation that from time to time had cheered each speaker—convinced him, not only that his constituents were satisfied with his course, but that the policy of the measure would be approved wherever it was understood. He believed from the indications of popular favor this day manifested—that the great Central Rail Road was destined to prevail. "I feel it to be so," said he, "in every thing I have seen and heard this day—I feel it in all around me—*I feel it* (as the old ladies say) *in my bones.*" After some other words of warm congratulation upon the success of the meeting, the question was put on the passage of the resolutions, and *they passed unanimously.*

Col. J. B. Lord introduced the following resolution, which passed.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to the several members of the General Assembly who favored and sustained the enlightened policy we have above adverted to, and especially to the Hon. Calvin Graves, Speaker of the Senate, for his disinterested and patriotic course on giving the casting vote of that body in favor of the North Carolina Rail Road.

The thanks of the meeting were then tendered to the President for the dignified and proper manner in which he had presided. The thanks of the meeting were also tendered to the other officers, and the proceedings directed to be published in the Carolina Watchman; and all other newspapers in the State, friendly to the cause of Internal Improvement, were requested to publish them also.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

D. F. CALDWELL, *Pres.*

James E. Kerr,
D. A. Davis, } *Secretaries.*

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

The Greensborough Patriot in an article of some length upon this subject, makes the following suggestion, which we think is not a bad one by any means, but one which might be acted on by the people of Rowan County. The distance through this county, is about 18 miles, and we are confident, no man by engaging to grade a mile of the Road will ever regret it. It is the easiest way to get the stock and the most certain way of building the road, and to secure the incalculable benefits which its completion must diffuse throughout the country:

"We have been struck with the suggestion of a friend which brings this matter closer home to us. All that is wanted, is for the people in Wake, Orange, Guilford, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Mecklenburg (supposing the road to pass through these counties as it must through some of them,) to grade the road and take one third of their work in stock. The two thirds from the State in money will pay them better than any other work they can get at. In many of these inland counties there may not be much money; but there is bone and sinew—industry and energy, which may be readily made available in this great work. Guilford county, for instance, is only twenty-eight miles across: if, therefore, twenty-eight men would agree to grade one mile each, the work could be soon accomplished and a powerful inducement thereby held out for its location through our midst.

"The expenditure on this *Road must* increase the wealth and give spur to the enterprise of the State. Its completion will, in addition to opening up a choice of excellent markets for the farmer,—establish frequent intercourse with neighboring States—invite settlers and good farmers into the country—increase the price of lands—and, not least in our estimation, every sill, and nail, and bar of iron, and every stroke of work upon the Road, will give strength to the *Union of the States.*"

A SENATOR IN A QUANDARY.

Pending the Presidential election, Senator Douglass, of Illinois, in a speech made at New Orleans, pledged himself that if his State Legislature passed Wilmot Proviso resolutions, he would resign rather than obey them. Well, the Legislature of Illinois has just done that thing, and the question now is, what will Senator Douglass do?

Urbanity will often lend a grace to actions that are of themselves ungracious.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

Strait-jacket abolitionism, at the North, and Quattlebum bluster, at the South, lugubrious exhibitions though they be, afford us so many a good laugh that, sometimes, we half wish, they would get up an "exhibition" more frequently than they do. As we have already intimated, in the Express, the stark-mad abolitionists, in Boston, of the Parker, Pillsbury, Wendell Phillips, and Wm. Loyd Garrison persuasion, have been holding what they call their "Seventh Annual Meeting;" the proceedings of which were of the usual well known character, that is, exceedingly silly, simple, and ridiculous, degrading, disgusting and blasphemous, even,—for the Christian Church, we now see, comes in for a share of their billingsgate, because it does not cry aloud for an immediate dissolution of the Union, and put a knife and a fire brand into the hands of the negroes to kill, burn, and destroy every white man south of the Potomac! This is what the fanatics at the North have been doing. Let us see how closely the Quattlebums at the South have been imitating them, on the reverse side of the picture. At a large and enthusiastic public meeting" of the citizens of the County of Upson, in Georgia, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the action of Congress upon the slavery question," there was an awful "secretion of bile"—but we cannot contrast the two extremes better than placing them together cheek by jowl: thus—

NORTH.

Resolved, That the one great object to be attempted and achieved, to secure the emancipation of our enslaved countrymen; to assert and protect the rights of the people of the North and to impose the awful criminality involved in the slave system exclusively upon the incorrigible tyrants of the South—is the immediate dissolution of the American Union—a Union based on the positive bodies of three millions of the people, and cemented with their blood—a Union which gives absolute power & perfect security to the wholesale traffickers in human flesh, by its combined military and naval power, and the overthrow of which would inevitably burst asunder the chain of every bondman; a Union in which freedom of speech and of the press, the right of petition and safe and equal locomotion, are cloven down, and the citizens of one portion of the country are sued for no alleged crime in another portion, hurried to prison, kept in chains, plundered of their property, and in numerous instances sold on the auction-block at public vendue, as slaves, in lots to suit purchasers.

Resolved, that the church, which is in religious fellowship with slaveholders, or the members of which are in political alliance with slaveholders, or which cherishes and exemplifies the spirit of complexional caste or which does not make the immediate abolition of slavery its special concern is not worthy to be recognised as a church of Christ, has no claim upon human sympathy to respect, and ought to be abandoned by every one as radically defective in Christian principle and character; and whoever continues in willing connection and conformity with such a church, is to be regarded as an actual supporter of slavery.

SOUTH.

Yes, we are directed to "be still," while our enemies are belaboring us in open day and a bold front; while they are actually attacking the last outposts of our rights. The North is united; we will be united too. And we, the citizens of Upson county, irrespective of party, and regardless alike of the taunts of friends and the threats of enemies, are

Resolved, That on the slavery question we are one. Southerners, slavery men.

Resolved, That we believe the institution of African slavery, as it exists among us, one that has elevated a large race from most degraded barbarism to a good degree of civilization, while no other institution has made a like or as progress, (and many have been united.)

Resolved, That there exists on no spot on this green earth a nobler race of white men than exists in its midst: the statesman, the soldier, the divine, the christian, attains his full growth with all its "evils" brooding over him.

Resolved, That we pledge "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor," To maintain our rights or equality in this Union; by remaining "peaceably if we can," the encroachments of the Government of the United States upon slavery, and "forcibly if we must."

Resolved, That the enactment of the Wilmot Proviso below the compromise of our fathers, (the Missouri compromise)—that the interference of Congress with slavery in the District of Columbia, or with the slave trade among the States, or either of them—will dissolve the tie that binds us to this Union.

If we have one kind of freedom more than another, in this "free and independent" country of ours, it is the freedom of speech, and no better evidence of the fact can be adduced, than the unmolested ravings of these very men who are making day and night hideous, at its imaginary abuse. "Free speech" is abused, but it is they who abuse it. Equally silly and ridiculous is the rant of the Upsonian Quattlebums about "forcibly if we must." Now we should like to know how many cabfuls of indignants were at that meeting at Upson. Can any one tell?

DEATH OF COL. WM. R. JOHNSON.

The Charleston Courier of Tuesday morning contains the following announcement:

"A telegraphic dispatch from Mobile, dated 10th inst., announces the melancholy intelligence of the death of Col. William R. Johnson, in that place, on Wednesday last. It is stated that Col. J. was walking about on the day of his death, suffering from influenza, but not considered by any means dangerous.

"Col. Johnson has, for many years, bore the name of the 'Napoleon of the Turf,' a cognomen applied not so much for the reason that he possessed great knowledge of blooded horses, and was eminently successful in his contests for the numerous purses offered in various parts of the Union, but for his prompt action, and ready and decisive character in general matters. He was mild and unassuming in manners, and the courteous gentleman. His loss will be severely felt."

Gold is less precious than virtue.

STOPPING PAPERS.

We have received one or two notices within a week, to stop the papers directed to certain gentlemen who have taken them for six numbers of the second volume, for which we have received nothing, and for which they do not even hint at any disposition to fork over. Wonder if they expect us to work for nothing? If they had furnished a customer with breadcorn all the last year, would that be any reason why they should *give* him seven bushels this year? If we are poor, we are proud—we are *above* wishing any man to take our paper unless he is willing to do so: but we are not above exacting justice at the hands of all who deal with us. Papers are discontinued *at our own option only,* while there is any portion of the subscription money in arrear. We cannot run all over the country to gather up cents: and in a business of this kind we cannot afford to lose them. We have to pay for every single paper that we send out, as well as for all the labor that is expended on it. Think of this.—*N. C. Argus.*

HARD TIMES.

A reader of our paper was compelled to stop his subscription at the end of the last year. He was much pleased with the paper himself, and his family was delighted with it: but the times were so hard that he could not take it any longer. Cotton was low, his taxes were to pay, and the necessities of his family to be provided for: besides he really had not time to read it!—Now—would you believe it?—this economical and timesaving citizen was seen one evening last week, standing at the corner of a doggery, leaning against a sapling, with liquor enough under his belt—at five cents per drink, without sugar—to pay the subscription price of our paper for three months at least! And he has been seen in pretty much the same situation for four times besides, certainly, since the year began.—We hope that the Temperance Society may make a prisoner of him before long; but suppose that he continue to practice this species of economy to the end of the year, how much will he save for the payment of taxes, and the education of his children?

At a moderate calculation, he will get drunk thirty-four times in the the twelve months: and at the sum of fifty cents per stultification, his liquor will cost him seventeen dollars. He will lose thirty-four days from his farm, in getting drunk and sobering off again, which ought to be worth a dollar per day to so economical and time-saving a citizen, amounting to thirty-four dollars more.—It may be reasonably presumed that a man who takes three hundred and forty drinks of mean whiskey in thirty four days, will have one fight, if no more, in the time: and he will be a lucky fellow if he get out of it for less than thirty dollars in court costs and counsel's fee; besides he will spend three days at court attending to his case, and two more hunting up witnesses to prove that the other man struck him, or at any rate give him the lie, or grinned at him first. So that thirty five dollars more may be put down on the debtor side of his account. But after the trial is over, and he has got out of the Sheriff's custody by securing the costs, he must treat his witnesses and get drunk himself upon the strength of his good fortune—for really he had made up his mind to go to jail: and there is another dollar gone. Well, a man who spends thirty four days of the year at the tap, may expect to have at least two bridles broken and lost by his hungry and impatient horse, amounting to four dollars more: and if he, the horse, do not lose a saddle, he will at any rate lie down and wallow in it, and break the tree, or leave it on the ground where the hogs will find it and tear the seat and pad out of it—so that there will be about four dollars to pay for repairs. Now foot up the bill, and you will have the sum of Ninety-five Dollars which this careful and economical citizen expends for worse than naught in the year—to say nothing of the shirt that is torn from his back by his adversary in the fight; nor of the breeches that are eaten up by the hogs while he is lying drunk in the gutter; nor of the shoes that he loses in the mud-hole, while traping from the doggery after his half-starved horse has broken his bridle and left him; nor of the paper of sugar that he drops in the branch while reeling home from the grocery. And yet this careful, economical, and time-saving citizen cannot pay two dollars for a newspaper, by which his family would be delighted, and the minds of his children developed and improved! Really this thing called economy is a curious affair.—*Ib.*

☞ The distance from the Mouth of the Mississippi to San Francisco, by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is 3,294 miles; by the Isthmus of Panama 5,000; thus showing that the route by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is 1706 miles shorter than by Panama. The distance from New York by the Isthmus of Tehauntepec is 4,744 miles; by the Isthmus of Panama 5,858; making the route by Tehauntepec, from New York to San Francisco, 1,104 miles shorter than by the Isthmus of Panama.

The mere statement of this fact carries with it its own importance; for it is an axiom that, in all human operations, the saving of time is the saving of labor and money. This fact is already exerting its influence; for enterprising men are at this very moment turning their attention to this route, without the advantage of an artificial route across it.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE EDITORS.

General and Mrs. Taylor have no children young enough to be "going to school" in Baltimore or elsewhere. They have there a daughter married to Dr. Woods, of the army, and now on that station. Col. Taylor, the General's brother, whose lady is a daughter of the Hon. John McLean, is also in Baltimore, and attached to that station.—The public attention and curiosity seem to have been won away by the General entirely from his better half; for his biographers have not told us who she is. Now, for the honor of *old Calvert county,* in Maryland, be it known, that she produced the only person to whom General Taylor ever *has* surrendered. Mrs. Taylor comes not only from Calvert county, but from, it is believed, the very estate on which Mrs. Adams' father, if not she herself, was born—on the shores of that river, the Patuxent, which navigators have said was the boldest and most beautiful they had ever entered. Mrs. Taylor's father was Captain Walter Smith, an independent and highly respectable farmer, whose estate was situate on the right bank of St. Leonard's creek, in which Commodore Barney's flotilla was blockaded in the late war. She is the sister of the late Major Richard Smith, of the Marine Corps, will remembered in Washington and New York especially, for his gallant and soldierly appearance and bearing, and his fine social qualities. It was in Kentucky that the General, then a very young man, saw her, and was conquered. With that reservation, it may be said, to use the words of young Crittenden to Santa Anna, "General Taylor never surrenders."

CALVERT.

February 10, 1849.

GEN. TAYLOR AT MEMPHIS.

The Memphis Eagle gives the following as the reply of Gen. Taylor to the address of Col. Pope welcoming him to that city. He was met some distance below Memphis by the steamer Convoy, which was crowded with hundreds of citizens:

That had he the eloquence of many of the gifted orators of Tennessee, even then he would fall far short of expressing, in a deserving manner, the gratitude with which his heart overflowed for the flattering reception which had greeted him by the citizens from Memphis. That had he consulted his own feelings, and did the circumstances by which he was surrounded allow, he would much prefer on to-day, being at the house of that God, to whose kindness and protection he was so much indebted through all the vicissitudes of his life. He said that, in responding to the complimentary allusions which the speaker had been pleased to make to his military career, he would remark that he had ever looked upon war as a great national calamity, and that he was the greatest public benefactor who could preserve peace, with the least human sacrifice, and that was always his aim. That in the number of victories that had successfully attended him when fronting the enemy, he claimed not for himself so much honor as the public had been pleased to bestow; but that he was indebted to the stout hearts and strong arms of those who stood by to execute his commands, from the highest to the humblest in rank; and that none were ever more ready to do this than Tennesseeans. He had been called by his countrymen to a new theatre; from a long military life to a civil position of the greatest public trust—and in entering upon the discharge of those high duties, he did so, greatly distrusting his own abilities to discharge them in such a manner as their great responsibilities might demand; but that he should look for assistance and support not to this man, or to that, but to the whole people, to whom he was indebted. That the office was one not of his seeking, nor had it been secured by any effort of his.—That in electing him to the Presidency of the United States, the people had mainly looked forward to good government, and a *just administration of the law;* and in endeavoring to carry out those wishes in this regard (although no one could rival the father of his country) it was left for those who might succeed him to emulate his example as far as possible. He again thanked the citizens of Memphis, through their representatives on this occasion, for this warm manifestation of their regard.

"IF IT CAN BE BUILT."

If the saying of the poet be true, that "our doubts are traitors," then does the above expression embody treason to the Railroad, we had almost said to the State. "*If it can be built!*" That's not the sort of talk to effect any purpose, except the defeat of the most practicable scheme ever set on foot to redeem the fortunes of our good old State. Suppose every man of us fold our arms, look knowing, shake our heads, and say, "It is a great work if it can only be built!" Is the "great work" likely to be accomplished under *such* encouragement? No. And the man who achieves a reputation for sagacity by such remarks, only deserves from his country such reward as is due to those who defeat great and patriotic projects for the good of mankind.

But let every man say, "It *can* be built—*it must* be built," and what is the consequence? The early construction of the *Road.* That's the way to talk for *effect*—Let every citizen be fully persuaded in his own mind—no matter whether he has money, labor, or only the influence of thought and talk to invest in the work; and let him speak of it with a view to the benefit which he may honestly believe it will confer, and of the undoubted practicability of the work—*and it will soon be done.*

Greensboro Pat.

WASHINGTON, February 17.

Secretary of State.—We learn that a Telegraphic despatch from General Taylor was received in this city this evening, tendering the office of Secretary of State to the Hon. J. M. Clayton, of Delaware; and the reason for doing so is, that the Legislature of Delaware, which is now in session, and is expected to adjourn in a few days, may elect a Senator in place of Mr. Clayton, if he accepts.

The Legislature will not meet again for two years.—*Globe.*

The President elect does not visit Baltimore on his way to Washington. He is expected to be at Cumberland on the evening of the 20th; and if he comes on direct, and without delay, he will be here on the 21st—two or three days sooner than we expected. But it is not yet known what influence the ice in the Ohio may have on his movements: it cannot accelerate, but may retard them.

The *Intelligencer* states that the President and his family will leave the Executive Mansion about the 1st of March, and occupy rooms at the Irving Hotel until President Taylor is inaugurated, and then take their departure from Washington city.

The *Union* says that General Cass is expected to be here about the 20th or 21st, to fill the rest of his own Senatorial term, which will expire the 3d of March, 1851.

Mr. Clay.—It is stated that this distinguished Kentucky Senator will not be present at the ensuing called session of the Senate, which being for the purpose of acting on the nominations of the incoming President, if desirable, is not indispensable.

It is announced that Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court, has declined the nomination of United States Senator from Ohio, assigning reasons of a private character.

CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

The National Intelligencer says:

"Numerous speculations have been indulged in by the public press in regard to the probable composition of President Taylor's Cabinet, and amongst those distinguished Whigs who have been assigned, by a sort of general consent, a place in the Cabinet, is Governor Crittenden, of Kentucky.

"Knowing nothing ourselves of the intentions of the President elect, we have hazarded no conjectures on the subject, quite satisfied that in good time the Public would have offered to it the names of a sound and able Cabinet.

"If, however, we have been able to shed no light on the future as to who will compose the Cabinet of President Taylor, we believe we can say to some extent who will not be of it: and, as this may gratify curiosity, and be stated without invidiousness, we are induced to say that we have reason to believe that Mr. Crittenden has positively declined accepting any Cabinet appointment."

A Gallant Townsman.—In the huge document published by Congress at the present session, containing the Annual Reports from the several Departments we find, in that from the Navy Dempt. frequent mention made of our young townsmen Passed Midshipman Ochiltree, who is invariably commended by his superior officers for his useful and gallant services. In one instance Lieut. Haywood reports, from San Jose, Lower California, a night attack of a large body of Mexicans on a small party of 26 officers and marines in which, after keeping up the fire during the greater part of the night, the enemy were compelled to retire with loss. The officers (including Midshipman Ochiltree) and men, are rewarded credit for the utmost coolness and intrepidity. The next night the attack was renewed, with a like result.

In another place, Lieut. Fab. Stanly reports from Guayamas, the marching of a few officers and men 12 miles into the interior, for the purpose of spiking of three of the enemy's guns, which was accomplished; and the party being on the return fell in with a detachment of the enemy of whom 1 was killed and 3 badly wounded by Midshipman Ochiltree and Midshipman Houston, who promptly and boldly captured [illegible] which covered the enemy's retreat.

In another case he was sent 50 miles down the coast among the Indians, and accomplished fully the objects of his mission.

Fay. Obs.

GERMAN BEDDING.

The Germans think it conductive to health, that the upper bed clothes should never be so long as to hinder protruding of the feet beyond, and sometimes they sleep between two beds. The following anecdote is told of an Irish traveller, who upon finding a feather bed thus laid over him, took it into his head that the people slept in *strata,* one upon the other, and said to the attendant, "Will you be good enough to tell the gentleman or lady that is to lie upon me, to make haste, as I want to go to sleep.