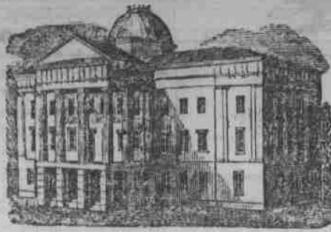


# RALEIGH TIMES.



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CH. C. RABOTEAU,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## TERMS.

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## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE RALEIGH TIMES.

### LINES

*Ad mulierem quam amo optime.*

I know here a youthful maiden so fair she well might prove,  
A Queen to grace a nation's throne—the idol of its love;  
A creature all too beautiful to dwell with care-worn things,  
A waifing spirit from the skies, an angel, had she wings!  
She hath a broad and open brow, most delicately fair,  
And o'er it strays in shining curls, her raven-colored hair,  
And from her eyes, her radiant eyes, there flows such liquid beams,  
That nature styles them fountains, of intellectual streams.  
There plays a smile about her lips, a sweet seraphic smile,  
The signet of a youthful heart, untouched by grief or guile;  
And when she speaks you lend your ear to listen to a voice  
Whose slightest tones have ever mid unto the heart rejoice!  
There's music in her cadences, but chiefly when she sings,  
When forth her heart's wild melody in bird-like cadence rings,  
You wonder where she caught the strain, so strange, so sweet it seems,  
And think some angel's voice must have whispered it in dreams.  
And ah, within this casket fair, there is a pearl of worth,  
Like the dew-drop in the lily-bell, as free from taint of earth;  
There is a soul, whose rays shine through, and gild her features fair,  
With a portion of that blessed light celestial beings wear.  
And were this earth but peopled o'er with beings such as she,  
Then sin and pain would soon take flight, and every sorrow flee;  
And leave it all a paradise as it to man was given,  
Where saints would ponder long methinks, to bask for Heaven!  
Then when she wanders may she find contentment,  
Peace and repose,  
And dower paths to travel in, that cannot fail to please,  
Where bright angels hover o'er, and smile away all gloom,  
There waiting till her spirit's freed from earth, to bear it home!  
Where all the pure in heart do dwell, forever blest and free,  
And gather sweet ambrosial fruits from life's perennial tree;  
There in immortal youth to bloom, in uncreated light,  
Where time has vanished both his wings, and skies are ever bright!  
And I will strive to meet her there, with more than Christian zeal,  
Encouraged by her cheerful smile, and by the love I feel;  
For one that is so beautiful, and has so pure a heart,  
To glory here to meet with her, these glory ne'er to part.  
Greenboro', N. C., May, 1847.

## SONG OF AN AMERICAN EDITOR.

I'm of the Press! I'm of the Press!  
My throne a simple chair;  
I ask no other majesty  
Than strikes the gazer there.  
The horse of fire obeys my nod;  
My couriers walk the sea;  
The lightning lift their flaming manes,  
At Art's command for me.  
I'm of the Press! I'm of the Press!  
Do monarchs wear the crown?  
I walk my pen across my page,  
And crowns have tumbled down,  
The clouds float on—the nations strive;  
Without the thunder rolls;  
Within, I heed the quiet thought  
That changes all their souls.  
I'm of the Press! I'm of the Press!  
The dead around me throng;  
Their awful voices whisper Truth!  
Their eyes forbid the Wrong.  
From them I gather joy and strength,  
Nor heed pale Error's curse,  
My faith in God large as the arch,  
He gave his Universe.  
I'm of the Press! I'm of the Press!  
My host, embattled types,  
With them I quell the tyrant's horde  
And rear the stars and stripes;  
I give my hand to all my race,  
My glens, freedom's sod;  
I say my say, and bend my knees  
Alone, alone to God.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### CROWWELL'S PURITAN ARMY.

The army which now became supreme in the State, was an army very different from any that has since been seen among us. At present, the pay of the common soldier is not such as to seduce any but the humblest class of English laborers from their calling. A barrier almost impassable separates him from the commissioned officer. The great majority of those who rise high in the service rise by purchase. So numerous and extensive are the remote dependencies of England, that every man who enlists in the line must expect to pass many years in exile, and some years in a climate unfavorable to the health and vigor of the European race. The army of the Long Parliament was raised for some service. The pay of the private soldier was much above the wages earned by the great body of the people; and, if he distinguished himself by intelligence and courage, he might hope to attain high commands. The ranks were accordingly composed of persons superior in station and education to the multitude. These persons, sober, moral, diligent and accustomed to reflect, had been induced to take up arms, not by the pressure of want, not by the love of novelty and license, not by the arts of recruiting officers, but by religious and political zeal, mingled with the desire of distinction and promotion. The boast of the soldiers, as we find it recorded in their solemn resolutions, was, that they had not been forced into the service, nor had enlisted for the sake of lucre, that they were not Janissaries, but free-born Englishmen, who had, of their own accord, put their lives in jeopardy for the liberties and religion of England, and whose right and duty it was to watch over the welfare of the nation which they had saved.

A force thus composed, might without injury to its efficiency, be indulged in some liberties, which, if allowed to any other troops, would have proved subversive of all discipline. In general, soldiers who should form themselves in political clubs, elect delegates and pass resolutions on high questions of state, would soon break loose from all control, would cease to form an army, and would become the worst and most degraded of mobs. Nor would it be safe in our time, to tolerate in any regiment, religious meetings, at which a corporal versed in scripture should lead the devotions of his less gifted Colonel, and acknowledged a back-sliding Major. But such was the intelligence, the gravity and self-command of the warriors, which Cromwell had trained, that in their camp a political organization and a religious organization could exist without destroying military organization. The same men who, off duty, were noted as demagogues and field preachers, were distinguished by steadiness, by the spirit, and by prompt obedience on watch, on drill, and on the field of battle.

In war, this strange force was irresistible. The stubborn courage characteristic of the English people, was, by the system of Cromwell, at once regulated and stimulated. Other leaders have maintained order as strict. Other leaders have inspired their followers with a zeal as ardent. But in his camp alone, the most rigid discipline was found, in company with the fiercest enthusiasm. His troops moved to victory with the precision of machines, while burning with the fiercest enthusiasm. From the time when the army was remodeled, to the time when it was disbanded, it never found on the British Islands or on the Continent, an enemy which could stand its onset. In England, Scotland, Ireland, Flanders, the Puritan warriors, often surrounded by difficulties, sometimes contending against three-fold odds, not only never failed to conquer, but never failed to destroy and break in pieces, whatever force was opposed to them. They at length came to regard the day of battle as a day of certain triumph, and marched against the most renowned battalions of Europe, with disdainful confidence. Turenne was startled by the shout of stern exultation with which his English allies advanced to the combat, and expressed the delight of a true soldier, when he learned that it was ever the fashion of Cromwell's pikemen to rejoice when they saw the enemy; and the haughty cavaliers felt an emotion of national pride, when they saw the brigade of their countrymen, outnumbered by foes and abandoned by allies, drive before it a headlong rout, the finest infantry of Spain, and force a passage into a counter-camp, which had just been pronounced impregnable by the ablest marshals of France.

But that which chiefly distinguished the army of Cromwell from other armies, was the austere morality and the fear of God which pervaded all ranks. It is acknowledged by the most zealous royalists, that, in that singular camp, no oath was heard, no drunkenness or gambling was seen, and that during the long dominion of the soldiery, the property of the peaceable citizen, and honor of women were held sacred. If outrages were committed, they were outrages of a different kind from those of which a victorious army is generally guilty. No servant girl complained of the rough gallantry of the red coats. Not an ounce was taken from the shops of the goldsmiths. But a Pelagian sermon, or a window on which the Virgin Child was painted, produced in the Puritan ranks an excitement which it required the utmost exertions of the officers to quell. One of Cromwell's chief difficulties to restrain his pikemen and dragoons from

invading by main force the pulpits of ministers whose discourses, to use the language of that time, were not savoring; and too many of our cathedrals still bear the marks of the hatred with which those stern spirits regarded every vestige of Popery.—*McCaulley's History of England.*

### 'I AM EXTREMELY GLAD TO SEE YOU'

There are more ideas contained in these few words than in all the written speeches in a lawyer's office; and still the expression is on the tip of every one's tongue. Imagine yourself seated in your sanctum sanctorum, wrapped up in the study of some favorite author, or commencing with the hallooed nine—when lo! in pops a creditor, and throws a bucket of ice-water upon your burning thoughts! "Ah! my dear friend, I'm extremely glad to see you." There's a thumper for you to answer for.

Miss is preparing for a party, the carriage is waiting at the door—and still she lingers before the mirror, adjusting her rich tresses, when in comes a dear friend; biting her lips with vexation, at the same time forcing a smile, she exclaims—"ah, I'm really glad to see you." There's another thumper. Madam has pickles or sausages to make, and is up to her ears in pots and kettles, when Mrs. Somebody enters with her six little ones all dressed as neat as if they had just been from six months imprisonment, in a band-box. "Bless me! I'm extremely glad to see you." It's a thumper; it's a down right lie: in her heart, she wished her and all her brood to the—'I'd liked to said it.

When I hear a person say "do call again and see me," it sounds very much like "John, show the gentleman out."

There is no such thing as sincere politeness; to be what the fashionable world terms polite, we must necessarily be hypocritical. The character of sincerity is bluntness, and a sincere man will never have the back-ache.

### A NEW SPECIMEN OF ADVERTISING.

A watchmaker in Memphis, named Merriam—and a merry fellow he seems to be, too—thus advertises his business:

"PICKED UP"—Some of my German friends are great worshippers of my advertisement, and they with this sentence—"Any kind of work that you can get nobody else to do, just take it to Merriam's." A respectable Dutch gentleman brought a favorite dog to me a few days since; "he was not been satisfied with his tail, he liked for me to give him a twist—to, vat you call, cur! him." I gently referred him to de barber's. "He wash try the barber and several people; they be no able to fix him; I wash been said in der papers, I can fix any ding most as was, an he been come here." I told him I never interfered with the works of nature, but if he had a watch out of order, I should be happy to fix it in the best possible manner, and in the shortest possible time. "He wash not mighty well understand, but he supposed he might try some odor place."—*Merriam's Watch Maker.*

### GOLD FEVER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We observe a letter published in the Boston Atlas, dated at Chapel Hill, which states that, on the 10th instant, "a student of the University, while kneeling at a book to drink, displaced a stone with the weight of which his attention was arrested; and on searching the place, assisted by a companion, several stones of the same kind were found. These were carried to the laboratory of Professor Mitchell, who decided that they contained gold, and that a vein of the precious metal had been discovered. The excitement in consequence had been immense. The College is deserted, and everybody is digging gold as if his life depended upon it. Professor Mitchell gives it as his opinion that a vein of a rich mine in the Western part of the State has been struck."

We may as well add, that Chapel Hill being only 23 miles from Raleigh, it is curious that our first news of this ponderous discovery should reach us via "Boston." It may be all true nevertheless, for aught we know to the contrary.

### LOWELL.

The Home Journal states that in nine of the manufacturing Lowell there are six thousand four hundred and thirty girls employed. What a pity a portion of them could not be in California, that unhappy land where there are such multitudes of the masculine gender, but, as Mr. Tetterby, in the "Haunted Man," would say, "not a ray of gal."

"If it wasn't for hope, the heart would break," as the woman said when she buried her seventh husband, and looked anxiously among the funeral crowd for another.

### INFORMATION WANTED.

JESSE WALKER, a native of North Carolina, came to Lincoln county, Kentucky, and volunteered to go to Mexico. He was a private in Captain William Daugherty's Company, G. 2d Reg't. Ky. Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in the battle of Buena Vista. He left a widowed mother and sisters somewhere in North Carolina. They are entitled to his land claim of 160 acres.

If this should meet their eye, I will procure their land warrant, and also any balance of pay due the deceased, free of any charge whatever.

Further information can be had by addressing the undersigned, postpaid.  
G. H. MCKINNEY,  
Stanford, Kentucky.  
Mar. 31.

## POLITICAL.

### STANLY ON SHEPARD.

The North State Whig contains the following reply of Mr. Stanly to the Card of Mr. Shepard, heretofore published:

In Mr. Shepard's card, he says he was "surprised very much" at the tone and character of this speech, because, he says, it was evidently intended solely as an attack upon him, for "having voted against Mr. Badger for Senator."

Mr. S. is greatly mistaken. I commented on his speech, because he "attacked" Mr. Badger's course on the compromise bill, and because he endorsed and advocated in the Senate, resolutions which I thought ridiculous, which I opposed, and for opposing them, I had been attacked. If it was of such vast importance to North Carolina that these resolutions should be adopted, then hereafter the weight of Mr. Shepard's name would be brought to bear against those who opposed them. These considerations justified me in commenting on Mr. Shepard's speech, in what he calls one of my "characteristic speeches." Mr. S. says of this speech, in rather a cavalier tone, that though "he heard before he left Raleigh he had not been spared, he still felt so little interest in the matter, that he would probably have remained in ignorance of the harm done him, if his attention had not been accidentally called to the published speech." Were I disposed to "attack" Mr. Shepard, I could probably cause him to wish this accident had not happened; I might excite his approbation of the verse,

"Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

But I have no wish to attack Mr. S., and however much I may disapprove his conduct as a Whig, however much I may censure his conduct as a party man, in standing aloof from almost the entire body of his friends, and congratulating himself that he is not like other men, that he alone of all the Whigs in the Legislature was so true to the "great Southern institution" that he was not to be influenced by any consideration to vote for Mr. Badger, because of his opinion of the compromise bill; however much I may think his conduct in the last General Assembly resembled that of the juror who complained that there were eleven most obstinate men on the jury who differed in opinion with him—still I do not wish to "attack" Mr. Shepard. There was another election, pending in which Mr. S. acted so strangely that he himself thought it proper to make an explanation in the Senate, in which he spoke of calumnious reports—of which I never heard until Mr. Shepard contradicted them. As to this election his conduct was open to attack; but I forbear—if his constituents are satisfied, I have no right to complain.

But Mr. Shepard says—"at the time of his vote for Mr. Rayner for Senator, he was ignorant that Mr. R. entertained the same opinions as those of Mr. Badger upon the Compromise bill."

I must be pardoned for expressing surprise at this. Mr. Rayner, though a younger man, has occupied as prominent a position in the eastern part of the State as Mr. Shepard. He was Elector in that district, and avowed, without any concealment, his opinions. I did not believe it probable that one so well informed as Mr. Shepard of the opinion entertained in his section of the country, could be so well aware of Mr. Badger's opinions, and yet never learn that Mr. Rayner "advocated a construction of the Constitution at the eminent risk of our great Southern institution." Strange, that the "opinion entertained in that section of the country" that Mr. Badger's vote and speech constituted a great objection to his re-election, and that "accidentally" Mr. Shepard's constituents never expressed any opinion of Mr. Rayner's agreeing in opinion with Mr. Badger!

And Mr. Rayner too made known his opinions in the House of Commons, during this last Session, and if I mistake not—for I have not the journals—voted in accordance with his opinions, and yet Mr. Shepard "accidentally" never heard of it.

"Vere I to imitate the temper" of Mr. Shepard's card, I should say this is rather a "characteristic" explanation.

Mr. Shepard says—"Previously to my leaving home for the Legislature, the opinion entertained in this section of country, so far as I heard any opinion expressed, was that Mr. Badger's vote and speech upon the Compromise bill, constituted a great objection to his re-election to the U. S. Senate; this opinion I heard reiterated very generally in Raleigh, and by at least two Whig members of Congress."

And yet Mr. Badger received the vote of every Whig from Mr. Shepard's section of the country—intelligent Whigs and patriotic gentlemen and also of every other Whig member, excepting two who voted for Mr. Clingman, and those two did not ground their opposition upon the fact of Mr. Badger's course on the Compromise bill. Is it not a fair inference, that Mr. Shepard and the two Whig members of Congress got their information "accidentally"? Or how does it happen that the members of the Legislature were in ignorance of the opinions of their constituents?

But Mr. Shepard denies that his opposition to Mr. Badger proceeded from personal "hostility." He says in a "characteristic" manner—"I entertain no, and never have entertained any feelings of hostility towards Mr. Badger." And although

I cannot exactly comprehend, how he entertains what he never entertained, yet I suppose he means to deny that he is unfriendly to Mr. Badger.

But Mr. Shepard will pardon me for saying, if I was in error, in supposing he was influenced by unkind feelings to Mr. Badger, in opposing his election to the Senate, I can with justice blame Mr. Shepard for the error.

At the early part of the session, Mr. Shepard attended two of our party meetings. I was glad to see him, and hoped to have the benefit of his talents and experience. But when we met to nominate a Senator, Mr. Shepard was not present.—There were eight or nine absentees. We agreed by resolution to vote for that gentleman, who should receive by ballot a majority of all the votes.

Several committees were appointed to wait on the absentees, and desire them to state whether they would concur in this resolution. Mr. Rayner and myself were appointed as Eastern men to inform Mr. Shepard. We waited on him separately. In our interview, I am at liberty to say this much, Mr. S. did not complain of Mr. Badger personally, but said nothing to me about the Compromise bill. He did not say he would "not vote for Mr. Badger, but said, as he did afterwards several times, he "hoped to be able to act with his friends." Mr. Rayner also conversed with him, and at our next meeting, after the appointment of the committees, he reported that Mr. Shepard had not said whether he would or would not vote for Mr. Badger, but had given rather an indefinite answer.

Had he communicated to Mr. Rayner, that he (Mr. S.) objected to Mr. Badger because of his vote on the Compromise bill, can any doubt that Mr. Rayner would have informed him of his own opinions? Was it not due to Mr. Shepard's friends if not to the Whig party, that he should have made known the ground of his objection to Mr. Badger?

Mr. Shepard does not seem to relish his having been referred to as "Mr. Senatorial." I did not use the word with any design of giving him offence, but I had heard from one of his friends that he would accept the office, if elected to the Senate, and I had satisfactory reason for believing, that his friend spoke by authority; and I used the word as a compliment, as it had been used by one of our Speakers pro tem, that it was out of order to refer to Senators by name.

Mr. Shepard says, if he was disposed "to imitate the temper of Mr. Stanly's speech, &c. &c.," that he too might use an epithet, and call me Mr. would-be-Foreign Minister—and then he does me the honor to add, that he "signed his recommendation to the President, Gen. Taylor, for a foreign mission with the greatest pleasure; and as I disposed to impeach his motives because he aspired to an office to which he is fairly entitled, by his talents and his services."

But for this statement, I should not have felt bound to give any answer to Mr. Shepard's card; and the civil manner in which he speaks of me, would disarm resentment, if I felt any towards him. In justice to myself, however, I wish to say, that "the recommendation" which he signed, was prepared and submitted to him and to others who signed it, without my solicitation, knowledge, or advice. I have never thrust myself forward, as one having claims for office; I have not solicited my friends to procure office for me.

"I aspire" only to be regarded as one, duly grateful for the honors conferred on him by his fellow citizens, the nearest wish to whose heart is, that he may be able to aid, in upholding the honor and advancing the interests of his native State, and to preserve her free from the contaminating influences of the fell spirit of Disunion.

Those papers that have published Mr. Shepard's card, will please insert this.  
EDWARD STANLY.  
Washington, March 15, 1849.

### RAIL ROAD MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a respectable meeting of the citizens of Orange, was held at the Court House in Hillsboro', on Thursday, the 15th inst., to take into consideration the subject of the North Carolina Rail Road, and to adopt such measures in relation therein, as may seem to be proper among a people, who are likely to be so immediately benefited by the work.

On motion of Gov. Graham, the meeting was organized by calling Dr. Edmund Stradwick to the Chair, and on motion of Giles Mebane, Esq., Dennis Heart and Thomas B. Bailey, were appointed Secretaries.

Gov. Graham then offered the following Resolutions, which he said he had prepared at the request of some friends:

Resolved, That this meeting is gratified in commending the liberal spirit in regard to Internal Improvement which characterized the last General Assembly, and that they look to the completion of a Central Rail Road through the State as a work of the utmost importance to her commerce and honor as a sovereign, and to the prosperity and best interests of her people.

Resolved, That if (as we have no doubt will be the case) the route of a line of rail which is above indicated, the members of this meeting will use their best exertions to raise a sufficient subscription to grade the Road, so far as it may pass thro' the territory of this County.

Resolved further, That ten Delegates be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, to attend a Convention on the subject of this Rail Road, proposed to be held in the Town of Salisbury, in the month of June next.

The Resolutions having been read, the Governor addressed the meeting at some length, upon the subjects embraced in them. He spoke of the necessity of works of improvement in North Carolina to enable our citizens to compete, with any hope of success, with the citizens of other States; and of the importance of this work as a link in the great chain of communication between the Lakes on the North, and the Gulf of Mexico on the South. He expressed it as his opinion, that the best location for the Road, would be through the Counties of Orange and Guilford, thence by the way of Lexington and Salisbury to Charlotte. He said it was too late in the day to discuss the benefits of such improvements; we had but to look at Georgia and other States, to see the life and energy and prosperity that they impart to the citizens, by facilitating and cheapening transportation.

And how is the Road to be built? He did not know whether to invite capital from abroad or not; his opinion was, that we need not rely much upon capitalists in other States, nor upon the few at home. It must be done by the bone and sinew of the country, by those who will take a small amount of stock, and pay for it by the sweat of their brow. It must be engaged in as a work to improve the condition of the State, and to enhance the value of the land, and not as a scheme of speculation on the money invested, though the stock may and probably will yield something. When the looks were opened for subscription, he hoped all who could afford to contribute any thing, whether little or much, would come forward and take stock; not enough to injure them, if the stock should not be profitable, but as much as they would be willing to pay for the advantages which such an improvement would afford them.

We have attempted only to give a slight sketch of a few of the subjects upon which the Governor addressed the meeting. It is not necessary to have been able to do him justice.

Giles Mebane, Esq. followed Governor Graham, with a few plain but impressive remarks, in which he set forth some of the reasons which induced him, as a member of the Legislature, to favor the North Carolina Rail Road. He stated that hitherto, when a project of this kind was brought forward, it was immediately christened as a Whig or Democratic measure, and as such had arrayed against it a strong opposition. But on this measure, liberal and intelligent men of both political parties were brought together; and under such circumstances he felt assured that it must and will be accomplished. The Whigs by themselves can do much, and the Democrats by themselves can do much; but what cannot be accomplished when both are united in their efforts? Mr. Mebane answered very satisfactorily one of the objections frequently urged against a Rail Road, viz. that it will break down the business of wagoning; and we would be glad to give the argument just as he presented it; but this we cannot attempt. When he spoke of the loss of time, the expense of keeping extra horses, the exposure of health, and even the sacrifice of life in the business, we heard a farmer audibly and feelingly assent to the truth of his statement. He concluded this part of his argument by stating that our farmers might be employed in much more profitable business than wagoning, if we had a Rail Road completed so as to relieve them from the necessity of carrying their produce so great a distance to find a market. They might spend the time in rooting out the sawgrass from their fields, in repairing their fences, in providing manure, in clearing up and ditching their lands, &c. thus adding greatly to the value of their plantations, and multiplying the amount of production which would find a market almost at their very door. One thing he represented as certain; unless something was done to improve the condition of the people of North Carolina, the enterprising portion of them would emigrate, and seek some State where better facilities for getting to market were not denied them. He wished it to be known that he was in favor of the Rail Road. Some had said that his course in this matter would be unpopular. He did not believe it. He had yet to learn that the people would not sustain one who had honestly and faithfully endeavored to promote their interests. He concluded by saying that wind-wool was easily performed; but he would be glad to see when the time for subscriptions and grading comes, who would come forward, most cheerfully to lend their aid in improving the condition of the people, and elevating the State of North Carolina to the rank which she ought to hold among her sisters.

The resolutions were then again read, and passed unanimously.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chairman, in conformity with the 4th resolution, a delegate to the Convention proposed to be held at Salisbury in June next, viz. Hon. D. L. Swain, Col. Carl Jones, Hon. W. A. Graham, Gen. Benj. Trullinger, Col. W. A. Carrigan, J. W. Norwood, J. U. Killland, G. Mebane, and T. B. Bailey, Esq.