

State Improvements.

RAIL ROAD MEETINGS.

[We enclose our accounts of the different Rail Road Meetings now taking place throughout the State. We are truly glad to see the spirit manifested, and we trust that the Convention at Salisbury on the 14th will be fully attended, that the best plans may be arranged for the full success of the great improvements authorized by the State, and now to be undertaken by the people.]

RAIL ROAD MEETING IN DAVIDSON.

LEXINGTON, May 17, 1849. In pursuance of previous notice, a large number of the citizens of Davidson county met in the court-house, on Tuesday, the 15th of May, and appointed Dr. Charles L. Payne, Chairman and Charles M. Slocum Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by P. K. Rounsaville, Esq., who explained its purpose to be the appointment of Delegates to the Central Railroad Convention, in Salisbury, the 14th of June next. He urged with force and zeal the importance of attending said Convention, and co-operating with the friends of the enterprise from the several counties on the route, in consulting and devising the ways and means of securing its success.

The 30th section of the charter, requiring \$500,000 to be paid in to secure the State's subscription, upon a fair, liberal and legal construction, could be met with the same assurance of good bonds and securities deposited with the treasurer of said corporation, which secure the several bank charters of the State. In conclusion he offered the following preamble and resolutions; and warmly urged all to go home and prepare to meet in Salisbury, the 14th of June, to unite in carrying out this noble enterprise for themselves and their posterity.

Whereas, It is desired that the several counties on the proposed route of the Central Railroad meet by their delegates in Salisbury, on the 14th of June, to consult and devise ways and means to secure the success of this great work. Therefore—

Resolved, That we will heartily co-operate with all the friends of the scheme on that occasion in devising the ways and means to insure its success.

Resolved, That we believe labor and provisions are essential elements of success in works of internal improvement; and with these as our capital, with union and effort, the Central Railroad can be completed and must be built.

Delegates were appointed to the Salisbury Convention, and then the meeting adjourned.

Railroad Meeting at the Corners of Randolph, Guilford and Davidson.

May 19th, 1849. Nathan Hunt, Esq., of Guilford, was appointed Chairman, and Charles M. Slocum Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly explained by the Chairman, and the following resolutions were offered by J. P. H. Russ for the consideration of the meeting:

Resolved, That this meeting does heartily approve the action of the last Legislature on the subject of internal improvement.

That the plans projected by said action are practicable.

That their completion (especially the Central Railroad) will promote individual and State interests to a degree unknown to our past history.

That the patriotism, talent and wealth of the State should be enlisted and brought to bear in the completion of these important improvements.

That should the present favorable crisis be permitted to pass unimproved, the complaint hereafter, that encouragement at home has not been given to talent and to the cause that tend to the development of individual and State wealth and power, will be unfounded; and failure here will be the fault of all who are able to appreciate the importance of success.

Resolved, That we approve the Railroad Convention to be held in Salisbury on the 14th of June next, that the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to attend said Convention.

Persistent and patriotic addresses were then made to the meeting by Messrs. Caldwell, Rounsaville, Leach, and Thomas, and the resolutions were passed nem. con.

John W. Thomas, Esq., then presented the following proposition, viz:

Resolved, That we whose names are hereunto annexed, do promise and agree to make or cause to be made the several sections of the great Central Railroad, which are attached to our respective names; provided, said road shall be located in the vicinity of Hunt's Stage, Guilford county, Fair Grove, Davidson, and through the town of Lexington. Provided, further, that we be permitted to draw two-thirds of the value of said work from the State and contribute of stock for one-third; the value of said work to be estimated by the Chief Engineer of said Road in proportion to other parts of the Road.

And the following gentlemen, who are responsible citizens of the counties represented in the meeting, came forward and pledged themselves as follows:

- J. W. Thomas 1 mile, J. P. Tuss 1 mile, Charles M. Slocum 1 mile, Martin W. Leach 1 mile, Niles Lambeth 1 mile, John Carter 1 mile, Thomas Jones 1 mile, Isaac Carter 1 mile, Charles Hoover 1 mile, Felix Clodfelter 1 mile, L. L. Thomas 1 mile, Enos Tomlinson 1 mile, David Lofin 1 mile, Valentine Hoover 1 mile, David Moffat 1 mile, Nathan Hunt 1 mile, A. H. Robbins 1 mile, Deansy Brew 1 mile, S. Lambeth 1 mile, Allen Tomlinson 1 mile, J. W. Pickett 1 mile, F. W. Stimpson 1 mile.

James Harper \$2,000 in cash, Thomas Rice will be bound the same terms the contract for building a bridge over Deep River or Liberty creek.

This meeting also appointed Delegates to the Salisbury Convention.

MEETING AT HENDERSON, MAY 18.

On Monday, Mr. L. H. Kittle was appointed Chairman, who briefly stated the object of the meeting.

A. B. Harris was appointed Secretary.

On motion A. B. Burwell, A. H. Alley, George J. Beavis, Edwin G. Cheatham, and the Secretary, were appointed a committee to draft suitable Resolutions to be submitted to the meeting for adoption.

The Committee retired, and after a short absence, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the action of the late Legislature in the passage of the Rail Road Bill.

Resolved, That we appreciate the movements and efforts making for the accomplishment of the desired object, and do that it may be successfully carried through.

Resolved, That though we feel deeper interest in the Internal Improvement of our own State, yet we are happy to see a general interest manifested upon the subject of Rail Roads.

Resolved, That we feel confident the successful completion of the pending Rail Road project, will greatly enhance the interests of the citizens generally of our State, and particularly of that contiguous with the line.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the present ill condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and do hope it may be thoroughly repaired and placed in unimpaired running order, and feel confident it will increase as well as any Rail Road in North Carolina or the South.

Resolved, That the thorough repairs of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and the completion of the unfinished road from Goldsboro' to Charlotte, will render such facilities to Southern travellers, as will secure the best of a fair proposition, if not a great

or portion or the whole of the travel to and from the South and West, as well as put us in successful competition for the great Southern and Western mails—and as such, the line or lines will be enabled to pay a handsome dividend—our citizens confidence becomes confirmed and great general benefit accrues.

Delegates were appointed to the Salisbury Convention; after which the meeting adjourned.

MEETING IN OXFORD.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Oxford, assembled at the court house on Saturday, the 26th of May, for the purpose of considering the propriety of sending Delegates to the Rail Road Convention, to meet at Salisbury on the 14th of June, Jas. C. Cooper, Esq. was called to the chair, and Edward H. Hicks, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the Chair appoint a Committee of seven persons, to report Resolutions to carry out the object of the meeting.

The Chair appointed Rhodes N. Herndon, Edward H. Hicks, Daniel S. Osburn, Wesley W. Young, Dr. Jno. R. Herndon, D. A. Paschall, and R. H. Kingsbury, to compose the committee; who reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we highly approve of the action of the late Legislature in passing the Act to incorporate the North Carolina Rail Road Company.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, the best interests of the State will be promoted by effecting a Rail Road communication between the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road and the town of Charlotte, and also by the improvement and permanent establishment of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, as provided for in the said Act.

Resolved, That for the purpose of co-operating with our fellow citizens, in devising means to accomplish the said works, the Chairman appoint 21 Delegates to represent this meeting in the Salisbury Rail Road Convention.

Dr. Jno. R. Herndon introduced the following Resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this meeting fully approve the course of the Representatives of the County of Granville in the last Legislature on the subject of Internal Improvements.

The following persons were appointed Delegates to the Salisbury Convention, viz: Hon. Robt. B. Gilman, Thos. Miller, Col. Richard O. Britton, Col. Wesley W. Young, Genl. Thos. W. Norman, James Cooper, Russell Kingsbury, John C. Taylor, Col. Richard P. Taylor, Lunsford A. Paschall, Dr. Willis Lewis, Jas. T. Littlejohn, Naphl Canady, Peterson Thorpe, John Hargrove, Geo. W. Green, Jas. J. Thomas, Benj. C. Coose, Chas. E. Russ, Joseph H. Gooch, and John Johnson.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be added to the list of delegates.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

We learn by the Calcedonia, that the bill for the modification of the Navigation laws has been carried in the House of Lords by a majority of ten votes—a result that will give new strength to the Whig Ministry. In the House of Commons the bill for the removal of Jewish disabilities has been read a second time by a larger majority than before.

In the matter of the writs of error, brought by SMITH O'BRIEN and McMANUS before the House of Lords, it has been decided that they cannot be maintained. Therefore the judgment of the Queen's Court in Ireland stands affirmed, and the prisoners are to be transported on the 1st of June. Mr. DUFFY'S prosecution is abandoned.

From Paris the report is still repeated that the rupture between the President of France and his cousin is complete; a fierce quarrel is going on between them. These quarrels increase the danger to the public peace.

The advance of the French expedition towards Rome has been checked by the resistance of the Roman Republicans. This moved all France to the centre, and touched the people upon a tender point—glory for France in Italy.

The French General was marching on the 27th ultimo from Vecchia.

On the 27th, the Assembly resolved to adhere to their resolution opposing the entrance of the French. Cannon were placed in the road and gates and streets leading to Civita Vecchia; the long covered galleries created by Pope Borgia, between the castle St. Angelo and the Vatican were blown up with powder, and the materials used to block up the avenues to the city. A detachment of the central committee protested against the invasion, and informed General Oudinot that Rome would resist his entrance by force and blow up the Quirinal, Vatican, and St. Peter's, which were already undetermined. The General replied that his instructions were imperative, and that he would enter Rome by force if not quickly received. The attempt was made, and the French were repulsed.

In two encounters, they were driven back with great loss. Capt. Oudinot, a relation of the General, was taken prisoner. Gen. Oudinot, being unprepared for such a reception, had withdrawn his troops four leagues from the city, and there awaited reinforcements and further instructions from his Government. The French had 180 killed and 400 wounded.

The quarrel between the German Princes and People has reached the highest pitch. In Saxony a conflict has already taken place, which was decided in favor of the people, who fought with the troops for seven hours. There was great loss of life. The railways were displaced to prevent from Berlin arriving but a sufficient Prussian aid force came opportunely, which produced momentary tranquillity. Next day, however, the fight was renewed, and a deadly warfare was going on in the streets at the last advice.

Intelligence from Dresden up to the 8th says that hostilities were raging between the Royalists and People, without any prospect of being terminated. The Provisional Government overthrown.

At Leipzig's disturbances had broken out between the military and people, but after a short struggle, the people were subdued. Several killed.

The accounts from Berlin to the 8th state that an insurrection broke out at Breslau on the 6th. The troops and people were fighting in the streets. There was also a rumor of an insurrection at Coblenz.

While these convulsions are occurring the Austrian Government is in danger of dissolution by the continued success of the Hungarians. Russia, in the mean time, is advancing large bodies against the victorious Hungarians. The accounts represent the Hungarian excitement to be so great that it will take more than Russia and Austria combined to quell them. Endeavors are making to create a revolution in Galicia. In fact, from Posen to Puth the whole country is either involved in or on the brink of insurrection.

London papers of the 11th state that a joint note of the Courts of Great Britain and France has been addressed to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, intimating their disapproval of the intervention of Russia in the Austrian and Hungarian dispute, and insisting that such interference be withdrawn.

The Danish war continued, but was conducted on both sides in a noble and laudable manner. On the 27th instant an engagement took place, in which the Danes were defeated; the loss either

From the Highland Messenger. SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Asheville Division, No. 18, of the Sons of Temperance, assembled at the Division room, on Saturday last, at 10 A. M. There were forty-two members present. A procession was then formed, which marched up Main street as far as James M. Smith's Hotel, and across to the Methodist Church. After being seated, the exercises commenced by an address to the Throne of Grace by their Chaplain, Rev. John Reynolds. The opening ode was then sung by the Division; after which Wm. Williams, Esq., R. S., delivered a most excellent and appropriate Address, embracing a historical sketch of the rise and progress of the various Orders of Temperance Societies, the momentous evils of intemperance, answering the objections urged against the Sons of Temperance, and showing the inestimable blessings resulting from a life of temperance and sobriety, and the wonderful results of a few years operation of the "Sons"; who commenced their labors of love in 1843, now numbering 500,000 members! The closing ode was then sung, the benediction pronounced, and the Division marched back to their room. The day was altogether lovely, calm, serene, clear and beautiful, the audience respectable as to numbers, intelligent, attentive, and the greater portion was of the "gentle sex," whose presence ever gives interest, grace, cheerfulness and success to all enterprises of great moment or interest in our country. Some of the young Sons must have been pierced by cupid's arrows on that day, when beholding the interest that glowed upon the cheeks, sparkled in the eyes and played upon the (manifestly) interested countenances of the fairy sylphs, (that beautifully harmonized with the roses of the garden, the lilies of the field and the flowers of the greenwood, in this merry month of May,) that they there beheld on that day. If they were not, we pity them—we do. The "Sons" are doing great good throughout the whole land, and we trust much in Asheville. The Asheville Division now numbers over sixty. In the State there are forty-three Divisions and a thousand members, and still they come! May they never grow less, but multiply as the sands upon the sea shore.

The "Sons" may truly sing: "We have flung by the goblet, we've broken the bowl; We touch not, we taste not, the blood of the vine; While our senses are kept under reason's control, We cannot be tempted to taste the red wine. From Nature's great fountain their quench we our thirst; Her diamond wave yields us the healthiest draught, Pure thoughts by its generous nectar are nursed, While we touch not, we taste not the wine which 'tis quaffed."

BURNING OUT THE CHOLERA.

The citizens in some parts of St. Louis, while the Cholera there was at its worst, kept tar barrels burning day and night, at the corner of almost every other block, with the design of purifying the atmosphere. The best effects it is believed, followed this cheap and simple method of treating the scourge, for it was remarked that in those districts where no such experiment was tried the deaths were most numerous. During the prevalence of Cholera in and about Pittsburgh, in 1832, it will be remembered that large coal fires were kept burning in the streets, which were so purifying in their influences on the air, that but a very limited number of cases of the disease occurred in the city. Another remarkable fact in this connection is worth mentioning—when the cholera disappeared from the city of New York in 1832-33, it was ascertained that there had not been a single case in the immediate vicinity of the Gas Works, where large quantities of coal are kept constantly burning. As the experiment can be made with but a trifling expense, it would be well to test the sanative effects of the tar, should the disease visit us in good earnest any time the present summer. The practice, if a new one here, is an old one in some of the cities of Europe.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that a town in Tennessee has entirely escaped the scourge of the cholera the past winter, notwithstanding every other town in the vicinity suffered from it severely. This has been attributed to the free and universal use of quick-lime fresh from the kilns which was scattered through the gutters, cellars, privies and yards. Its disinfecting properties, seizing with avidity on all impure and deleterious gases are well known, and where plentifully used will no doubt, under ordinary circumstances of prudence and cleanliness, preserve the health of any cities and villages in the United States.

CHOLERA PREVENTIVE.

The following communication, found in the New Orleans Commercial Times, is we believe strictly true. And if the same particular attention is given to lining our streets, gutters, and premises generally, which there was in 1832, we think there is sound philosophy in the belief that we may again escape the ravages of the cholera:

"In the summer of 1832, when the cholera spread all over Middle Tennessee, its courses from Nashville, (where it made its appearance) was South. The suburbs of Columbia, a town forty-two miles south of Nashville, and containing about 2000 inhabitants, caused fresh lime to be placed at the door of every house, and the citizens were requested to spread it freely on their premises, in the gutters, and in all the open lots where there was any stagnant water. It soon reached Franklin, nineteen miles south of Nashville, then Palaski, thirty miles south of Columbia, where it was terrific; it thence to Shelbyville, east of Columbia, forty-five miles where it was worse than at any other place in Tennessee; two miles north of Columbia, in the country, it was very bad—nearly half the negroes and whites died on some plantations. In fact, it was all over the surrounding country. Not a case originated in town.

The system of lining continued throughout the summer and fall, and it was found that the usual fall losses were very light, so much so that the custom of lining has been strictly adhered to, annually ever since, and from a sickly town it is now one of the healthiest in the State."

THE BANK OF FALETTEVILLE.

This Institution has been organized by the election of John D. Starr, Esq., President, (with a salary of \$500.) Wm. G. Bouslog, Esq., Cashier, (salary \$1000.) and Messrs. John D. Starr, Henry L. Myroner, Jas. Esq. Edmund J. Lilly, Thos. S. Luterloh, John W. Patton, A. A. McKeehan, and John Washburn, Jr., of this place, and J. E. Hoyt, of Washington, as Directors.

The Officers are preparing, we learn, to put the Bank in operation. The amount of capital subscribed is \$140,000.—Fm. Obs.

RALEIGH TIMES.



Raleigh, N. C. FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1849.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING AT SALISBURY.

Richard Smith, Richard Hines, Geo. W. Morehead and Alfred Jones have been appointed, by the Chairman of the Wake County Meeting, Delegates to attend the Internal Improvement Meeting to be held at Salisbury on the 14th instant, in the place of gentlemen who have not found it convenient to attend.

WHIG MEETING IN HYDE.

We fully intended to publish the proceedings of this meeting—but, during our absence last week, the paper containing them was mislaid, and the other papers from that District have not reached us in time for this week's Times. We trust our friends in Hyde will excuse the omission, and hereafter forward to their proceedings at once, so that there may be no delay. Ordinarily, we can publish them as soon as the Washington or Newbern papers, and it will give us pleasure to do so.

TOWN OF FRANKLINTON.

Our readers are referred to the advertisement of Col. FOWLER, of the Rail Road Hotel at Franklinton. His arrangements are of the best order, and we feel confident families from below cannot find a more pleasant and delightful retreat for summer, nor a more gentlemanly and obliging landlord. We take pleasure in recommending his house to public patronage.

The advertisement of Miss FURNAS'S School is also deserving of attention. She is a superior Teacher, and the neighborhood is very fortunate in having the benefit of her valuable services.

NEW MINERAL SPRING.

We received information, a short time ago of the discovery of a Mineral Spring, in the immediate neighborhood of Louisburg; and being in Franklin last week, paid a visit to it. The spring is a very fine one, and situated in a location which might be made very pleasant, if properly improved. The supply of water seems to be abundant, and, as we are informed, is highly charged with Red Sulphur, Magnesia and Iron. Indeed, the taste is very pungent—while the water is remarkably clear and light, holding the particles of the minerals in solution, while running—but if kept standing in a vessel, the Red Sulphur settles at the bottom, staining glass highly.

It is the impression of all who have seen the spring, that the water is valuable medicinal, and says are taking to have a proper and scientific analysis of it, that its virtues may become known, applicable to the various diseases it may benefit. It resembles the Shocco water but very little, being much more strong, and sharper to the taste, while the former makes none of that red deposit which is found in the latter.

Louisburg, near which this Spring is found, is one of the most pleasant and healthy villages in the State, and an admirable resort for our down country friends during the Summer months. The society is of the first order for refinement, intelligence and morality,—and there are excellent Academies and Schools, the reputation of which is well known, and highly appreciated, by the number of Scholars who attend there from a distance. It would have advantages, therefore, as a watering place, superior to the location of any in North Carolina with which we are acquainted. When the valuable qualities of this Spring shall have been ascertained, and duly made known, we anticipate that Louisburg will become a place of fashionable resort, for the seekers of health and pleasure, as well as one of the most improving and flourishing villages of which North Carolina can boast.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Saturday [to-morrow] is the day appointed for a meeting of our citizens to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of our Independence. There is nothing to hinder us from having a splendid celebration, as we have a beautiful Volunteer Company now forming, and whose first parade, on Saturday last, was imposing and highly creditable to both officers and men.

EP Holden's Dollar Magazine, for May, has appeared, and will be read with additional interest.

WHIG NOMINATIONS IN LOUISIANA.

The Whig State Convention of Louisiana has nominated Alexander Deconet as their candidate for Governor, and Ducaun P. Kenner for Lt. Governor—both of them able men and good Whigs.

For Congress, the Hon. Charles M. Conrad has been nominated in the 2d district, and Rev. Richard Stewart in the 3rd district. The remaining two districts no nominations had been made at our latest dates.

The Whigs of the Memphis district, in Tennessee, have nominated JOHN W. HARRIS as their candidate for Congress. This district is now represented by Mr. STANTON, (Dem.) It gave two years ago fifty majority for the Whig candidate for Governor. There is a chance, therefore, that the Whigs may carry it in August. Mr. GENTRY will undoubtedly be the candidate again in the 7th district. He wishes to decline, but the people will not let him.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

We learn that THOMAS MILLER, Esq. has sent in to the Commissioners his resignation of the Presidency of this Road, to take effect from the first of July next. It is likely there will be several applicants for the appointment.

Some miserable cheap objects to the gold dollars, that on account of their small size, they may be

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We learn that HENRY W. MILLER, Esq., has been appointed U. S. District Attorney for North Carolina, in place of DEANER K. MACRAE, removed.

The removal here is a most righteous act, and no man more richly deserved it, saving and excepting the Postmaster at Raleigh. But the appointment falls far short of the distinguished abilities and deserving merits of HENRY W. MILLER. The President has no office in his gift that our townsman is not well qualified to fill,—no station of honor or trust which he would not worthily adorn; and if he deserved any office at all, he deserved something more than the appointment of District Attorney for North Carolina. The Administration of the General Government, always unjust to North Carolina, is especially so in this instance. But we fear its best friends are to be the most neglected. North Carolinians, whose votes are of the utmost importance in the eye of peril, are doomed to be forgotten and slighted in the day of triumph.—The voice of complaint, may be unheard, or disregarded now, by those in authority—but there are thousands in the State who will remember, for years to come, that they have had too much cause to raise it.

ON DIT.

While North Carolina—the doomed State—is to receive nothing in the way of honorable appointments to office elsewhere, it would seem that Whigs are not even to have the offices located in the State. It is now reported that William White, the Locofoco Postmaster of this City, has received some sort of information from Washington, that he will be confined in the Post Office here.—While we know that a number of Whigs of this City, in a truly charitable and accommodating spirit, signed a paper recommending him for re-appointment, we also know that many others, as good Whigs as they, and equally respectable, regard him as a man of all others, most deserving of removal—as holding one of the most important offices in the State; and as having been, at the same time, one of the most unscrupulous advocates of Cass, and one of the most bitter opponents of Taylor—of which the scene at Franklinton was but a small particle—a mere blush of evidence—even were he competent and deserving in other respects.

We regard this as a great triumph of the Democrats over the Whigs in this City—such a one as they never could have achieved of themselves—such a one as they never would permit the Whigs to have over them. You would catch no Democrat recommending a Whig to office, even were he as faultless as a partisan as the Raleigh Postmaster is objectionable. It is only Whigs who can be so yielding and soft-hearted,—but they have stricken a heavy blow against their future unity and chance for success in Raleigh, such as never could come from Locofoco hands.

We do not hold the Administration to the responsibility of this appointment—we have been mortified at the apparent studied neglect which our State and people have received, but still trusted there were better hopes ahead. If the Post Office at Raleigh has gone to the Locofocos, we would not give a fig for all that remains. The Administration must make the appointment it is true—they may probably think they carry out the public wish—the expressed wish of the Whigs at Raleigh. We know that it is not so—we know the Whigs of Raleigh will not be satisfied.

This expression of our feelings, we trust, can be permitted, while disclaiming the wish to give offence,—if not, still may the Whig party triumph and flourish, and on us fall the misfortune and punishment—but the next gift the Whigs of Raleigh have to bestow, for the Lord's sake, let them try to find some one of their own friends worthy of it, and give to him their interest and support.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Major WILLIAM J. CLARK is announced as a Candidate for Congress in this District, against the Hon. John Reeves Jones Daniel, the late incumbent. Had we our wish, we should like to see a fair field between the two. The course of the Hon. John Reeves Jones we have never approved—he is a corrupt politician, and faithless to North Carolina—and bowed down and worshipped Mr. Polk, and censured General Taylor, in the hope of receiving an office; and we suppose, only disappointed in obtaining the reward of his subservience because the offices gave out before the crowd of hungry and greedy expectants could all be satisfied. The claims of the Hon. John were postponed, until, at the heel of the last Administration, he became a follower of Calhoun and Nullification, and in company with a solitary compeer from this State, (Abraham the silent,) a signer of the Southern Address. Whether he goes with his "dumb" brother for confederacy, non-intercourse, disunion, and the rest, we are yet to learn. He is a "talking man," however, (which Wm. K. Lane is not,) and the public will soon know. He may not say as much as Abraham—no man can say more—yet the record will hold him up as misrepresenting North Carolina, especially in that Southern movement, and as justly obnoxious even to the Democrats of this District, who are neither Nullifiers nor Disunionists. But if the wits of the faithful should be puzzled about a choice between the two—let them reflect that Daniel has had the office some six or eight years, and let them inquire what has he ever done either to repay the confidence reposed in him, to elevate his character, or to advance their interests.—Nothing—absolutely nothing: he has reflected no honor upon the District, while he has shown a rapaciousness in draining the public purse, even for services not rendered—a rapaciousness which, in the last canvass he was compelled to plead guilty to, and promise never to exhibit again. Whether he kept that promise or not, we have no means of knowing.

Major Clark is a gentleman of fine talents, and high character, joined to just claims upon his fellow-citizens for his meritorious services in Mexico. As we give up the District to a Democrat, without any party struggle, we are free to say that we know of no one who could be started from that party so free from objections. We presume the Campaign was opened in Johnston the present week.

The Democratic meeting in this place, on Tuesday week, we learn from the published account of their proceedings, refused to accept resolutions recommending a District Convention,—a difference of opinion prevailing whether any was necessary. They deny the power of Congress to enact the Wilmet Proviso—and yet, we suppose all voted for Mr. Polk, and approved his course—nay, perhaps, defended him when assailed for approving this very Wilmet proviso, by which he invited "insult and aggression on the part of the Abolitionists and Free Soilers;" besides voting for Cass who ran at the North as a better Free Soil man than Martin Van Buren! Verily, Democracy is accommodating, to say the least.

We are also told, the meeting was addressed by Col. Pope and others. We are sorry we did not hear these speeches, especially Col. Pope's. We imagine that was decidedly rich!

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The last Goldsboro' Patriot runs up at the editorial head the name of "Wm. K. Lane, Esq. of Wayne," as the Democratic Candidate for Congress in the Eighth District; and thereupon proceeds to inflict upon the readers of said paper a about a column of matter upon the subject, exclusive of some fourth of a column of "stable talk" further on, which, of course, we do not pretend to understand.

The first thing we learn from this long article is, that the nominating Convention lost no great time in speech-making; yet from the proceedings, as published in the same paper, we find they had no less than four speeches, "in a happy and entertaining manner."

The next thing we notice is a sort of apology for putting up a man who is no speech-maker, and a homily upon speech-making, generally.—Mr. Lane not being, we suppose, a "talking man."—We have no fault to find with him on that account—though it is something new to select a candidate for Congress because he is "no talker"—yet the editor qualifies it a little afterwards, and pledges Mr. Lane not to lose time in "words." It is quite likely he will never lose any time in Congress, either in words or acts—but let that go. The extreme of the "humbug" is to say and here it is:

"It is hardly necessary to say any thing of Mr. Lane's politics. He has always been, and is found on the side of the Constitution and for his country, and the equal rights of his fellow-citizens—against all encroachments, foreign or domestic. An extensive Farmer, and large Slaveholder, it is impossible for him to twist or pervert about Southern Rights. Mr. Lane too, was among the first in our State to support and defend the right of EQUAL SUFFRAGE. The injustice of the disfranchisement of a large number of our citizens has been with him a theme for discussion for years; and to remove that blot from the Constitution will ever be his anxious wish till that happy revolution is effected."

This is the cream of the whole: This caps the climax. Mr. Lane is on the side of "the Constitution and for his country"—he's not going "to twist or pervert about Southern rights"—but will "defend the right of EQUAL SUFFRAGE," and remove "that blot from the Constitution"—by going to Congress, if the people will let him. That's his "anxious wish," we are told—and, to our mind, that's the strongest argument for his staying at home—Congress having nothing to do with the matter.

This, however, is but an incipient step in the attempt to make party capital again out of that thing called "equal suffrage." It is to enter, it seems, into the Congressional election, as a test of fitness, and a recommendation of the Democratic candidate. Afraid to trust their precious "no talker," Mr. Lane, upon his own merits, either as a man, or as a Democrat, he must have a *hobby* whereon to ride—a *shibboleth* with which to gull and deceive the multitude—a mantle of subservience to the will of the people must be woven for him, under which may be concealed his want of qualifications, and the hideous deformity of his Locofoco tugs—and "equal suffrage" is the cry, as if the Congress of the United States had any thing to do with the provisions of our State Constitution, in regard to the qualifications of voters for the Senate!

We are of the impression that the people of the Eighth Congressional District can be gulled by no such Tomfoolery. Deceit and inconsistency mark the resolutions of the Convention by which Mr. Lane was nominated; but this is so common at these meetings, as to excite little surprise. For instance: The members profess to be Democrats, and doubtless voted for Mr. Polk, and supported his administration. Accordingly, they pass a resolution complimenting him, as "not only the wise and patriotic statesman, but the faithful public servant." Another resolution declares that they will support no man who does not believe the Wilmet proviso "not only unwise and impudent, but directly at variance with the spirit and intention of the Constitution." And yet this "wise and patriotic statesman" and "faithful public servant" approved this very Wilmet Proviso, so bitterly denounced by this Convention! Consistent patriots! Worthy Democrats—who choke at a *grat*, while they swallow a *camel*!

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.