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VOL II.

RALEIGH, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1849.

NO 30.

TERMS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

For every Sixteen lines, or less, 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.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Lane's Claims as a Farmer.

The North State Whig publishes the following communication from a correspondent in Wayne county. The clap-trap of calling Mr. Lane a plain unostentatious farmer, will catch none but gull-gons. Demagogues may try to make capital this way where he is not well known, but in his own county, it appears, he is looked upon as any thing else but a plain unostentatious farmer.

DEAR SIR.—Mr. William K. Lane, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, having again mounted the hobby which he rode two years ago—namely, that he is a "Farmer," and therefore ought to be elected to Congress from this farming district, it is proper that the people—the farmers of the district—should be informed as to his claims upon their suffrages.

Mr. Lane is better known in this county, where he resides, than in any other county of the district; and it is owing to this fact that he made a poorer run here two years ago than any where else.

He cannot command even the Democratic strength of his own county. Wayne gave Mr. Reid, for Governor, though he was an entire stranger to us, a majority of 823 votes. She gave Lane, over Donnell, a majority of only 598 votes.

Now for the facts which explain why this "Farmer," could not get within 226 of the democratic vote of his native county.

In the first place he is regarded here by those who have known him from his youth up, as a vain, conceited, officious ignoramus—the "cod-fish aristocracy of democracy," as one of his Democratic county-men has styled him.

In 1846 Curtis H. Brogden, having represented the County in the House of Commons of the preceding General Assembly, announced himself as a candidate for re-election. Mr. Brogden is a plain farmer—not a "large" farmer, or "extensive slave-holder," as Lane's organ, the Goldsboro' Patriot, announces him to be—but one who literally gets his living "in the sweat of his brow," devoting his days to the farm, plowing and hoeing with his own hands and his leisure at night to reading and study, and the improvement of his mind.

Well, one would suppose from the pretensions which Mr. Lane now sets up, that nothing could afford him more pleasure than to assist this humble "farmer," struggling with poverty, to make himself useful to his fellow-citizens, and to achieve, "name and fame" for himself. But on the contrary—and to his shame be it spoken—he exerted all the influence of his wealth (being a "large farmer and extensive slave-holder") to crush his poor, hard-working, though honest and worthy neighbor.

In conjunction with a cabal, known here as the "Land Clique," he determined to have Brogden beaten, though no fault could be found with his Democracy; and for this purpose he brought out Doctor Andrews ("old Stemp," as he is called). The Doctor took the stump, and Lane took to "bush-whacking" against Brogden. They traversed the county together, the Doctor fluninating his anathemas from the hustings, and Lane working in the fence corners and behind the grog-shops, against poor Farmer Brogden, who being neither a "large" farmer nor an "extensive" slave-holder, they declared unworthy to represent the wealth and respectability of the Wayne Democracy in the General Assembly. But Brogden beat the pair out of sight—he got the whole Whig vote, and the vote of all the Democrats who dislike to see a man like Lane—because he happens to be a "large farmer and extensive slave holder"—try to put down an honest and worthy man, simply because he is poor.

He was triumphantly elected, and his course in the Legislature showed that he was far superior to Lane, as he (Lane) is to a natural born fool.

The next year the Congressional election came on, and the way Lane and clique tried to wheedle Brogden into his support was funny enough, but entirely ineffectual—and the result was he fell more than 200 behind the strength of his party.

Again last year, 1848, Mr. Brogden announced himself a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons. Lane and his clique, not satisfied with their former efforts to crush the poor "farmer," brought out Lawyer Laucaster, for the avowed purpose of talking Brogden down. The Lawyer stumped it through the county. Brogden meeting him and flooring him in every encounter; and Lane bushwhacked it again more vigorously than ever. But Brogden again beat the conceited, and by a larger majority than ever.

Since then, finding they could not crush him, they have been exceedingly busy endeavoring to make him believe they are his friends. Their endeavors to get him to the Newbern Convention afforded him and his friends—his real friends—much merit. But their feelings towards him were made manifest, when in that convention it was proposed to nominate him for Congress, instead of Lane, it was announced by the Wayne Delegation that the democracy of that county would in no event support him.

And now in view of these facts what must the people think of Lane's present hobby—that he ought to be elected to Congress because he is a farmer. Twice has he tried all his might to defeat a farmer of his own party for a seat in the Legislature—once by running a Doctor, and once a Lawyer, against him. If farmer Brogden, possessing, as he does, a good education, acquired, it is true, by study during leisure snatched from the plow and the farm, and ability in debate sufficient to use up both the crack Doctor and the crack Lawyer of Wayne county,—if, I ask, this farmer was so unfit in his estimation to represent Wayne in the General Assembly, that he traversed the county to defeat him, with that grace can he ask the people to support him for Congress simply because he is a farmer confessing, as he does, that in debate he can't "tell his head from his heels"—and regarded, as he universally is where he is known, as a conceited ignoramus, an aristocrat at heart, though a demagogue in practice.

Perhaps, before closing, I ought to explain that the title of one of the "codfish aristocracy of Democracy," given Mr. Lane by one of the Wayne county Democrats, originated with that staunch Democrat, Mike Walsh, who in one of his speeches said:—"The aristocracy of talent I admire; the aristocracy of learning I respect; the aristocracy of wealth I can tolerate, but the low, mean, stinking codfish aristocracy of Democracy I loathe and detest." WAYNE.

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A CAUSE GIVEN.

Mr. R. H. Stanton, candidate for Congress in the 10th Congressional District, Ky., has been removed from the office of Post Master at Maysville, Ky. The Flag says:

"Since Mr. Stanton's removal has been brought about, before the expiration of his commission, we think the President owes it to that gentleman and the public, to state upon what grounds, or for what cause the removal has been made, as all seem to agree that no individual ever gave more general satisfaction."

That is rather ahead of anything we have heard or seen. A Democratic Post Master leaves his office and takes the stump as a candidate for Congress with appointments several weeks ahead.—He is removed, and the reason is gravely asked why it is done!—Frankfort Commonwealth.

REPORT OF THE

Committee on the state of the Church, with the proceedings thereon.—Published by the Order of the Thirty-third Convention, held in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, N. C.

The Committee on the state of the Church respectfully report: That from the Bishop's Address, and the Parochial Reports presented to this Convention, they find the number of Baptisms to have been—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Adults 144, Children 460—in all 604. Confirmations, Communicants, Candidates for Orders, 2129. Number of Clergy—Presbyters 34, Deacons 6. Making, with the Bishop, in all Churches Consecrated, 41. Ordinations—Presbyters 5, Deacons 1, total 6.

These statistics being compared with those of 1847, (there being none given in the Report of 1848,) show an increase of 11 of the Clergy, of 253 Communicants, 228 Baptisms.

While the Committee find such cause of thankfulness to God for these manifestations of the Church's increase, they deplore the existence among its members of great agitation and alarm, arising from the impression that doctrines have been preached not in accordance with the Liturgy and Articles of this Church, and that ceremonies and practices have been introduced either unauthorized by the customs of this Church, or in plain violation of its rubrics. As it is not the business of the Committee to say, they do not say, whether or not such doctrines have been preached or such practices introduced; but they state as their full conviction, that whether the case be so or not, the far greater part of the Clergy are entirely opposed to any such departure from the doctrines of the Church,—that they desire the introduction of no ceremonies unauthorized by the customs of this Church, and are still less tolerant of such as violate the rubrics. Another cause of alarm, as the Committee believe, has been found in the supposition that a society has existed in this Diocese, whose character, rules and practices are at variance with the spirit if not with the laws of this Church. The Committee have assurance, on which they entirely rely, that no such society is at present in existence in this Diocese.

R. S. MASON, Chairman.

BROTHERS OF THE CLERGY: In the Report on the state of the Church, made by members of your order, reference is made to excitement in the Diocese, growing out of the idea that doctrines are promulgated and practices encouraged among us more or less repugnant to the authorized doctrines and usages of our branch of the Church. As these doctrines and practices are not specified, your Bishop can address you only in general terms.—But he does by way of charge, hereby address you and authorize you, when you return to your several parishes, to assure your people, that no efforts shall be wanting on his part, so long as God may give him jurisdiction in North Carolina, to hinder the inculcation of any doctrine or the introduction of any practice—come from whatever quarter it may—not in strict accordance with the Liturgy of our Church, as illustrated and defined by those standards of interpretation authorized by the Church itself.

In respect to a particular question, which has agitated the Diocese of late, the question of auricular confession, I may here express my conviction that the Book of Common Prayer, our standard of Doctrine, Discipline and Worship, does not authorize any clergyman of this Church to teach or enforce such confession as necessary to salvation; and that the only confession which it authorizes, is the voluntary confession of the penitent, in accordance with the exhortation in the office for the Holy Communion.

L. SILLIMAN IVES, Bishop of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, in the Report of the Committee on the state of the Church, mention is made of certain rumors of doctrines not in accordance with the principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church: And whereas, while in the opinion of this Convention the Church encourages her members to seek, whenever necessary, the godly counsel and advice of her pastors, yet she nowhere requires the practice of auricular confession; and private absolution: And whereas, in the language of the late Bishop Hobart, "the Church of Rome makes auricular confession, the private confession to the Priest, by

every individual, of all his sins of thought, word and deed, an indispensable condition of forgiveness,—the Churchman justly deems auricular confession, and private absolution, an encroachment on the rights of conscience—an invasion of the prerogative of the Searcher of hearts—and, with some exceptions, hostile to domestic and social happiness, and leontious and corrupting in its tendency:—And whereas, a communication from the Right Rev. Bishop of this Diocese has been made to the Clergy during this Convention, expressing his views, which this Convention have heard with great satisfaction, and to which they desire to give extended circulation. Therefore

Resolved, That 1000 copies of the Report of the Committee on the State of the Church, together with the Charge of the Bishop and this Preamble, be published in Pamphlet form, and distributed by the Secretary to the different Parishes.

[From the Minutes.] EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Secretary.

STATE IMPROVEMENT.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

[We continue and finish this week the proceedings of the Rail Road Convention. We copy from the Greensboro' Patriot, the Salisbury paper having failed to reach us.]

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1849. During the intermission of Convention occasioned by the session of the General Committee, the delegates were called to order by Mr. Towns of Davidson, Dr. Payne of Lexington in the Chair. Mr. Rounsaville being called for, addressed the meeting until the hour for the re-assembling of the Convention.

Convention met according to adjournment, the President in the Chair. John A. Lillington of Davie, responded to a call made upon him in a very lappy and effective manner.

The Committee to whom were referred the various resolutions of yesterday, submitted through their Chairman, the following Report, to wit:

Resolved, That this Convention heartily commends the spirit in regard to works of internal improvement, which characterized our last General Assembly, and that its members are especially gratified by the liberal provisions made by that body for the construction of the "North Carolina Rail Road"—a work of the utmost importance to the trade and character of the State, and of almost vital interest to that extensive and productive region lying contiguous to, or within convenient distance of the proposed Road.

Resolved further, That in the opinion of this Convention, while there are some defects in the charter enacted for the construction of this great work, it is sufficient, upon a fair, just and reasonable interpretation, to effect, and to secure to the people of the State, the benefits resulting from it.

Resolved further, That a subscription of one million of dollars by individuals being required before the company can be organized for the construction of this Railroad, it is the duty of all patriotic citizens to use their best exertions to raise that amount of subscription; and the members of this body do agree to urge this subject upon their respective constituencies, neighborhoods and counties.

Resolved further, that an Executive Committee of three persons be appointed by this Convention to whom all information respecting the progress of the subscriptions may be communicated, and who shall suggest, if need be, from time to time by advertisement in the newspapers or otherwise, such action on the part of the friends of this enterprise, as may tend to its early accomplishment.

Resolved further, That the President of this Convention appoint a County Committee in each county immediately interested in the construction of the "North Carolina Rail Road" consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to appoint sub-committees in the various sections of their respective counties, to procure subscriptions to the capital stock in said Rail Road, and to take all other measures which they may deem necessary to the promotion of this enterprise.

Resolved further, That the commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions be, and they are hereby respectfully solicited to open books of subscription for the stock of this Rail Road in the shortest time from this date, after the advertisement at several places designated in the charter for the space of thirty days; and at the expiration of that time they be in like manner requested to report the several subscriptions made as well to the chairman of the Executive Committee aforesaid, as to John M. Morehead, Esq., of Greensboro', for the information of the general commissioners named in the charter, of whom he is one, and that he be requested as soon as one million of dollars shall be ascertained to have been subscribed, to make known the fact to each one of the general commissioners, and to designate a time and place for their meeting to receive the official reports of the sub-commissioners as directed in said charter.

Resolved further, That in the event of the stock not being taken under the first advertisement, the Executive Committee, if deemed expedient, be requested to employ a suitable agent to travel, call

meetings, address the people, solicit and receive subscriptions in and out of the State.

Resolved further, That a committee of two persons be now appointed by the President to inquire and report to this Convention whether there be any, and if any, what number of individuals can be associated to subscribe the residue of the stock required to form the company, provided there should be a deficiency in the amount returned on the books of the commissioners aforesaid.

Resolved further, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that the payment of five hundred thousand dollars required to be made according to the 36th section will be as well complied with by the execution of contracts for work and materials to that amount as by the payment of money.

Resolved further, That it is desirable to procure as large a number of stock-holders as possible in said Railroad Company, no matter how small may be their several subscriptions, if equal to a single share.

Resolved further, That in order to accommodate the terms of payment for stock to the condition and convenience of our fellow-citizens generally, the Board of Directors of the Railroad Company, ought and will be expected by this Convention in letting contracts for the work and materials of the same, to give a preference to stock-holders who may offer to become contractors, in all cases where they propose reasonable terms to be judged of by the said Board with the aid of the estimates by the Engineer.

The President stated that the question would be upon the adoption of the report.

Mr. Washington of Craven, moved that the resolutions reported by the committee be considered *in toto*, which was concurred in.

The first eight Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Clemmons of Davidson, offered the following substitute for the 9th Resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the provisions of the 36th sec. of the charter for the North Carolina Railroad, will be complied with upon the execution of negotiable bonds with approved security, to the amount of \$500,000 by the individual stockholders, and in letting out contracts for the construction of said road, the bids of stock-holders should be preferred upon the same terms with other bidders.

Which elicited discussion of considerable interest, in which Messrs. Graham, Clemmons, Gilmer, Osborne, Thomas, Clarke and Kirkland participated.

On motion of Mr. Davis of Salisbury, the Convention took a recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. At the hour appointed the Convention re-assembled and resumed the consideration of Mr. Clemmons' substitute—when Messrs. Mordecai, Hill and Boylan, addressed the Convention.

Mr. Washington of Craven, explained the reasons which would govern him in the vote he should give upon the resolution under consideration.

Mr. Clemmons then withdrew his substitute, whereupon the resolution as reported by the committee was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Clemmons then offered his substitute as an additional resolution to those reported by the committee. Mr. Gilmer offered an amendment, which was accepted. Mr. Washington moved that Mr. Clemmons' resolution with the amendment be laid on the table, which was carried.

The remaining resolutions reported by the committee were then unanimously adopted.

The President announced to the Convention that he had received the proceedings of public meetings held at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, which, on motion, were read.

The following resolution, on motion of H. C. Jones, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we reciprocate with much satisfaction the good will manifested by the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in sending delegations to this Convention, and we heartily concur in the sentiment avowed by that delegation, that the great scheme of improvement now under consideration, is calculated to unite those communities with the people of this State in the strongest ties of mutual interest and social feeling, and without giving any preference to the claims of these towns over others, both within our State and without, who are regarded as competitors in these interests, we hail with the greatest pleasure the advance so handsomely made on this occasion towards the establishment of this union.

On motion of J. A. Lillington, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of General Commissioners appointed to supervise the opening of Books of the Subscription to the capital stock of the North Carolina Rail Road, be requested to appoint three or more commissioners at or near the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in Virginia, and three commissioners for the town of Petersburg, and also three for the county of Wayne, to receive subscriptions for that purpose.

In pursuance of the 4th resolution of the general committee, John M. Morehead, George W. Mendenhall and Wm. R. Hoyle, were appointed the Executive Committee.

Mr. Graham offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That three delegates be appointed by the President of this Convention, to represent this body in the Rail Road Convention to be held at Memphis, Tennessee, in the month of July next,

with view to the construction of a Rail Road from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific Ocean.

Which was unanimously adopted, and the Hon. D. L. Swain, Hon. James Graham, and the Hon. J. P. King of Georgia, were accordingly appointed delegates.

In pursuance of the 5th resolution reported by the General Committee, the President appointed the following gentlemen:

Mecklenburg—William Johnson, D. A. Caldwell and J. W. Osborne.

Cabarrus—Daniel Coleman, George Barabant, W. C. Means.

Raven—John I. Shaver, Eliknah D. Austin, A. Henderson.

Iredell—R. J. McDowell, Theophilus Falls, John M. Young.

Burke—Samuel P. Patterson, Wm. Lenoir, General Clarke.

Wilkes—Anderson Mitchell, Dr. James Calloway, John F. Finley.

Burke—James C. Smith, Tod R. Caldwell, Isaac T. Avery.

Alexander—Joseph M. Bogie, A. C. McIntosh.

Surry—R. C. Puryear, Tyre Glenn, Josiah Cowles.

Davie—Lemuel Bingham, A. G. Carr, John McRorie.

Montgomery—John M. Worth, James L. Gaines, Samuel H. Christian.

Davidson—John W. Thomas, Junius L. Clemmons, Benton C. Douthitt.

Forsyth—Israel G. Lash, Thomas Wilson, Constantine L. Danner.

Solmes—John Hill, John F. Prindexter, A. King, Rockingham—Thomas B. Wheeler, W. M. Ellington, John L. Lesueur.

Catawba—Calvin Graves, John Kerr, George Williamson.

Guilford—John A. Gilmer, I. Swain, D. F. Caldwell.

Randolph—Jona. Worth, H. B. Elliott, Martin W. Leach.

Chatham—N. A. Stedman, J. J. Jackson, Isaac Hall.

Albemarle—Wm. A. Covington, Col. John Holt, General Trolinger.

Orange—Cadwalader Jones, Jr., J. W. Norwood, C. W. Johnson.

Wake—Rufin Tucker, W. W. Holden, B. B. Smith.

Granville—John S. Bacon, Robert Gilliam Thomas Miller.