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TERMS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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POETRY.

IT The following Song, from the Knickerbocker, we regard as very fine.

Confide ye ay in Providence, for Providence is kind; And bear ye a lion's changes w' a calm and tranquil mind;

MISCELLANY.

Kossuth as seen by his Secretary.

A DAY IN HIS CABINET. Extract from Magyar Letter dated Debreczin, June, 1849.

As you are already aware, at the very beginning of the Hungarian Revolution, several Secretaries were appointed in Kossuth's Cabinet, one of them understanding Bohemian, Croatian, another Italian, another French and German, and all of them understanding Magyar.

Hardly know how to begin as there is hardly over a year in the course of his activity to start from, but, for example, I will write down for you the doings of yesterday.

He looked paler and more suffering than usual. A glass of medicine stood at his side, from which he tasted from time to time, as if it were the means of keeping up his physical existence.

One might almost say that the physical part of him has no longer an existence of its own; the man is nothing but spiritual energy, for, if it were not so, the perishing, sickly hull would long since have been dissolved in spite of all the wisdom of the physicians.

A lady who was very modest and subsided before marriage, was observed by a friend to utter her tongue pretty freely.

forent maladies; his spirit keeps the body alive.— That spirit is still young and vigorous, and can only cease to be so when the too great tension shall irritate the nerves to such a degree that they refuse to obey the will, and thus the organism destroys itself.

I had scarcely taken my place when he began to dictate a letter to Benn for me to write, and so we were employed some four hours, during which I wrote two letters and each of my three colleagues three, all by his dictation; he himself had in the meantime prepared two dispatches, one for Perez, the other for Comorn.

He came back about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by several Representatives, with whom he had a conference of two hours, answering their suggestions; this did not prevent him from examining the documents we had prepared during his absence, or from dictating more letters.

At six o'clock came more dispatches, and verbal inquiries, all of which were answered without any delay. My dinner consisted of a glass of wine, a piece of ham, and some bread, which I had on the table beside me, and disposed of with the best appetite as I was writing.

In Germany, the young man is not only required to serve a regular apprenticeship, but he is also required to travel three years, through the principal cities and towns of his country, laboring awhile in each to pay the expenses of his journey, and to give him a knowledge of all the new discoveries, inventions and improvements in his trade.

It is a man who can do such things! After this he was for sometime engaged with figures which he counted and counted in a state of almost perfect abstraction. While he was thus occupied, his friend and family physician, the Dr. and Professor Bugat Pal came in and interrupted him.

At 12 o'clock the head of one of my colleagues was already nodding, and both myself and the one opposite me could hardly keep our eyes open.

The clock struck 12, and the noise of the departure of the copyists from the neighboring room roused him from his reflections. 'What time is it gentlemen?' he asked us, and when we told him it was just after 12, he became quiet and a cloud suddenly spread over his brow.

Finally, after waiting vainly for another hour, he said to us: 'Let us take a little rest, gentlemen, while we are waiting; I will call you when I need your help.' He went into his bedroom, and we arranged ourselves on the benches and slept without fatigue as soundly as in the softest bed.

At 6 in the morning we received permission to go away while he went for a bath, though with the request to be there again 8 o'clock. We are young and strong, and such a night's watching now and then will not injure us; but it is not so with him.

My friend, if beyond the ocean, in the free and happy America, there are men who feel sympathies for our good cause, who desire the success of our efforts, do not ask their prayers so much for the triumph of the Magyars as for the life of Kossuth, for Hungary cannot be conquered so long as his incomprehensible being, whose name is Kossuth, is spared, though Russians and Austrians enter the country, by myriads, and though thousands of our brethren fall as sacrifices of Freedom.

Gen. Taylor stated when at Chambersburg, Pa. lately, that fifty years ago he passed through there, when a young officer in the army, and on his way from Baltimore to Pittsburgh, the whole of which distance he traveled on foot.

APPRENTICESHIP.

One of the most serious obstacles to the progress of the Mechanic Arts, among us, is the brief and irregular apprenticeship served. No greater mistake can be made than to suppose that a trade can be acquired in a few months. Without the instruction, practice and discipline of a regular apprenticeship, no one can become so good a mechanic as he is capable of becoming.

Nothing need now to be more strenuously urged than that, among all classes of Mechanics, a full and regular apprenticeship be in all cases insisted upon. Justice to the apprentice, to the master and to the public requires this. And it is the dictate of policy as well as of justice.

No Mechanic is allowed to become a master, or boss, there, unless he can show specimens of the highest excellence of workmanship. Laws, rendering all this obligatory, might be out of place in our Government, but we wish that custom, which is law in another form, might require, more perceptibly, a regular apprenticeship in all cases.

MYSTERIOUS BAND OF AMAZONS.

This year, as in several previous years, the Carnival Masked Balls at Paris have been signalized by the presence of a band of Amazon belles, just twelve in number, and each one strong enough to strangle a lion in her embrace.

'STARTING IN THE WORLD.'

Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life, for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arm of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom.

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.

A man named Marston, a fisherman, has made an affidavit before the Justice of the Peace at Swampscot, Mass. that he distinctly saw the Sea serpent on the 3d instant, when walking on Nahant beach.

CANNON JONES.

The following curious and not-a-little funny document appeared first in the Montgomery (Alabama) Flag. Both the matter and the manner of it give it claims to publicity, in our opinion, and we give it, therefore, a place in our columns: Mr. Ennos: It is announced in the Gazette, that I, Cannon Jones, will meet Mr. William H. Ogbourne, Esq. in debate at sundry, divers and numerous places around this Montgomery county.

My reasons for not accepting the challenges of Mr. Ogbourne are divers and numerous, to wit: First, I have too much to do (as the whole town knows) to be running around the county like the wind on a mountain, when I ain't no candidate.

Secondly, I didn't have multifarious and numerous business transaction on hand, I wouldn't go into the business, because me and Parish, being two in one again the challenging party, would be taking odds of him, which he couldn't be expected to stand up against.

Thirdly, I ain't a candidate for Congress, and have always been in favor of every dog doing his own barking.

Fourthly, I don't know that Mr. Ogbourne means me when he invites "the chivalry" to meet him, and I am too proud to go where I ain't invited.

Fifthly, I am rising fifty, and have seen twenty years more of the world than Mr. Ogbourne, and I don't see that I could tell the people anything they don't know.

Sixthly, If I could, I ain't sure that they want me to tell it.

Seventhly, I ain't no office-seeker, and therefore I can't see that it would pay to ride for a week in the hot sun—to wrangle and gamble about Hilliard and Pugh, and Pugh and Hilliard—to get mad, and hot, and dry, and to kick up a fuss generally. This may suit some people, but it don't suit "Old Cannon Jones."

Lastly, I, therefore, decline the honor, and turn the case over to my compatriot and youthful friend James L. Parish, who, in the vocabulary of my friend, General Carroll, will "soltate"—

In thunder tones, like all creation, What he knows about the nation; 'Bout Precious Texas, and Congress too, And what the "cow-boy," Pugh would do. Just listen to his thundering tones, And if he don't shake Ogbourne's bones, Why, my name isn't

CANNON JONES.

WESTERN ELECTIONEERING.

LIBERAL OFFERS.—We find the following Cards in the Jamestown (New York) Journal: To the Electors of Chautauque County.

I offer myself as a candidate for the office of County Clerk upon the following conditions, viz: If I am elected, I will give one thousand dollars per year during the time I am in office, for the benefit of the county; I will expend two hundred dollars, if necessary, for the purpose of procuring the passage of a law reducing the fees; and the remainder of the amount received at the office, after deducting the above mentioned charges, I will pay to competent deputies for doing the work in the office.

Jamestown, July 19. HENRY BAKER.

To the Electors of Chautauque County.

I, the Hon. Milton Hill, offer myself as a candidate for the office of County Clerk. If I am elected, I will give one thousand five hundred dollars a year for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the county; five hundred to the needy generally; and one hundred and fifty to get the fees cut down. The balance I shall pocket myself.

Jamestown, July 27. MILTON HILL.

A FEW THINGS TO AVOID.

A bottle of wine at a public dinner. A short cut when you are in a hurry. Walking between two umbrellas on a pouring wet day.

A SAVING CLAUSE. An Irish laborer, sick of the threshold of strong drink, introduced himself lately to the magistrates of Southwark, and proposed to "go bail" before them to keep the following pledge (which he produced in writing):—"Take notice that Pether Hogan of Coalgrain, in the county of Kerry, has by talks his Ohn retir to drink a glass of Sperrus good bad us indifferent, only to keep down the veg tables."

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.

Gen. Taylor stated when at Chambersburg, Pa. lately, that fifty years ago he passed through there, when a young officer in the army, and on his way from Baltimore to Pittsburgh, the whole of which distance he traveled on foot. Now he goes as the honored President of a mighty nation.

STATE IMPROVEMENT.

The Central Rail Road.

The annexed letter from C. B. Dibble Esq. of Newbern, we copy from the Salisbury Watchman. It was addressed to a House in Salisbury, and the Watchman was permitted to publish it. Mr. D. being a practical man, and as shrewd at least as many opponents of the Road, his opinion is entitled to weight on these subjects.

WILMINGTON, JULY 31, 1849.

Since my visit to your part of the State, I have been watching the newspapers to see what the friends of the Central Rail Road were doing for its advancement.

I am pleased to see that some of its working friends have been devoting their time, their talents, and their eloquence for the advancement of the work. The people, who have never turned their attention to works of this nature, cannot be expected to have correct views of them. All they want is information; and so soon as they have that information which will enable them to form a correct opinion of the advantages to be derived, and the profits to be realized, I have no doubt but they will give it their hearty support.

I look upon it as a matter of dollars-and-cents; and instead of the man who subscribes liberally to its stock being the most patriotic or the most charitable, I look upon him as the most keen, steeved, and money making. I have no idea that the Road will ever become a parish-ner, and be set up to be maintained from year to year by the lowest bidder; neither do I expect that its friends, (much less its enemies) are to be called on either as an act of patriotism or charity, to contribute to its support.

But I do expect, and confidently believe, that the Road will pay a dividend the first year it goes into operation; and that that dividend will be increased from year to year for the next five years, and that those who are now creaking over it and predicting that it cannot be built, and if built, will not be sustained, will be anxious to purchase the stock at a very considerable advance above its original cost.

I have had good opportunities to observe the effect produced by Rail Roads in different sections of our country, and I am advised of the management and profits of most of them. And after comparing the facilities and advantages possessed by each—after looking at the rivalship existing in other roads and navigable rivers—and after comparing all the advantages and disadvantages connected with the various roads, I am clearly of the opinion, that there is no road in the Southern country, either finished or in contemplation, more sure to return a profit on the amount invested in it than the central road. Who can point to any other road running through a country surpassing this in the fertility of its soil—or covered with a population more industrious, frugal, and independent? Where can you point to another road that will have so little competition from other rail roads or navigable rivers?

With the Yadin made navigable as high as practicable, and the Turnpike finished from Salisbury to the Georgia line, I look upon this road as possessing more advantages than any other road in the Southern States. Look at the South Carolina rail road which starts from Hamburg, the head of steam navigation—look at the Georgia Rail Road, leading from Macon, which also is on a navigable river—and look a little further to the West, and you will see here two roads which 2 continuations of them, coming to the same point, and of course running in direct competition with each other. Now, if roads in South Carolina and Georgia, running in direct competition with each other, are paying good dividends, and their stock above par, is there any one that can for a moment think that the central road, without any competition either from rail road or river, and passing through a country unsurpassed for productiveness, and abounding with mines of iron, Lead, Silver and Gold—passing through flourishing Villages, and by Factories, Schools, and Colleges: I ask can any one believe that a road possessing all these advantages, can fail to pay a larger dividend? Certainly not.

The fact is, of the good old North State have remained inactive so long that our faculties have become blunted—our energies dampened, and our good-williness rusted. It is now time for us to awake to our interests, to arouse from our lethargy and nerve ourselves for the crisis.

There are many reasons which should induce those living near the line to subscribe liberally to the stock. The almost certainty of its being a profitable investment—State pride and self-interest with many other considerations, combine to induce a liberal subscription. In subscribing to the stock, all should understand that they will not have to pay the amount at once, but by small instalments as the necessities of the company may require until the road is finished, which will probably be some four years.

With my best wishes for the completion and success of the work, I remain Your obedient servant, C. B. DIBBLE.

RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Since our last, ten shares more of Rail Road stock have been taken. How many more shares shall we have the pleasure of announcing in our next? There are a great many other gentlemen—farmers, mechanics and merchants—who say they intend to subscribe, but propose to wait yet a few days. Why wait? It throws a damper over the feelings of those who would otherwise be zealous, and discourages many from subscribing at all. There is no use of talking any longer about this matter: There is scarcely a man of intelligence in the county but must be convinced, we think, of every important argument in favor of the work; and it only remains for them to act in accordance with these convictions. There is scarcely a man in the county but is decidedly in favor of the Road's being built. Let every such an one come forward without delay, and subscribe as much as he is able, if it is only one hundred dollars. The enterprise cannot succeed while those who should be helping, hold off with folded arms and spend their breath in vain wishes. No man ever built a house or made a crop by sitting down on his hands and wishing that the one would spring up before him complete without the use of saw and axe, or that the other would grow and produce without the use of the plough and hoe. Houses can't be built in that way, neither can crops be so raised. Well, surely it can't be expected that a rail road is going to wind itself through the country like a monster snake, or spring up like a mushroom. The fact is, this thing of building a rail road, is a big job, and when such a work is undertaken all the hands in the neighborhood must attend and help. It is something like rolling logs: Now and then a great log is to be moved, and every man must be in his place. He must not only answer when the word is given, but he must also hold up his end of the head-spike, and do his best.—Carolina Watchman.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

A Correspondent of the "Times," writing from Greensboro, proposes the holding of a Convention in that place, about the 10th or 12th of October, to provide the means for sending an able and efficient Agent in the field, to address the People upon, and to solicit subscriptions for the North Carolina Rail Road. We think the suggestion a good one.—More effective exertions than any we are now making, must be made, in order to insure the success of the Road; and we certainly know no better, or more feasible plan, than such an one as is proposed to hold a Convention to adopt. But more anon.—Register.

RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS.

On Tuesday last John W. Thomas, Esq. of Davidson, made one of his practical speeches to a large assemblage of people in the court-house in this place, and was followed by Gov. Morehead in a few remarks; after which the subscriptions to the Railroad stock was increased a few thousand dollars. The entire subscription in Guilford county, we learn, now amounts to fifty-seven thousand dollars.

In Davidson we are informed that the actual subscriptions are liberal and on the increase—between \$20,000 and \$30,000 being subscribed, and an arrangement on foot which is likely to secure \$100,000. As soon as Davidson gets her triggers set we may look for her to beat her neighbors to the great work. Gov. Morehead and Ralph Gurnell, Esq. we learn addressed the people at Lexington on Tuesday of last week. Mr. Thomas, of that county deserves great praise for his devotion to the cause.

In Rowan, (we learn from the Watchman of the 16th) \$32,500 have been taken—a pretty fair start—but the Watchman would be very ready for not more speedily increasing the amount.

At Smithfield, in Johnston county, a spirited public meeting has been held, and subscriptions to some amount (not stated) taken.

In Raleigh an Internal Improvement Association has been organized for the purpose of forwarding the great central work. On the 6th of September, agreeably to notice from the city Intendant, polls will be opened for the purpose of ascertaining the popular voice of the city on a proposition to authorize the Commissioners to subscribe \$25,000 for the corporation. There are some noble spirits engaged in the cause at Raleigh, and we have no doubt of a good account from them at last.

In answer to our inquiry, last week, as to what the other counties were doing, the Hillsborough Recorder says: "At the close of the thirty days, during which the books are to stand open, we hope the people of Alamance and Orange will enable us to give a response to the inquiry which neither they nor we shall be ashamed of."—Greens Post.

FATHER MATHEW AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.—An invitation was extended to Father Mathew by some of the leaders of the Abolitionists to attend an Emancipation celebration. He hesitated, as he foresaw that such a step would impede his usefulness throughout a large section of the Union, while engaged in his mission. Thereupon, Gerritson of the Liberator, has made a violent attack on Father Mathew, and republished a circular, signed by that gentleman several years ago, in connection with 70,000 Irishmen, opposed to slavery. Still another attempt has been made to arouse prejudice, and paralyze his exertions in behalf of humanity throughout the Southern States.