



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

TERMS: \$2 50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, OR \$3 00 IF PAYMENT IS DELAYED SIX MONTHS.

VOL. II.

RALEIGH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1849.

NO 43.

TERMS.

The Raleigh Times will be sent to Subscribers at Two Dollars and a half per annum, if paid in advance. Three Dollars will be charged, if payment is delayed six months. These Terms will be invariably adhered to.

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.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The following letter from Dr. Alexander M. Henderson in relation to the late difficulty between the Hon. Green W. Caldwell and myself, explains the object of this publication. It speaks for itself and is submitted without any word of comment. In order that the whole subject may be judged of fairly and fully, copies of the printed articles "C." and "A VOTER," referred to in the correspondence, are also appended. RUFUS BARRINGER. Concord, Sept. 11th, 1849.

LETTER AND STATEMENT OF DR. H.

Salisbury, Sept. 10th, 1849.

MY DEAR BARRINGER:

I learn that in Mecklenburg reports are in circulation prejudicial to your conduct in the late difficulty between Capt. Caldwell and yourself. At this I am exceedingly surprised, for I never knew an affair of the kind more honorably and satisfactorily adjusted; and your conduct throughout was most unexceptionable. And I am happy to learn that these reports are in no way attributable to Capt. C. or his "Friend" Mr. Davidson, who, I think from their gentlemanly bearing during and subsequent to the negotiation, will fully concur with me in this opinion. But be this as it may, as your "Friend" I deem it due both to you and myself that the Public should be put in possession of the facts; and, therefore, advise the publication, without delay, of the entire correspondence with the enclosed statements of my own.

When you called upon me to act as your "Friend" and handed me the "note" of the 17th ult. addressed to yourself, I at once unhesitatingly pronounced it a direct invitation to the field. Such you told me was your own opinion as also the opinion of three different friends, to whom you had had occasion to divulge the subject; and that acting under this belief you had already made the necessary preparations for any contingency. And such I found to be the fact.

When the parties met at the Catawba Springs on the 27th ult. in the further prosecution of the affair, I learned from a source entirely reliable, though not at all authorized by Capt. C. that his note to you of the 17th ult. was not intended as a challenge.

This information, of course, altered my position as your "second" and rendered it my imperative duty to learn directly from Capt. C. whether such was the fact; otherwise there was but one course left me—to deliver your note of acceptance, and arrange the preliminaries for an immediate meeting in the field. This explains the cause of my addressing the note of the 27th ult. to Capt. C. But knowing also that he (on a point of etiquette) could not receive a communication from me, without first hearing from you, I asked you to write a formal note to him to accompany mine.

On the reception of Capt. C.'s reply to my communication, disclosing on his part that this note of the 17th ult. was not a challenge, I remarked to you that it was now your duty to furnish such explanations of the alleged offensive publications as would be consistent with justice both to yourself and Capt. C. You thereupon wrote the letter, approved of by me, which was accepted as satisfactory by Capt. C. and a reconciliation immediately took place.

Respectfully

your Friend,

A. M. HENDERSON.

RUFUS BARRINGER, Esq.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Charlotte N. C. August 17, 1849.

Sir:—I have been informed that you have acknowledged, that you wrote the communication "C." published in the Hornets Nest;—and I also learn that you are the author of the article which appeared in the Charlotte Journal, bearing date 23rd July 1849—over the signature of "A VOTER." Now sir both of those communications (especially the latter) I consider a gross and unprovoked attack upon my character, for which I demand of you satisfaction.

This note will be handed to you by Mr. E. C. Davidson, who will act as my friend in this matter. Yours respectfully,

G. W. CALDWELL.

R. BARRINGER, Esq.

Catawba Springs, August 27th, 1849.

Sir:—This note will be handed to you by Dr. A. M. Henderson of Salisbury, who will act as my friend in the difficulty now pending between Capt. G. W. Caldwell and myself.

Your obt. serv't,

RUFUS BARRINGER.

R. C. DAVIDSON, Esq.

Catawba Springs, August 27, 1849.

Capt. G. W. CALDWELL:

Sir:—Your communication dated August 17th, directed to my friend Mr. Rufus Barringer, by the hand of E. C. Davidson Esq., is now before me.

I confess it places me as the friend of Mr. Barringer in an awkward position, for it may be understood either as a peremptory invitation to the field, or a demand for explanation.

It is a matter of absolute necessity that I, as the friend of Mr. Barringer should understand my own position as well as that of Mr. Barringer before I can take my step in the affair now pending.

The course of a friend in matters of this sort is a plain one; and he, having the honor of his principal as well as his own at stake, is compelled to act promptly and decisively; to do this, he must understand his position—Hence the above communication directed to you, which emanates solely from me. Respectfully

your obt. serv't

A. M. HENDERSON.

Catawba Springs, August 27, 1849.

Sir:—Your note of the 17th instant was handed to me at Morganton on Tuesday evening the 21st of this month. Its contents are now under consideration, but at the suggestion of my friend Dr. A. M. Henderson, final action thereon is postponed (for reasons which he will give) until he can address a line to you and receive an answer, when you may again expect to hear from me.

Very respectfully

your obt. serv't

RUFUS BARRINGER.

Capt. G. W. CALDWELL.

Lincoln County, N. C., August 27, 1849.

Sir:—Your letter of the above date has just been handed me by my friend E. C. Davidson.

You say that my note of the 17th inst. to R. Barringer Esq., places you as his friend in an "awkward position"—because you do not know whether it is an invitation to the field or a demand for an explanation.

It was not intended as an invitation to the field, but a demand for satisfaction for the communications signed "C." and "A VOTER," and especially the latter, the whole of which I thought personally offensive. Yours respectfully

G. W. CALDWELL.

Dr. A. M. HENDERSON.

Catawba Springs, August 27, 1849.

Sir:—Your note of this date directed to my friend Dr. A. M. Henderson, in reply to a communication of his, has just been laid before me by Dr. H.—in which you say that "an invitation to the field" "was not intended" in your note to me of the 17th inst.

Thus understanding your note of the 17th, I am free to say, under the advice of my friend Dr. H. and which also meets with my own views of justice between gentlemen, that I designed nothing personally offensive to you in either of the communications alluded to in your note. I merely intended charging you with political inconsistencies—particularly in voting, while in Congress, for one of the peculiar measures of Mr. Tyler's Administration; and I considered that in afterwards accepting office from Mr. Tyler, you laid yourself open to the imputation of having been more or less influenced by interested motives in giving that vote; but if in this I have done you individually a wrong, I have no hesitation in making you ample reparation by withdrawing all expressions conveying any such imputation.

In the allusion made in those communications to the time and circumstances of your volunteering in the winter of 1847, I do not question your patriotism. I intended saying, that, in addition to motives of patriotism, there may have also been other considerations (probably of a Party cast), which were believed by many to have somewhat influenced your conduct, but even these considerations were by no means of an improper or unworthy character. My intention was to guard the Whigs against voting for you on the ground of having volunteered, when it may have been a part of your purpose (not at all wrong in itself) to advance the interest of your Party, by so volunteering. And finally I suggested that ample remuneration had been received by you for whatever services you may have rendered, without designing to cast any stain or reflection on your character as a gentleman, in any part of either of the communications.

Your obt. serv't,

RUFUS BARRINGER.

Capt. G. W. CALDWELL.

Lincoln Co. N. C. Aug. 27th, 1847.

Sir:—Your note in answer to mine of this morning addressed to your friend Dr. A. M. Henderson, was handed me this evening by Dr. Davidson.—And in reply I will say that your explanation of the communications referred to in our former correspondence, are received by me as satisfactory, and are such as one gentleman had a right to expect from another. Very respectfully

your obt. serv't,

G. W. CALDWELL.

R. BARRINGER, Esq.

[The communications referred to in the above correspondence, and out of which I grew, were compelled, by the pressure upon our columns, to o-

mit. Their substance being referred to in the letters, of course our readers may gather their general drift. It will be seen that our Whig friend rather "got" the valiant captain; for a considerable change may be observed in the tone of his note of the 27th, from that of the 17th; and we are inclined to think the Hero of the Rebellion of 1847 has been made to haul in his horns.]

[From the New York Express.]

THE BARNBURNERS in this State, as we read their doings, have "surrendered" at a discretion to the Hunkers,—but the "Evening Post," their organ here, says "No." "We have not surrendered."

"We have only gone into the Hunker's bosom to sting them to death with our abolition, we beg pardon, our anti-slavery principle. Hear the Post:—

"We repeat again our conviction, that the result to which the two conventions (the Barnburners at Utica, and the Union Convention at Syracuse) have arrived, deserves to be read with pride and satisfaction by the friends of human freedom throughout the nation. IT IS DESTINED INEVITABLY TO PLACE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK IN IMMEDIATE AND UNYIELDING HOSTILITY TO THE FURTHER EXTENSION OF SLAVERY; it furnishes a basis upon which the democratic party of other states can unite in the same patriotic purpose; it will relieve many of our friends from the false position which, by political association, they have been accidentally led to occupy, in opposition to a course of policy which they approved of in their hearts. They will no longer have occasion to reach for arguments to defend principles they do not entertain, and a course of political action at war with all their political and personal sympathies."

"WE INTEND THIS WINTER TO HAVE A LEGISLATURE THAT DARES SAY SOMETHING ABOUT SLAVERY, —a legislature owing allegiance to no slave holding President, or slave holding cabinet, and sufficiently firm to take its stand in behalf of human freedom, regardless of the denunciations from Washington, by which the last legislature was awed into silence."

The "Wilnot Proviso" thus, it seems, is adopted then by the "Democratic Party" in New York, and with that, according to the resolutions at Utica, abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

What says the Albany Argus to this? What says the Richmond Enquirer? What says the Mobile Herald? What says the Washington Union? What says Hunkerism generally?

The Evening Post does not hesitate to say that it is going to take the Wilnot Proviso, and Slavery in the District of Columbia, into the State Legislature, that is, elect Barnburners wherever it can, and so secure a U. S. Senator hereafter of its own kind and kin, in place of Dickinson and the like! What say all the "organs" here and elsewhere to all this?

The "Post" adds:—"If any thing could add to the glory which the democracy of New York acquired, in being the first to resist the tests imposed by the slaveholding interests of the south, at the last Baltimore Convention—if any thing could further dignify their distinguished and exemplary resistance to the extension of human slavery since that event, it will be found in their corresponding to unite with their opponents the moment all resistance to the principles and the policy for which they have been contending, is laid aside."

Thus cries the Post, "the Hunkers have surrendered to us," while it owns above it only mixes in with them to sting them to death!

But the People, the Whig People, will be very likely to ask, "what sort of a principle is that, which supports HALF OF A CASS STATE TICKET, on the Baltimore platform, when that half repudiates the Buffalo platform, every plank?"

The fact is, the Barnburners see and know that California is coming into the Union, with "a Wilnot Proviso" of its own adoption, and they were very glad to creep into any hole, that the Hunkers left them to enter.

THE HAD NO WOOL ON THE TOP OF HIS HEAD.

This need be sung no more. The Richmond Republican says that Mr. M. Wise, a farmer of Rockingham county, has discovered a certain means of restoring the growth of hair on the head. An examination of the pores of the skin which had been prepared for tanning, showed that after one crop of hair had been extracted, there were a second set of roots below those which were drawn out of the upper pores of the skin, and this peculiar formation of the skin, of an animal he thought not unlikely to exist in the human head. Hence it occurred to him, that if the skin on the head of a person could be softened, and the lower pores so reached with the right kind of invigorating application, a new growth of hair would be produced. He has applied his remedy to the heads of several persons in Richmond, and the Republican says:—

We have ourselves seen now and luxuriant growths of hair upon the heads of several of our citizens, whom we knew to be almost entirely bald a short time since. In most cases, the hair has made its appearance in eight or nine days after Mr. Wise's first application—and in one instance, only about four days elapsed before the new hair began to grow."

METHODIST CHURCH PROPERTY.

Revs. H. B. Bascom, A. L. P. Green and C. D. Parsons, formally give notice in the Nashville Christian Advocate, on behalf of the Methodist Church South, that, "under the management of able counsel, suits have been brought in the United States Circuit Courts, for York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, in view of a fair and final adjustment of the property question, so long in controversy between the Northern and Southern Methodist Churches."

LATER FROM CUBA.

Despatches from New Orleans furnish intelligence from Cuba to the 8th inst. The island was quiet, every turbulent demonstration having been promptly suppressed. It is reported that the Captain-General intends decimating the revolted regiment.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

We understand that the following gratifying intelligence has been received at the War Department from Gen. Twiggs: An interview had taken place between an officer of our Government and some of the leading men of the Florida Seminoles, which resulted most satisfactorily. It has been ascertained that the outrages committed on Indian river and Peace creek were committed by a party of five young Indians, one of whom was a refugee, who thought that he might escape from justice by enlisting his people in a war with the United States. The Seminoles disclaimed all connexion with the perpetrators of the outrages, and stated that immediately after the offence was committed on Indian river an effort was made to capture the offenders, but that they were not taken until after the second outrage. The offenders are now in custody, however, and will in due time be delivered to the proper authorities. A meeting between the Head Chief of the Seminoles and General Twiggs was appointed to take place at Charlotte Harbor on the 18th instant, and we may presume, therefore, that the interview has already occurred. That the Florida Indians are peaceably disposed is now considered beyond a doubt.—Nat. Int.

EXTRA SESSION.

The Asheville Messenger advocates an extra session of the Legislature, because several of the laws of last session need much amendment. That paper says that it is the opinion of many that the Central Rail Road can never be built under the provision of the present act. And the Western Turnpike Road he says, needs remodelling as also the revenue bill.

It is altogether too late now to talk of an extra session. Besides that, we are opposed to most kinds of extras; but if you will advocate annual sessions of the Legislature with biennial elections, we are with you Mr. Messenger.—North. Car.

FATHER MATHEW.

The northern papers say that the great apostle and advocate of the temperance cause, FATHER MATHEW, has left or is about leaving Boston, where he has been some time, and where, there is reason to believe, he has done much good. Judging from statements we have noticed, it is probable that whilst in that city he administered the temperance pledge to more than thirty thousand persons. That among them there would be many backsliders, who, like the dog, would return to their vomit, is not to be doubted. But let us suppose that one-half, or even one-fourth of the number, should adhere faithfully to their pledge—and this is not supposing too much—still there remains a glorious result. It must be borne in mind that, with few exceptions, every person who takes the pledge is either a habitual drunkard, an occasional one, or that he is conscious of an over-fondness for ardent spirits. It may be assumed, then, that within a few weeks this great philanthropist has reformed thousands of inebriates—which is doing much; but the mere reformation is but a small portion of the good that has been done. To many families, where discord, want, misery, and degradation were present, he has brought back harmony, plenty, happiness, and respectability. He has saved to their families, fathers, husbands, brothers, and sons, and given to society valuable members in the persons of those who were before but a burden and a disgrace to it.

We see a paragraph now and then penned a little sneeringly, that persons have been found drunk in the gutter with Father Mathew's certificate in their pocket of their having taken the pledge. We do not doubt it. It is likely that many such cases have occurred. But what of that? Those who pen the paragraphs, and those who read them, well know that for one such case there may be a dozen cases where the parties have held on faithfully to their integrity. It is only the cases of relapse that come prominently before the public, as a notorious sinner and reprobate is a much more conspicuous mark than an humble and unostentatious christian. Of all the early followers of Christ, none has been more talked about and written about than Judas Iscariot.

Go on! noble-hearted Irishman. The cause in which you are engaged must prosper. Heaven will surely smile on it—all good men will approve, and lend a cheering voice and a helping hand. Go on! and when your earthly career is over and gone, many of your survivors will say as we would— I would rather be Father Mathew in his grave than the proudest potentate in all his glory.—Globe.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16—4 P. M.

A BLOODY AFFAIR.

Last night, about 9 o'clock, at the Mount Pleasant Refectory, corner of 9th and Lodge Alley, above Chestnut street, a dispute arose between two of the servants, which terminated in murder. The particulars are as follows:—

Louis Rod, a German, aged 21 years was head cook and in that capacity he ordered Charlotte Lovering, a German woman, aged about 30 years, (with whom it seems Rod was on the closest terms of intimacy,) to clear off the supper table, which she refused; subsequently abusive words were uttered by both, when she threatened to stab him. He opened his breast to dare her to execute her threat, which she did, by immediately plunging the blade of a carving knife, which was over a foot in length, into his heart. He died in five minutes after.—She is in custody.

HOW TO TEACH CHILDREN.

The following, from a speech of Rev. Charles Brooks, of Boston, accords precisely with our notions of what constitutes the true mode of teaching the young:

"If you find an error in the child's mind, follow it up till he is rid of it. If a word is spelled wrong, be sure that the class is right before it is dismissed. Repeat, and fix attention on the exact error, till it can never be committed again. One clear and distinct idea is worth a world of misty ones. Times is of no consequence in comparison with the object. Give the child full possession of one clear, distinct truth, and it becomes to him a centre of light. In all your teaching—no matter what time it takes—never leave your pupil till you know he has in his mind your exact thought."

LECTURE ON NATURAL HISTORY. SUBJECT—THE GOOSE.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—In treating of the goose—the tame goose—I shall denominate it a bird, because it wears feathers, notwithstanding it seldom flies and never perches.

This bird, is about a feet in length, two feet high, (because it stands on two feet), and is quite broad in breadth. Its depth has never been satisfactorily ascertained. In color it varies from snowy white to ruddy brown—the gender or "the goose" generally appearing in white, while the female takes a fancy to a dunish mixture. Its tail, like Old Zack's Inaugural, is wonderful for its extreme brevity. Being aquatic, nature has provided it with a pair of paddles, with which it locomotes upon water as well as upon land; but the figure it cuts in walking is beautifully awkward—its gait resembles that of an over-fed alderman.

The goose, ladies and gentlemen, lays the biggest eggs of any bird extant except the ostrich, and is, therefore, entitled to more credit than is usually allowed. Its young are as pretty-looking little creatures as ever burst an egg-shell; but as they grow up, and go through the transition state from gosling to goose, they are unsightly to behold.

Geese eat grass like cows, but never chew the cud for want of teeth. When they come home at sunset they always march in single file—one after another and another after one, which shows they observe order as well as other folks. They talk to each other in a language only understood by themselves—supposed to be a compound of Chinese, Choctaw, Low Dutch, and Ancient Irish. They know what they are saying, though, and that's enough, more than can be said of certain Members of Congress.

The goose, ladies and gentlemen, is an important bird. It once saved Rome from utter destruction, and I don't know what it might do at the present day were it to exert itself; but whether it ever will or not, remains yet to be witnessed. Through its quills thousands of ideas, are first put upon foot-caps, then stamped upon medium or superroyal, and afterwards impressed upon the minds of millions.

It has been a rily question, and is not wholly settled, whether the goose was made for man, or man for goose. Pope in his Essay on Mackerel makes us observe—

"See all things for my use," and at the same time— "Let man for mine, decide the pampered goose!" It is a nice point to decide, whether man was put here to feed geese, or geese manufactured to feed man. One thing is certain, according to the bible, the goose was made first—before man; and this of itself shows that the goose is the superior animal—man at its service. If Philosopher GREELEY can produce proof to the contrary then I shall knock under and quit lecturing.

Ladies and gentlemen! The goose lives when allowed to, to a good old age. Sometimes it reaches a hundred years, with apparently little exertion; which is probably owing to its never eating meat, nor drinking any thing stronger than water. The goose is steadily a goose all through life; but man, unsteady man, makes a jacks of himself every now and then.

APPROPRIATE EPIGRAPH.

A lady who had died of cholera in Sandusky City and was laid out by her friends, was found the night following standing at the cupboard eating cucumber pickles; whereupon the Louisville News says:—

They lay "a laying" in white, Prepared for the grave's quiet slumbers; But they found her the very same night A layin' in pickled cucumbers.

ROBBING THE MAILS.

For years past considerable sums of money remitted through the mails from Cleveland to Pittsburgh have been lost. Some six weeks since the Postmaster General instructed our Postmaster, D. M. Haskell, Esq. to adopt energetic measures for detection of the offenders, and it was done. A package enclosing some \$250, nearly all in counterfeit money, was prepared by Mr. Haskell and mailed at Pittsburgh, directed to Geo. Veader, Esq., at Hudson, but the Post Office envelope purposely misdirected to Frederick, Mahoning county, it being suspected that money packages were abstracted at that office.

On Tuesday, the package was mailed at Pittsburgh, and Mr. Haskell, accompanied by officer McKinstry, proceeded to trace its course by the examination of the mails and inquiries along the route. It was found to have passed through the office at Ellsworth, the one next south of Frederick, and not to have passed the office at Palmyra, the one next north. This made the matter a certainty, but the thing was to prove it.

A descent was made upon the office at Frederick, and Mr. John Ickis, the Postmaster, denied that the package had come to the office, but a search was made and the money, minus the envelope and way bill discovered in the box, which being neither a proper place for the mails, nor one of the safes prescribe by the Sub-Treasury law to be used for public deposits, the Postmaster was brought to this city for examination.

Mr. Ickis was arrested by Post Office Agent McHatten, under Mr. Tyler's Administration, on a charge of embezzlement, but was acquitted for want of evidence. The testimony was sufficient however to prove him a good Democrat, and he was re-appointed to office by Mr. Polk.—Cleveland Herald.

RMORED DIFFICULTIES WITH FRANCE.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington, speaks of a serious interruption of friendly intercourse between our own and the French Government. This difficulty has nothing to do with the appointment of Mr. Rives as Minister to France, but has its origin in an insulting note, addressed by M. Poussin, the French Minister at Washington, to Mr. Clayton. The President directed the offensive letter to be forwarded to the French Government, with a demand for M. Poussin's immediate recall. The French Government has not yet noticed the demand, although sufficient time has elapsed. The Administration has intimated to M. Poussin that "his passports are ready for him."

Another correspondent of the Sun alludes to the same subject, and says: "At the present moment the relations existing between the two countries are anything but friendly. France is represented here by a man, who, perhaps, but too truly exhibits the feeling of his country towards us. For months back his correspondence with this government has been of the most insulting character.—Forgetful of the common rules of diplomatic etiquette, he has not hesitated to call into question the honor of our country! What American can bear this question unmoved? Who is there whose blood moves in such a turbid stream as not to feel such a charge a personal insult? The Government, I understand, promptly notified the indignity, refused any further intercourse with M. Poussin, and forwarded the whole correspondence to his Government, with the most explicit declaration that he could no longer be acknowledged as the Minister of the French Government, and that he must be at once recalled. There was no hesitation in the action of our Government. They hold the national honor as a thing above all price, and they will permit no country to disgrace it."

The New York Courier and Inquirer points out how the Washington Union after abusing the abolitionism of the Barnburners, and vituperating them in all sorts of dialect embraced them, and with them, even abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. As to the Hunker and Barnburner Union, the Courier says:—"As to the principle involved in this Coalition, one of two things must be true:—Either the Locofocos have espoused the Free Soil principle, or the Free Soilers have abandoned it. The Locofocos have either left their original ground, and taken their stand upon the Free Soil platform, or that platform has been deserted by the Free Soil party. The most ingenious sophistry in the world cannot escape this dilemma. The two parties stood before in direct and avowed hostility. They have now joined their forces and march together, under common leaders and for a common purpose. Saints Annas and Zachary Taylor might as well have suited their smiles at Buena Vista and made common cause against Gen. Scott; and claimed to have done it without sacrifice of principle on either side, as for the Union to put forward the same pretense in the present case."

The Presbyterian Synod of Virginia will meet in Petersburg on Wednesday evening, the 28th, October next.

NASH SUPERIOR COURT.

We learn that at Nash Superior Court, held last week, negro Griffin Stewart, convicted of the murder of Penny Anderson, a white woman with whom he cohabited in this county, was sentenced to be hung on Friday the 12th of next month. It is said he heard his sentence with the utmost coolness and indifference.—Torb. Press.