

# THE RALEIGH TIMES.

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

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## PURVIS.

For every Sixteen Dollars, One Dollar for the first, and Twenty-five Cents for each subsequent year. Court Orders, &c., will be charged 25 per cent. extra; but a reasonable deduction will be made to those who advance by the year.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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## POLITICAL.

### READ FREEMEN READ!

The following resolution was passed by the democratic Convention that assembled in Newbern on the 17th of May, 1849:

"Resolved, That the Whig Provision which the North believed Gen. Taylor would not veto, and to which he owes his elevation to the Presidency, we believe to be a free-trade, cast into our legislative councils, to disturb the peace and harmony of the Union, and that we will support no man to any political station, who does not believe it, not only wise and expedient, but directly at variance with the spirit and intention of the Constitution."

On 32nd page, Cong. Dec. 21 Session, 23rd Congress, Feb. 3d, 1835. And on 128 h. p. Cong. Dec. 2d Session, 23rd Congress, Jan. 1847, it will be seen that David S. Reid voted for the Whig Provision. Now we ask, can any number of that Convention vote for Reid? That Convention has said Mr. Reid has acted "unwisely and inexpedient, and in direct violation of the spirit and intention of the Constitution." Will they vote for him, and this declaration standing in the face?

The Editor of the "Newbern Republican" was a member of that Convention, and he now has, at his mast head, the name of a man who he says is a perjurer. Is not that humiliating? Will he have moral courage enough to take down the name, or will he publish his own shame to the world, week by week? Will the Democrats of the 5th Congressional District vote for David S. Reid? We say they will not, and our reason for saying so is, that we believe a majority of them are honorable men, and they have said that they would not. If they do vote for Reid, they are gone in the East; if there is any political honesty in the people, as Gales in an honorable man? If he is he will take down the name of David S. Reid from his mast head. There is no dodging in this game, we hold you in the point. We repeat that the Democratic party is pledged in this District not to vote for Reid.—And we call upon the world to bear witness on the first Thursday in August next whether or not they place any estimate on their veracity. We give the Republican one week to take down the name of Reid, and if he does not, we will nail him to the counter for life, in the estimation of all honorable men. We shall do our duty in this matter faithfully and fearlessly, because the South—the home of our childhood—the native hills which reposed the ashes of those whom we loved and lost—are at stake. And we call upon the friends of the South to come out with the Democracy of the 5th District, and discontinue abolitionism, though it be in a wailing.—*Goldsboro' Telegraph.*

### ELECTION OF JUDGES BY THE PEOPLE.

The Whig Convention which lately assembled in Raleigh, recommended that the question of the Election of Judges Justices of the Peace, &c., be submitted to the decision of the people. They wish the people of North Carolina to say whether these appointments shall still be made as heretofore by the State Legislature or whether those offices shall be filled by a direct vote of the people. This is right and as it should be. The people are the source of all power, Executive, Legislative and Judicial. Every man is left free to advocate and to vote for a change in the Constitution, as he thinks proper. For ourselves we go for the election of Judges by the people.

We have not a shadow of doubt that as good Judges, as able Judges, as pure Judges, as upright Judges will be selected by a direct vote by the people as if the appointments were left to the Legislature. Experience proves that the election of Judges turns in the Legislature upon party strength. At every election of a judge for years there have been party intrigues, party bargains, and party maneuvers to effect the election of Judges. They have been elected almost about on party grounds. Experience also proves where it has been tried as in Mississippi and New York, that in the election of Judges the people rise above party questions and elect the most competent men, the purest men. We had such a question now, but we go heart and soul for the election of Judges by the people.—*Newbernian.*

### ELECTION OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE BY THE PEOPLE.

When the Legislature with the process of making Justices of the Peace by the State Legislature, can decide that the things will be done done up by the people, than it has been by the Legislature? How is their appointment made about now?—Any member of the Legislature who wishes to strengthen himself for his party at home, has only to bring the names of some half dozen men of his acquaintance in the county where the Legislature has to choose and let not a line to secure their election, to propose the names and furnish with it is done. What means has the great body of either House of knowing whether the proposed names being taken qualified for the office or not, are qualified? Not one in fifty of those who are appointed Justices of the Peace, are known to a dozen members of either House. Party lists often control these appointments. If the candidates for Justices are proposed by a Whig, the inference by the Legislature is, that his candidates are Whigs, if by Democrats they infer they are Democrats, and in times of party excitement they are accordingly. We have a respect

## THE DEMOCRACY AND THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

If the Nashville Convention had turned out to be a popular measure in the Southern States, if the people had taken hold of the measure and sent a full delegation from every slaveholding State, and if this Convention had really proved to be beneficial to the Southern States, if for instance it had been the means of compelling Congress to settle the slavery question favorably to the South, who doubts but the Democrats would have claimed the whole credit of the measure? Who doubts but it would have been held up as a Democratic movement from beginning to end? Well, it has turned out a failure. The people have not approved of it. But few delegates assembled, but few States were represented. It has sent out a few milk and water resolutions, very evidently tamed down in excitement and spirit by the rebuke of the people of the Southern States who gave the movers in the measure. In North Carolina it was a complete failure, not a delegate attended the Convention from the Old North State. Scarcely any were elected.

Well, is it less a Democratic movement now, that it has failed than if it had succeeded? No.—The disgrace, the odium of the whole affair must rest upon the Levee Free party. It is true that some few Whigs were concerned in the movement. They were inveigled into sustaining the Nashville Convention, and even into acting as delegates. But the whole affair in its origin, in its progress, and in its termination, is a move of the Democratic leaders. On them we mean the odium of a measure that had without a doubt its commencement, a dissolution of the Union for its aim and object—in secessionism, most disgraceful of the movement rest. In North Carolina it was advocated strongly by the leading press of the State, and by most of the Democratic presses. The moves that were made in its favor, and that failed, the public meetings, the inflammatory speeches, were confined to Democratic counties, and conducted by Democratic leaders. In short to all intents and purposes this landing is the offspring in North Carolina, of secessionism, most disgraceful of the movement rest. The Whigs of North Carolina are for the Union. For their rights, under the Constitution and in the Union. The wire pullers in this State, expected to make political capital out of their advocating the Nashville Convention. They failed, and now let them bear the disgrace that the people attach to this whole affair.—*Newbernian.*

"SMALL SOUTH-CORN SOUTH"—Some of the ill-natured editors down South are urging their people not to visit the coal-burning places and fashionable northern resorts this summer. They would like to have them all remain among the swamps and cotton fields of that tropical climate during the summer, rather than come into free territory.—There is no fear of any such folly as this, although a Mobile editor says he would like to issue an edict by which every one who went north of Mason and Dixon's line should be subjected to the low-string. But southern men will come, and they will soon all such dictation from demagogues.—The women will certainly come, for it is during those delightful northern excursions to Saratoga, Rockaway, and Niagara, by way of Lake Ontario, that they diversify their social enjoyments, and invigorate or acquire health.—*Orange Times.*

The circumstances which, above all others, keeps southern people from visiting the North, as formerly, is the miserable, petty-larceny practice of stealing their domestics. This mean, pitiful business has engendered the worst of feeling, greatly aggravated the condition of the slaves, and generally, if not always, injured the domestic slaves who have thus been beguiled away from their homes.

There is no way of estimating the amount of mischief to the cause of freedom occasioned by this mean, pitiful species of slave stealing. And what adds to the evil is the fact, that while in most cases the domestics stolen are injured rather than benefited, the great mass of slaves are treated on that account with more severity.

### ALBANY EVENING JOURN.

"I should deem it alike unwise and inexpedient in this time to increase the debt of the State, until the present works shall be so far advanced as to leave no doubt as to their cost or utility, and that to be decided on by some future Legislature."—*R. M. Saunders.*

We do not question the propriety or impropriety of this position. But our readers will recollect the many assertions "Old Road" made anti-constitutional to this. And our friends in New-Bern will remember that Gen. S. promised his influence—the influence of his party, and the prominent men in the West of both parties, to secure them a Charter for a Rail Road to New-Bern and the State to take two thirds of the stock. All we have to say is, to request our readers to notice what estimate he places on \$3 per day. *Goldsboro' Tele.*

QUACKERY.—"Ma'am," said a quack of Long Island to a nervous old lady, "your case is a nervous complaint. Pray, Doctor, what is that?" "It is the dropping of the nerves, ma'am, the nerves having fallen into the pirretion, the chin becomes mottled, and the head gets dizzy."—"Ah, Doctor," exclaimed the old lady, "you have described my feelings exactly!"

RECOVERY OF SLAVES.—The Howard Gazette states that the slaves which lately ran off from M. Dorsey Esq. and Dr. S. Rogers, of that District, have been recovered. They were captured by seven workmen connected with the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, about five miles from the Pennsylvania line, and brought back to Baltimore and delivered up to their masters, who promptly divided the \$200 reward between them.

## MISCELLANY.

### GREAT BUSTLE AMONG THE FEMININES.

Ambition among the women is going up. They seem determined to be kept under no longer. Among the schemes advocated by the female reformers of the present day is one that aims at the overthrow of distinction in costume of the sexes. A lovely girl, Miss Webber, is out, boldly and ingeniously recommending the male attire as the "most appropriate vesture for single females."

Miss Webber is a graceful and vigorous writer, and treats her subject with apparent fairness. She adduces authority to prove that, in early ages, men and women dressed precisely alike; and that the distinction in dress, which now exists, "was arbitrarily drawn by the male sex, in the tyrannical exercise of power which they derived solely from the greater physical superiority."

Her plan is to restrict girls to their frocks until the completion of their education. Upon their entrance into society, they are to dress precisely like males of similar condition, and continue to wear male attire until the day of their marriage. Widows, at the end of the mourning season, are to resume men's apparel, unless they are determined never to marry again. In effect, this is a scheme to distinguish marriageable females from married women and unmarried widows. Regarding this, it has at least one merit, and may, on that account, claim the friendly countenance of the bachelor fraternity. It would save them a vast deal of trouble in ascertaining the domestic rank of a new lady acquaintance, and prevent them from committing the now common error of falling in love with married women.

### SERVICES (N. Y.) ARCHBISHOP.

On Tuesday evening, the 25th June, we witnessed the launch of a very handsome little steamer, built for Messrs. Dibble & Bros. As she slid off into the water, Capt. Jones, of the Ann Maria, christened her with a little of pure water, THE CHATHAM. She is intended for run on the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation, and is named after the County through which this improvement extends. Her extreme length is 112 ft.; breadth, 17 1/2 ft.; with a double engine of 40 horse-power. She is probably the lightest vessel of the kind that ever was constructed, being built of juniper and cedar; without her engines, she draws 7 inches; with her engines, all complete she will draw about 15 inches. She will be finished in a few weeks, and will proceed at once by way of Wilmington, to the service for which she is constructed, and to which she is admirably adapted. We commend the CHATHAM to our Chatham county friends, as well as to all others within the reach of Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement.—*Newb. Rep.*

### LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company was held in this City on Monday last—Dr. Charles E. Johnson in the Chair, and James F. Jordan, Esq. Secretary. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Dr. Charles E. Johnson, Wm. D. Haywood, James F. Jordan, William D. Cooke, Dr. W. B. Scott, C. B. Root, W. W. Holden, Dr. W. H. McKee, Dr. R. B. Haywood, William H. Jones, H. W. Husted, Perrin Busbee, and Frederick C. Hill.

The following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Charles E. Johnson; Vice President, William Dallas Haywood; Secretary, James F. Jordan; Treasurer, William H. Jones; Attorney, Perrin Busbee; Executive Committee, William D. Cooke, Dr. William B. Scott, and C. B. Root; Medical Board of Consultation, Doctors Chas. E. Johnson, William H. McKee, and R. B. Haywood; Medical Examiner, Dr. William H. McKee.

The Report of the Board of Directors showed the remarkable success of the Company since its organization, and its present prosperous and safe condition.—*Standard.*

### A WHARF LECTURE.

A free lecture on the subject of Temperance, was delivered in Philadelphia on Sunday afternoon, by a weatherproof looking man, on the first wharf above Dock street. The speaker had his coat off, as if he meant to go at it in earnest; his voice was powerful, his action vehement, and as he spoke and gesticulated, the perspiration rolled off his face in streams. He was an orator, for he spoke home to his audience, which consisted of about two hundred persons, principally "hard cases," who had been drawn by his trumpet-toned eloquence from the neighboring houses of refreshment. The following short specimen will show how he touched his hearers to the quick:

"It's much worth my while to be putting myself all in a muck of sweat, preacheing the temperance reform to you; and in less than ten minutes after I am done, two-thirds of you red-eyes scoundrels will be back again into the rum-holes, making legs of yourselves, just as bad as ever. Joe Snyder, I see your flashy red face sticking there between the heads of them two bigger gentlemen, like a hot of scarlet flannel between two pieces of black lambast. I tell you what, Joe my old truiser, you'll find yourself check-by-jowl, one of these days, with some other black gentlemene, hoh, nobbing over a bowl of hot luscious punch, and much good may it do you, you eternal old set!—You needn't to grin, Tom Whiggen, for you'll tarred with the same stick, and a bigger vengeance will be found along South Wharf—that's a fact. And there's another rum-puncher beauty!—Don't doze your head, Dave Johnson—I see you before you dozed behind that bar of molasses. It was not you I meant, but the cap fits you, you sixty-bean—and so you may on with

## TO BRING THE DROWNED TO LIFE.

At this season of the year, when so many fatal accidents are occurring, the following advice is particularly opportune:—Immediately as the body is removed from the water, press the chest suddenly and forcibly downward and backward, and instantly discontinue the measure. Repeat this violent interruption until a pair of bellows can be procured. When obtained, introduce the nozzle well upon the base of the tongue. Surround the mouth with a towel or handkerchief and close it. Direct a bystander to press firmly upon the projecting part of the neck (Adam's apple) and use the bellows actively. Then pass upon the chest to expel the air from the lungs, to imitate the natural breathing. Continue this at least an hour, or until signs of natural breathing appear.

Wrap the body in blankets, place it near a fire, and every thing to preserve the natural warmth, as well as to impart an artificial heat, if possible.—E. G. Taylor, however, is secondry in inflating the lungs. Send for a medical man immediately. Avoid all frictions until respiration shall be in some degree restored.—*Valentine Med.*

There are not many more beautiful lines in the English language, there are certainly none so beautiful in the writings of their author, as those of Mrs. Barbauld, which the poet Rogers is fond of repeating to his friends, in his fine, deliberate manner, with just enough of tremulousness in that grave voice of his, to give his recitation the effect of deep feeling:

"Life! we've been long together,  
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather,  
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear,  
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear,  
Then steal away, give little warning,  
Choose your own own time;  
Say not good night, but in some happier clime,  
Bid me good morning!"

"It makes the thought of Death cheerful to represent it thus, as Life looking in upon you with a glad greeting, and fresh airs and a glorious light. The last lines were written by Mrs. Barbauld in her last old age, and I do not wonder that the aged poet, who some years since entered upon the fifth score of his years, should find them haunting his memory."

MODIFIERS OF THE TARIFF.—The Howard Gazette, in speaking of Mr. Clay's stoppage at Elliott's Mills on Saturday week, says:—  
"We understand that in answer to a question whether the tariff would be modified the present session, he gave it as his opinion that it would not. He inquired particularly in reference to the condition of our factories, and whether any persons were suffering in consequence of the partial employment."

GOOD.—On the occasion of Mr. Westcott's late visit to Boston, a public dinner was given him by his friends and fellow citizens. Among the toasts drunk at this dinner, we find the following, offered by Col. Wm. P. Winchester, which is too good to be lost:—  
"The strong holds of Abolitionism—They may Garrison and Mann them as please—they can never prove strong enough to break the fraternal ties which unite the north and south together."

A letter passed through our Post Office lately, from the Vicksburg Whig, with the following direction:—"To the man that married Mary Atwater, in Tennessee, Arkansas or Texas." It was sent from this place to Little Rock, and if the man that married Mary Atwater reads this notice, and will hurry on to Little Rock he may overtake it there.

### POETRY.

We copy the following Marriage from the Southern Advocate, published in Wake County, in Lewis county, on the 17th ult. Mr. Benjamin South of Onslow county, to Miss Nancy E. Parker.

Be not a judge between friends,  
For pleasure fascinates our senses,  
Be true faithful to the end,  
For truth needs no embellishment.

GAS EXHAUSTION.—For some months, the papers have teemed with brilliant accounts of the great discovery by Pavy, the famous "shot at" of Worcester, Mass., of the manufacture of a splendid and cheap gas, for light and fuel, out of water, by a new and simple application of electro-magnetism. It was announced that he had made a contract for lighting the Astor House at 10 cents a night, and that millions of dollars had been offered him for his patent by a company. The subject excited deep curiosity, and a party of distinguished chemists from New York, Princeton and Boston, and others interested, met at Worcester a few days since to examine the apparatus. Mr. B. left town on their approach, but his brother did the honors. They succeeded, says the Journal of Commerce, in detecting the trick by which visitors had hitherto been deceived, and will, in a few days, publish a full account of the exhibition, and blow up the whole concern. This news will be most gratifying to the various gas companies, whose property was threatened. It was at one time feared that our city gas works (how so bravely going on) would be thrown into the shade by this "No. 100 light," as cheap as water; but our city fathers may, on this point, at least, sleep quietly unmolested by this Pavy.—*Rich. Ex.*

Ten copies of the poem intended to reward the Standard and Home Mail Road, from Norfolk to Weldon, have been received. Sent by

GETTING READY FOR THE CRISIS.—A lady of this town, one day last week, presented her husband with three little responsibilities, at a single birth—two strapping boys and a girl—all doing well.—*Westport (N. Y.) Courier.*

### ENIGMA.

The following Enigma from the New York Express, having remained a long time unaltered, we present it as a tax upon the ingenuity of our readers:—  
I'm the stoutest of voters in or-bears heard,  
And retain an orchestra ever have been;  
I'm a bird of bright plumage, but less like a bird,  
Nothing in nature never was seen.  
Touching earth I expire, in water I live,  
In air I lose breath, yet can swim and can fly;  
Darkness destroys me, and light is my death;  
You can't keep me alive without stopping my breath.  
If any name can't be guessed by a boy or a man,  
By a girl or a woman it certainly can.