

# RAILROADS AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

OURS ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PAGES PURSUED BY PARTY RAGE TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1850. NO. 1.

**WESTON R. GALES**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
TERMS: Three dollars per annum—  
in advance.  
Persons residing without the State will be  
required to pay the whole amount of the year's  
subscription in advance.  
**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
For every 16 lines (this size type) first insertion  
one dollar; each subsequent insertion 25 cents.  
Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will  
be charged 25 per cent. higher and a deduction  
of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made from the regular  
prices, for advertisers by the year.  
LETTERS to the Editor must be post-paid.

**AN ART ILLUSTRATION.**  
In a little essay by the Rev. E. Peabody, of New Bedford, on the subject of "Mystery, Reason, and Faith," we find the following beautiful and apt illustration:  
Night comes over a ship at sea, and a passenger lingers hour after hour, alone on the deck. The waters plunge and welter and glide away beneath the keel. Above, the sails tower up in the darkness, almost to the sky, and their shadow falls as it were a burden on the deck below. In the clouded night no star is to be seen, and, as the ship changes her course, the passenger knows not which way is east or west, or north or south. What islands, what sunken rocks may be on her course—or what that course is, or where they are, he knows not. All around to him is *Mystery*. He bows down in the submission of utter ignorance.

**THE JEWESS.**  
**A Tradition of the Rabbin.**  
The celebrated teacher, Rabbi Meir, sat during the whole of one Sabbath day in the public school, instructing the people. During his absence from the house his two sons died, both of them of uncommon beauty, and enlightened in the law. His wife bore them to her bed-chamber, laid them upon the marriage-bed, and spread a white covering over their bodies. In the evening the Rabbi Meir came home. She reached him a goblet. He praised the Lord at the going out of the Sabbath, drank, and asked:  
"Where are my two sons, that I may give them my blessing? I repeatedly looked round the school, and I did not see them there."  
"Where are my sons, that they, too may drink of the cup of blessing?"  
"They will not be far off," she said, and placed food before him, that he might eat.

He was in a glad and genial mood; and when he had said grace after the meal, she thus addressed him:  
"Rabbi, with thy permission, I would fain propose to thee one question."  
"Ask it, then, my love!" he replied.  
"A few days ago, a person entrusted some jewels to my custody, and now he demands them again. Should I give them up?"  
"This is a question," said Rabbi Meir, "which my wife should not have thought it necessary to ask. What wouldst thou hesitate or be reluctant to restore to every one his own?"  
"No," she replied; "but yet I thought it best not to restore them without acquainting thee therewith."  
She then led him to the chamber, and stepping to the bed, took the white covering from the dead bodies.  
"Ah! my sons, my sons, my sons!" thus loudly lamented the father; "my sons! the light of my eyes and the light of my understanding! I was your father, but ye were my teachers in the law."  
The mother turned away and wept bitterly. At length, she took her husband by the hand, and said:  
"Rabbi, didst thou not teach that we must not be reluctant to restore that which was entrusted to our keeping? See, the Lord gave, and the Lord has taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord!"  
"Blessed be the name of the Lord!" echoed Rabbi Meir, "and blessed be his name for thy sake, too; for well it is written, 'Whoso hath found a virtuous wife hath a greater treasure than costly pearls; she opened her mouth with wisdom, and her tongue is the law of kindness.'"  
[We do not think that we have troubled the readers of the U. S. Gazette more than half a dozen times with the above, and therefore we stand excused for copying it again. If any man has read it without a moistening at the eye, it must be because there have not been taken from him what Rabbi Meir lost, or that there has not been left to him what was left to Rabbi Meir.—Excessive grief indurates; it is that which is left that softens the heart to a just appreciation of what is gone; and the true support of one bowed by affliction is another that bows to the same visitation.]  
U. S. Gazette.

**A Democratic Horse.**—We heard a good story the other day, and the better for being true. A negro was riding on a horse, when the animal stumbled and nearly threw coffee over his head into the mud. "Look at him—the rascally democrat!" vociferated Samba. "Democrat why do you call him a democrat?" enquired a gentleman riding by. "Why massa, 'cause he's got two good eyes and won't see!"

It appeared by the Census of 1850, that North Carolina contained a larger number of persons over one hundred years of age than any State of the Union, in proportion to population. There was 58 in North Carolina, with a white population of 473,000, whilst in New England, with a white population of 1,983,000, there was only 35; and in New York, with a white population of 1,863,000, but 52. Our attention was drawn to this important evidence of the salubrity of the climate of North Carolina, by noticing recently in the papers of the western part of the State, the deaths of several individuals, aged from a hundred to a hundred and twelve and fifteen, and a lady by the name of Clark, died a few days ago in Burke county aged 104 years and three months.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

**The Suspension.**  
Some of our readers having made the inquiry, "Why our Banks are obliged to suspend, because the Banks at the North have suspended," we think it may be well to answer the question generally.  
When the Banks in Philadelphia suspended, specie at once was worth a premium, say from 5 to 10 per cent. As Baltimore and all places South owe Philadelphia, for Goods, the consequences would be, that Southern Bank notes, if equivalent to specie, would be sent there to pay debts, or to buy goods. They would fall at once into the hands of the brokers, who would hasten to demand specie from the banks, for sale. "This process would be repeated until the South would be drained of its specie, and the persons chiefly benefited would be the northern brokers. Such is the relation of Baltimore to Philadelphia, of Virginia to Baltimore, of North Carolina to Virginia, of South Carolina to North Carolina, and so on, that the notes of the Southern State flow into the next Northern State in such quantities as to render it perfectly easy for the latter to exhaust the specie from the former. For instance, such is the amount of South Carolina Bank notes in circulation in North Carolina, that it would be no difficult matter, if the banks continued to pay specie, and if the North Carolina banks and brokers were so disposed, to collect enough to withdraw all their specie, or force them to retire all their notes,—in effect to suspend business. So between North Carolina and Virginia. If therefore South Carolina were to lose all her specie, she would be but poorly provided with the means of resuming payment; and the day of resumption would be retarded. Under this view, Philadelphia having suspended, Baltimore followed as a measure of self-preservation, then Virginia, and so on.

The North Carolina Banks, being in a sound condition, prudently managed, and with a sufficiency of specie for ordinary times, will be prepared to resume at any moment that Virginia may set her the example.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

**MANLY REPLY.**—The Abolitionists of Massachusetts have been catechising the candidates for the approaching Elections in that State. Among others addressed, was Abbot Lawrence, a Whig Representative in the last Congress, and who is again a candidate. The main queries were, whether Mr. L. was in favor of the immediate abolition of Slavery in the District; and whether he was opposed to the admission of a new State into the Union, whose Constitution tolerated Slavery. We extract the following from his letter, the independent and virtuous tone of which we commend to Statesmen generally:—"I wish you, gentlemen, and every other individual who has the right to cast a vote in this District, to believe, that I shall not give pledges of any kind whatsoever to support particular men or measures; and those of my fellow-citizens who honor me with their suffrages will understand, that I must be left to pursue that course of conduct in legislation which commends itself to my judgment, and that the question of slavery, and all others upon which I may be called to act, must be as open and free to me, as the air we breathe. If my character is sufficient to give me a majority of the votes upon such conditions, I shall be ready to take my place in Congress, and serve the people to the best of my abilities."

**Disinterested Democracy.**—The influence of the office-holders in the large cities is not properly understood or appreciated. The People at large are but little aware of it, and, perhaps, many even of the Whigs may think that it is overrated. It has, however, within the last year or two, become so conspicuous, and those who wield the offices of the Government have become so unblushing in their interference in elections, and in their contribution to pay funds, that the indignation of the community is fast rising against them. A New York paper furnishes a striking proof of the immense money-power which is wielded by the office-holders in a single ward in that city. It gives the names and salaries of the office-holders resident in that ward. They are eighty in number, and their joint salaries amount to \$56,455 per annum. Amongst them we notice the names of Alexander Ming and Levi D. Stamm, well known characters. Now, when an important election comes on, here are eighty men in pay to carry out the designs of the Government in one ward. They are taxed say ten per cent. of their salaries. This alone raises a fund of near six thousand dollars! What reason is there for surprise that such machinery should succeed!  
*Baltimore Chronicle.*

**Secret Voters.**—The Salem Gazette publishes a list of thirty-seven persons, defaulters to the government, to the amount of two millions six hundred and two hundred and nine dollars and eighty-six cents, since General Jackson came into power. The amount of Dr. Watkins' delinquency was \$3050, for which he was kept in jail by the President, for three years and six months. How many of the thirty-seven have been imprisoned, and how much of their delinquency has been recovered? The answer is simple—not one has been imprisoned—not one cent has been recovered.

**The Spoils System.**  
Mr. Logan in his Speech at New York, illustrated the Spoils System, by reference to the case of Muldenburg and Wolf. "I have not had spoken of the effects of the system on the character of the nobility, and of course, of the department of public affairs committed to his charge. There was another aspect of the subject—he meant the effect of the same principle on the relation between the Executive and its subordinates. That was just what arbitrary and corrupt power always suffers from its instruments. This never fails. It is the tyrant's doom; all the world round, that he is the slave of his favorites. Does any man doubt this, who has eyes to see what has been passing before them within the two last years? Did not the developments made to the House during the last session, hasty and imperfect as the investigation necessarily was, show that fact beyond all doubt? Had they not read the most extraordinary correspondence that had ever been printed, between the head of the Treasury and some of his defilers in office? 'Will you be so good as to resign,' says the Secretary in his most offensive manner. 'Faith, but I will not,' says the sturdy demagogue. 'Then give up the public money?' 'I can't do that either; and beware how you touch us; we are strong, and we can shake your Administration about your ears.'"

This had not been confined to obscure persons and distant places. In the city of Washington itself, in the face of the whole nation, a scene had occurred which had attracted little attention, because (as supposed) such things are becoming matters of course. He meant what had taken place on the appointment of that very worthy gentleman, Mr. Muldenburg, to the place he now holds of Minister of Vienna. The present Collector of Philadelphia, Mr. Wolf, was at that time filling the highly responsible and respectable office of Comptroller of the Treasury at the seat of government. He had been a rival competitor with Mr. Muldenburg, for the place of Governor of Pennsylvania. When therefore, the appointment of that gentleman to Austria was announced, in the true spirit of a system which teaches every popular leader of the day to regard the country and the government as his property, he mere spoils—this gentleman is said to have regarded the nomination of his late competitor to something higher than his own place, as injustice to himself. He accordingly resented it in the proper spirit. He shrewdly sent his commission of comptroller in disgust, and was ready to retire to the bosom of that people, who he seemed to think would be sure to make common cause with him for such a personal wrong, although neither he nor they had any other fault to find with the Administration; being then, as they now are, its most devoted supporters. Well, what was the course of the Executive? Did he say to the man, whose conduct was so flagrant an offence to the dignity of the country—who had dared, on a personal ground of that kind, to interfere with the liberty of the Executive itself in the exercise of its most un doubted prerogative for a high national purpose—did the President tell him, that language of lofty and severe, because well-merited rebuke, which such a preposterous pretension on the part of any citizen of this country ought to fall down upon his head?—'Gad begone!' if there were no other reason for dismissing you, this is enough to go and see whether the people of Pennsylvania are ready to make you imaginary private griefs a ground of public war. I shall defend the honor of the government, and fulfil the duties of my station, at every hazard. No gentleman, you know it was not so—you have all heard that Mr. Wolf's demands were treated as quite reasonable, and that he is now the successor, as collector of Philadelphia, of his own successor as comptroller of the Treasury. If this is not history, let it be denied; if it is, what will posterity say of it, and how can the people of this country—how can you bear it?"

The St. Louis papers, received since our last, confirm the report of the death of Col. Joseph M. White, (of Eldred), which took place on the 19th instant, at the house of his brother, Dr. T. J. White. Thus has departed from among us, a man of the life of honorable activity and enterprise, a citizen advantageously known, both at home and abroad, as an accomplished gentleman, an intelligent legislator, a professional lawyer, and an able orator, who would to have before him the prospect of a prolonged life of usefulness and profitable exertion of his natural and acquired abilities. It is but a few weeks since he was with us in high health and spirits; little dreaming how near was the end of his earthly career. The death of such a man, suddenly cut off in the pride and prime of life, is calculated to make a serious impression on the minds of all who knew him.—*Nat. Int.*

From the native Midberry, reeled span, they made up, by Mrs. H. Halsey, of this neighborhood, and good fabric. This Silk resembles Pongee more than any other imported article which occurs to us. If we may judge from this product of her labour, Mrs. H. is a notable housewife.  
*Wilmington Advertiser.*

**Whitfield's Lamentation.**—An officer in Glasgow who had heard Mr. Whitfield preach had a wager, with another that at a certain charity sermon, though he went with prejudice he would be compelled to give something. The other man was sure to give all the money out of his pockets, but before he left the church, he was glad to borrow some and Jesu's bet. On another occasion Mr. Whitfield preached in behalf of the inhabitants of an obscure village in Germany, which had been burnt down and collected for them a hundred pounds. After the sermon, Whitfield remarked, 'We shall sing a hymn, during which, those who do not choose to give their mite, in this awful occasion may sneak off.' He then turned round from the pulpit and ordered all the deans to be shut except one, at which he held the plate himself and collected the above sum.

**Young "Baron" French.**  
Some time in July last, Mr. John E. Hunt, 391 South street, wished to procure a young boy, and he accordingly advertised for one. Shortly after he was named Joseph French, about 13 years of age, was brought to him by the father, and left in his charge, with the agreement if he had so good, that at the end of four months he should be bound an apprentice.  
The boy had scarcely resided with Mr. Hunt a few months before he robbed the money-drawer of \$314, with which he absconded. He was arrested, and by the magistrates of police sent to the House of Detention after remaining there but three weeks, he made his escape by digging out beneath the walls of the prison yard, and the same night of his escape, he went directly to Mr. Hunt's store, and having broken through a rear window, he stole about \$140, and made good his escape. Nothing was seen of him till on Thursday evening he was met in Chatham street by Mr. H. and was by him taken to the watch-house. For a month the friend of the "largest liberty" to remain long in confinement, he soon contrived to remove the lock from the door of the lock-up room, and escaped untraced, and as quickly as his legs would carry him he again went to Mr. Hunt's store, which he broke open, and stole \$14 in cash. He was yesterday arrested and taken to the city prison, where he was confined in one of the cells on the third range. He had not been there more than two hours before he had torn his blanket into strips, from which he made a rope, with which he fastened himself to the ground, and was discovered by one of the police office windows, endeavoring to effect his escape through the narrow aperture near a ventilator and for the admission of light, in the outside of the cell. He had nearly made good his exit when discovered, and was taken on and sent back to the House of Refuge. A complaint was made by Mr. Hunt, charging him with burglary, but as the young villain is under 14 years of age, he cannot be punished otherwise than by the confinement, he is now suffering.—*New York Courier.*

**Common School.**—On Tuesday of this week, the first County Court we have had since the Election, being in Session, the Court proceeded to the appointment of Superintendents to lay off the County into School Districts. There was the number fixed on, (namely,) Henry B. Elliott, John E. Fox, Jonathan Worth, Alfred Brewer, John Branson, Zebiah Rush, Reuben Cox, Alexander W. Hogan, Jesse Walker and Benjamin Symms, most of whom were present and accepted of the appointment.  
*Southern Citizen.*

It having been made known at the War Department, that some persons were about to take a number of Indians, of the Fox and Sac tribes to Europe, with a view to their exhibition for gain, the President, as the legal guardian of the Indians, has directed such measures to be taken as will prevent their being carried abroad.

A tumor, weighing 71 pounds, was removed from the throat and jaw of a colored man in Washington City, last week, with prospect of success. It is the largest tumor ever recorded to have been successfully operated on.

The Hon. W. W. Potter, member elect by the 14th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, died at Bellefonte, on the 25th ult. He was a friend of the Administration. An Election for a successor took place on the 26th instant.

**FOR SALE.**  
A COMFORTABLE Two Story Dwelling House, on Wilmington Street, in the City of Raleigh, at present occupied by Messrs. O. W. and J. C. Smith. The House has six rooms, a large front piazza, a good garden spot, and all necessary out-buildings. For terms apply to  
J. DANIEL MURRAY,  
Raleigh, September 10, 1850.

**SADDLERY!**  
The Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends, customers, and the public in general, for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him in his line of business, and hopes by a diligent attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.  
There may be, at all times, found in his shop, on Fayetteville Street, one door north of the large brick building of B. B. Smith, Esq., a general assortment of the following articles, viz:  
Gentlemen's best plain Saddles,  
Gentlemen's and Children's  
Also, Bird's patent Spring Seat Saddles, of all kinds, fitted and plain.  
Common Saddles of all kinds.  
A large supply of Carriage Harness, both new and second hand.  
Bastinado Harness,  
Gig & Sulky do.  
Jersey Wagon do.  
Saddle Bags, Trunks, Whips, and Spurs.  
In fact, all articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which will be disposed of at low prices for Cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.  
C. W. D. BIRDSONG,  
Raleigh, June 25, 1850.

**CHAMPAGNE WINE, SOAP, BACON and CACON,** just received and for sale by  
FREEMAN & STUBBS,  
July 26, 1850.