

THE STAR,

And North-Carolina State Gazette.

No. 34

RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1849.

Vol. XI.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY P. B. SAWYER, AT THE
STAR OFFICE, CORNER OF
W. and N. STREETS, RALEIGH, N. C.
SUBSCRIPTIONS, THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—NO PAPER
SENT WITHOUT PAYMENT IN ADVANCE—PAID IN
ADVANCE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, UNLESS ALL ARREARS ARE PAID—
ADVERTISING RATES, NOT EXCEEDING TWELVE LINES INSERTED
FOR THE FIRST MONTH, ONE DOLLAR, AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
FOR EACH CONTINUANCE.



INDICATOR OF OUR MANUFACTORY
The Subscriber informs the Citizens of Raleigh and its
vicinity that he shall continue to carry on the above busi-
ness, (during his stay in this place.) Those wishing to supply
themselves with the above, will do well to call at his shop,
situated east of the Market-house at the sign of Figure
Hope, as I am determined to sell low for cash or country pro-
duce. I also will carry orders for portraits or purchases in the
most and most approved style at a short notice.—A sample
of my work may be seen in Dr. Burges's new portraits, and
at my shop at this time.

JOEL BROWN

June 24, 1849 26-1f.

MONEY!

PERSONS requiring to the Westward or wanting funds
at Nashville can be accommodated with a check on the
Bank there, for a thousand dollars, in exchange for the
notes of any of the Banks in this State. The money is in
ready deposit there, of which a sufficient guarantee will be
given. Apply to the editor of the Star.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the matter of Simon T. Sanders and others—Ex parte.

RETURN to an interlocutory decree of said Court I
shall, on the 25th of September next at the house of
Britton H. Sanders, expose to public sale a tract of land lying
in said county on the waters of Middle Creek and ad-
joining the lands of Britton H. Sanders and others. Terms,
and with security payable at nine months.

T. P. DEVEREUX, C. M. E.
August 1, 1849 34-6v.

Entered,

ON the Stray Book ofutherford County, the 23d of Ju-
ly, by J. Arledge, a stray mare of a sorrel colour, about
eighteen years old, four feet seven inches high, black face,
right hind foot white, branded on the left hip with the letter
R, and has a scar on her right hip about four inches long.
W. ALEX. CARROLL, Ranger.

33-2up.

Entered,

ON the Stray Books of Johnston County by James Ellin-
gton, the 25th of July, one bright sorrel mare; white spot
in her forehead and left hind foot white, and a scar on the
inside of the thigh—13 years old, about four feet eight inches
high.

GEO. CULLY, Ranger.
33-2w-7sets pd.

One hundred dollars reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 1st July 1849,
two negroes, one man named Jacob, about thirty five
years old, of yellow complexion, about five feet ten
inches high, when spoken to answers very quick. When he runs
away from me he carries with him one blue coat and pants
of common broad cloth, one pair ditto of green broad
cloth, double wove, and one new lined hat and one pair of
boots. The woman named Julia, about forty years old, thin
and inclined to yellow, of a thin visage, thick lips, with a
black look. When she left me she carried off two silk frocks,
one of them were black, and the other checked, one bonnet,
one pair of yellow silk. Jacob is a very sensible cunning
fellow and will try to pass as a free person of colour. I think
it likely they have procured free passes, Jacob will likely
pass by the name of John Bell, he can read—Julia will
pass by the name of Violet Horn, as she has procured a pass
from a woman by that name. I think it most likely they will
make for the north. I will give the above reward to any
person delivering them to me or securing them in any jail so
that I get them again.

EZRAIEL STATION.
Tarborough, July 25, 1849. 33-21, 50p.

State of North-Carolina,

Superior Court of Law, Session Term 1849.

Mary Harrell, to the Court—Petition for Divorce and all
reliefs thereon.

The Sheriff having returned the process in this case
I am not to be found and that Eliza Harrell resides in the
State of Tennessee and proclamation being made at the
Court house door, by the Sheriff according to law. It was
ordered by the Court that publication be made for three
months in the Edenton Gazette and Raleigh Star.

F. B. SAWYER, Clk.
33-3a.

A House and Lot for sale in

Chapel-hill

BY VIRTUE of a deed in trust executed to me, by Pen-
ney Parfitt of Chapel-hill, bearing date 15th January
1814—to secure to John Case the payment of sundry debts
therein mentioned; I will sell public sale, for ready mo-
ney on the premises on Saturday 4th of September next,
the house and lot, containing four acres, on which the said
Parfitt now resides, adjacent to the buildings of the University,
situated on a street, and numbered (three) in the plan of
the village. I will either sell the whole together, or I will
lay it off into two or half-acre lots, as may best suit the pur-
chaser or purchasers.

SALATHIEL STONE, Trustee
Stokes County, August 3, 1849. 31-3wpd

Wanted.

TWO Journeymen to the Stage or Wagon-making busi-
ness, who can (by being recommended as sober and industri-
ous,) meet with liberal wages and constant employment.

H. C. WIATT & Co.
Raleigh, April 7, 1849. 16-4f

BLANKS

For sale at this office.

POETICAL.

W. L. COLUMBIANA.

The circle which an union of seven hills,
At once whose base the laughing nymph distils,
Springs pure and sweet like this which travellers see
Mid the depths in western Tennessee;
Bid fountains such as every where gush forth,
From Allegany towards the distant north;
Or such as oozing from the fissure ridge, pour
Their chrysalid wreaths in the thanandore.

This soil is lofty & constant breezes here
Fan the hot bosom of the sultry year;
Young health abates whilst pale diseases sow
Their plagues around Averman Vex
Maze, full before our eyes, hath spread,
For Naiads slumbering, her rocky bed,
Atlantides, her Nereids befire,
The queen of ocean move along her shore.

Twelve years ago, the pine, the sturdy oak,
O' this same ground, first felt the Axe's stroke;
Lo! industry sows near the wilds give way—
A desert yesterday, a town to-day;
Where now ascends the lofty dome, with spires,
Lies the warm ashes of the red man's fires;
The savage panther yesterday howled o'er
The spot where now proud science laps her lore.

Such is our home, with such we envy not,
Contented with our own, & stop at our lot;
Our Punny vana copious plenty yields;
Vermont has his green hills and grass green fields,
New York, his open plain, boasts her foreign stores;
Connecticut, flowery meads and rocky shores;
Virginia groves and maize plantations please;
And Georgia's islet glow with oranges;

Ohio's deserts every day retire,
Borne the axe and all-devouring fire;
Lo! westward, civilization bent,
Sweeps like a flood across our continent;
But on our union, sundry gories rest,
Freedom and peace combine, and all are blest;
From his wild rock the bird of liberty springs,
A d-d-r-shouting nation spreads his wings.

TOPOGRAPHICAL

FOR THE STAR.

SKETCHES OF LOUISIANA,

Addressed to Emigrants, by a Citizen of Opelousas,

No 2

V. Price of Land in Western Districts.

In every new country to which the current
of emigration is rapidly flowing, it is not possi-
ble to fix any invariable standard for estimating
the price of Lands.—It must necessarily de-
pend on a variety of circumstances that tend
either to depress, or to raise it.—Among these,
are the tax or active demand for lands, ow-
ing to the taxity or force of the current itself;
the quality attainable; the price of the staples
in market, and the quality, situation and im-
provement of the premises.

It is not likely to differ in old communities,
where there is a picture of population, and
where of consequence, the lands are chiefly ap-
propriated.—The standard of value in this
situation being acted on by fewer of these causes,
which occasion it to fluctuate in new rising
countries, the price, of course, becomes more
stationary, and is more susceptible of an easy
and accurate estimate, in any given number of
successive years.

Thence, in Louisiana, when there are so ma-
ny circumstances involved in the particular
condition of the country that are acting every
day upon the value of property, the price of
lands, at the present period, can only be given.

There is a vast body of prairie Lands belong-
ing to Congress, which may be entered in the
Land office of the District, payable in one, two,
three and four years, at two dollars per acre.—
A large mass of these lands is eligibly situated
for cultivation adjacent to woodlands.—The
soil and capacities for production have been al-
ready described.—Congress owns several mil-
lions of acres of woodland within the limits of
the states, which has not yet been brought into
market.—These in many situations, are of first
quality; much is of second and third quality;
and the whole, it may be reasonably anticipated,
will sell for much more than the minimum of
two dollars per acre, fixed for the sale of the
public Lands.

Of the mass of private claims, whenever the
proprietors are disposed to sell them, the price
for unimproved lands, varies between two and
thirty dollars per acre, all West of the Missis-
sippi.—For improved estates, they will vary
from five to forty and fifty dollars per acre.—
In fixing on the price; however, in either case,
much will depend on situation, quality of soil,
and the terms of payment.—The Sugar estates
on the banks of the Mississippi, are not inclu-
ded in these estimates.—They are of incalcula-
ble value in many instances; and would hardly
be sought after by the general mass of emigrants,
until successful cultivation or other lands,
might enable them to extend their veins to high-
er sources of opulence.

There are some fine woodlands to the West,
on the River Calkichou, a navigable stream,
that may be now entered in the Land office at
two dollars per acre.—From present prospects,
these lands, in a very few years, will be worth
from ten to thirty dollars per acre;

A large grant to the Marquis Maison Rouge,
lying on the Washita River, is about being sur-
veyed, divided into sections, and sold out by
the present proprietors, on very cheap terms.—
This tract is well adapted to Cotton, Corn,
Wheat, Rye and Oats.—The situation is highly
eligible and promising, under the hands of active
cultivators, very great advantages. It is be-
lieved, that the first sales will be as low as two
dollars per acre.—The title is unquestionable.—
The River is navigable to market at all seasons;
and already it has been penetrated far up by a
steamer of one or two hundred tons.

VI. Negro Hire

An important convenience is derived by the
emigrant to Louisiana, from the facility with
which he may generally hire out his Negroes,
as soon as he arrives, at liberal wages.—By
this means, he creates, at once, some resour-
ces against expense, whilst he is looking around
for a suitable establishment.—In this, as in
the price of lands, there is no fixed standard
for estimating its amount in any given number
of successive years.—The sum given for labour-
ers of each sex, will be varied by the demand for
labour, either in the tax or active progress of
general improvement, the good or unfavourable
seasons for the productions of the staples of the
country, or their high or reduced price in mar-
ket.

For several years past, however, negro men
have very uniformly hired at 12 and 15 dollars.
Mechanics of almost every class, have hired at
one dollar, twenty five cents per day; or at 30
dollars per month.—These prices are believed
to have been very general over the state.

VII. Product of Cattle.

The Districts of Opelousas and Attakapas
have been long celebrated for the large droves
of horn Cattle that move through the prairies.—
Some of the proprietors of these flocks, brand
from 1500 to 2000 calves per annum.—In the
District of Opelousas, among the owners of the
most extensive flocks, are M. William Winoff,
Messrs. Critiens, M. David Guinry, Mr.
Jacques Dorris and M. Joseph Andrews.—In
the District of Attakapas, the Messrs. Sorell,
Mr. Manton and the Messrs. Martius, are the
most extensive proprietors of cattle.—The
number of cattle in the two districts, was great-
ly diminished by what is called here, the hard
winter of 1807, a tempestuous weather very un-
common in Louisiana, but which would not have
been deemed very rigorous in more northern
latitudes.—But in this country, owing to the
warm, relaxing months of summer and autumn,
moderate colds when accompanied by rain, are
felt with very great sensibility by all animals.
Among the cattle, they sometimes occasion
great mortality. They are, however, numer-
ous to be sheltered in buildings, as in the
northern and middle states; and on an open,
extensive surface of level prairie, they are ex-
posed to the full force of the chilling winds and
rains of winter.

There are many persons who brand from one
hundred to a thousand calves every year.

The examples given, are proofs of a very ex-
traordinary increment in this kind of property.
The foundations of many of the principal for-
tunes of the country, were commenced from
this source.—From the flocks, there are large
droves occasionally selected and sent to New-
Orleans, Natchez, and even to places much
more remote, when, for several years past, they
have sold for 12, 15 and 20 dollars a head.—
The expense of rearing these flocks is but in-
considerable, compared with the profits they
yield.—It chiefly consists in the hire of a keeper,
who receives his compensation in a certain
portion of the calves, which he brands with his
own mark, and turns out with the rest of the
herds.

VIII. Notices of Navigation and Markets.

The produce of the whole state arrives at
Market by water.—The enormous and consu-
ming expense and inconvenience of land car-
riage, common to the Atlantic and other states
of the Union, are almost totally unknown
in Louisiana.—The transportation by land to
the port from some of the plantations, in parti-
cular situations only, is but a short distance,
and performed with great facility.—A large ma-
jority of the Planters both of Sugar and Cotton,
are situated on the margins of Navigable streams,
or adjacent to them.—These are very numerous,
penetrate far into the interior, and interlock
with each other, after meandering in every di-
rection, as if to accommodate the cultivators of
the soil with the means of conveying its pro-
ductions to market.—They then unite with lar-
ger streams that communicate with the Missis-
sippi, on the Gulf of Mexico.—All these wa-
ter courses are naturally deeper and have few
or natural obstructions, than the waters of the
Atlantic and Western States.—Their currents
are, in general, extremely gentle, furnishing to
the Navigator, much greater facility and safety
in either descending or ascending a stream.—
Their banks and bottoms are formed of a soft,
yielding clay. At present, most of these streams
abound with drift wood; though they are not of
use commonly used in conveying the produce
to market.—But whenever necessity, or an en-
lightened vein of general advantage shall point
out the expediency of rendering them naviga-
ble, the measure can be easily effected.—No
county on the Globe presents a wider scope of
natural means for an easy and expeditious com-
munication between the respective parts of it,
than this section of the union.—Nature has al-

ready created for the direction of man, the skele-
ton of a most perfect system of internal naviga-
tion and commerce.—The various parts of this
grand, natural outline may be connected to-
gether by artificial canals with a facility un-
known in most other countries where they have
been constructed.—To the North and East,
most of the large Rivers may be employed as
feeders of the canals and other streams of the
South and West.—In fine, whatever grade of
perfection in internal navigation has been at-
tained in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in
the provinces of China, or in the delta of Egypt,
may be here acquired, under the agency of the
 requisite enterprise in art and labour.—This
grand operation, however, is reserved for the
population and genius of another age.

The facilities for navigation are much greater
and more certain, the whole year round, to-
wards the northern division of the state, than
they are in the southern; except those districts
in the latter, that bound on the Mississippi.—
The water courses are never so shallow, nor
inwardly so much obstructed, as in the south, so
that the water is sufficient to yield a sufficiency of water at
most seasons of the year for the conveyance of
merchandise and produce.—Yet some obstruc-
tions do exist, which are about being removed,
so as to give channels of sufficient depth, the
whole year round.

The highest grade of improvement may be
made in the Navigation of one stream with
much ease and little expense compared with
these, in other countries.—There are no rocks
and mountains to blow asunder by the most
powerful agents.—No obstacles that may not
be made to yield by common skill and execution.
The waters themselves, when the channels and
sides of a stream are composed of a soft, porous
earth, tend to increase the depth and enlarge
the capacity for the purposes of safe and expeditious
navigation.

The time is fast approaching when the whole
interior navigation of Louisiana will be done
by steam boats. Already they have penetrated
the Red river & the Washita, which are destined
to command the commerce of the northern di-
vision of the state. One is about running from
the Fische, which will transport the produc-
tions of Attakapas to market. As soon as a
few obstructions are removed, in the outlet of
the Mississippi, a work about to be commenced,
there is no kind of doubt, that the same mode
of transportation will be employed in the com-
mence of Opelousas. Hence, all the advanta-
ges of cheapness, security and expedition and
general public convenience will be united in
conveying the productions of the soil to market,
door of each cultivator. He will be better en-
abled to exercise a prudent vigilance over its
fluctuations, and, by that means, to guard equal-
ly against its depressions and to take advan-
tage of its favorable changes, in the sale of his
produce and the purchase of his domestic sup-
plies.

The great mart for the vent of all the pro-
ductions of this state, is New-Orleans. Indeed,
it is the emporium of the whole Western com-
merce. The Mercantile establishments in the
interior of the state, furnish, also, in the first
instance, markets for the sale of much produce
of every kind. At these, a vast quantity of
Cotton in the seed is sold by the inferior plant-
er. Where, however, he has sufficiently ex-
tended his crop in this article so as to have it
gined and packed in bales, he is generally his
own exporter to the market at New-Orleans.

The character and consequence of this City,
as a commercial mart, is permanently estab-
lished. It can never decline in its growth or
capacity for extensive enterprise in trade. Its
capital will increase in proportion as its advan-
tages shall unfold themselves to the commercial
world. As an exporting mart, it must become,
in time, rivaled by any other city of the
world; because it is destined to be the depot for
the productions of a range of fertile country as
extensive as one half of modern Europe. The
same mighty capacities must render it the im-
porting mart for the supply of the same range
of country in those articles of foreign growth
which they may require. It will be liable to
fewer of those vicissitudes in commerce, which
so often distress the other cities of the United
States. From the nature of our staples, this
great mart must be always kept in a vigorous
state. They are the materials at once so im-
periously demanded for internal consump-
tion; and which, of course, will compose the
great basis of internal commerce when war, or
the defalcations of foreign trade shall reach
with severest effect, the cities on the Atlantic
side of the country.

IX. Notices of climatic Influence on Health and Longevity.

There is no subject on which more enormous
conclusions have been made by ignorance and
prejudice, than in relation to the general climate
of this state. They have associated with its
Southern situations excessive heat, pestilence
and death. But a variety of circumstances, that
have a direct tendency to impress on the cli-
mate a very different character seem either to
have been never understood, or if known, not
admitted in an estimate on this subject.

It is true, that its situation is further towards
the south, than any other part of the United
States; and that it has a considerable portion
of low ground attached to it. But it is almost