

RALEIGH BOYS

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1840.

NO. 63.

WESTON R. GALES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.
Subscription—Five Dollars per annum—half in Advance.
Advertisements.—For every 16 lines, first insertion, One Dollar; each subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher; but a deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisements by the year.
Advertisements, inserted in the Semi-Weekly Register, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.
Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

NEGRO EVIDENCE AGAINST WHITE MEN.

THE POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION DEFINED—VAN BUREN'S CLOVEN FOOT SHOWN—NORRIS TO BE WITNESSES IN ALL UNITED STATES COURTS AGAINST WHITE MEN!!!

In Lieutenant Hoop's case, Negro Witnesses were received against a white man—an Officer in the Navy—a Southern man—and in a slave-holding Territory—and he was convicted. The President of the United States was appealed to by Lieut. Hoop, and earnestly entreated to interfere and save him from the sting of a disgraceful punishment, on a conviction supported by Negro testimony. But Mr. Van Buren refused to hear—he refused to see any thing wrong in the proceedings, and therefore declined to give redress—so that a gallant young man who had bravely served his Country, was disgraced—reprimanded and dismissed from the squadron to which he belonged. Mr. Key, the Van Buren Attorney of the District of Columbia, gave a written opinion, that under the law of the United States, Negroes were good Witnesses against white men, and therefore the Court in Lieut. Hoop's trial had acted rightly.

When this shameful trial was first heard of, many Whigs said, if this testimony could be received in Courts Martial against the officers and soldiers of the Army and Navy, so could it be against ALL OF US, in the Federal Courts. This was at first denied, and it was attempted to make a difference between the two cases; but now the whole truth is discovered. The opinion of Mr. Van Buren, of his Naval Secretary, of his District Attorney, and of his Newspaper, the *Globe*, became known amongst the faithful—apology is no longer attempted—what has been done is openly justified, and it becomes at once an article of the Locofoco creed, that Negroes may lawfully be admitted as Witnesses against white men—and the Officers appointed by Mr. Van Buren to prosecute in the United States Courts, stand prepared to offer black Witnesses against any white man whatever, and will, upon such testimony, convict him of any crime, whether it concerns his property, his character, his person, or his life—so far as they can. Such is the despotism of Party—such the degradation to which Van Buren seeks to reduce the once gallant and high spirited South.

Read the Certificates which follow. Certificates from men of as much truth as live in the world. Read, men of the South! Read, white citizens of North Carolina! and say if you are willing, that your lives—aye, and the lives of your children, shall depend on Negro testimony? that Negroes ought to be Witnesses against white men?

Are you for equality between Negroes and yourselves—between black women and your wives—black children and your children—If you are, vote for Van Buren, and for Van Buren Candidates. But if not—then go to the polls—and vote against every man who supports Van Buren, and thus show your detestation of the man who has grossly insulted the South by declaring that Negroes ARE GOOD WITNESSES AGAINST WHITE MEN!

CERTIFICATES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

W. R. GALES TO THE HON. JAMES IREDELL.

Raleigh, July 23, 1840.
My dear Sir—I took occasion yesterday, in an Address which I delivered to the People, to allude to certain declarations said to have been made in your presence, as I learn from highly respectable authority, by James B. Shepard, Esq. United States Attorney for the District of North Carolina,—declarations which, if rightly reported to me, go to assert to the fullest extent, the principles recognized and sanctioned by Mr. Van Buren, in Lieut. Hoop's case. Believing that the doctrine in that case, sanctioned by Mr. Van Buren, is fraught with danger to our institutions, particularly when a Southern man is found ready to enforce them, I felt it not only my right, but my duty to make such comments thereon as appeared to me warranted by the facts of the case. I was however greatly surprised, when I alluded to Mr. Shepard's declarations, to hear Major Rand, one of the Administration Candidates, read from the stump, a Communication from that gentleman, in which he denies having used the objectionable language charged upon him. This places me, Sir, in a delicate situation. If I have wronged Mr. Shepard, pray afford me the means of doing him justice before the people. If I have not wronged him, and he has, in the excitement of party discussion, used language which he now seeks, after cool reflection to justify, I ask at your hands that you will afford me the necessary means of self-defence. I have charged, that he, Mr. S. said openly, that as United States Attorney, he would be willing to introduce Negro testimony into the Federal Court, and leave it to the Judge to decide as to its admissibility; and that he further declared, that he would rely more upon the evidence of a free negro than he would upon that of many a white man. If this statement is substantially correct, please say so. If not, inform me what Mr. Shepard did say, and oblige
Yours, truly,
WESTON R. GALES.

JAMES IREDELL TO JAMES B. SHEPARD
Raleigh, July 23, 1840.
Dear Sir—I have just understood that you re-

lating to a conversation I had with you a few days ago, at the Post Office, in relation to Negro testimony in the Federal Courts, was produced and read. I have been called on by the Whig Candidates, for a statement of the substance of that conversation, and feel myself not only at liberty, but bound to give it, as the conversation was a public one, and as I apprized you that I was addressing you as the Representative of the General Government in the Federal Courts of North Carolina, and would use your answer before the people. As the purport of your letter may have been misunderstood by the gentleman who communicated to me its contents, I respectfully ask a copy of it, that I may do you no injustice in the Certificate I intend to give.
My Certificate will be given this afternoon, and the copy of your letter, (if you send it to me) shall be returned this evening.
Yours respectfully,
JAS. IREDELL.

THE BARGAIN.

[From the New York Mirror.]
"What have you there, husband?" said Mrs. Courtland to her thrifty and careful spouse, as the latter paused in the open door, to give some directions to a couple of porters who had just set something upon the pavement in front of the house.
"Just wait a moment, and I'll tell you.—Here Henry! John! bring it in here." and the two porters entered with a beautiful sofa, nearly new.
"Why, that is a beauty, husband! How kind you are!"
"It's second hand, you perceive; but its hardly soiled—no one would know the difference."
"It's just as good as new. What did you give for it?"
"That's the best part of it. It is a splendid bargain. It didn't cost a cent less than a hundred dollars. Now what do you think I got it for?"
"Sixty dollars!"
"Guess again."
"Fifty!"
"Guess again."
"Forty-five!"
"No. Try again."
"But what did you give for it, dear?"
"Why only twenty dollars!"
"Well, now, that is a bargain."
"Aint it, though? It takes me to get things cheap," continued the prudent Mr. Courtland, chuckling with delight.
"Why, how in the world did it go off so low?"
"I managed that. It aint every one that understands how to do these things."
"But how did you manage it, dear? I should like to know."
"Why, you see, there were a great many other things there, and among the rest some dirty carpets. Before the sale, I pulled over these carpets and threw them upon the sofa; a good deal of dust fell from them, and made the sofa look fifty per cent. worse than it really was. When the sale commenced there happened to be but few persons there; and I asked the auctioneer to sell the sofa first, as I wanted to go, and would bid for it if it were sold then. Few persons bid freely at the opening of a sale."
"What's bid for this splendid sofa? he began.
"I'll give you fifteen dollars for it," said I; "it's not worth more than that, for it's dreadfully abused."
"Fifteen dollars! fifteen dollars! only fifteen dollars for this beautiful sofa!" he went on; and a man next to me bid seventeen dollars. I let the auctioneer cry the last bid for a few minutes, until I saw he was likely to knock it down.
"Twenty dollars!" said I, "and that's as much as I'll go for."
"The other bidder was deceived by this as to the real value of the sofa, for it did look dreadfully disfigured by the dust and dirt, and consequently the sofa was knocked off to me."
"That was admirably done, indeed!" said Mrs. Courtland, with a bland smile of satisfaction at having obtained the elegant piece of furniture at so cheap a rate. And it's so near a match, too, for the sofa in our front parlour."
This scene occurred at the residence of a merchant in this city, who was beginning to count his fifty thousands. Let us look at the other side of the picture.
On the day previous to this sale, a widow lady, with one daughter, a beautiful and interesting girl about seventeen, were seated on a sofa in a neatly furnished parlour in Hudson street. The mother held in her hand a small piece of paper, on which her eyes were intently fixed; but it could hardly be perceived that she saw not the characters that were written upon it.
"What is to be done, ma?" at length asked the daughter.
"Indeed, my child, I cannot tell. The bill is fifty dollars, and has been due, you know for several days. I haven't got five dollars, and your bill for teaching the Miss Leonards cannot be presented for two weeks, and then it will not amount to this sum."
"Can't we sell something more ma?" suggested the daughter.
"We have sold all our plate and jewellery, and I'm sure I don't know what we can dispose of, unless it be something that we really want."
"What do you say to selling the sofa ma?"
"Well, I don't know, Florence. It doesn't seem right to part with it. But, perhaps, we can do without it."
"It will readily bring fifty dollars, I suppose."
"Certainly. It is of the best wood and workmanship, and cost one hundred and forty dollars. Your father bought it a short time before he died, and that is less than two years past you know."
"I should think it would, bring nearly a hundred dollars," said Florence, who knew

nothing of auction sacrifices; "and that would give us enough, besides paying the quarter's rent, keep us comfortably until some of my bills come due."
"That afternoon the sofa was sent, and the next afternoon Florence went to the auctioneer's to receive the money for it.
"Have you sold that sofa yet, sir?" asked the timid girl, in a low, hesitating voice.
"What sofa, miss? asked the clerk, looking steadily in her face, with a bold stare.
"The sofa sent by Mrs. —, sir."
"When was it to have been sold?"
"Yesterday, sir."
"Oh, we haven't got the bill made out yet. You can call day after to-morrow, and we'll settle it for you."
"Can't you settle it to-day, sir? We want the money particularly."
Without replying to the timid girl's request, the clerk commenced throwing over the leaves of a large account book, and in a few minutes had taken off the bill of the sofa.
"Here it is—eighteen dollars and sixty cents. See if it's right, and then sign this receipt."
"Aint you mistaken, sir? It was a beautiful sofa, and cost one hundred and forty dollars."
"That's all it brought, miss. I assure you. Furniture sells very badly now."
Florence rolled up the bills that were given her, and returned home with a heavy heart.
"It only brought eighteen dollars and sixty cents, ma," she said throwing the notes into her mother's lap, and bursting into tears.
"Heaven only knows, then, what we shall do," said the widow, clasping her hands together and looking upwards.
There are always two parties in the case of bargains. The gainer and the loser.—And while the one is delighted with the advantage he has obtained, he thinks nothing of the necessities which have forced the other party to accept the highest offer. But few buyers of bargains think or care about taking this view of the subject.

REPTILES OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Mr. Flint, in the Western Monthly Review for February, describes the various species of reptiles that invest the Western and South Western States. Among the venomous serpents are the rattlesnake, king snake, water asp, copper head, moccasin snake, hissing snake, and horn snake. One variety of rattlesnake, is yellow, and is said to inhabit the same burrows with the prairie dog. The copper head is a terrible serpent, and is deemed to inflict a more dangerous wound than the rattlesnake. The hissing snake, hisses like a goose. "We confined one," says Mr. F. "with a stick across his back, and it instantly bit itself, and soon became swollen and died." The horn snake has a thorn in its tail resembling that on the leg of a dunghill cock.
Wherever the population becomes dense, the swine prey upon these terrible reptiles and they quickly disappear. Their resorts are near the bases of rocky hills, and near vast swamps. People are often bitten by them, and the person that is badly bitten swells and soon becomes blind. The bite is seldom fatal. Mr. F. says he has seen great numbers that have been bitten, but has never seen a fatal case. He describes, however, a most tragical occurrence, more horrible in the relation than the ancient fiction of Laocoon.
An eminent family inadvertently fixed their cabin on the shelving declivity of a ledge that proved a den of rattlesnakes. Warned by the fire on the hearth of the cabin, the terrible reptiles issued in numbers, and of course came by night into the room, where the whole family slept. As happens in those cases, some sleep on the floor, and some in beds. The reptiles spread in every part of the room and mounted on every bed. Children were stung in the arms of their parents, and in each other's. Imagination dreads not dwell on the horrors of such a scene. Most of the family were bitten to death; and those who escaped, finding the whole cabin occupied by these horrid tenants, hissing and shaking their rattles, fled from the house by beating off the covering of the roof, and escaped in that direction.

THE CAMELION.

There are varieties of Small Camelions.—They are apparently harmless animals; though when we have caught them, they show every disposition to bite. They will change in an hour to all the colors of the prism.—Green seems to be their favorite color, and when on a green tree that is their general hue. While in this color, the upper part of their neck becomes a beautiful scarlet.
Their throat swells, and they emit a sharp note, like that of one of the larger kinds of grasshoppers, when singing. We have placed them on a handkerchief, and they have gradually assumed all its colors. Placed on a black surface, they become brown; but they evidently suffer while under this color, as is manifested by uneasy movements, and by strong and quick palpitations, visible to the eye. They are three or four inches in length.

ALLIGATOR.

The Alligator is the most terrible animal of this class. Vast numbers are seen in the slow streams and the shallow lakes of Florida and Alabama; but they abound most on Red river, the Mississippi lakes and the bayous west of that river. On these sleeping waters, the cry of a sucking pig on the bank will draw a shoal of them from their muddy retreats at the bottom. The largest alligator that we ever saw killed in those regions, measured something more than sixteen feet from its snout to the extremity of its tail. They have at times, especially be-

fore stormy weather, a singular roar, or bellow. When moving about on their customary avocations in the water, they seem like old logs in motion. In fine weather, they doze in listlessness on the sand bars.
Such is their recklessness, that they allow the people on the passing steam boats to come within a few paces of them. The ascent of a steam boat on an alligator stream, at the proper season for them, is a continual discharge of rifles at them. A rifle ball will glance from their bodies, unless they are hit in a particular direction and place. We witnessed the shots of a man, who killed them nine times in ten. They have large, ivory teeth, which contain a cavity sufficiently large to hold a musket charge of powder, for which purpose they are commonly used by sportsmen. The animal, when slain, emits an intolerable smell of musk; and it is asserted that its head contains a quantity of that drug. They will sometimes chase children, and would overtake them, were it not for their inability to make lateral movements. Having few joints in their body, and very short legs, they cannot readily turn from a straight direction. Consequently, they who understand their movements, avoid them without difficulty, on turning off at right angles, and leaving the animal to move forward, under its impelled in that direction. They are chiefly formidable to pigs, calves, and domestic animals of that size. The skin of the alligator is valuable for the tanners.

STAGE FARE reduced from Raleigh to Waynesboro' and Goldsboro',

From the date hereof, TWO DOLLARS only will be demanded for Passengers for Stage Fare from Raleigh to Waynesboro' or Goldsboro'. This Stage leaves Raleigh three times a week, via Smithfield, viz on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
E. F. GUION.
Raleigh, April 4, 1840.

SOLE LEATHER, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

The Subscriber has recently received 700 Siles "Good" and good "damaged" Hemlock Sole Leather, of excellent quality.
20 Hides prime Porto Rico Sugar.
20 Boxes various qualities Leaf do.
120 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
110 do do do Cuba do.
And expect further supplies of articles in their line—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.
Our best attention will be given to the sale of Country Produce, and to forwarding Goods for Merchants and others.
N. M. MARTIN & DONNANS,
Petersburg, Va. July 10, 1840. 57 64

NOTICE.—Land for Sale.

The subscriber having a wish to remove to the Western country, offers his Tract of Land for sale lying eight miles north west from Raleigh on the lower Hillsborough Road, containing 95 Acres, with a framed Dwelling House, and out Houses; an excellent Clover Lot and open ground for five or six hands. A further description is unnecessary, as any person desirous to purchase will view the premises Early application is desired, as the Subscriber is desirous of moving early in the Fall.
W. F. SMITH.

COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON FACTORY.

The Subscriber having taken the house on Fayetteville Street, formerly occupied as the Cape Fear Bank, would respectfully inform the public that he intends carrying on the Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory in all its various branches. He wishes also to inform the inhabitants of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he can, and is determined to sell his Wares as low as can be purchased in any Northern city, by wholesale or retail, for Cash.—Merchants and others wanting articles in his line, are respectfully invited to call before they purchase elsewhere. Old work neatly repaired, and at the shortest notice. A few Stills on hand which will be sold at a very small price for cash.
Copper, Tin and Zinc Roofing on the most approved plan.
N. B. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.
J. H. KIRKMAN.
Raleigh, July 26, 1840.

KIRKMAN'S Patent Chinese Killer.

The Subscriber also offers for sale at his Factory, a few of those valuable Steamers, known to be the surest remedy for clearing Bedsteads of these tormenting Bugs. The Chinese Steamer is made only by himself, and is warranted never to burst, and at all times to clear Bedsteads perfectly, without the least damage to the finest carved work.
Having had in use the above Machine, for many years. I have no hesitation in saying, that it is the best means that has ever been formed for destroying Chinese, and would recommend every person to use it.
B. F. HALSEY.
This will certify, having frequently used Mr. J. H. Kirkman's Chinese Steamer, I cheerfully recommend it to the public as a simple and easy way to destroy them, and without any damage to the Furniture.
F. G. MARSHALL.
Halifax, July 26, 1840. 62

FRESH ARRIVALS per STEAMER VOLCANO.

I have just returned from the North with a fresh supply of Goods in my line, and am still receiving fresh Candies, Almonds, Raisins and Cigars, some very superior Havanna; Also, Tippecanoe Cigars; Candy Toys of every description; Also, Perfumery of every kind.
Otto of Roses, Crackers, Pomatum, Candles, Superior Scented Soaps of every description, Toys, of every description, Lavender & Cologne Water, Doll Babies, of various kinds, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Baskets, of different kinds, Bear's Oil, Lemond Syrup, Pickles, and many other articles in my line of business, too tedious to mention, which I will sell very cheap at wholesale or retail. Those wishing to buy any of the above mentioned articles, will do well to call and see for themselves.
STEPHEN L. TUCKER.
July 31, 1840. 62

GERMAN BAGGING.

Just Landing, a consignment of heavy German Bagging, 42 inches wide, which will be sold on reasonable terms. In Store—German Steel of superior quality. German Linen, Cotton Hosiery and Sail Duck.
E. H. TALLAFERRO.
July 31, 1840. 61 4

HARD CIDER AND TIPPECANOE ALMANAC.

FOR SALE BY
TURNER & HUGHES,
No. 1, Chesap-stide.

GRAND LOTTERIES FOR AUGUST

D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers.
\$20,000!!
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 24, for 1840. To be drawn at Baltimore Md. Saturday, 8th August, 1840.
66 No. Lottery—10 Drawn Balls.
CAPITALS.
\$20,000—\$10,000—\$5,000—3,000—100 prizes of \$1,000—75 do of \$500, 50 of 100 &c.
Tickets only \$10.—Halves \$5.—Quarters \$2.50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$120
do do 25 Half do 60
do do 25 Quarter do 30

\$30,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the town of Wellsburg, Class No. 7, for 1840. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, August 15th, 1840.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
\$30,000—\$10,000—\$5,000—\$5,000—3,128
30 of \$1,500—25 of \$500—30 of 400—50 of 300
100 of \$200—65 of 100, &c. &c.
Tickets only \$10.—Halves \$5.—Quarters \$2.50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$120
do do 25 Half do 65
do do 25 Quarter do 32

35,295 DOLLARS!

15 Drawn Balls.
STATE OF NEW JERSEY LOTTERY, Class B, for 1840. To be drawn at Jersey City, on Saturday, 22d of August, 1840.
75 No. Lottery—15 Drawn Balls.
GRAND SCHEME.
\$35,295—\$10,515—5,000—4,000—3,000—2,500
\$2,250—\$2,000—\$1,750—1,600—1,500—1,400
1,300—1,250—1,200—50 Prizes of 1,000—40 of 250—50 of 200—50 of 100—60 of 150
60 of 120—80 of 100, &c. &c.
Tickets only \$10.—Halves \$5.—Quarters \$2.50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$120
do do 25 Half do 65
do do 25 Quarter do 32 1/2

30,000 Dollars.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY—For endorsing the Leeburg Academy and for other purposes. Class No. 7, for 1840. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday 29th August 1840.
75 No. Lottery—15 Drawn Balls.
GRAND CAPITALS.
\$30,000—\$10,000—\$5,000—3,500—3,070—3,000
\$2,500—40 prizes of 1,500—50 of 750—60 of 200—63 of 100, &c. &c.
Tickets only \$10.—Halves \$5.—Quarters \$2.50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$120
do do 25 Half do 65
do do 25 Quarter do 32 1/2
Orders of Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries, address D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers, Washington City, D. C.
Drawings sent immediately after they are over, to all who order as above. 61

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of Trust executed by the Hon. J. M. Torrey, Reg. of Lincoln county, and registered in Book No. 25, page 59, 60 and 61, I will expose to public sale, the property therein specified, consisting of the IRON FORGE, known as Mount Welcome Forge, also the following SLAVES, Hinters connected with the Forge, —old Jew, over 50 years of age—young Jew 25—Temple 25—Tim 33—Green 27—Sandy between 45 and 50—Tom 50—Sam about 60, and old Ned.
Together with all the horses, cattle and stock, of whatsoever kind, connected with the Forge.
N. B. Dr. Wm. Johnson of this County, has an equitable title to one half of the Forge, and all the property above specified, and consequently it will be sold partly to his claim.
The sale will take place at the Forge, the residence of the late Gen. Forney, on Friday the 28th of August next.
Terms—Cash will probably be required, but positive terms will be made known on the day of sale.
E. M. REINHARDT, Trustee.
Lincoln co., N. C., July 8, 1840. 57 16

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

Published by TURNER & HUGHES, RALEIGH, N. C. Improved *Excelsior*, *Pierpont's Series of Reading Books*.
1 The Little Learner, or Rudiments of Reading.
2 The Young Reader, to go with the Spelling Book.
3 Introduction to the National Reader.
4 National Reader.
5 The American First Class Book.
The above series is used in the Boston Schools, and extensively in those of New England, and other parts of the United States.
Teachers and Bookkeepers will be supplied with the above on liberal terms.
Raleigh May 12th, 1840.

RACE RACES, 1840.

The Races over the Lawrenceville Course, will commence on the second Wednesday in September next, (being the 9th day of the month), and continue three days.
First Day.—A Sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old; \$300 entrance, half forfeit, 2 mile heats, to name and close on the first of September next.
Second Day.—Proprietor's Purse, \$500, entrance \$15, 2 mile heats.
Third Day.—Jockey Club Purse, \$500 each, entrance \$20; 3 mile heats.
There is also a Sweepstakes open for colts and fillies, three years old; \$100 entrance, half forfeit, which will be run for on the first day of the race—mile heats.
The Proprietor having fitted out the old Lawrenceville Race Course in new and complete style, pledges himself to the Sportsmen of the Turf, and all persons who are fond of good racing, that he will have every accommodation that the country can afford. Races and lists furnished Race Horses gratis.
P. J. TURNBULL, Proprietor.
July 14, 49 12411.

BAIN'S LETTERS.

Letters and Meditations on Religious and other subjects, by William T. Bain. For sale by
TURNER & HUGHES,
No. 1, Chesap-stide.

TIPPECANOE, 1841.

Harrison's Almanac for 1841, with Engravings, this day received at the N. Carolina Book Store,
June 23, 1840. 60