THOS. J. LEMAY,
PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Subscription, three dollars per annum—one half 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 square (not exceeding 16 lines this size type) first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

☞The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices for advertisers by the year.

Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

RALEIGH STAR,

And North Carolina Gazette.

HUGH M'QUEEN, THOS. J. LEMAY, } Editors.

VOL. XXX. } "NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections." { NO. 42.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, OCT 9, 1839.

State of North Carolina,
HALIFAX COUNTY,
Superior Court of Law,
April Term, 1839.

Charlotte Alsobrook vs. Willis Alsobrook, } Petition for Divorce.

It this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Willis Alsobrook is a non-resident of the State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that Publication be made in the Raleigh Star, for three months, notifying the said Willis Alsobrook that unless he be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Halifax, at the Court House in the town of Halifax, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Robert L. Whitaker, Clerk of said Court, at office the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1839.

ROBT. L. WHITAKER C. S. C.

Price Adv. $7 50. 27 3m.

FOR THE STAR.

Mr. Editor—The following beautiful lines were written by a Lady already known as one of the finest poets of the age. You will confer a favor on me by giving them an early insertion. Yours &c.

S. J. H.

NIGHT.

To thee, magnificent and solemn night,
Star crowned, and azure-robed, my strain I bring.
Proud, eldest daughter of thy parent time!
High on thy sable throne sublime thou sitt'st,
While by thy side, silence and slumber wait,
And shadows, floating on their noiseless wings
Move around thy ebon footstool. Majesty
And queen-like loveliness are thine oh! night!
Thou, since thy sire began his rapid march,
Hast seen strange sights of splendor and of wo,
Thou sawest Eden—with its blooming groves,
And chrystal streams, without a single swell,
Save when a sportive breeze with a fragrant wing
Fanned its clear surface, then with joyous flight
Left it as waveless as before. The hills
Guarding like sentinels the shady glades,
Shone in the moonlight, grand as angel thrones.
Sweet flowers, as rainbows stainless, and as bright
Whose breath was fragrance, and whose waving bells
Chimed to the sound of seraph-songs, and springs
As diamond showers gushing from their mossy cells,
With rippling music soothed the grateful earth.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

When man, the tempted, from his bowery home,
Pallid and terror-stricken, urged his flight
Then first did clouds obscure thy moon-lit throne
And thunder spirits, in the echoing sky,
Flapped their huge wings and shook their flaming spears!

Sept. 25. E****

A CAPITAL SONG.

In a new romance, in two volumes, entitled Hyperion, from the pen of Henry W. Longfellow, the author of "Outre-Mer," is the following song, sung by a wandering German student to the hero at a moment when there were strong suspicions that he was about falling in love:

I know a maidan fair to see,
Take care!
She can both false and friendly be,
Beware! Beware!
Trust her not,
She is fooling thee!

She has two eyes so soft and brown,
Take care!
She gives a side glance and looks down,
Beware! Beware!
Trust her not.
She is fooling thee!

And she has hair of golden hue,
Take care!
And what she says, it is not true,
Beware! Beware!
Trust her not,
She is fooling thee!

She has a bosom as white as snow,
Take care!
She knows how much it is best to show,
Beware! Beware!
Trust her not.
She is fooling thee!

She gives thee a garland woven fair,
Take care!
It is a fool's cap for thee to wear,
Beware! Beware!
Trust her not,
She is fooling thee!

PURE LOVE.—In the following brief sketch from an article in one of our monthlies, the writer presents a picture true to nature:

"How superior, thought I, is the love of this young girl unaccustomed to the world, to that of the heartless and false doll of dress, whose every word is for effect, or every thought a desire for admiration; who can sacrifice domestic pleasure and follow fashion and vice—vice of thought; who live only in crowds, and is miserable alone!—who loves self supremely and takes a husband for his carriage and house, and enters into matrimony for the privileges it allows. There are of such women: the idols of the ball room and the belles of the watering places. They enjoy a butterfly celebrity and then decay early in mind and body, the victim to fashion or worse. What thoughts must linger around the bosoms of such women on their dying beds as they think of their neglected God! Young men know not what they follow, as they glide on in the wake of the plumed syren of the dance. They are the false light which meteors hold out to draw the tumbling ships upon the rocks. They lure us on with music and the pattering of tiny feet, and jewelled fingers, and false hearts; and when the victim is caught, like the veiled prophet, they display their awful hideousness. No, no, love is found in gentle hearts. It dwells not amid the riot of pleasure; it dies in the glare of splendor, and connot live in the heart devoted to dress and weak follies; it is more matured in quietness, than loud applause or the world's praise. Give me the sharply defined feelings of a young and timid girl, and I leave you to the confessions of the gaudy coquette. Give me the beaming glances of a liquid eye, and I yield the bright and flashing blaze of the proud beauty to others."

Industry will make a man a purse, and frugality will give him strings to it. This purse will cost him nothing. Draw the strings as frugality directs, and you will always find a useful penny at the bottom.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

From the New York Courier.

STATE DEBTS—HOW ARE THEY TO BE PAID?

This is about an interesting a question as can at this moment be presented to the people. All the States have been going forward in the work of borrowing money without turning their thoughts towards pay day. The consequence has been, that a vast amount of State stocks are thrown into the market not only without specific funds set apart to pay their interest, but tainted with the suspicion that, from the necessity of resorting to burdensome taxation for their payment, they may be repudiated by the People of some of the States. The profligate doctrines on this subject that have been avowed by the Youngs, Ingersolls and Dallases, and by the leading Van Buren organs throughout the country, have doubtless much impaired the general value of our State securities. But that value is, in many cases, as much affected by the fact that specific funds, certain, reliable, unfailing funds are not pledged for the regular payment of the interest, to say nothing of the ultimate redemption of the principal. Hence it is that the State of Indiana has been compelled to suspend her public works; she is unable to negociate her securities. Capitalists are not willing to trust too much to State faith. They want something more substantial than that public promise which Loco Focoism claims the right to violate when it pleases, and which it threatens tha it should violate as soon as it shall become burdensome to keep.

So with our New York and Erie Railroad—4½ per cent. State stock selling at 77½! How long can the State stand this? How long will it be compelled to submit to it? Until it can re-instate the credit of our stocks, by showing some substantial fund for the payment of their interest, independent altogether of the revenue from our improvements, and independent of individual taxation. As long as it remains probable, or rather certain, that the improvements themselves, for many years to come, and which it is equally certain that there is no other competent fund pledged for its redemption, so long our stocks must continue to be sold at the most ruinous sacrifice. The State of New York has embarked in improvements that will ultimately create a debt of $45,000,000.—Many of the improvements in progress, it is admitted, will never be able to support themselves. Most of them will not be able to support themselves for many years. Some of them cannot fail to be profitable—and it is inteded that those which pay shall support the debt of those which do not pay—that is to say, some of these improvements are to be so very profitable as to enable us to pay back, in twenty years, one hundred dollars for seventy-seven now realized and invested, and meanwhile an interest of 4½ per cent! That such will be the case is, at any rate, the only assurance to the holders of State stocks issued for these improvements, for the specific performance by the State of its contract in the premises. If the improvements pay—if the profitable improvements should, by a miracle, pay both for themselves and for the unprofitable improvements with which they are saddled, the State may be able to get along with interest of the debt—but then what becomes of the principal? What becomes, for instance, of the promise of the State to pay one hundred dollars in 1859 for seventy-seven dollars fifty cents received in 1839?

These speculations are general, without reference to the items set down in our reports: on some future occason, we will look into the details. Our present purpose will be answered equally well by a general view. It was our intention, in connection with the recent sale of our Erie Railroad stock, and the suspension of the Indiana improvements, to suggest that the same suspension must inevitably follow in all the States where the public debt is not based upon some collateral security, independent of the mere profit of contemplated improvements, and the resources of taxation. How much reason there is to apprehend such a result may be inferred from an examination of the following statement, which presents a summary of the amount of stock issued, and authorized to be issued for banking, for canals, rail roads, turnpikes, and other objects:

States.	*Total Stock.*
New York	$18,262,406
Pennsylvania	23,306,790
Massachusetts	4,290,000
Maine	554,976
Maryland	11,492,980
Virginia	6,662,089
South Carolina	5,753,770
Ohio	6,101,000
Kentucky	7,369,000
Illinois	11,600,000
Indiana	11,890,000
Tennessee	7,148,166
Alabama	10,800,00
Missouri	2,500,000
Mississippi	7,000,000
Louisiana	23,735,000
Arkansas	3,000,000
Michigan	5,340,000
	$170,806,177

From the above statement, without going into the specific resources and capacities of the respective States, it will be sufficiently obvious that all these States will want money—and at an early day—which they must raise by the profits of their invested capital, or by direct taxation.—Not one of these States will feel the want of money more seriously than the State of New York—with her debt in prospect of $45,000,000; and, therefore, no one is more deeply interested in the question—Where is the money to come from?

To this question there is but one answer—From our interest in the Public Lands. If New York can succeed in vindicating her property in the national domain—if she can realize from it the annual million to which she is justly entitled, our present great scheme of Internal Improvements may be successfully prosecuted. The two great questions of Internal Improvements and the Public Lands go together. If we are stripped of our Public Lands—if they are sacrificed or given away—our proposed system of improvements must inevitably go by the board, and with it the administration by which it has been adopted and prosecuted. Leaving out of view the difficulty of raising money on State stocks, sustained only by prospective profits, the People of this State will never consent to incur the risk of a heavy, direct taxation, to pay the interest on the cost of unprofitable improvements. If this taxation should follow the surrender of the public lands to the new States, according to the policy of the present Administration, what would be the inevitable consequence? That no young man would remain in New York, to pay high rents and heavy taxes for his land, when it would be in his power to remove into a new State or Territory, where he could purchase his farm of the State Government for a song, and where the sale of the public lands would pay the interest of all reasonable investments in public works. The increase of our population would be immediately arrested by an abandonment of our public lands, and the direct taxes that in the event of that abandonment cannot fail to ensue.

We repeat again, that the fate of the Whig party in this State is involved in these two questions. If the land policy [illegible] and most of the old States have within the last year called again and loudly for its passage—our present system of Internal Improvements can be triumphantly sustained. In any other event, that system must inevitably fail—and the present State Administration with it. It is not possible for that Administration, or any other to stand in this State, in the face of a Public Debt, improvidently contracted—and a great State Property abandoned, without an effort to save it.

From the Journal of the American Silk Society.

PROSPECT AND PRICES OF THE MULTICAULIS.

We recur to this subject for the purpose of answering the enquiries of numerous correspondents. We still believe the prospect decidely good for the sale of trees during the ensuing season, at fifty cents or upwards, for fair sized matured wood. We do not think it necessary to report all the sales made in different parts of the country, for we do not found our estimates upon them. We look upon the number of trees in the country, the progress of the silk cause in the public mind, and the demand for trees that will inevitably grow out of this legitimate source, as the proper foundation for such estimates. What though some timid persons at Richmond, force the sale of their trees at three to four and a half cents; and another in Raleigh reluctantly sells his trees at one dollar each, each of which, according to newspaper reports, has been done, are we to consider them the guides to the true market value of the articles? If so, which sale is to be so considered, that at three to four and a half cents, or that at one dollar? Neither, of course. The fact is, the market for the sale of trees has not yet opened. Few, if any, but speculators purchase trees at such a season as this; and speculators never purchase, unless they can do so at an obvious advantage. The sale of Mr. Physick at Germantown, near Philadelphia, has been looked to from all parts of the country, as well calculated to indicate the true value of the tree, and as likely to become a guide to the market, to settle the question of the price, in fact of the article. Well, the sale has been made, at an enormous price—a price equal to any of those paid last year, considering the quality of the trees. So high, indeed, are the prices given considered, that we are called upon from all quarters for information, whether the sale was real. We have, unhesitatingly, answered all such queries, that we consider the sale real. We could not believe that a gentleman, the inheritor of such a name, would practice such an imposition for such a purpose, as is implied by a negative to the question. Besides our confidence in the character of the gentleman concerned, we have seen catalogues of the sale, held by different gentlemen, in which the name of each purchaser, and the prices at which the trees were sold, were noted, and these also show conclusively to our mind, that the sale was a real business transaction. The only reason that we can give for the high prices given is the long credit proposed by the terms of sale. But then again, the terms of the credit was such as to reduce it to almost a specie medium, for bonds secured by mortgages on unincumbered real estate or other approved security, with interest at six per cent. payable semiannually; in other words, the security must be such as would be approved for the loan of money; were required. The following is the result of the sale as reported in the Philadelphia North American, the day after the sale:

25,888 for St. Louis, at 50 cents per tree; 46,850 for do. at 37 1-2 cents. 24,248 for Illinois, at 25 cents; 16,940 for do. at 32 1-2 cents. 11,044 for Mobile, at 32 1-2 cents. 23,327 for do. at 50 cents. 13,453 for Illinois, at 27 1-2 cents. 11,071 for Natchez, at 32 1-2 cents. 11,276 for Galena, Ill. at 35 cents. 6,369 for Delaware, at 27 1-2 cents. 10,555, at 50; 12,131 do. at 32 1-2 cents. 10,795 at 37 cents.—5,810, at 32 1-2 cents. 990, at 22 1-2 cents. 8,368, at 17 1-2 cents.

Terms—500 and under cash; $500, to 1000, cash, 5 per cent. discount; $1000 to 2000, two year's credit; $2000 to 4000 four year's credit; over $4000 six year's credit

Whole number of trees sold, 360,050, average price, 31 23-100 cents. Total amount of sales, $81,218 75.

All agree that the average size of the trees was only thirty inches with very few side branches, and consequently that the average price obtained, was fully twelve and a half cents per foot.

Curious Detection of a Robber.—At the Stockport petty Sessions, on Saturday week, two men named Partington and Hurst, who is a soldier on furlough, consisted of the mark of his teeth in a pot of butter! He happened to have a broken tooth of very peculiar form, and having, whilst plundering the house, indulged himself with a mouthful of butter, he had left the shape of his teeth so distinctly imprinted upon the remainder, as to leave no doubt about his guilt.

Jamesville, Sep. 10th, 1839.

To the Editor of the Raleigh Star.

DEAR SIR:—Perhaps a few lines from and old friend and acquaintance may not be unacceptable.

I presume you are aware that I am living in the new county of Cherokee. Our crops look well, altho' the season has been somewhat dry; yet there is perhaps more corn raised here than has ever been raised in any one season of the State by the same number of hands.

I do assure you that if farmers from your part of the State, who labor hard all the season, and make only from one to three barrels of corn per acre, would move here, they would do a much better business, where we count certain on from six [illegible] ground. Wheat, also, has so far, done well, oats turned out beyond any thing, and have never failed being good since the county was settled. In short, we have not put any thing in the ground, but what does well. But we are vexed with Indians, after all our expectations. I think I told you last winter, when I saw you, that I doubted their all being removed soon from this county. And I am sorry to say that my doubts have been so far realised: several hundreds of them, never went to the west at all; but skulked about in the mountains, and were fed by half breeds, and white men of no character, until the rest were gone when they ventured in, and are now a perfect Nuisance. But this is not all; many more have returned from Arkansas, (as they say) and have swelled their numbers to a few hundred more; I am told by white men who saw it, that a few evenings ago, they had a dance on Checee, ten or twelve miles north of Jamesvile, where about six hundred were assembled, most from the west, and many of them with New Guns supposed to be United States guns. Now sir, I ask what are we to do? we cannot get rid of them, and we cannot live amongst them. They have nothing and must steal. Cattle, hogs, and sheep, are unsafe in the range; and corn fields and cribs are plundered incessantly. Numbers are saying they are sorry they ever purchased land in the county, while some are talking of moving, and leaving their places as they are. And many assert positively they will never make a payment until the Indians are removed. We know that our Executive can call peremptorily, upon the Serretary of War, and have them removed, or we think he can call out volunteers in N. Carolina and take them away speedily. One of which we do hope he will do. We purchased our lands at very high prices, and expect them to be free from incumbrances. But I do say, with these Cherokees skulking about amongst us, the county is not worth having. Much dissatisfaction prevails amongst the citizens, and without measures are taken this fall, to clear the county of these people, the subject may become of a more serious nature.

Yours, &c.

THE PEOPLE MOVING.

Iredell county.

Pursuant to notice, a crowded meeting of the Whigs of Iredell was held in the Court House, in Statesville, on the 20th Sept. for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet delegates of the other counties of the 13th Congressional district, in Convention at Wilkesborough on Wednesday, the 9th of October next.

On motion, Col. T. A. Allison was chosen Chairman, and J. A. Young appointed Secretary. After a brief and lucid explanation of the object of the meeting, and a few pungent remarks upon the course of the Administration, particularly towards the pecuniary department of the Government, by the Chairmain, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates, viz: Messrs. J. Davidson, J. P. Caldwell, J. M. Bogle, J. B. Thomas, and J. A. Young. On motion of Mr. Davidson, the name of the Chairman was added to the number.

T. A. ALLISON, Ch'n.
J. A. YOUNG, Sec'y.