THOMAS J. LEMAY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Sommerrior, three dollarsper annumn advance. Persons residing without the State will be re-

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For every square (not exceeding 16 lines this size type first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent-nection, twenty-five cents.

The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs willf be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction o 33½ per cent. will be made from the regular prices for advertisers by the year.

Cletters to the Editors must be post-paid.

THE VERY LATEST.

In these days of trouble, the necessities of men have prompted almost every method of raising the wind. So many very queer ways have been reported, that we had concluded there was no means of gouging which remained undiscovered. But we acknowledge our error: mortal ingenuity has made another improvement in rascality and impuduence. A simple minded and honest countryman, while walking upon the Levee yes-terday, observed a well dressed gentleman, a few yards in advance of him, drop his pocket book. He picked it up, and hailed the careless stranger, who turned with much apparent surprise, and waited until the other

approached. "Isn't this your pocket book?" said the countryman, "I thought I saw you drop it." "Well, upon my soul it is. I owe you ten thousand thanks, sir; you are an honest There is a large amount of money here, and had I lost it beyond recovery, should have been ruined forever.

The worthy rustic was delighted beyond conception. The feelings of deep gratification which always arise in consequence of performing a praise-worthy action, were nuch increased by the thanks so plentifully bestowed upon him.

" Ninety-nine persons in every hundred. said the loser of the pocket book, "would not have acted as you have done. I feel compelled to evince my gratitude in a substantial manner-you must permit me to make you a present of twenty dollars." He tumbled over the roll of notes and said:

"I have nothing smaller than a fifty dol-lar bill; can you give me thirty dollars in hange?"

"U yes, easy," said the other. The transaction was completed, and the poor dupe walked away, not a little elated with his good fortune. Two hours afterwards, the unfortunate countryman was arrested, for attempting to pass a fifty dollar counterfeit note. It is almost needless to add, that it was the note he received from his worthy friend, who so strangely dropped his pocket book.—N. O. Pic.

Hard work .- It 's hard work to go up hill without leaning forward—and it's hard work for a "neutral" editor to speak of politics without leaning either one way or the

It's hard work to make a dinner of grape shot, unless they are well boiled; and it's hard work to digest a fool's argument, unless it be soaked in something like reason. It's hard work to look at the sun withou

winking; and it's hard work to look at some girls without feeling inclined to wink. It's hard work to do nothing, and have too auch of it on hand; and it's hard work to

ollect a debt of one who says, "I'll pay it o-morrow." bat: and it's hard work to scratch out ideas

or a paragraph after being on a spree for wenty-four hours. It's hard work to hold lightning by the tail; and it's hard work to "stem the torrent

It's hard work to refuse a good offer; and it's harder still to be compelled to accept oad one.

It's hard work for many people to live; and doubly hard for some to di

ICEBERGS.

The recent accounts of the immense numbers of icebers lately seen in the Atlantic aused us to turn again to Dana's " I'wo ears before the Mast," for the following noble and graphic description of one of those huge floating mountains of Ice.

At 12 o'clock we went below, and had

ust got through dinner, when the cook put his head down the scuttle, and told us to come on deck and see the finest sight we and ever seen. "Where away, cook?" ank ed the first man who was up. "On the lar board bow." And there lay floating on the ocean, several miles off, an immense regular mass. Its tops and points covered with snow, and its centre of a deep indigo color. This was an iceberg, and of the largest size, as one of our men said, who had been in the Northern ocean. As far as the eye could reach, the sea, in every direction, was of a deep blue color, the waves running high and fresh, and sparkling in the light, and in the midst lay this immense mountain island, its carities and valleys thrown into deep shade, and its points and pinnacles glittering in the sun. All hands were soon on deck, looking at it, and admiring in various ways its beau-ty and grandeur. But no description can give any idea of the strangeness, splendor, and really the sublimity of the sight. Its great size, for it must have been from two to three miles in circumference, and several hundred feet high; its slow motion, as its base rose sunk in the water, and its high points nodded against the clouds; the cashing of the waves upon it, which, breaking high with foam, lined its base with a white crust; and he thundering sound of the cracking of the mass, and the breaking and tumbling down of huge pieces; together with its nearness and approach, which added a slight element of fear, all combined to give it the character of true sublimity. The main body of the mass was, as I have said, of an indigo color, its base froze with crusted foam; and as it grew thin and transparent towards the edge think I'll just go to bed and so split the dif-and top, its color shaded off from a deep blue ference. to the whiteness of snow. It seemed to be drifting towards the north, so that we kept

BALBICH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

? "NORTH CAROLINA-Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections."

RALEIGH N. C. WEDJESDAY, JULY 21, 1841

NO. 29

the wind died away, so that we lay-to quite near it for a greater part of the night. Unclear night, and we could plainly mark the long regular heaving of the stupendous mass as its edges moved slowly against the stars. Several times in our watch, loud cracks were heard, which sounded as though they must have run through the whole length of the iceberg, and several pieces fell down with a thundering crash, plunging heavily into the sea. No peacil has ever yet given any thing like the true effect of an iceberg. In a picture they are huge, uncouth masses, stuck in the sea; while their chief beauty and grandeur, their slow stately motion, the whirling of the snow about their summits, and the fearful groaning and cracking of their parts, the picture cannot give. This is the large iceberg, while the small and distant islands, floating on the smooth sea, in the light of a clear day, look like little floating fairy isles of sapphire.

VOL.XXXII

"THERE'S ALCOHOL IN EVERY THING."

This is a favorite argument with many opposers of total abstinence, and is generally uttered with a triumphant, and sometimes even with a reverent air, as if alcohol pervaded all space, and was almost the soul, or at least an essential part, of God's creation, One thing is certain, that a large part of our race, in all ages of the world, have made it their god, have paid it devout homage, have surrendered it to their temporal and eternal good. But the doctrine that alcohol is in every thing, in our grain, our bread, our vege tables, our fruit, and that it is therefore idle to denounce it, and wicked to declare war against it, is entirely without foundation. It has, however, presented difficulties to many good friends of our cause, and we will, there-

fore, briefly examine it.

Alcohol, wherever it is found, is an intoxicating article; and in those liquors that contain the least of it, such as eider, wine, and beer, produces an immediate excitement, in a greater or less degree, according to the quantity drank. "There's alcohol in every thing," says our opponent. Will you please, sir, to enter with me into that field of grain now waving gracefully in the wind, and indicating by its colour and drooping heads, tha, it is ripe for the harvest; or, go to the orch ard, whose trees are loaded with golden fruits; or enter that vineyard, whose white or purple clusters invite to a rich, nourishing and healthful banquet, and show me, in either, a drop of that poisonous, intoxicating article, called alcohol. Eat until you are filled of either grain or fruit, and then tell me if you experience the least sensation of intoxication. Gather any of the grains or fruits, and lay them aside and partake of them at any period, until decay has destroyed them, and again say do you feel the effects of alcohol. Then go abroad throughout all and show us a particle of this poison in any of their products in their natural state. We hesitate not to say, you will find it not; it is not to be found; and we call upon you, therefore, to retract your assertion, and no longer deceive yourself, nor bewilder others, by a doctrine so unfounded.

It is true, alcohol may be made by fermen tation, and separated by distillation, from almost the whole vegetable world. A deadly poison may also be obtained both from a and water. But, in the state in which a bountiful Creator has provided air and water for our use, as well as such vegetables and fruits as are intended for our subsistence, no poison exists, for where there is poison, its effects will be manifest. The production and use of alcohol is a device of man, a perversion of God's good gifts. God has also given man the power of speech that he may utter right things, but how often does he abuse this power, to blaspheme his name and utter lies; and the power of vision that he may admire and rightly estimate the beauty of his works, but how much does he turn away and seek after forbidden objects, and an inward monitor to warn him of evil, but how generally does he stifle its whisperings.—

These are all perversions of good things; and as well might we justify sin, because all our faculties may be enlisted in its service, as justify the use of alcohol, because it may be made from all the products of the soil. invariable effect upon mind and body show plainly that it is a device of the enemy of God and man. Alas! too well has it done its work .- Temperance Almanac.

Excellent.—A Tennessee paper tells us of a chap at Helly Springs, who was so astonished at seeing a lady bringing music from her piano, that after listering for a minute or two, he withdrew his head and hallooed after his companion, "I say Jim!-Just come back here. Darnation seize me, if here aint a woman pullin' music out of a

Well Patrick, asked the doctor, how do ou do to-day?"

O dear, doctor, I enjoy very bad health entirely. This rhumatis is very distressing indade. Whin I go to sleep I lay awake al night; and my toe is swelled up as big as a goose's hen's egg, so whin I stand up I fall dewn directly.'

A Loafer-I feel too lazy to work, said

" Facts are often extravagant and mon away and avoided it. It was in sight all the strons, because we do not know the whole alternoon; and when we got to leward of it, system that explains and legitimatizes them."

A Good Story.—We have heard a great THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.
many very plausible stories in our day, but It seems to us somewhat surprising that just at this peculiar juncture we are unable to there should be such diversity of opinion think of any thing which will even hold a as to the true condition of the Treasury, candle to the one which follows. If any when that condition is susceptible of such two leaged united. two-legged animal, with a "human face di-easy illustration as the following: wine" for a frontispiece, can tell any thing more reasonable we should be exceedingly happy to hear it.—N. O. Picayune.

Where's Babylon?-This query, at last has been answered. The editor of a country paper, reflecting upon the influences of time on men and their works, breaks out in

Where is Babylon, whose towering walk and massy gates rendered it, in the view of itants, secure from the invasive foe; and whose magnificence, wealth and gran-deur, constituted it the glory of the world? Where is Troy, Athens, Palmyra, and favored Jerusalem, " where the glory of Solomon shed its splendors, and where the Son of the Highest redeemed a world?" In all of these, riches and elegance have given place to barrenness and shapeless heaps of fallen greatness. Where is Solomon, whose wisdom attracted the attention of the Queen of Sheba, and whose fame was so extensive?

The United States Gazene, always polite and accommodating, undertakes to answer these questions. He says all the places and persons are safe and thriving. Babylon is in Suffolk county, New York, and, if it is not the glory of the world, it is undoubtedly the pride of the neighborhood. Athens is in every State of the Union almost, excepting the New England States; and Troy, spite of the poet's remark, is yet in a flourishing state; Palmyra's are found by scores in this country, with as great women and rood critics as ever; and Jerusalem is still in Virginia, remarkable besides other things, for good oysters. Solomon, therefore, is well. And on the whole, we think that had any decent place been apostrophised, from Paradise to Jericho, we should, by looking over some gazetteer of our country, have been enabled to say " all's well."

WHISKEY AND THE MONKEY.

During a recent series of meetings in New York city, one of the delegates from the Baltimore Temperance Society related the following:—[We copy from the Ameri-ean Temperance Union.]—Weekly Mess. Mr. Pollard concluded the meeting. He said he was a kind of an old Butcher to

bring up the rear. So much had been said, he scarce knew what to talk about. But there was one thing he would talk about and always intended to. For fifteen years he was in the gutter, the watch-house, the jail, and, if he had justice done him, had once been in the penitentiary. He had seen as much of the miseries of drunkenness as perhaps any man, and he was now determined if possible to put down and drive it out of the country. Men boasted that they were not drunkards, but only moderate drinkers. He did once; but he believed that if six glasses made a man a drunkard, he who drank one glass was at least onesixth of a drunkard. Men would get drunk once or twice and not call themselves drunkards, and then they would get drunk again. They had not the abhorrence of the thing, and they had self control of the beast. In his drinking days, he was the companion of gain renewed at the end of the next and only and in the article allocation. a man down in Anne Arundel county, who had a Monkey which he valued at a thousand dollars. We always took him out on our chesnut parties. He shook all our chesnuts for us, and when he could not shake resort to such mere expedients. limb and knock them off with his fist. This was great sport for us!

One day we stopped at a tavern and drank freely. About half a glass of whiskey was left, and Jack took the glass and drank it all and get Jack drunk again, and have sport all day. I called in the morning at my friend's house We went out for Jack. Instead of being on his box, he was not to be seen .--We looked inside and he was crouched up in a heap. Come out here, said his master. Jack came out on three legs, his fore paw was on his head. Jack had the head-ach. I knew what was the matter with him. He felt just as I had felt many a morning. Jack was sick and could not go. So we put it off three days. We then met, and while drinking, a glass was provided for Jack. But where was he? Skulking behind the chairs. Come here, Jack, said his master, and drink, holding out the glass to him. Jack retreated, and as the door opened he slipt out, and in a moment was on the top of the house. His master went out and called him down. He would not come. He got a cow-skin and shook at him. Jack sat on the ridge pole and would not come. His master got a gun and pointed at him. A monkey is much afraid of a gun. Jack alipped over the back side of the roof. His master then got two guns and planted one on each side of the house, when the monkey seeing his bad predicament, at once whipped up on the chimney and down in one of the flues helding on the bit forms.

ding (debt,) on 1st January, 1841, was

The amount of outstanding appropri-ations (liabilities) on 1st January,

The actual amount of debt and liabilities on 1st January, 1841, was Fig. amount of appropriations of all kinds made at the last session of the twenty-sixth Congress for the service of the year 1841, was

The actual amount of debt and liabilities between the 1st January and 4th March, 1841, was he amount of Revenue received between 1st January and 4th March, 1841, including the balance in the Treasury on 1st Jan-

Treasury Report of 2d June, and including also an amount received from the Bank of the United States, was Which, deducted, leaves the a-

mount of debt and liabilities on 4th March 1841 This amount is chargeable upon revenue accruing and to be re-ceived atter 4th March, 1844; of which it is estimated there will be received between 4th March and the end of the year, (per Treasury Report,)

Which, deducted, leaves the prob able amount of debt and liabilities on 1st January, 1849 \$18,394,449 terest on Treasury notes redeemed during the year, propably

Making the sum of

entire year.

As to the choice of modes for supplying half an hour too late. this deficiency, (between Treasury notes HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 16th, and a temporary Loan,) it strikes us with wonder that there should be any differmuch an evidence of public debt as a certificate of Government stock for the same to him of which he had given notice; and, amount; and the idea of resorting to in order that the house might understand it for this country.

Treasury Notes to avoid a public debt is about as rational as that of taking poison to escape a natural death. What would be thoughts of the wisdom of any man in private life who, having occasion for more new for a term of eight years, and being consequence, and which, in the opinion of engines which he considered to be injurious to the peace and welfare of socional content of the peace and welfare of the peace and the peace and the peace it for a year only, by issuing innumerable promissory notes, knowing that at the end of the year he would have no means of successive years?

Analogous to such conduct would be that of a Government, with an ascertained deficit in the Treasury, supplying it by a them off he would go to the very end of a light at least the matter has always appeared to us .- Nat. Int.

a landscape on paper, with Indian ink repreleft, and Jack took the glass and drank it all up. Soon he was merry, skipped, hopped, danced and set all in a roar of laughter.—

for the green, acetate of cobalt for blue, and Jack was drunk. We all agreed, six of us, muriate of copper for yellow, which when that we would come to the tavern next day dry will be invisable. Put the screen to the fire, and the gentle warmth will occasion the flowers, &c. to divplay themselves in their natural colors, and winter be changed to spring. When it cools the colors disappear, and effect can be re-produced at pleasure.

> Imitation is the means, and not the end of art. - Sir J. Reynold.

"In the days of our grandfathers there was one Joe Bowers, conspicuous above all wooers for his unremitting attention to his or in calm, he knew but one road, led to his mistress' home. His dog, his horse, his eat-every thing that belonged to him-went that way, and no other. Even an old pair of boots which he threw away one night, were found the next morning kick ing against her door, with the toes turned out just as he used to wear them, having travelled two miles in a dark night, with no other guide than the knowledge of the road!"

flues, holding on by his fore paws. That man kept that monkey twelve years, and could never get him to taste one drop of by the recollection of some bad qualities they whiskey. The beast had more sense than a man who has an immortal soul and thinks to tranquilize our minds by similar reministration.

From the Baltimore American. DESTRUCTIVE WAR MACHINE

Some notice has heretofore been taken

of the destructive invention which formed the subject of the debate in the British House of Commons, which is published below. The New York Courier thinks that the invention is in all probability not of English origin, but of American and that the inventor is not a Mr. Warner, an Englishman, but Mr. Robert L. Stevens, our countryman, and advances the following reason for its opinion. During the last war, Mr. Stevens constructed a shot, which, on exp-riment, proved fully as pow erful and destructive as that to which allusion has been made in the House of 19,719,005 Commons. It was offered for sale to Government, who appointed a Commission consisting of Commodores Rogers, Chaun-cey, and we believe Morris, of our Navy to report upon its merits. Under their superintendence, a structure was raised on Governors's Island of solid timber, some fifteen feet square, and clamped together with iron spikes, which the inven-tor in question on the first discharged "instanteneously scattered into a thousand 3,927,727 fragments." Upon this, the Government 3,927,727 fragments." Upon this, the Government paid Mr. Stevens twenty-five thou and dollars for his discovery, but peace fol33,064.449 lowing almost immediately afterwards, no opportunity offered for testing it by actual practise. A number of the shot were however made by Mr. Stevens and delivered to Government. These have been laying about in our Navy Yards and 14,670,000 Arsenals, and it is very likely that from some of them the Englishmen obtained the secret which he now offers to the British Government. We are happy, at any rate, to know that Mr. Stevens is at present in England, and we trust he will put should find, as we certainly believe he \$18,694,449 will, that the principle is the same which This sum will be diminished or increas, he had before discovered. The matter ed exactly as the revenue which may have having now become public, his obligations seen received betwen the 4th March and to this Government need no longer, we 31st December shall be greater or less should suppose bind him to concealment, than the amount estimated. Now, what, or if he should think they do, the Govever portion of this may be required to be ernment will no doubt relieve him from met during the year 1841 can only be them.

met by borrowing money or by deferring. Had the U. S. ship President been de-payments by means of Treasury notes. tained a little longer before she sailed at The appropriations which may be the close of the last war, she would prob-made at the extra session are not included ably not have fallen into the hands of the in the foregoing statement, but must be British Squadron which captured ner, as added to make the true aggregate for the Mr. Stevens was on his way to board her, British Squadron which captured her, as with some of his shot, and only arrived

MR. WARNER'S INVENTION.

warfare on the face of the civilized globe. It was represented to be the discovery of a power of such vast magnitude, that the quiry, and in the article alluded to gave an account of the proceedings which had taken place in relation to the subject before his Majesty William IV and the Lords of the Admiralty. It appeared that subsequent investigations were made into the nature of the discovery, and that the circumstances were brought under the consideration of the Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, who referred the case to the Lurds of the Admiralty, and requested that an inquiry might be instituted. The notice which appeared in the Times in August was followed by three others in September, from which time the matter seemed to have rested till February, 1841. During that month another notice appeared in the Times, and an account was given of an experiment said to have been per-formed on a sheet of water on the property of Mr. Boyd, in Essex. He would read the first part of the article alluded to. It stated "that an experiment was tried, on Saturday afternoon, of one of the invenwhich a friend on whom we have reliance had an opportunity of witnessing. The trial took place on the ground of Mr. Boyd, in the county of Essex, a few miles from town, in the presence of Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Murray, Sir Henry Har-dinge, Sir F. Burdett, Lord Ingestre, Colonel Gurwood, Captain Britten, Cap-tain Webster, and some other gentle-

The report went on to state that a boat, weighing two and a half tons, and filled I saw a well full of men's tears to wee with five and a half tons of solid timber, I saw mon's eyes all on a flame of fire crossed and clamped together with iron spikes, was set in motion; and on a signal from the inventor was, to use the words of the reporter, "instantaneously scatted into a thousand fragments." The report further states that the arrangements had all been under the inspection of Captain Britten, and that Mr. Wa ner, the incould never get him to taste one drop of by the recollection of some bad qualities they whiskey. The beast had mere sense than a happened to possess; and we are very apt himself the first, and ought to think himself the first of all creation.

Queen-fire engines equirt nothing to the played. He had stated what he believed to be the marrow of the question. It was a discovery of such vast importance to the red thousand names, was lately hand the first of all creation.

A small petition, signed by event a discovery of such vast importance to the red thousand names, was lately hand the first of all creation.

regarded the interest of humanity, that he regarded the interest of humanity, that he thought both the house and the country had a right to be informed on the subject. If such a power really existed, and could be used, he might almost say war would be at an end, for no one would expose themselves to the certainty of being destroyed. The noble lord having witnessed the experiment, he (Mr Wakley) wished to know whether the account given of it in the Times and the account given of it in the Times, and repeated by Mr. Walesby, a gentemen of undoubted veracity, was to be considered as true and entitled to public credence?

Lord Ingestre said, in answer to the Finsbury, he would state shortly to the house his opinion of the experiment alluded to: He regretted very much that the subject had been noticed either in a newspaper, in a pamphlet, or in that house, because he considered that a discovery of such vast importance ought to be kept as secret as possible. He had known of the invention for upwards a twelvemonth, and his attention was first accidentally called to it by a paragraph in a newspasomething behind the announcement of the discovery, that more was meant by it than met the eye; but he could now state, from what he had witnessed, that he was convinced that the discovery was one of the greatest importance. He would have hesitated, perhaps, to have stated this, had it merely been his own opinion; but when such distinguished officers as Admirals King and Hardy-now no more-had left their opinions of the discovery recorded on paper, he had no hesitation in giving is opinion to the house.

He had further to state, that at his solicitation Sir G. Murray had gone to wit-ness the second experiment, and that he was particularly struck, as, indeed, every body must be, with the immense power contained in so small a compass. That gallant officer had since had communication with the inventor, and had imformed him (Lord Ingestre) that he had been with the First Lord of the Treasury, and had received the assurance of Lord Melbourne that an inquiry would be instituted into the merits of the discovery. The inventor had been now for ten years endeavoring to impress the government of this country with the importance of his invention, and during that persod he had struggled with the severest difficulties struggled with the severest difficulties rather than accept the tempting offers of foreign governments, being determined that so powerful an engine should not be lost to his own country. He had frequently urged these considerations on the First Lord of the Treasury, and also that it could easily be ascertained whether or not the instrument was worth having. It was eruel to the individual and unjust to the country that the matter had not long since been decided on.

Sir Francis Burdett having been a wit-ness to the experiments, would say that he had never seen anything more astonishing, nor had he ever conceived that any-thing so small and trifling, in comparison to its effects, could ever have been invented. An immense fabric of wood-work, strongly clamped together with iron, was at the distance of two or three hundred yards scattered into fragments. Foreign Governments were anxious to secure this invention, which so far exceeded all others

fect, in no ordinary degree, all future injurious to the peace and welfare of soct-warfare on the face of the civilized globe. ety. It might be said that the invention of these machines would put an end to war ["hear," and cheers.] but he doubted that. War was a remnant of barbarism, and ought to be discouraged by a civilized

state in all possible ways.

The subject then dropped, and the house adjourned at six o'clock.

A Book,—A book is a thing formerly pu-aside to be read, and now read to be put a-side. The world is at present divided into two classes—those who forget to read, and those who read to forget. Book-making, which used to be a science, is now a manu-facture, with which, as in every thing else, the market is so completely overstocked, that our literary operatives, if they wish to avoid starving, must cut one another. They have starving, must cat one another. They have, for some time, been employed in cutting up each other, as if to prepare for the meal. - Alas! they must have reason for their feast, without finding it a feast of reason.

importance of punctuation.—The nees sity of correct punctuation is most strikingly illustrated by the following lines of poetry. The lines as they now stand without
points, are absurd, and assert impossibilities.
By inserting a semicolon in its proper place
in each line except the last, (which place I
leave the reader to discover.) the true meaning is rendered apparent, and the impossibilties removed:

I saw a peacock with a fiery tail I saw a blazing star that dropt down ball I saw a cloud begirt with ivy round I saw a stordy oak creep on the ground saw a piamire awallow up a whale I saw the brackish sea brim full of ale I naw a phial glass sixteen yards dec I saw a well full of men's tears to weep

The first elements of wealth are ob