THOMAS J. LEMAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

TERMS.
SUBSCRIPTION, three dollars per annum—half in advance.
Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the WHOLE amount of the year's subscription in advance
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☞ Letters to the Editors MUST be post-paid.

RALEIGH STAR,
And North Carolina Gazette.

Vol. XXXIII } "NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections." { No 37

RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, SEP. 7, 1842.

THE CHRISTIAN SUN.

The above indicates the title of a monthly periodical, to be published under the control of the Southern Christian Puplishing Committee, so soon as an adequate amount of patronage shall be procured. It is designed to make this sheet the vehicle of religious intelligence exclusively, and a means by which that portion of the Church of Christ, which is denominated THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, may exhibit their views before the world, of the prominent doctrines of the Bible, the organization of the Church, and its true and correct discipline. The evils of sectarianism and disunion will likewise be brought under review, and the proper remedies will be attempted to be applied. No favor will be shown to that disorganizing demon party spirit. The Christian's proper standard will be set forth in bold relief, as a rallying point for all true Protestants. The Saviour's claims as being exclusively the Head of the Church, will be defended and maintained, and he will be held forth in all the energy and simplicity of divine revelation. A place will likewise be afforded for an account of religious revivals, minutes of conferences and such like matters. The Sun will be published on a large medium sheet, in newspaper form, on the first day of each month at one dollar per annum, payable always in advance. The place of publication will be stated by the Committee of which notice shall be given to subscribers in the first number.—On the reception of the first number by the subscribers, the yearly subscription will be considered as due.

Elder DANIEL W. KERR, of Junto, N. C., having been selected by the Committee as editor, communications should be directed to him, Post Master at Junto, Orange county, N. C.

AUG. 17, 1842.

N B We hope our friends will send on their names immediately. We claim nothing from them until we send the first number, and not much then. Be not alarmed at hard times. Let us all get better and do better, and then times will be better. Our paper is designed to effect general good—therefore we hope to have general patronage. Ministers of every name are requested to aid us by their communications on the subject of a general christian union, &c. A FRIEND.

EARLY TRAINING.

Do we not all see daily that some men, or whole families, independently of wealth hand station, are distinguished from others by a general nobility of mind which characterises their whole life, which intimately unites with all their actions, thoughts, and feelings? And, are not others, in the possession of all outward gentility, in vain endeavouring to acquire the humane refinement and noble ease which are at once so winning and commanding in the former? For the cause of these phenomena we look into the homes of men, the homes in which they have received their existence and their early training. There, with rare exceptions, the child is ranged into his caste, whether noble or mean there the seeds of his whole life are sown—Schools may develop his powers, and instruct his mind; they may put "sharps" and "flats" before his abilities; the general tone of his daily life will more or less remain true to his first nursery and the nature of his home.—*North of England Magazine.*

SORROWS.

Past sorrows, let us moderately lament 'em,
For those to come, seek wisely to prevent 'em

Why is a young lady like a careful housewife? Because her *waist* is as little as she can make it.

LITERARY CIRCULAR:

THE MAGNOLIA;
OR, SOUTHERN APALACHIAN.
A LITERARY MAGAZINE AND MONTHLY REVIEW.

The Subscribers, publishers and proprietors of tha Magnolia Magazine, have great pleasure in informing its friends and readers, that, with the present volume, or June number of this periodical, its publication will be transferred from the city of Savannah to that of Charleston. This arrangement is made in compliance with numerous suggestions from both cities, and is one which recomends itself at a glance, to the judgments of most persons. The literary facilities of Charleston are, in some respects, superior to those of Savannah. It lies more conveniently in the line of the great thoroughfares, East and West; and its population being so much larger, it necessarily combines the prospect of greater literary and pecuniary patronage in behalf of the work. The very considerable increase of its subscribers within the last two months, particularly in South-Carolina, naturally prompts its proprietors to a greater outlay of effort in promoting—along with the wishes of its friends,—the extension of its own facilities and means of influence. This change of the place of publication, however, will imply no preference in favor of Charleston over our former publishing city. The work will be delivered to subscribers on the same day in both cities. The new arrangement will also effect that desideratum in the business department of all periodicals, the punctual delivery of the journal to subscribers when due; an object which has hitherto eluded all our efforts, and has been so frequently productive of mortification to ourselves, and dissatisfaction among our friends and readers. It is proposed to publish the Magazine, simultaneously, in the four cities of Savannah, Charleston, Columbia and Augusta, in each of which agents of character will be established who will always be prepared with the adequate supply for subscribers, in sufficient season for delivery, on the first day in every month. It will be a subject of congratulation to our friends to hear, as it is of great pride and pleasure with ourselves to state, that the MAGNOLIA, like its noble namesake, having triumphed over the first discouraging circumstances under which it was planted, has taken permanent root, and is now in a condition of vigor and promise, which justifies the hope that it will bring forth goodliest fruit, and attain all the green honors of a hardy growth, a long life, and a perennial freshness to the last. Its subscribers are increasing daily, its typographical garments will soon be as flowing and beautiful as the best among its contemporaries; and among the fine intellects assembled and secured to maintain its internal character, may be enumerated many of the most accomplished names of which the South can boast.—It may be enough to say that we are still assured of the co-operation of all those who have heretofore written for our pages; to which we shall add with each successive issue of the Magazine other names no less able, by which we shall furnish to our readers a fortunate variety and most liberal supply, of the intellectual; will chiefly devolve upon Mr. W Gilmore Simms, whose services we have secured to a greater degree than before. The Editorial Bureau will be entirely surrendered to his control, and his general supervision of the work is hereafter certain. He will, nevertheless, be assisted by the same gentlemen whose labours heretofore have contributed so largely to endow this particular department of the Magnolia, with the influence which it confessedly asserts.

It might be enough for our present purposes to end here. We rejoice to believe that the day of Southern lukewarmness to the necessity of mental culture, in our own land, has gone by forever.—There is a glorious awakening. We have daily signs that a Southern literature is demanded. The Magnolia is demanded. We are proud in detecting in the progress of each day's events, the decisive proofs that our people need, and are determined to have, a periodical which shall speak justly and fear not;—which shall be equally true and bold; in which criticism shall be free from cant, and opinion shall be unbiassed either by fear or favor; a work in which the tone shall be manly, and the character and sentiment essentially and only Southern. It is very doubtful whether another word need be said on this subject. We feel the sentiment of Southern intellectual independence, every where beginning to breath and burn around us. It will be no fault of ours if we do not maintain its fires.

Mr. P. C Pendleton will devote the remainder of the year to travel. He will visit our friends in the interior of South, and North Carolina, and Georgia, during the present summer. The winter he will give to Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. The superintendence of the mechanical department will fall to the charge of Burges & James, who pledge themselves that the Magnolia, in typographic air and costome, shall be worthy of the noble name it bears. In this respect large improvements are needed, and are coctemplated. The general plan of the work will resemble that of the Southern Literary Messenger,—a journal confessedly among the neatest in this or any other country. These improvements will be made visible in the first number (July) of the next volume and new series; but still farther improvements will take place in the two following numbers. On this head we will not enlarge; let the Magnolia be judged by its fruits

Our terms are as before—five dollars per annum—payable yearly in advance. No subscribers for less than a year. Each number will contain at least sixty four pages, which circumstances may occasionally induce us to increase. The press of matter, or the reception of any article of great present interest, will prompt always the addition of the necessary pages. With this summary we conclude our address to the friends of the South, Southern Literature and Southern Institutions. It is not necessary to say how much the institutions of a country depend upon its literature. We appeal to our citizens in their own behalf, no less than ours. The creation of a natural literature is, next to the actual defence of a country, by arms, against the invader, one of the first duties of patriotism. We are probably feeble now from the too long neglect of this duty. But it is not too late to reform the error, and the time is approaching fast, when the intellect of the whole South will be needed for the conflict.

P. C. PENDLETON, } *Proprietors.*
BURGES & JAMES, }
CHARLESTON, JUNE, 1842.

STRAY.

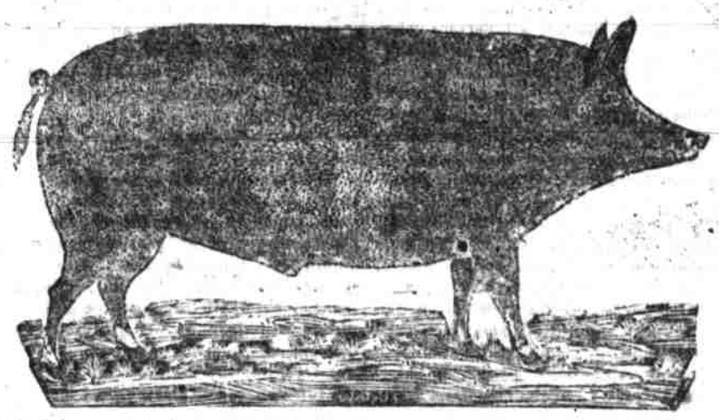
This day Bryan A. Austin entered on the rangers book a bay mare, blaze in the face, 14 1-2 hands high, no brands or marks of geer, supposed to be 12 or 14 years old, valued at $25,00; taken up in March last, and is now in the possession of John McCollum, Anson Co. Richardson's Creek. The owner is requested to comply with the law and take away the property.

M. W. CUTHBERTSON, Ranger.
Anson, May 27th. 1842. 31-3t

The United States steamer Mississippi arrived at Key West on the 5th August—all well.

From the Raleigh Microcosm.

BIRKSHIRE PIG.



Much has recently been said of the Birkshire Hogs, and some of our enterpising farmers are, we are gratified to learn, taking pains to introduce this superior breed of useful animals in this State. That our readers may have an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with them, we here introduce them to a thorough bred Berkshire Hog, imported from England last year, by Mr. Allen, of Ohio. This fine engraving was copied from one in the New York American Agriculturist, and executed expressly for the Microcosm by our ingenious townsman, Mr. John J. Upchurch, a young artist of the highest promise. Behold the picture! Is it not beautiful—magnificent? Now for a description of the "varmint," as Col Crocket would say. He measures in a direct line from the tip of his nose along his side, to the end of his hams, 6 feet 3½ inches; from root of the ear to end of the ham, 5 feet 1 inch; height to the top of his shoulder, 2 feet 11 inches; ditto to top of the back, 3 feet; girth round the heart, immediately behind the fore leg, in fair living order only, 5 feet 6 inches; and if fattened, he would girth at least 7 feet, and stand 3 inches higher than he now does, as these animals always put much flesh on their backs in the fattening process; and it is estimated that he could be made to weigh 800 lbs. easily. It is not in his great size, however, that he lays claim to peculiar excellence, but in his general fine points and handling, soft silky hair, thin skin, and quick feeding properties; and joined to all these, he has the bearing and action of a blood horse, and would no doubt make a first rate traveller. His coat is a deep rich plump color, intermixed with a slight flecking of white and buff.

THE WANDERING MISTREL.

When we entered the police office yesterday we cast our eye along the file of prisoners as is our wont, with a view of picking out a "character," just as Bonapart would run his quick glance along the lines to pick out a man for important duty or promotion. To the right of the column we perceived a prisoner whom we at once knew was above and beyond the ordinary class of lock up prisoners. He had the bearing of an Olympic god, the brow of Orpheus and the bust of an Appollo Belvidere. We at once set him down for a musician—a fiddler—a man of quavers and crotchets, who kills time by keeping time; who is at once the victor and victim of sharps and players, and is played on by flats. The time was when there was the hallo of romance thrown round the troubadour or the wandering minstrel—when he could write a sonnet to his "mistress' eyebrows" and accompanied by his harp or lute sing it under her latticed window without the fear of intrusion or interruption. But, alas! the days of romance, like the days chivalry, are now passed, and if a "child of song" attempts to tune his Cremona now in the highway or by-way after gun-fire—a Charley, with no more music in his soul than there is animation in a pumpkin, comes up and hustles him off to the watchhouse before he can sound his A.

From the statement made by the watchman it appeared that the prisoner, Jack Gamut, was arrested in Tchoupitoulas street on Wednesday night, echoing the sounds of silvery music. He was essaying,

"With sweetest touches to pierce his mistress' ear,
And draw her home with music."

Thus went his song; his tune on his fiddle was somewhat erratic, not following exactly in the same musical track:—

JACK'S SONG—AIR, "*The Minstrel Boy.*"

The minstrel boy on a spree has gone,
In the street you're sure to find him;
He plays on three strings instead of one,
Thus leaving Paganini behind him.

"O! spirit of music," the fiddler sung,
"Should the Charlies not alarm me,
I'd rosin my bow 'till the evening's gun,
I'd play night and day to charm ye."

The watchman, who

"——heeded not the song of the charmer,"

came up and without parley, politeness or explanation, took the wandering minstrel off to the calaboose.

"Yours is rather a hard case," said the Recorder, addressing Jack Gamut.

"O, your honor," said Jack, "I don't care three thrawneens about the case; I'm mighty anxious about the fiddle though."

"You are charged with disturbing the peace," said the Recorder.

"Be gor, your honor," said Jack, "that's unpossible; because the *piece*, music, poethry and all was me own composition."

"The watchman says you were annoying the whole neighborhood," said the Recorder.

"O, the dirty haythen," said Jack, "sure he was fast asleep when I commenced playin, and would not wake 'till mornin if it was not for me music; and pon me sowl, between you and me, I think there's more merit due to me in wakin him up than there was to Orpheus, who made stones and trees dance quadrilles they say."

"Well, I'll discharge you this time," said the Recorder," "but mind that you're never caught out serenading so late again."

"O, may the boy string of your honor's life never be broke," said Jack, "'till the last jig of your life has finished"—and saying thus he left the court, nothing the worse for his night's serenade.

N. O. Pic.

TAKING IN WORK.

It is no discredit to a female to be obliged to maintain herself by work. On the contrary, it is an honor to have it said she can support herself. It is her glory, and the best recommendation to the society of all whose good will and friendship are alone worth possessing. But there are females who have been so educated by their parents, that they look upon labor as something derogatory to their sex, and esteem those who are willing to work as far beneath themselves. They do not case to wish, or who labor in shops or factories. But which is the most honorable, to doze away existence in following the foolish fashions of the day—in dressing in the the latest style and be waited upon by servants—caring nothing for the poor and distressed around, if self can only be decorated, and the first circles of society be entered or to rise with the dawn, sepport ourself and enjoy the blessings of life by living as the God of Nature designed?

Which, we ask, is the most honorable—the most useful life? And who are the best calculated to become real companions and happy and contented wives? Who but a fop, a drone or a fool, would choose the former for a friend and companion through life, if it were not for her wealth? and who lives the happiest and enjoys the most of life? The answer is plain, and yet there are multitudes around, following after the foolish fashions of the day—spending the property of their fathers in gewgaws and silks to make a splendid appearance to tickle the fancy of the simpleton, or unnloose the purse strings of the miserly wretch. Girls, if you know what belongs to your happiness, you will never be ashamed to work; you will never let the crimson mantle your cdeeks, when it is said, "She takes in work," or "she enters a shop or factory." No—it will be your joy and your passport of success to a cheerful and contented home, and all the blessings of a virtuous life.

We have been led to these remarks, by hearing from the lips of a young woman, as we pass her in the street a few days since, in a tone of haughty pride and a toss of the head as she remarked to a companion in reference to an acquaintance, "I want to know if she takes in work!" We know not the female, but we thought what a fool the young man must be to choose such a wife for a companion. If we were in want of a wife, and possessed a princely fortune, we should search out that poor industrious girl, and she should be made independent. We know she must make an excellent companion, an industrious, useful wife and a kind and devoted friend. "She takes in work!" In a few years, though now despised for her indvstry and economy, she will far, far outshine her proud and haughty acquaint-

GIFTS.

Say what you will, givers are very apt to look for returns, or at all events, to consider themselves entitled to them, for many may quote the saying, but few act upon the belief of "*Solas quas dederis semper habebis opes,*" or in homely English. "What I spent I lost—what I gain I have." The only thing that some people are apt to give without wishing to receive any return is—offence.

When, indeed a present is solicited, it is not always easy to find so valid and excuse for declining it as that of the fair lady; who being requested by her admirer to give him a trifling ring she wore because it would be a type of his regard for her, which could never know an end, promptly replied,

"Upon the same principle I must keep it, as it is a type of my regard for you, which can never know a beginning.—COLBURN.

From the Newbern Spectator.

ANOTHER STORM.

The weather, since the commencement of the year, has been remarkable. An uncommonly mild winter was succeeded by a remarkably cool spring and summer. Up to the latter part of July, we scarcely remember to have noticed a summer of so little warm weather. The quantity of rain that has fallen during the last three months, has we believe, been unparalleled, during the same season, for years; and although storms are of frequent occurrence on the seaboard as late in the season as August and September, it is quite unusual to have a severe storm as early as the one we noticed some time since; and we had really hoped than during this season, at least, we should not be called on to record any similar disastrous effects from storms. It is our painful duty, however to state that our seabord has been visited by another storm during the present week, as severe, and, from what little we have yet heard, as destructive, we fear, in its effects, as the previous one.

It commenced here between two and three o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 24th the wind blowing from the N. E. attended with continued rain. The tide rose very suddenly, and to an almost unprecedented height. The wharves were entirely over flowed, to the depth of five six or feet, and many hundreds barrels of turpentine, and a quantity of lumber, &c. were seen floating, in all directions. Within a very short time, boats and canoes were passing across and along the streets near the rivers. The wind continued to blow strongly from the N. E. until about 10 o'clock, when it fell, and the rain also abated. Within an hour or two, however, the wind changed to the westward, and soon after 12 o'clock it commenced blowing again nearly as hard as in the morning, attended with a heavy rain. The storm continued for two or three hours longer, with considerable violence, when it subsided. The tide in the mean time fell, the water having nearly left the streets and wharves.

The injury sustained here, although considerable, is less than might have been expected form the violence of the storm and the height of the tide. The only serious damage done to the vessels, in port, was, that the Capitol, a schooner, broke from her wharf on the side of the Trent next to town and forced upon the beach on the opposite side of the river. She had no cargo on board, and will be got off, though with some trouble and expense—she is not materially injured.

A vessel, also, that was on the stocks, and nearly ready to launch a motion of her ways having been laid, was thrown down on her side, and caused some trouble and expense in replacing her. She will, we understand be launched to-day.

More damage, in amount, has probably been done by the high tide than in any other way. The injury done to salt, sugar, &c. which was in warehouses and stores near the rivers, is serious.

The Clermont Bridge across Trent river, two miles above town, sustained some damages, but was not rendered impassable.

We hear also that the Crops in the vicinity, which were much injured by the previous storm and heavy rains have been further injured, and in some cases destroyed, by the last storm.

We apprehend we shall hear of serious disasters to the vessels that were off the coast. We learned yesterday morning from Capt. Saml. Wallace,—who left here for the Bar on Wednesday night, about 12 o'clock, and returned here again on Thursday evening, making the trip in the remarkably short space of 20 hours,—that the storm was very severe at the Bar, and the destruction of human life, and of property truly appalling.

The following are the particulars of the disasters at the Bar, reported by Captain Wallace:

The brig John L. Durand, Capt. Forgason, of this port, went ashore on the Bulk Head, bilged and sunk. One of the crew was drowned in the forecastle.

Schr. John Hugh's, Capt. Lewis, of this port, in Beacon Island slue—crew saved.

A small schooner from Edenton, with a cargo of wheat, supposed to be the Granger, went to pieces in Beacon Island slue all on board perished.

Schr. Galena, from Washington, with naval stores, went ashore between Beacon Island and Portsmouth—will probably be got off.

A large topsail schooner, loaded with staves, supposed to be from the North counties, went ashore near the Galena—will probably be got off.

A small schooner, the Wm. H. Harrison, went ashore on Ayres rock—will be got off.

Brig Kimberly, Capt. Armanie, of this port, cut away her mainmast and rode out the gale.

Schr. Frances Kennedy, of this port, lying at anchor in Two Fathom Hole, got under way, ran up into Neuse river, and was driven ashore near the mouth of Smith creek.

Love, like the cold bath, is never negative, it seldom leaves us where it finds us; if once we plunge into it, it will either heighten our virtues or inflame our vices.

THE BRITISH TREATY.

Yesterday's mail brought the treaty as published by the Courier & Enquirer, and we insert it below. It appears that the correspondence on topics not specifically embraced in the treaty, was also laid before the Senate. This will probably be published, when the injunction of secrecy shall be removed. The treaty, it will be perceived, embraces three subjects—the adjustment of the boundary, with the equivalents for the concessions of territory made for the acquisition of boundary more convenient for the parties, than that of the treaty of 1783—the stipulations for the suppression of the Slave trade—and the stipulations for the mutual surrender of persons charged with the commission of crimes, fleeing from justice in one country, and taking refuge in the other. The terms on which all these questions are adjusted, especially the first, which under the circumstances was far the most important, appear to us to be liberal, and entirely satisfactory. We shall take an early opportunity to offer a few remarks upon the character of the treaty, and the objects attained by it.

THE BOUNDARY TREATY.

To settle and define the Boundaries between the Territories of the United States and the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in North America, for the final suppression of the African Slave Trade, and for giving up of Criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases:

Whereas, certain portions of the line of boundary between the United States of America and the British dominions in N. America described in the Second Article of the Treaty of Peace of 1783, have not yet been ascertained and determined, notwithstanding the repeated attempts which have been heretofore made for that purpose: and whereas, it is now thought to be for the interest of both parties, that, avoiding further discussion of their respective rights, arising in this respect under the said Treaty, they should agree on a conventional line in said portions of the said boundary, such as may be convenient to both parties, with such equivalents and compensations, as are deemed just and reasonable: And whereas, by the Treaty concluded at Ghent, on the 24th day of December, 1814, between the United States and His Britannic Majesty, an article was agreed to and inserted of the following tenor, viz:—"ART. 10. Whereas, the traffic in Slaves is irreconcileable with the principles of humanity and justice: And whereas, both His Majesty and the United States, are desirous of endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object."—And whereas, notwithstanding the laws which have at various times been passed by the two Governments, and the efforts made to suppress it, that criminal traffic is still prosecuted and carried on: And whereas, the United States of America and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, are determined that, so far as may be in their power, it shall be effectually abolished: And whereas, it is found expedient for the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within the territories and jurisdiction of the two parties respectively, that persons committing the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up: The United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, having resolved to treat on those several subjects, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries to negotiate and conclude a Treaty, that is to say, the President of the U. States has on his part, furnished with full powers, Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has on her part, appointed the Right Honorable Alexander Lord Ashburton, a Peer of the said United Kingdom, a member of Her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary on a Special Mission to the United States: who after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed to and signed the following Articles.

ARTICLE I.

It is hereby agreed and declared that the line of boundary shall be as follows:

Beginning at the Monument at the source of the River St. Croix, as designated and agreed to by the Commissioners under the 5th Article in the Treaty of 1794, between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain; thence, North, following the exploring line run and marked by the Surveyors of the two Governments in the years 1817 and 1818, under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the river St. John and to the middle of the channel ther of: thence, up the middle of the main channel of said river St. John, to the mouth of the river St. Francis; thence, up the middle of the channel of the said river St. Francis, and of the Lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook; thence, Southwesterly, in a straight line to a point on the North West branch of the river St. John, which point shall be ten miles distant from the main branch of the St. John, in a straight line, and in the nearest direction; but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point or summit or crest of the highlands that divide those rivers which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the river St. John, to a point seven miles in a