

RALEIGH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

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RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1842.

TERMS
Subscription, three dollars per annum—half in advance.
Advertisements in this State will be required to pay the whole amount at 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.
Advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent. higher and a deduction of 33 per cent. will be made from the regular price for advertisements by the State.
Letters to the Editor will be post-paid.

GERRYMANDER.
We present our readers below with the likeness of a full grown Gerry-mander. It is indeed a vermin horrendum; but it is, though some may be among the likeliest of the Locofoco offspring. If so, what a beautiful brood does that faction present to the world! It was engraved for the Star, with the accompanying sketch of its skeleton, at a very short notice, on a coarse piece of wood, by our ingenious townsman, Mr. John J. Upchurch. Within the time allowed for its execution, and upon that kind of wood, no one perhaps could have done it better.
The history of this extraordinary animal is, briefly, as follows: Some years ago, the party got the ascendancy in the old Bay State, elected Elbridge Gerry Governor, and being much tickled with power, attempted to perpetuate their predominance by an unfair arrangement of the districts; and one of them was of such an out-of-the-way shape, as to re-

present what might have had animal life in the earlier days.
"Before Adam delved and Eve spun," This new genus was denominated a GERRY-mander, and the political fraud and swindling by which it was brought into existence was called Gerry-mandering, after Mr. Gerry; and its authors were soon put down by an indignant people. The Locofoco party, having a majority in the Ohio Legislature, lately attempted to play the same game in that State, and the following cuts represent the inconvenient and uncouth shape of one of the districts they were about to fasten upon the people, so as to secure a Locofoco representative by "wiring in and wiring out;" when they were defeated in their foul and wicked design upon the liberties of the people by the resignation of the Whig members. These Gerry-manders usually destroy their parents. They are as ugly as Death, in Milton, and like that monster, stick to their parent, "Sin."



CULTURE OF THE PEACH.
The most extensive Peach Orchard which has come to my knowledge, is that belonging to Messrs. Isaac Rivers and Jacob Ridgeway, of Philadelphia. It is situated forty five miles below the city, on the river Delaware near Delaware city, and contains 200 acres of trees, in different stages of growth. In 1839, they gathered from the orchard 18,000 bushels of first rate fruit from 170 acres of trees, whereof only fifty acres were then in full bearing. When the fruit has attained the size of a small musket ball, it is thinned. One of those gentlemen informed me that of the small size they had gathered in that year 700 bushels, by measure, fruit. By the judicious arrangement, while the amount of fruit was but little diminished, either in weight or measure, its size and beauty were thus greatly improved, so that their fruit was the handsomest in Philadelphia market, and during the best of the season much of it was sold at from \$4.50 to \$6 the basket, of three pecks in measure. Since that period they have increased their orchard, which now comprises 300 acres.
Their trees are usually transplanted at a year's growth from the bud; they usually produce a full crop of fruit in the fourth year, after being transplanted, and from some of their trees, two bushels of fruit have been gathered in a single year. They prefer a dry soil, light and friable, on a foundation of clay or gravelly, a good, but not a very rich soil. Like all other good cultivators, the whole land is always kept in good cultivation. For the first two or three years, corn is raised in the orchard, but afterwards the trees are permitted to occupy the whole ground, nothing being suffered to grow beneath their shade, as this would rob the fruit of its nourishment. In Delaware, where the soil is good, twenty feet asunder is the suitable distance recommended for the tree; while on the eastern or Atlantic

side of New Jersey, sixteen is deemed sufficient by our most experienced cultivators on good soils, while farther north, or on poorer soils, a less distance will suffice. Even ten feet asunder, answers well in the latitude of Boston.
The blossoms of the Peach tree, as well as those of the Cherry, are sometimes liable to be cut off by winter, or by spring frosts, which occur after the sap has arisen; the danger in this case being caused by unusually warm weather, either during an open winter, or during the progress of a very early spring, which causes the tree to advance prematurely. Those being more especially exposed which are in warm and sunny positions, while those trees which are situated on the north sides of hills, the most exposed to cold winds, and on the north sides of fences and buildings, almost invariably escape. In Switzerland, it has been stated that a mound of earth is sometimes placed over the roots of the trees in autumn, as a protection from winter frosts, which is removed in Spring. Completely to protect the trees, and to ensure a crop of fruit in all situations and seasons, see the surface of the earth beneath the tree, from the depth of eight to twelve inches, either with coarse straw manure, or with coarse hay, in January and February, and when hard frosts. This will preserve the ground in a frozen state, and effectually retard the progress of the tree till the danger is past, and to a late period in spring.
The Peach flourishes and ripens well its fruits, usually wherever and as far north as the Indian corn or maize will produce a certain crop. But by attending to the above directions, are persuaded that it will succeed and flourish, producing fruit perfect and mature, and abundantly, even in the far north. It is eminently deserving of trial.—*Kenrick's New Orchardist.*

KNOWLEDGE.
Bentley's Miscellany, for September, contains among other things the following.
Anecdotal reminiscence of an English missionary named Clark, who went out to convert the natives of India to Christianity, but failing in his efforts, returned in despair to Calcutta. We give the rest of the anecdote in the writer's own words:—
One day our missionary learned, to his great joy, that a Brahmin of the very first rank had arrived in the metropolis. Determined to bring matters to an issue, Clarke wrote to him and begged him to meet him on a certain day, when he undertook to convince him the Hindoo priest of the errors of his faith. To this the Brahmin consented and at the time appointed the Heathen and the Christian champion met to discuss in the presence of several witnesses, the merits of their respective creeds.
As is usual in polemical discussions, the controversy was opened by several inconsequential queries and answers. For half an hour neither party had put forth a startling proposition; the wily Indian taking care to confine himself to the defensive;—Tired at length by this scene Clark suddenly and abruptly asked him.
"Are you forbidden to eat anything in which animal life exists?"—"I am."
"Have you ever broken through this law?"—"Never."
"May you not unconsciously have been led into this crime?"—"Impossible."
"Will you swear to it?"—"Most solemnly I do."
"Do you ever eat pomegranates?"—"Daily."
"Bring me some of that fruit, then," rejoined Clarke, turning to a servant. His order was complied with; the pomegranates were brought.
"Chose one." The Brahmin did so.—"Cut it in two." With direction he complied—"Place it here," and Clarke assisted him to put it beneath a microscope.—"Now look at it."
The Brahmin did so; but no sooner did he apply his eye, then he started back with affright. The fruit was perfectly alive with animalcule. The puzzled Hindoo drew out the pomegranate [which, perhaps, my readers are not aware is more closely filled with insects than any other fruit.] looked at it examined it, replaced it, and again beheld the myriads of living creatures with which it was rife.—He felt it with his hand, to convince himself that there was no trick in the affair. Then suddenly drawing himself up, he slowly uttered *Bis stich hi* [Enough—it is true].
"You acknowledge then; that you have sinned unconsciously? That every thing being filled with animalcule invisible to the naked eye, you can neither eat nor drink without committing a crime?"
The abashed Hindoo bowed.
"Shall I show you how full of similar insects every drop of water is?"—"No! I have seen enough."
"Do you desire further proof?"—"I have a favour to ask."
"What is it?—If I can, I will grant it."
"Give me your microscope. I cannot buy it; give it me."
Clarke paused for a moment, for he had that morning paid ten guineas for it; and being a poor man he could ill afford to part with it. But as the Indian was urgent almost to entreaty, he at length consented (especially as he thought the other would afford him in return some curiosity of equal value, and) presented it to him.
The Brahmin took it, gave one look of triumph round the hall, and suddenly raising his arm, dashed it into a thousand atoms on the marble floor.
"What do you mean by this?" exclaimed Clarke, in undisguised astonishment.
"It means, Sir Christian," replied the Hindoo in a cold grave tone, or means that I was a happy, a good, a proud man. By means of yonder instrument, you have robbed me of all future happiness. You have condemned me to descend to my grave wretched and miserable!
With these words the unfortunate Brahmin quitted the hall and soon after retired up the country.

RELIC.
The oldest Bible, perhaps, in the State of North Carolina, is in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Deems, and derives great interest from its age and its first possessor. It was brought over to this country by GEORGE DURANT, at the early settlement of the State. The title page of the Old Testament is lost; the imprint of the New Testament, runs thus:—"THE NEW TESTAMENT of our Lord Jesus Christ, translated out of the Greeke by Theodor Beza: with briefe summaries and expositions upon the hard places by the said Author, Ioseph Cauer, and P. A. de Villiers. Englished by L. Tossion, together with annotations of P. Lantier upon the Revelation of St. John. LONDON, Printed by the Deputies of Christopher Barker, Printer to the Queenes most Excellent Majesty, 1595."
The above title is inserted in an ornamented heart, which is surrounded by small compartments in which are representations of the emblems of the different tribes, coarse portraits of the blessed Evangelists, and other smaller quaint designs. The book of Exodus is embellished with rude pictures of the tabernacle, the holy vessels, the altar, and the priests. In the "Books of Joshua," is a map of the holy land, with the settlements of the various tribes, through which the river Jordan runs in the straightest line. The small portion of the map assigned to the "Mediterrene Sea," is distributed by two moieties, apparently representing single whales. To show the alterations which time has made in our language, we subjoin the following passages from this version:

"The Proverbs of Salomon, chap. 1, 20, 21.—Wisdome cryeth without, she uttereth her voice in the streets. She calleth in the high gates, and uttereth her words in the city, &c."
"The Epistle of Paul to the Hebrewes, chap. xii, 1.—Wherefore, let us also, seeing we are compassed with so great a cloud of witnesses, cast away every thing that presseth downe, and the sinne that ludgeth so fast on: let us run with patience the race that is set before us, &c."
"Bound up with the Bible is "The Booke of Psalmes; collected into English Metter, by Thomas Sternhold, Iohn Hopkins, and others: comforted with the Hebrew: with apt Notes to sing them withall. Set fynth and allowed to be sung in all churches, of the people together, before and after Morning and Evening prayer: As also before and after Sermon; and moreover in private houses, for their Godly solace and comfort, laying apart all engodly Songs and Ballads, which tend onely to the nourishment of vice, and corrupting of youth."
This version by Sternhold and Hopkins is quite famous. The "apt Notes to sing them withall" are amusing specimens of musical printing. The creed, the commandments, and the Lord's prayer are duly set to music. We give the following, as a specimen of the better portions of this version:
Ecce quam? Paal. Cxxxij. W. W.
The commandment of godly and brotherly amitie, compared to the most precious oyle mentioned in Ezecl. 30.
1 O how happy a thing it is,
and joyfull for to see
Brethren together tall to hold,
the band of amitie!
2 It calls to minde the sweete perfume,
and that costly oymnt,
Which on the Sacrificers head
by Gods precept was used.
3 It were not Aarons head alone,
but doth cleave his beard throughout;
And finally it did runne downe
his rich attire about.
4 And as the lower ground doth drinke
The dew of Hermon hill
And Sion with her silver drops,
the fields with fruit doth fill.
5 Even so the Lord doth powre on them,
his blessings manifold:
Whose hearts and minds without all Guile
this knot doe keepe and hold.
The first owner of this Bible, George Durant, emigrated to this country when he was 30 years of age, and bought from the Yeopim Indians that tract of land in Perquimans County known to this day as "Durant's Neck." He brought his bible with him, and the margin of the version of the Psalms is filled with genealogical notices, indicating births, marriages and deaths. One of these memoranda reads thus: "George Durant was born 1 day of october 1632 and had a number of Daughters Ann & Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth." Another: "George Durant & Hagar Came in this country and settled on albamarle Sound new Virginia and George Durant came from England he was a man of great note at that time." The margin of several pages is torn off, done possibly by the jamaels of Mr. D.'s family to prevent the young gentlemen of that young settlement from discovering their ages.
One of Durant's "number of daughters" married a Mr. Reed, in whose family this venerable book has remained until this year, when it passed from the hands of one of their descendants to the Rev Mr Norfolk of Perquimans, who presented it to Mr. Deems. There is probably no Bible existing which has been in the State of North Carolina as long as this.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.
The Fall Term of Wake Superior Court has been engaged during the week principally in the trial of criminal cases—Judge BATTLE presiding. The results, as far as we have ascertained them, are as follows:
Austin Moss convicted on a charge of riot, and fined \$10.
David McDaniel convicted of an assault which happened at the race track, and fined \$5.
John Lassiter found guilty of an assault upon a negro, the property of Mr. Hodges, and sentenced to 30 days imprisonment.
Wm. Nicholls, charged with horse stealing permitted to enter into recognizance of \$500 to appear at the next Term.
James Parks, charged with assault and battery on William Shipp, acquitted.
Judgment in the case of Charlotte McGee, charged with keeping a disorderly house, suspended until next court.
James Terry, charged with the murder of his step-son, a boy six years of age, acquitted on the ground of insanity. Attorney General McQueen for the State, Geo. W. Haywood and R. M. Saunders, Esquires, for the Prisoner.
Johnson, charged with murder, convicted of manslaughter. Attorney General for the State, and Geo. E. Badger and G. W. Haywood, Esquires, for the prisoner.
Judge BATTLE has conducted the business of the court with strict impartiality and marked ability.—*Aff.*
Prince Pickler Mustau.—A foreign letter writer tells a good joke about this gentleman. A good while ago the Prince was in Dublin, and attended a meeting of the Catholic Association, to hear O'Connell and others speak. As he entered, he was announced by a blunt Irishman who acted as Master of Ceremonies, not as "Prince Pickler Mustau," but as "His Britannic Prince Pickle and Mustard." Fortunately the Prince did not understand English—if he may be pardoned the *bull*. The writer declares it to be "a fact."
A CLEVER JOKE.—One of the readers of the life of Henry Clay walked up to the carriage in which Mr. Webster departed from the Astor House, and earnestly said, "Take the life of Henry Clay?" "I cannot take the life of an eminent citizen," was the reply. *Boston Amer.*

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.
We have the pleasure of laying before our readers, the subjoined interesting Correspondence. Judging by the dates, it should have reached us some days earlier, and as Mr. Mangum's Letter has not yet been received, we fear that may have miscarried. We hope to receive it however, in time for our next.
The Letter of Mr. Graham is just the thing, and such an one as was to be expected from his pure, high maintained, and distinguished author. He is not to be deterred from speaking out by the peculiarity of his position; and though, as a matter of course, he is to be proscribed, his friends have one consolation, of which they cannot be deprived, Mr. Graham, in the short term of his Senatorial career, has acquired the universal respect of his contemporaries of all parties. He will retire with a character for ability, for unsullied honor, high integrity, and unyielding principles, excelled by none; and with the sincere regrets of all, in whom respect for these attributes are not extinguished by party bigotry and miserable man-worship.
It will be seen that Mr. Graham declines the invitation tendered him for the present; but we understand from a friend, that it is to take place nevertheless, at the close of the next Session of Congress, when both gentlemen will find it more convenient to attend.
HENDERSON, N. C., Sept. 17th, 1842.
DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Whigs of Granville, Warren and Franklin, held here to day, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to tender to you and your colleague, the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, a barbecue, given by the Whigs of the above named Counties; and to request you, in conjunction with M. to designate the day for the same. In tendering to you this mark of the high consideration of your fellow-citizens, in this section of the State, we feel that we are incapable of adequately describing the warm feelings of attachment, and the sincere sentiments of admiration with which you are regarded by those whom we represent. Your career, in our National Councils has been short, but it has been marked by an ability, integrity and faithful adherence to pledges, made out of office, that have at once placed you among the great Statesmen of the day, and given you new claims to the high regard and affection of the citizens of your native State.
The late Session of our National Legislature has been, perhaps, the most memorable in the annals of our country, and never was the firmness and patriotism of men more thoroughly tried, than were those of the Whig members of that assembly. Opposed in every measure for the relief of a distressed and suffering country, by a party whose only aim was its own ascendancy, and deceived, thwarted and warred upon by a weak and treacherous Chief Executive, the course of the Whig members must have been unusually difficult and embarrassing. Yet, surrounded as they were, by so many, and so apparently insuperable obstacles, they have been unflinching in their course, untiring in their zeal for their country's weal. A grateful people, have watched with deep emotion, each step in their enlightened, liberal and manly policy, & they will, most assuredly, mete out to them their proper reward. As for the Whigs of the good Old N. State, they are justly proud of the stand taken by their distinguished Senators, and are ready to assemble, by thousands, at the festive board, and do honor, to whom honor is due.
An early answer is respectfully requested.
We are, with considerations of the highest regard,
Your friends and fellow-citizens,
C. H. Wiley, R. F. Yarborough,
C. P. Green, R. Bullock,
H. J. Roberts, N. R. Tansill,
V. Winfree, T. N. F. Alston,
A. M. Henderson, J. Person,
D. S. Hill, S. G. Ward,
John Read, H. J. G. Rullin,
J. B. Littlejohn.
To Hon. W. A. GRAHAM.

HILLSBORO', Sept. 24th, 1842.
GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive yours of the 17th instant, tendering to me and my distinguished colleague, Mr. Mangum, a Barbecue, proposed to be furnished at Henderson, on such day as we may designate, as a testimonial of the regard and approbation of the Whigs of Granville, Warren and Franklin. I thank you for the too partial and appreciating terms in which the personal feelings of many of your Committee have prompted you to convey to me the invitation of those you represent; and beg you to assure them of my deep regret, that my avocations both private and professional (after a long absence from home) deny me the leisure necessary for such a meeting on any early day, and therefore compel me most unwillingly to decline it. With no portion of my constituents would I have more gladly met at the festive board, and freely communced on the present state of our public affairs, than with those of Granville, Warren and Franklin. No where, are there more firm, true-hearted, intelligent and patriotic Whigs, men whose honest and disinterested approval is most gratifying to a public servant, as it fortifies his own consci-

BLANKS
For SALE at this Office.

enclosedness of adherence to duty in trying circumstances.
You gentlemen have not undervalued the embarrassments and difficulties with which the majority in the present Congress have been forced to contend. Opposed and assailed an every measure from the burial honors of the lamented Harrison, to the highest question of national policy, by a powerful and factious party, who though they left to their successors a public service costing on an average 28 millions of dollars, per year (exclusive of the speculation and embezzlement so frequent under Mr. Van Buren's Administration) and a revenue system yielding less than 14 millions, refuse to raise the means to supply the deficiency—though they left a funded debt of five and a half millions bearing interest, and Government engagements to the amount of 20 millions more, will not provide for their payment.—Though they habitually borrowed monies for the Government during a period of four years, clamored most loudly the people, who loans became necessary to fill up the vacant they had created. Though thus opposed and assailed, the Whigs, as a party, have carried through both Houses of Congress, every measure which they proposed for the relief of the country. But our opponents have found in the defection of the acting President an ally, making the minority more powerful than the majority of Congress. Although as yet the fact is attempted to be concealed, he has become theirs to every intent and purpose, of party benefit and advantage—there is sympathy, in defamiation of the Whig party, in the dispensation of patronage and the use and abuse of his vast powers of appointment and removal—their in every thing except for his own honor and advancement. He cannot be their candidate for the succession; they spirit the very idea. But he will be used to the utmost extent of appointments, removals and vetoes to promote the election of their candidate, and the Republican Whigs of the present Congress have pursued the desperate game of party policy of which he has accused them, they would have left him in the hands of his new allies, to get through a term to which he has accidentally succeeded, as he might. But they have felt that the extent of their powers, however much he has failed in his. They have proceeded to the enactment of measures deemed necessary for the public interest regardless of what he might approve or reject. Yet, so freely has his interposition been thrust upon their labors, that the chief benefits which they are permitted to tender to the country, are of a negative kind. If during the late long and arduous session but little has been done as is usually asserted by those who intend reproach, it may be truly affirmed, that much of the extravagance and folly of the late administration has been left undone. The contingent expenses of Congress have been reduced at least one hundred thousand dollars, and principally in the item of public Printing. A new and more rigid accountability is introduced into the public departments, by what has been heretofore left at discretion as incidental expenses.—And after all the land has rung with cries of extravagance, the appropriations of this first regular session of a Whig Congress for the service of the year, chargeable on the Treasury, are less than twenty and a half millions of dollars, seven millions less than the average annual expenditure under Mr. Van Buren, and two millions less than even the last year of his administration, when such extraordinary efforts were used to appear economical. By a discharge which Congress has directed in the course of the ensuing year of more than five thousand men from the standing army, there is a prospect of a still lower reduction of the amount required from the people, for the support of Government. But as to those measures of positive advantage to the people, by which soundness is to be restored to the currency, our commerce revived and our prosperity thoroughly re-established, they must be delayed until a change in the Executive opinion. Meanwhile a numerous and lately dominant party applaud all vetoes and usurpations of the Executive which tend to thwart the Whig majority, and the people are familiarized to the idea that the President is a sovereign, whose opinions not only of constitution, a construction, but of expediency also, are to set at naught all the wisdom of Congress. And that whether this rejection of a bill arise from simple imbecility, from vindictiveness or revenge it is to be justified because it disappoints political opponents; thus precedents are formed, which are to become law hereafter, and the free constitution of our fathers degenerates into an elective monarchy. It was a remark of a most sagacious man, that where annual elections end, tyranny begins. Yet the course of passing events is to confirm the doctrine that we have in effect, but one election in four years, all others being designed to conform the Legislative assemblies to the will of the Executive then chosen.
To correct this downward tendency of the present times, and to restore the Government to its healthful and proper action, the only sure reliance is on the ballot box at the next Presidential election. Accordingly the Whigs of the country from Maine to Louisiana, are already aroused for that contest; and I rejoice to believe that our prospects of success are most cheering. With one only candidate in the field, to whom the proudest in our ranks think it no disparagement to defer and give place; and that candidate a man, who has illustrated every important period in our history for the last thirty years, by his eloquence and courage, his patriotism and wisdom—a man at the mention of whose name in any part of the world an American heart beats quicker and prouder—when that candidate is Henry Clay and the issue is, for the re-establishment of the true balance of the Constitution and the true prosperity of the people, we need not dread the result. The more especially in view of that other controversy, now no