

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOMAS J. LEMAY, (Printer for the State.) EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"NORTH CAROLINA—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR Sires, AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS."

(THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.)

VOL. 31.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1843.

NO. 13.

PROSPECTUS

North Carolina Literary Record.

The subscriber proposes to publish, in the city of RALEIGH, a magazine with the above title. It will be printed in monthly numbers, on forty octavo pages of good paper, with new and elegant type and a neat cover, for

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE!

It is designed to be a publication of general interest, containing biographical sketches of the illustrious natives of North Carolina; historical papers, embracing particularly REMINISCENCES by the present aged public men; and scientific articles. This magazine will cherish the purely literary, and its pages will be graced with poetic contributions. A prominent place will be given to the interests of the Common School system of education in our State. A Review department will be added, which will present notices of new publications; and it is designed that the work shall have a monthly character of literary intelligence.

The subscriber feels safe in making the above statements, because he has the promise of assistance from several distinguished gentlemen in the State, in whose requirements the public has all confidence. He desires to make it a periodical which shall compare well with any Southern magazine, ornament the table of the literary man, and be a welcome visitor to any family in the State. It will be seen that the subscription is unusually low—

Four Hundred and Eighty octavo Pages for Two Dollars!!!

The work is put at this price that its circulation may be the greater; but it will be at once perceived that the publisher cannot risk a commencement until a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained to cover expenses.

As soon as five hundred responsible subscribers shall be secured, the first number will be issued, at which time the payment for the first volume will be considered in advance. Where subscribers reside that number they will forward the amount of their subscription immediately, and will take the publication of that number as a guarantee that the magazine will be issued for at least one year. This arrangement will secure both parties.

Who can doubt that North Carolina needs such a magazine? Who can doubt whether there be not more than sufficient talent in literature in our State to fill its pages with profitable and entertaining matter? Who will not wish two dollars as an expenditure so well made?

We shall have for a reply, and expect a hearty response. Let no one wait to see how it will appear; for such a course only prevents the publication entirely, but let every one liberally contribute to it for a YEAR, and then, if it be not worth reading, let him abandon it.

We want the names of all who will subscribe, by the first of January next, or earlier, if possible. Postmasters, every where, will no doubt be pleased to forward them, as they are entitled to do, free of postage.

Persons who will give the prospectus as a card, and send the price, enclosed with it, to the Raleigh Star, shall receive a copy of the work gratis.

Persons and others, who will become subscribers for the subscription, shall receive a copy for nothing.

All communications to be addressed, care of, to THOMAS J. LEMAY, Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 13, 1842.

THE LADY WREATH, OR THE WEDDING MARRIAGE, A PASTORAL, IN TWO ACTS, BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE WEDDING MARRIAGE."

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length of the city, are very narrow, and the houses extremely high, so that a large population is congregated in the deep and dark ravine. A more singular site for a city probably does not exist in the wide world, and nothing induced the early settlers to select it but that the surrounding mines were among the richest and most productive in the country.

"After passing through the suburbs of the city," he adds, "we commenced the ascent of the mountain at the only point where a road was practicable. A single turn shut the city we had just left completely from the sight, and I doubt whether there is more than one spot within half a mile from which even the highest of its numerous domes can be seen, so completely is Guanajuato hid from the world."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

WHERE ARE THEY?

The New York Commercial Advertiser, copying the article under the above caption, which was transferred to our columns from the Savannah Republican, accompanies it with the following remarks:

"Girls and Boys are indeed *rara avis* among us; but through the merciful goodness of Providence, there are some children yet left. To be sure, parents do their best to convert the children, first into apes and monkeys, by dressing them up in all manner of tunics, and Greek capotes, and Scottish tartans, with preposterous caps and long curling ringlets, and so parading them thro' the streets to be stared at and learn lessons of vanity; and, worse even than this, the poor little things are hurried as fast as possible into the condition of young ladies and gentlemen, by the aid of fashionable boarding-schools for the former, and of billiard-rooms, cigar-shops with pretty cigar girls behind the counters, oyster-saloons, fast-trotting horses, dinner-parties at the Astor, Champagne, brandy-julaps, gold watches, and unlimited credit with the tailors for the latter.

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THE SILVER BULLET.

The annals of American History will remember the plot of the campaign of Burgoyne, it was rumored that Sir Henry Clinton should ascend the Hudson from New York, and join Burgoyne at Albany. Fortunately, however, neither of the parties succeeded in executing the plan in question. Clinton, it will be remembered, commenced his voyage up the Hudson, taking Fort Mifflin as a base, and was on the 19th of September, when he was informed by General Mifflin, that Sir Henry Clinton had just landed with a large force at West Point, and was about to march up the river to join Burgoyne.

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in a little place called Hurley, about three miles from Esopus—now Kingston. We have revived this scrap of history from the circumstance that General James Tallmadge one of the heirs of Governor Clinton, (George,) exhibited the bullet and the original letter at the meeting of the Historical Society on Tuesday evening.

N. Y. Commercial.

INOCULATION WITH THE VENOM OF RATTLE-SNAKES.

In the work called "Life in Mexico," recently published, the fair author gives the following extraordinary accounts:

"We have just been hearing a curious circumstance connected with poisonous reptiles, which I have heard for the first time. Here, and all along the coast, the people are in the habit of inoculating themselves with poison of the rattlesnake, which renders them safe from the bite of all venomous animals.

"The person to be inoculated is pricked with the tooth of the serpent, on the tongue, in both arms, and on various parts of the body, and the venom introduced into the wounds. An eruption comes out, which lasts a few days. Ever after, these persons can handle the most venomous snakes with impunity; can make them come by calling them, and have great pleasure in fondling them, and the bite of these persons is poisonous! You will not believe this, but we have the testimony of seven or eight respectable merchants to the fact. A gentleman who breakfasted here this morning, says he has been vainly endeavoring to make up his mind to submit to the operation as he is very much exposed where he lives, and obliged to travel a great deal on the coast; and when he goes on these expeditions, he is always accompanied by his servant, an inoculated free negro, who has the power of curing him, should he be bit, by sucking the poison from the wound. He also saw this negro cure the bite given by an inoculated Indian boy to a white boy, with whom he was fighting, and who was the stronger of the two. The stories of the Eastern jugglers and their power over these reptiles, may be, perhaps, accounted for in this way. I cannot say that I should like to have so much snakey nature transferred into my composition, nor live amongst people whose bite is venomous."

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LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

(Passed at the last session of the General Assembly.)

CHAP. LXI.

An Act to facilitate recoveries in suits on official bonds.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That whenever hereafter any instrument shall be taken by or received under the sanction of a Court of Record, purporting to be a bond executed to the State, for the performance of any duty or duties belonging to any office or appointment, such instrument, notwithstanding any irregularity or invalidity, in the conferring of said office, or in making of said appointment, and notwithstanding any variance, either in the penalty or condition of the instrument, from the provisions prescribed by law, shall be valid, and may be put in suit in the name of the State, for the benefit of the person or persons injured by a breach of the condition thereof, in the same manner as if the office had been duly conferred, or the appointment duly made, and as if the penalty and condition of the said instrument had conformed to the provisions of law: *Provided always,* that the said instrument be in all other respects executed with the solemnities which are required in the execution of deeds: *And provided also,* that no action shall be sustained thereon, because of the breach of the condition thereof, or of any part of the condition thereof which is contrary to law.

[Ratified the 26th day of January, 1843.]

CHAP. LXII.

An Act to direct the reference of suits on the Bonds of Sheriffs and other officers.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That hereafter, when any suit shall be brought upon any official bond or bonds, given by virtue of this office, by any Sheriff or other public officer, in any county in this State, it shall be in the discretion of the court, on motion of either party, at any time during the pendency of said suit, to refer the same, for an account to be taken, in the same manner, and under the same rules, regulations and restrictions as are now provided for the reference of suits on bonds given by Executors, Administrators and Guardians.

[Ratified the 7th of December, A. D. 1842.]

CHAP. LXIII.

An Act to invest the Intendant of Police of the City of Raleigh with the same powers and authorities, within that Corporation, as is exercised by Justices of the Peace, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Intendant of Police of the City of Raleigh, for the time being, shall have the same powers and authorities, privileges and immunities, and may exercise the same duties, in civil or criminal cases, within the limits of said corporation, as now are, or may hereafter be, vested in Justices of the Peace; and shall be subject to the same pains and penalties for a violation of their duty, while acting as Justices aforesaid: *Provided,* that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to invest in such Intendant of Police the power of holding the County Courts.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of enforcing the powers and authorities hereby vested in him, the Intendant of Police aforesaid shall have power to issue his warrants or other precepts to the town Constable, or the Sheriff of the county, or any Constable of the county.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the Intendant of Police of the City of Raleigh, aforesaid, shall receive such fees or be allowed such compensation out of the funds of the corporation, as may be allowed him by the Commissioners of Police thereof.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws or clauses of laws, coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed; and that this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of February next.

[Ratified the 26th day of January, A. D. 1843.]

CHAP. LXIV.

An Act to amend the act of 1792—3, and the several subsequent acts, for the regulation of the City of Raleigh, and to authorize the Intendant of Police and the Commissioners of said City to levy a special or guard tax for said City.

Whereas it has heretofore been the custom to classify the citizens of Raleigh into Watches or Guards, for the protection of the property, and for the preservation of the good order of the said City, thereby imposing as much duty on a mere inhabitant or temporary resident of the City, as is performed by the wealthiest proprietor, and requiring the citizens to perform duty for the protection of the property of non-residents, when that property contributes nothing for its protection, which is onerous and unequal in its operation:

Sec. 1. *Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Intendant of Police and the Commissioners of the City of Raleigh shall have power to levy a tax of not more than twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property, and one dollar on each taxable poll for the purpose of hiring a guard or patrol for said City, to be levied and collected as other taxes are now levied and collected; and the guard so employed, shall have all the powers and authority belonging to the City Watch or Guards as heretofore established.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall go into effect immediately after its passage and ratification.

[Ratified the 23d day of January, A. D. 1843.]

CHAP. LXV.

An Act in relation to the duties of Overseers of Roads.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all fines recovered and collected by the Overseers of public roads of persons who fail to work the same, shall be applied, by said overseers, to keeping their roads in the repair required by law.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after the ratification thereof.

[Ratified the 9th day of January, A. D. 1843.]

CHAP. LXVI.

An Act to amend the 10th section of the 104th chapter of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passage of this act, if it shall happen that any overseer of a road shall fail to be able to see, in time, the person or persons, or the owner or owners of slaves, who are required by law to work on said road, it shall be the duty of said overseer, at least three days before the time appointed for working on the road, to leave at the house of said person or persons, or owner or owners of slaves, a written summons, notifying them of the day on which they are required to attend to work on said road, and designating the particular part of the road, and the kind of tools they shall carry with them to perform said work; and said written summons, so left at the residence of said person or persons, or owner or owners of slaves, shall be as binding upon them as a verbal summons received from the said overseer himself would be; and the overseer of said road shall have the right to prove the same in the manner now prescribed by law.

[Ratified the 20th day of January, A. D. 1843.]

CHAP. LXVII.

An Act to amend the Charters of the several Rail Roads in this State.