THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE

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

"NORTH CAROLINA:-POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PRINCIPAL RESOURCES-THE LAND OF OUR SIRES, AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS."

[THREE DOLLARS A YEAR-IN APPANCE.

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 RALKIGH, 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; niscity," he adds, "we commenced the ascent torical papers, embracing particularly REMINIS-CENCES 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 essential 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 acquirements the public riodical which shall compare well with any outnern magazine, ornament the table of the literary man, and be a welcome visiter to any tamily 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 com-monorment until a sufficient number of subscrihere shall be obtained to cover expenses.

47" As soon as fire hundred teaponsible subacriters shall be secured, the first number will be issued, at which time the payment for the first values will be considered in advance. When subscribers receive that number they will forward the amount of their subscription immeintely, and will take the publication of that number as a gozenates that the magazine will be insued for at frost our year. This arrangement will occurs both parties.

Who can doubt that North Carolina needs each a suggestive? Who can doubt whether there he are more than sofficient talent at leistuc. in our State to fill its pages with profitable and entertaining matter? Who will not risk two follows on an experiment so well worth making! We shall lives for a reply, and expect a bearty Let up one wait to me how it will opposes; for each a course may provess the publi-

worth taking, let him abouton it. We want the names of all who will subscribe, by the first of January nett, or earlier, if practi-calls. Postmarters, every where, will no doubt nits pleasure in formerling them, as they are erfenteed to do, from of postage.

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THE LABOR WHEATH.

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SINE BULLAR & VEAR.

the richest and most productive in the coun- Society on Tuesday evening.

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 unmerous domes can be seen, so completely is Guanujusto 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

with the following remarks:

"Girls and Boys are indeed rara aves 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 ipes and monkeys, by dressing them up in all manner of tunies, and Greek capotes, and Scotish tartans, with preposterous caps and long curling ringlets, and so parading them thro' the streets to be stared at and learn essons 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, eigar-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.

"The beginning of the evil is in mismanagement of children. Not one parent in afty seems to have an idea that children have bodies for any other purpose than to put fine more we say that a very one friendly to the clothes on and go abroad for a show. Inelethes on and go abroad for a show. Inschools, erammed with ridiculous ologies, and supplied ad libitum with "science made easy for juvenile minds," instead of being allowed to run-about, and tumble heels over head, and learn how to use their limbs and lungs in the fresh sir, and to read Mother meh, Goody Two-Shoes, and Robinson Crusos. Boys are stuffed with Latin and Grock, against the stomach of their sense, before they can either read or write English; and girls are whirled through a course of

with the hinds at night. "If we could have our way, not a child to and an autom execution stati equal the hour, see the inside of a school-house or a schoolon at tous congression to one organ of reading chirald by startled out of all its propriety by required, from the pass of the ductrines so uncestrovely heretical, we bring any selected sode and female written of the day. our hangely to a close,

eyes, and vigor for their little legs and arms,

and famous appetites for their dinners, by

holesome out-foor exercise-getting up

with the sun at morning and going to roost,

THE SHIVER BULLET.

on should second the Hadson from N York, known. This is the valley of the Columand join Bergayar at Albany. Furtinately, bia—a country whose every advantage is in muring the point in journess. Cliaton, in tion-by the union of all its parts, the macwill be remarked commenced his voyage cosmbility of its borders, and its single inan de Heden, taking Fort Montgomery trogression to the sea. Such a country is defended by General Gen, and Gen James formed for union, wealth and strength It Chance, on the Marking presenting thence can have but one capital, and that will be Note of Econos, which was exputed and a Thebes; but one commercial emporium, and that will be s'Tyre, queen of cities." Management, Sie Brury Cliebes daspeelsto appear to red a sign on a measurages to Margoryse, antheir ranks. The banner of the Cold Wa-This spor was femished with a latter rectioned on a subser builden-the subser being

afformal currivaments in his packet.

The spir, bossess, was taken in Dutch-

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rolls for following letter was extracted

Train Miccompanies, Oct. 4, 1777.

of the any facilities your operations.

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smetric to some letter of Birth Registration by

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CLINTON.

length of the city, are very narrow, and the in a little place called Hurley, about three nouses extremely high, so that a large pop- miles from Æsopus-now Kingston. We ulation is congregated in the deep and dark have revived this scrap of history from the ravine. A more singular site for a city prob- circumstance that General James Tallmadge ably does not exist in the wide world, and one of the heirs of Governor Clinton, nothing induced the early settlers to select it (George,) exhibited the bullet and the oribut that the surrounding mines were among ginal letter at the meeting of the Historical

N. Y. Commercial. INOCULATION WITH THE VEN-

OM OF RATTLE-SNAKES. In he work called "Life in Mexico," recently published, the fair author gives he following extraordinary accounts:

"We have just been hearing a curious reptiles, which I have heard for the first ime. 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 venmous animals.

"The person to pe inoculated is pricked with the tooth of the serpent, on the tongue, can handle the most venomous snakes with impunity; can make them come by calling them, 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 merchats 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 operaion as he is very much exposed where he ves, and obliged to travel a great deal on 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 snaky nature transferred into my composion, nor live amongst people whose bite is venom-

VALLEY OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

The following beautiful description of this fertile valley is extracted from Senator Benton the speech on the British Trea-

"I do not dilate upon the value and extent of this great country. A word suffices French, Italian, music, algebra, metaphysics, concluding, and, for aught we know, neu-stage, when they ought to be gathering to display both. In extent it is larger than the Atlantic portion of the old thirteen United States; in climate, softer; in fertility, greater; in salubrity, superior; in position, better—because fronting Asia; and washing the course of the course fronting and washing the course of the course for their lattle legs and arms, ed by a tranquil sea. In all these particpassing at least four hours of every day in far more happy than the eastern. In its configuration it is inexpressibly fine and grand-a vast oblong square, with natural boundaries, and a single gateway into the the country under eight years of age should sea. The snow-capped Rocky Mountains enclose it on the east, an iron-bound coast on the west; a frozen desert on the north, and sandy plains on the south. All its rivers, rising on the segment of a vast circumference, run to meet each other in the centre, and then flow together into the ocean, through a gap in the mountain The senders of American History will se- where the heats of summer and the colds of winter are never felt, and where north-

The Washingtonians of Cincinnationow ter Army is still advancing.

"I love thee for thyself alone," as the tothe second and the second seco whiskey without water.

ROTARY KNITTING MACHINE. Six of these ingeniously constructed mathat one was seach higher stem, the others, chines can be seen in full operation at Mari-Wite, this new never he's fedler," earlain, benef Chapel every day and evening, pronot one of diagnoption, "it is not light." The pelled by day power. They are capable of and at other, and mentally evaluated in gunty finished. Stockings, gloves, &c. are to be the commonweave was reported as Gowerney perfected entirely without seam. A great Thums, who derend a sugress to take him number of persons visit the chapel every day Thomas, who decreased a songroup to take him for the purpose of seeing the operation.

[Boston Mail.

AN APT REPLY.

Custo De Medici having a country gentle mun during with him, some Muscat pears were put upon the table, when the rustic remarked, " we give such pears to the hoge." "Were cours, and nothing between us but. Course replied, "we do not," and turning I surroundy hope thes little success to his servant, added, "quick, take them away."

A COMMANDMENT.

Temper or a ups. open a new, the bad,"

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 enneted by the authority of the same, That whenever hereafter mry instrument shall be taken by or received under the sauction 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, norwith standing 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 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 change, that the said is strument be in all other respects executed with in both arms, and on various parts of the the solemnities which are required in the execution of deeds: the Savannah Republican, accompanies it body, and the venom introduced into the And provided also, that no action shall be sustained thereon. wounds. An eruption comes out, which because of the breach of the condition thereof, or of any last a few days. Ever after, these persons part of the condition thereof which is contrary to law.

[Ratified the 26th of January, 1843.]

CHAP, LXII.

An Act to direct the reference of snits on the Bonds of Sher-

iffs 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 his office, by any Sheriffor other public officer, in any county he coast; and when he goes on these ex- in this State, it shall be in the discretion of the court, on motion of either party, at any time during the perdency of said his servant, an inoculated free negro, who 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 conholding the County Courts.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the pur pose 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

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted. That all laws or clauses of laws, coming within the meaning and purview of this act, to the issue. And all fines and forfeitures recovered under 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 Feb-

[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 protect tion of the property, and for the preservation of the good are they may determine, payable to the State of North Carolina, der of the said City, thereby imposing as much duty out a conditioned for the safe keeping of the books, and the faithmere 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 nonresidents, when that property contributes nothing for its protection, which is encrous and unequal in its operation:

Sec. 1. Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of levy a tax of not more than twenty-five cents on the one Guards as heretofore established.

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

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 Agreembly 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 good 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, o 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 "We have just been hearing a curious standing any variance, either in the penalty or condition of circumstance connected with poisonous the instrument, from the provisions prescribed by law, shall 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.

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 Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road, and all other Rail Roads, within this State, shall, and they are hereby compelled to keep, at their expense, in propor repair all bridges by them erected, and which it is the duty of said Companies to keep up across any public road or roads; and should they fail so to do, each and every such Rail Road Company shall forfeit and pay a fine of twenty-five dollars, over and a-bove such damages as may be sustained, to any person who shall sue for the same; and which said penalty shall be recoverable by warrant, returnable before any Justice of the Peace in the county in which the bridge is situate, and which is not kept in proper repair by such company or companies; Provided, that said penalty shall not be incurred until ten days have elapsed from the time said bridge or bridges shall have been out of repair. And all laws and clauses of laws, coming in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

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

CHAP. LXVIII.

An Act in relation to the State Library. 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 following be adopted as permanent rules and regulations for the government of the Librarian, and the use and safe keeping of the books belonging to the State Library, that is to say:

First. No person except the Governor of the State, Judges. and Reporter of the Supreme Court, and Attorneys practising in the same, and members of the General Assembly of the State, shall be permitted to take any book out of the State Library. Second. No person authorized to take out a book, shall

keep the same more than six days, under a penalty of twenty-five cents, for each and every day, more than six, for each and every volume so kept out, until the penalty so accruing, shall amount to twice the value of said book.

Third. Any person who shall damage, deface or mutilate, any book belonging to said Library, or who shall return any book so damaged, defaced or mutilated, while in his possession, shall forfeit and pay the full amount of said damage; which amount is to be determined by the Librarian, but in no case to exceed double the value of the book.

Fourth. All fines and forfeitures accruing under this act, shall be sued for and recovered by the Librarian, in the name of the State, before any Justice of the Peace; and the Librarian shall be a competent witness to prove any fact, material this act, shall go into the funds for the increase of the Library.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor and the Judges of the Supreme Court, and their successors in office, be, and they are hereby appointed Trustees of the State Library; and all moneys appropriated for the increase of the Library, shall be laid out under their direction and supervision; and the said Trustees are empowered to make such additional rules and regulations, in regard to the Library, and the use of the books, not repugnant to the rules and regulations, prescribed by this act, as they may deem best. And the said Trustees shall appoint a suitable person as Lihearian, at a salary not exceeding three hundred dollars per annum, who shall give bond and security, in such sum as ful discharge of his duties as Librarian.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby authorized and required to procure for the Library room, one dozen chairs, and two small tables, with drawers, of good quality, and shall supply said room with stationery. And he is hereby authorized and rethe State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the quired to have all the books belonging to the State Library, authority of the same, That the Intendant of Police and the or which may be hereafter added thereto, labeled with the Commissioners of the City of Raleigh shall have power to words, "State Library," in gilt letters, provided such labeling does not exceed five cents per volume; and to have bound hundred dollars worth of property, and one dollar on each such pamphlets, acts and Journals of the General Assembly, taxable poll, for the purpose of hiring a guard or patrol for works of periodical Literature, laws of other States, and said City, to be levied and collected as other taxes are now documents of the General Assembly, of this State, as now levied and coffected; and the guard so employed, shall have are in or may hereafter be added to the Library, as the proall the powers and anthority belonging to the City Watch or perty of the State, as in his judgment he may deem advisa-If the powers and authority belonging to the City Watch or ble; and he is hereby authorized to draw upon the Treathards as heretofore established.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That this act shall go into surer for such sums as may be necessary to defray the ex-

censes according under this act. a SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws, conflicting with the provisions of this act,

[Ratified the 27th of January, 1843.]

CHAP. LXIX.

An Act in addition to the Revised Statute, entitled "on act concerning the University of North Carolina."

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 keep ing their roads in the repair required by law.

concerning the University of North Carolina."

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 it shall not be lawful for any person to erect, keep or maintain at Chapel Hill or any person to erect, keep or maintain at Chapel Hill, or within two miles thereof, any tippling house or houses, or establishment whatsoever, for the sale of wine, or spiritons liquor; nor shall it be lawful for any person to sell, or offer