

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

[THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.]

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ONS FOR WORKS IN CHILDREN.—A writer in the Farmer's Register, who, being a slaveholder, has a large family under his care, says, for near thirty years he has found the following preparation a certain cure for worms:

Take the fat of old bacon, sliced and fried in a pan until the essence is all out of it, take out the rind first, then put in as much wormseed (vulgarily called Jerusalem Oak) as is necessary, as much sugar or molasses as will make it palatable, and give it three mornings in succession. The children will eat it freely—some you will have to restrain from eating too much. Incredibly as it may appear, I have known as many as one hundred and twenty or thirty large worms to come from a child three or four years old. I usually give the medicine spring and fall.

"What is the chief use of bread?" asked an examiner at a recent school exhibition.

"The chief use of bread," answered the archin interrogated, "is to keep it from being used for anything else."

HOURS OF DEATH.—It will afford sweeter happiness in the hour of death, to have wiped one tear from the cheek of sorrow, than to have ruled an empire, to have conquered millions, or enslaved the world.

HAPPINESS.—Be not afraid of diminishing your own happiness by seeking that of others. He who lives wholly for the benefit of others, and, as it were, forgets himself, is far happier than the man who makes himself the sole object of all his affections and exertions.

SEAMEN.—My dear friend, that man has been talking about you again! He has been telling the awful lies you ever heard; he has called you an hour."

"DOWRY ON DANDIES."—Now you that was cut out for a man, but were so villainously spoiled in making up, I'll attend to your case. For what one day you burst open the world's door, a rush in uncalled, like a man chased by a mad bull! What good do you expect to besow on your fellow men? Some useful invention, some great discovery or even one solitary remark? No! those that look for anything good from you, will be just as badly fooled as the man who caught a skunk and thought it was a kitten, as the woman who made greens of gunpowder tea. You know where the nearest, tightest pants; with the strongest straps, can be got on tick; but you don't know where the next useful lecture will be delivered. You know the color of a sunset; but never studied the gorgeous hues of the rainbow, unless it was to wish for a piece to make a cravat of; you know how a fool feels when he eats the bread earned by the sweat of his brow; you know how a monkey looks, for you see one every day twenty times in your landlady's looking glass, but you don't know how a man feels after doing a good action; you don't go where that sight is to be seen. Oh! you waist-paisted catfish mouthed, bee-horn-shouldered, clipper-legged goose-eyed, sheep-faced, bee-whiskered drone in the world's bee-hive!—What are you good for? Nothing, but to cheat your tailor, nearly to lip by note a line from some milk and cedar preatster, sentimentally talk love, eat oysters, and act the fool shamefully. I say, does your mother know you're out? I am afraid you have no mother, nor never had!

You are of no more use in this world, than a time-piece in a beaver dam, or a mattress in a hog pen. You fill no larger a space in this world's eye than the tail of a musquito would in a market house, or a stump-tailed dog in all our doors; you are as little thought of as the fellow who knocked his grand mother's last tooth down her throat; and as for your brains, ten thousand such could be preserved in a drop of brandy, and have as much sex—run as a tad-pole in Lake Superior—and as for your ideas, you have but one, (and that is stamped on your leaden skull an inch deep), that tailors and females were made to be pulled by you, and that you think decent people envy your appearance! Poor useless tobacco worm! You are a decidedly a hard case!

Funny.—Every one has heard of the story told about the recruit on sentry duty, and his innocent way of making known to a stranger the pass-word for the night. A similar incident actually occurred on Saturday night, on Governor's Island. One of the fine regiment, popularly spoken of as Col. Stephenson's California boys, was put on guard by way of initiating him into the mysteries of a sentry's duties. With the pass word—'Newport'—were given to him strict injunctions to shoot the first man approaching or departing from the island who did not pronounce the shibboleth of the hour.

The raw youth shouldered his musket, and soon all sounds were hushed save the echo of his own solitary walk as monotonously he trod the beaten path. But upon the sound of footsteps and then a heavy plunge into the water caught his ear, and running to the spot he hailed in the direction of the sound, "Hallo, who goes there?" "A friend," was the prompt reply. "Then if you be a friend, say Newport, or I'll shoot."

Great was the laughter and not small the vexations of the sergeant of the guard, who was in a tent near the speaker. Of course he had to call in the whole of the guard and change the countersign.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
The Telegraph is about to be extended as far south as Petersburg—preparations for that purpose being already in progress.

THE CIRCLE SQUARED.
We observe by a paragraph in the New Orleans paper, that General B. A. Ludlow, of that place, has solved the problem of squaring the circle, which has so long baffled the ingenuity of the scientific world. He has gone on to Washington, it is added, to publish his discovery.

The Official Paper has dropped the term 'Whig' and substituted 'Federal.' This is worthy of notice inasmuch as it indicates a distrust of principles. Finding no tenable ground on the platform of Locoforeism, since every foot hold, one by one, is crumbling beneath them, the opponents of the Whigs resort to calling names—even at the risk of wounding the feelings of some of the most prominent men in their own ranks.

Steady to be worthy of your parents.
Self love is the mother of vanity.

"Get up husband," said a lady to a liege Lord, the other morning, "Daylight is breaking." "Let it break," said he, "it don't owe me anything."

EITHER WAY.
A wag one day asked his friend, "How many knives do you suppose there is in this street, besides yourself?" "Besides myself?" replied the other, in a heat, "do you mean to insult me!" "Well, then," said the first, "how many do you reckon including yourself?"

PUT ME OUT.
The guardians of the night in Albany were not a little surprised to hear, from a lowly gutter, late one night last week, a sharp, earnest cry, "put me out! put me out!" On drawing near, they found a lusty fellow sitting upon the curb, with his feet in the gutter, and leaning against the iron post of one of the gas lamps. It was poor Tim Lightbody, and the terrors of delirium tremens had overtaken him in the gutter. His brain was on fire and his vitals burning up with rum. And now as he leaned back against the post, so that the full glare of the brilliant gas light shone into his wild and blood-shot eyes, an Imp of the Distillery whispered in his ear that his head was on fire! And poor Tim was in a condition to listen to the grinning, chattering sprite, as it disappeared down the neck of a bottle, he lifted up his voice and cried lustily:

"Put me out! Put me out! Fire! Fire! I'm in a light blaze, sir! Away, away! ye wirey goblins! I know ye all! Ye are matches! Lucifer matches! Ye set me in a blaze! Put me out! Water! Water! Blow in my eye, my ears, if they ain't burnt out! Blow down my throat! Quick! it's red hot! Oh! somebody put me, Put me out!"

And then the watchmen took him in charge, and put him in the watch house, where he raved till morning, and then, very early in the day, died. Poor Fellow! He was 'put out' most effectually, and by an agent that has prematurely snuffed the light of life of many millions and filled numberless graves with nameless, loathsome, unwept mortals. These are thy doings, all destroying Alcohol.

Poor Tim had spent his first cent and about his last hour at one of the licensed schools for vice—a grog shop—and then was turned out to die.

A PARAGRAPH FOR PARENTS.
A neighbor laid upon our table the other day the following paragraph from the Church Chronicle. How many a fond parent's heart has been made the sequiche of ruined hopes, for want of resolute attention to the truths and warnings contained in these pregnant lines!

"Mothers! if you would train up your children to be useful members of society, keep them from running about the streets. The school of vice is the streets. There the archin learns the vulgar oath or the putrid obscenity.—For one lesson at the fireside, he has a dozen at the kennel. Thus are scattered the seeds of falsehood, gambling, theft, and violence. Mothers, as you love your own flesh and blood, make your children cling to the hearthstone. Love home yourselves; sink the roots deep among your domestic treasures; set an example in this, as in all things, which your offspring may follow. It is a great error, that children may be left to run wild in every sort of street temptation for several years, and that it will be time enough to break them in. This horrid mistake makes half our spend-thrifts, gamblers, thieves and drunkards. No man would miss a colt or an ox on such a principle. No man would suffer the weeds to grow in his garden for any length of time, saying he could eradicate them at any time! Look at this matter parents! See more especially that your children are not out at night, loitering around some coffee-house or theatre.—Mothers, make your children love home, and by all means encourage them to love you better than all other human beings."

EVIL HABITS.
It is an easy matter to form such habits, but hard to conquer them. The young man can addict himself to the use of profane language and scarcely know how he learned to use it. He can acquire the habit of using tobacco or intoxicating drink, in a manner that will hardly be perceived by himself till he is an abject slave to appetite; but when aware of his position, and roused to a sense of the importance of reformation, how important are his best resolves. Half the effort employed by many to reform, without effect, had been more than sufficient to have preserved them from these vices, if they had in due time taken a kindly hint. To every young man who is in any degree becoming addicted to these, or any other pernicious and wicked habits, we would

earnestly say, beware immoral youth, lest the course thou art pursuing plant innumerable thorns in thy dying pillow and make thee wait bitterly in eternity for a deliverance which can never be found.—*Religious Recorder.*

DUELLING.
A late decision of one of the New Orleans Courts, in a case arising under the new duelling laws of Louisiana, affords a remarkable exemplification of the fact that statutes frequently lose their force by their very stringency. The Charleston Mercury thus refers to it:

"The Louisiana duelling law has just received a very farcical commentary. By way of being comprehensive and efficient to a degree, the law provides that not only the principals and seconds, but all persons aiding and abetting in a duel, shall on conviction be disfranchised. A case recently came before the Ro order, and every one of the witnesses, called for by the prosecution, refused to testify, on the ground that they might render themselves liable to a penalty. They were sustained by the Court, and the case dismissed for want of evidence."

If the law of Louisiana, like that of Virginia, requires an oath to be taken by every person, before entering upon a public office, that he has never been engaged in a duel, either as principal or as aider and abettor, this decision is certainly extraordinary. For the testimony given in Court does not render the ineligibility of such a person, in any degree, more certain, unless he means to evade the law by the commission of perjury. When the evidence would render him liable to be prosecuted under the criminal laws, then, indeed, it would be his right to refuse to criminate himself as in such a prosecution he would not be compelled to make any confession. But the excuse of incurring civil disfranchisement would, in this State, we are sure, be deemed entirely insufficient. It is obvious that if the decision we have referred to is established as the law of Louisiana, nothing will be necessary to secure the impunity of parties to a duel than secrecy in their proceedings.

Deserters.—The admirable skill with which the Mexican artillery was served, has been a subject of comment. It is said that 2 men who distinguished themselves by the manner in which they served Mexican guns were deserters from our army. They deserted at Fort Brown. One of them is named Riley.

TEMPERANCE PAPER.
Mr. Wm. J. Yopp, and, a worthy young Printer of Wilmington, proposes, to publish in that place a paper to be called the "Temperance Sentinel."—Terms \$2 a year. Obs.

THE CHOLERA.
A Loudon letter published in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, says—
I told you a few weeks back, on the authority of the celebrated Dr. Ryan, that the Asiatic Cholera was silently, approaching Europe. The accounts which you received by the last steamer, showed this sinister and fatal progress from Scinde, in British India, unto Persia, where it struck down prince and peasant, the latter in vast numbers. It is now hovering over the frontiers of Russia and Parkey, making frightful ravages, and stealthily moving onwards, defying check or control. The British government are going to send a medical commission into Turkey and Russia to examine the cases and report upon the pestilence to the privy council, which is now the organized board of health for the whole country. Should the scourge arrive in Europe, it will prove an awful visitation, particularly when forming a junction with the murrain now afflicting cattle, and the disease extirpating the potato.

A GEM.
We never read the following without feeling twenty per cent improved by it. Two neighbors met; one of them was exceedingly rich, the other in moderate circumstances.—The latter began to congratulate the former of his great possessions; and the happiness he must enjoy, and ended it with contrasting it with his own condition.

"My Friend," said the rich man, "will you allow me to ask one question?" "Certainly sir."

"Would you be willing to take my property and take the whole care of it for your boarding and clothing?"

"No indeed."

"Well that's all I get."

TREASURY NOTES.
How can the National Executive expect that the issues of Mr. Secretary Walker will be regarded without doubt and distrust when such a case exists as is described in the annexed article, from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette!
The Treasury Notes still dishonored.
We frequently took occasion, before the close of the late session of Congress, to rebuke the Government for its criminal tergiversation to pay the Treasury notes put in

circulation by its own agent, after having been received in New Orleans but bearing upon them no token of cancelling. We knew that these notes, to a considerable amount, had found their way into hands that must either hold the with loss, or sell them, perhaps, to a greater loss. By the exertions of the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Congress was induced to pass a law, authorizing the immediate redemption of these notes, as an act of public justice. After some delay, quite unnecessary under the law, the Secretary of the Treasury has, we understand, consented to pay the face of the Treasury notes, but allowing no interest after June, 1843. There is a loss of three years interest to the holders, just as much fraud upon them, as if the face of the notes had been neglected, and the whole of the law set at defiance.

We will not now stop to refer to the iniquitous proceedings of the Government towards its individual claimants, nor sum up the instances of wrong inflicted under power of "sovereignty," but we wish to state that while these wrongs are inflicted at home, they are noticed and talked of abroad. We have occasion to know that gentlemen from this country, bearing with them authority to make inquiries relative to sums of money from the Government, have been met in London, and other capitals in Europe, with a distinct reference to this very case of the Treasury notes, as a proof, among others, that the Government of the U. States was about to "sell the Government," and that the charters of the Government, were being nullified by positive acts, rather than professedly to pay the fact that the General Government had paid its debts, when one of the States repudiated, could not now be admitted as testimony in its favor, when it allowed one partaking of the character of, and claiming citizenship in, a repudiated State to destroy the fiscal character of the nation, by bringing into the administration of its affairs the irregularities of its own State.

Let it be known that the world takes note of national delinquencies, as society does of those of individuals; and it will be found that the axiom is as applicable to nations as to men, that "honesty is the best policy."

THE MESSAGE.
We are so crowded as to have no space to refer to any of the various views and recommendations of Gov. GRAHAM's Message. Of course it will be universally read, and its mainly and truly patriotic character will be as universally admitted, even by those who may differ from its author in politics or in regard to some particular recommendations.

The most important subjects are, the State's liabilities for the Rail Roads; the necessity and modes of increasing the Public Revenue; the unjust, unfriendly, and undignified legislation of Virginia, and the improvement of our home interests to which that legislation ought to excite us; a change in the Judiciary System; with a few admirable remarks on the Mexican War, the Tariff, and the Sub-Treasury.

If we should single out any portion of the Message, which, as in both manner and matter, we are more pleased with than any other, it is that relating to our neighbor, Virginia. And we are especially gratified that it is brought to bear so strongly in favor of improvements calculated to build up Fayetteville, and concentrate the trade of the State here, instead of allowing it to swell the importance of those who wantonly insult her.

A NEW TERRITORY.
Gen. Kearney, "being duly authorized by the President of U. States," as he says, has appointed a Governor, Secretary, Marshal, District Attorney, Treasurer, Auditor, and Judges, of New Mexico, "a Territory of the United States."

The next step, after this annexation, and these wholesale appointments, by proxy, should be, to appoint his successor to the Presidential Chair, and abolish Congress as a useless piece of machinery.

P. S.—In addition to Gen. Kearney's operations, Com. Stockton, "commander-in-chief and Governor of California," as he styles himself, is playing "some fantastic tricks" in that far-off region. He has issued his proclamation, informing the inhabitants that they are duly annexed, and to be governed by officers and laws of the United States. He calls on them to elect civil officers, and kindly tells them, that where they fail to elect, he will appoint. He declares the country under martial law, orders all persons out of the country who do not agree to support his government and requires all people to be in their houses from ten at night till sunrise in the morning, with other such regulations.

This is "extending the area of freedom," with a vengeance!

SUPERIOR COURT.
The civil docket was passed by, in consequence of the number of State cases, most of which, however, were not tried. The case of the State vs. B. F. Atkins was removed to Bladen county, on the affidavit of the prosecutor, and of course will not be tried till the Spring Term of that Court. For the Defense, Hon. George E. Badger and W. Winslow.

The trial of Thos. H. Massey was continued, on application of the State, for the want of important witnesses. J. Winslow and D. Reid for the defendant. A slave, indicted for Burglary, was convicted of Grand Larceny. J. Winslow and D. K. Mac Rae for the prisoner. Robert Overton was tried for killing Wm. Hammonds, both free men of color. The prisoner was convicted of manslaughter, branded, and imprisoned 3 months.—Hon. J. C. Dobbin and W. S. Mullins for the prisoner. *Fay. Obs.*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. C.

SENATE.
Tuesday, Nov. 24.
Mr. EXUM presented the Pension Certificate of William Sasser, which was read, and on his motion, referred to the Committee on claims.

Mr. Street offered the following Resolution: *Resolved,* That a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a Joint Committee of five on the part of each House, selected from members representing the Eastern part of the State, whose duty it shall be to enquire into the condition of the Laws, regulating the inspection of Turpentine, and report by Bill, or otherwise, such amendments or alterations, as they may suppose necessary and proper.

Mr. HOGAN introduced a Bill, entitled a Bill to incorporate the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company; which was read the first time, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a Bill to incorporate the North and South Carolina Rail Road Company; which passed first reading, and, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a Bill to incorporate a company to construct a Rail Road from some point on the South Carolina Rail Road, to the Town of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg County, to be called the "Charlotte and Camden Rail Road Company;" which passed first reading, and, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. EHRLINGHAUS introduced a Bill to incorporate a Volunteer Corps of Infantry of the line, styled "the Coosa and Oostanaula Militia."

Mr. WOODRIF introduced a Bill to lay out and establish a Turnpike Road from Raleigh to the line of the State of Georgia; which passed first reading and, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The Senate then went again into the election for Solicitor of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, the name of Henry K. Nash being withdrawn. The vote stood as follows:

For Mr. Poindexter.—Messrs. Speaker, Albright, Barnard, Bogle, Cameron, Cowper, Daniel, Eborn, Ehringhaus, Francis, Gilmer, Halsey, Hogan, Melchor, Moody, Patterson, Stowe, Ward, Woodfin.—19.

For Mr. Kerr.—Messrs. Ashe, Boyd, Carter, Exum, Ferrand, Gavin, Gilliam, Gilchrist, Graves, Hargrave, Hawkins, Hester, Hill, Kelly, Kerr, McMillan, Mills, Russell, Speight Stallings, Street, Thomas, Thompson, Tomlinson, Wilson, Wooten.—26.

Mr. Thompson, from the Joint Committee appointed to superintend said election, reported that John F. Poindexter having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, was duly elected.

A message was received from the House, proposing to go immediately into another election for Solicitor of the Fifth Judicial Circuit; and stating that the names of Messrs. Winslow and Cameron were withdrawn from the nomination; which was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to vote as follows:

For Mr. Ashe.—Messrs. Speaker, Albright, Barnard, Bogle, Carter, Cowper, Daniel, Eborn, Ehringhaus, Francis, Gilliam, Gilmer, Gilchrist, Halsey, Hogan, Kelly, Kerr, McMillan, Melchor, Moody, Patterson, Poindexter, Russell, Thomas, Woodfin.—25.

For Mr. Strange.—Messrs. Ashe, Boyd, Cameron, Drake, Exum, Ferrand, Gavin, Graves, Hargrave, Hawkins, Hester, Hill, Mills, Speight, Stallings, Stowe, Street, Thompson, Tomlinson, Ward, Wilson, Wooten.—22.

Mr. Ashe from the Joint Committee appointed to superintend the election, reported that Mr. Thomas S. Ashe having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, was duly elected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Baxter of Henderson, presented a memorial from sundry citizens of the County of Henderson, concerning the raising of Stock on the uncultivated lands of said County. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Wallace of Wilkes, introduced a bill to lay out and establish a Road from Brown and Stokes, to the settlement of the Country of Wilkes, on the Yadkin River, in the County of Wilkes, to the top of the Blue Ridge at the Ashe County line. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. G. A. Miller, of Davie, introduced a bill for the more speedy and equitable settlement of the Estates of deceased persons. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. D. A. Barker, of Northampton, reported upon amendments to the Bill relative to Revising Statutes. Lintons in the Counties of Richmond and New Hanover, which passed second reading. Mr. Fahner, of Chowan, presented a

Bill to amend the Revised Statutes and fill in blanks of Equity. Read first time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Gilman, of Curran, offered the following Resolution, which was read and adopted: That the Committee on the expediency of authorizing the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, to appoint a Committee of Education to enquire into the expediency of so amending the Law

relating to the appointment of school teachers, as to change the five years, where they shall be to first examination; the qualifications, both moral and literary, of applicants for moral and literary, of applicants for

schools in their respective Counties, and that they report by Bill, or otherwise.

Mr. Baxter of Henderson, introduced a Bill to divide the State into Nine Judicial Districts, and for other purposes, which was read the first time, and, on his motion, was referred to a Select Committee of seven members, one of whom is Mr. Gilman, and the names of the other six not yet selected from each Judicial Circuit.

A message was received from the Senate, agreeing to go into an election at 12 o'clock to-morrow, for Councilors of State.

Mr. Danney, of Edgecombe, moved that the following names be added to the nomination: viz. Isaac T. Avery, of Hertford; Thomas Jones, Jr. of Northampton; John S. Walker, of Wake; George T. Woodfin, of Warren; William A. Northern, of Edgecombe; Walter P. Leak, of Richmond; John A. Averett, of the

County of Johnston. Mr. Woodfin, called up the name of Garrison, and asked leave to present that the two Houses should, at the next session, go into an election for Attorney General.

On motion of Mr. Baxter of Curran, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing that the two Houses should, at the next session, go into an election for Attorney General.

Mr. Ashe from the Joint Committee appointed to superintend the election, reported that Mr. Thomas S. Ashe having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, was duly elected.