

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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.—ADVANCE

Vol. 39.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1848.

No. 1

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW BOOK,

ENTITLED

READY WISDOM.

BEING A COLLECTION OF
THE MORAL, INTELLIGENT, AND REFINED SAYINGS
OF WISE MEN IN ALL AGES,
IN PROSE AND POETRY.

COLLECTED AND ARRANGED

BY REV. E. L. PERKINS.

The little and short sayings of the wise and excellent are of great value, like the dust of gold or the least sparks of diamonds.—TULLY.

The work contains 365 chapters, each chapter referring to a different subject, besides about twenty pages of miscellaneous matter, and will make about 230 pages octavo, neatly printed on good paper, and put up in a mailable form, with paper covers. Price \$1 a copy, or any person sending five names, with \$5, shall be entitled to the 6th copy gratis. Those who receive this prospectus, and procure subscribers, will please forward the names and subscription money addressed to the undersigned, at Raleigh, N. C. by the 1st of March, 1848. Persons wishing a single copy will also address as above, with the \$1 enclosed. The work will be ready for delivery soon after that period.

The following is a sample chapter. The quotations are, in all cases where the authors are known, duly credited: so that those who have this book, will possess a rich and valuable collection of the beauties and excellencies of distinguished writers, by which they will be enabled to command, like ready change, their pithy sayings on every topic of general interest.

SAMPLE CHAPTER.

INDUSTRY.

The best inheritance is a habit of industry.
Industry is the father of excellence.
Industry is fortune's right hand, and frugality her left.
Industry is preferable to idleness, as brightness is to rust.
Labor and Pleasure were the first couple married by Industry.

Weariness
Can snore upon the flint, when restive sloth
Finds the downy pillow hard.—SHAKESPEARE.

The man that consecrates his hours
By vigorous effort and an honest aim,
At once he draws the sting of life and death
And walks with nature and her paths are peace.—YOUNG.

The God of gods and men, with hard decrees,
Forbids our plenty to be bought with ease;
Himself invented first the shining share,
And whetted human industry with care.—DRYDEN.

Those who signify the desire, shall have the work full bound at \$1; but they must receive it in Raleigh, where it will be published.

E. L. PERKINS.

Raleigh, Nov. 17, 1847.

THE CLOSING OF THE ACCOUNTS.

APPEARANCE OF THE BALANCE SHEET.

We present to patrons the SCHEMES for JANUARY, 1848, a year yet unborn, but fast verging into existence and as we softly glide down the stream of 1847, the events of each day crowd upon our memory, until the mind is perfectly absorbed in the contemplation. The theme which naturally occupies most of our attention is the work that has been done, and the manner in which it has been performed; and it is with feelings of pride we state that each and every promise made has been promptly fulfilled. Well, the consequences are that distribution of over Two and a Half Millions of Dollars in Prizes, has been made throughout the United States and Canada. That incalculable benefits have been derived from a system which, from the standpoints of its practice, is now relied upon by all parties with whom we correspond. SYLVESTER produces the schemes for the month of January, as an illustration of the brilliancy with which it is supposed to issue them for the approaching year. The magnificence of the capitals, and the diversification of the chances, are evidence of the success which must attend the efforts of adventurous SYLVESTER again impress upon the attention of his correspondents that he will sell none but LEGALY AUTHORIZED LOTTERIES, in which PRIZES are amply secured to the Drawers. In requests all orders to be forwarded early, and be careful to address

S. J. SYLVESTER,
41 Wall Street New York.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 1, for 1848 to be drawn at Alexandria (D. C.) on Saturday, 14th of Jan. 1848. 75 numbers—12 Drawn Ballois.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

\$30,000!	\$16,000!
1 of 5,000	1 of 3,000
1 of 2,500	1 of 2,017 50
100 Prizes of \$1,000 each!	
10 Prizes of \$500 each!	
20 of \$250	81 of \$200
6 of \$100	63 of \$50
120 of \$50	125 of \$40
&c.	&c.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130—Shares in proportion.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 2, for 1848 to be drawn at Alexandria (D. C.) on Saturday, 8th of Jan. 1848. 75 numbers—12 Drawn Ballois.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

\$36,000!	\$12,000!
1 of 3,000	1 of 3,000
1 of 5,000	1 of 2,148
4 Prizes of \$2,000 each!	
10 Prizes of \$1,500 each!	
10 Prizes of \$1,000 each!	
10 of \$500 each!	
15 Prizes of \$300 each!	
500 Prizes of \$100 each!	
63 of \$50	63 of \$40
&c.	&c.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$150—Shares in proportion.

\$40,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 5, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, (D. C.) Saturday, the 15th of Jan. 1848. 75 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballois.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

\$40,000!	\$10,000!
1 of 5,000	1 of 3,500
1 of \$2,248	3 of \$2,000
3 of 1,500	3 of 1,500
5 of 1,250 dollars.	
200 Prizes of \$500 each!!	
20 Prizes of 100	120 Prizes of 50
&c.	&c.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130—Shares in proportion.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 6, for 1848 to be drawn at Jersey City, (N. J.) on Wednesday, the 19th of Jan. 1848. 75 numbers—14 Drawn Ballois.

GRAND SCHEME.

\$13,000	\$10,000
1 of 5,000	1 of 3,500
1 of 5,000	1 of 2,089
20 Prizes of \$1,000 each!!	
20 of 500	130 of 400
256 Prizes of \$200 each!	
64 of 100	61 of 80
64 of 60	125 of 40
&c.	&c.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130—Shares in proportion.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 7, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, (D. C.) on Saturday, the 22d of Jan. 1848. 66 numbers—12 drawn ballois.

GRAND SCHEME.

\$30,000	\$12,000
1 of 8,000	1 of 5,000
1 of 2,780	3 of 2,000
10 of 1,000 each.	
10 of 500 each!	
20 of \$250 each	172 of 150 each!
108 of 100	162 of 50
&c.	&c.

A Certificate of a Package of 22 Tickets will be sent for \$100—Shares in proportion.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 8, for 1848 to be drawn at Alexandria, (D. C.) on Saturday, the 29th of Jan. 1848. 78 numbers—15 Drawn Ballois.

GRAND SCHEME.

\$40,000!	
\$30,000!	\$20,000!
1 of \$6,000	1 of \$5,000!
1 of 4,000	1 of 3,243
3 of 1,750 dollars.	
75 Prizes of \$1,000!	
200 of \$500 each	
130 of 100	130 of 50
&c.	&c.

A Certificate of a Package of 26 Tickets will be sent for \$130—Shares in proportion.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 9, for 1848 to be drawn at Alexandria, (D. C.) on Saturday, the 5th of Jan. 1848. 78 numbers—12 Drawn Ballois.

GRAND SCHEME.

\$30,000!	\$20,000!
1 of \$6,000	1 of \$5,000!
1 of 4,000	1 of 3,243
3 of 1,750 dollars.	
75 Prizes of \$1,000!	
200 of \$500 each	
130 of 100	130 of 50
&c.	&c.

A Certificate of a Package of 26 Tickets will be sent for \$130—Shares in proportion.

THE BAR CROP.

Nearly all the BAR CROP, in this vicinity, says the "Intelligencer" in this issue, is in general expectation, is the contrary averaging from 1000 to 1700, large crop.

CARRIERS CHRISTMAS ADDRESS,

To the Patrons of the Star.

Sweet Muse! thy humble votary inspire,
With living coals of Promethean fire!
He claims but little aid, nor wants it long:
Just help him, then, to sing his Christmas song.
'E'er since, obedient to thy high command,
Being a swain thy modulating hand;
And genial forms when by thy power array'd
Yield leveler light, or sink in softer shade,
Alike thy movements, whether liquid air
Thy agile steps, or land, or ocean bear.

The world of waters, all its sleepless waves,
Its sunny colonies, its sapphire eaves,
And all the beauties of the starry sky,
At once unobscured to the piercing eye.
'Tis thine to lift the bold adventurous plume,
Where ought of finite never dares presume;
'Tis thine to enter, what mortals cannot hear,
And catch the music of each tuneful sphere.

To dazzling suns outbranded in living light,
Where'er their beams impel their distant flight;
Where'er, dependant on their frontal fire,
Hang their gay plumes—there the Muse inspires:
Pursues the light-winged thought through boundless space,
And gives her song the glowing captive's grace.

Strike now the string that vibrates sweet and long
On grateful hearts—and charm the giddy throng.
From red-eyed discursions dangerous ways,
And teach them Christian joy, and love, and praise.
They hail with rapture and becoming mirth
The day that honors'd for a Saviour's birth.
While every heart should respond to the displays
Of Heaven's amazing, condescending grace.

But, hold! great benefactor of light and glory,
The Carrier's is a humbler story.
And as he abhors all pretension,
He'll bring you at once to this reflection:
He lives not alone on air and water,
But—claims a gift—What! Aha! A QUARTER!
Thank you! Thank you for this kindness to a boy,
Heaven bless your generous heart with endless joy!

We'll now throw back a retrospective glance
Thro' the past vista of old Time and chance:
Th' eventful year has crown'd with nothing grand,
The sober labors of the Old North Star.
Yet there is much our grateful hearts to move—
Health, peace and plenty, showered from above,
Thro'out our borders have contentment spread—
We now "eat, drink and be merry"—uffeed!

But, slack! of our country, what shall we say?
Her stars and her stripes still blazing away,
(And thus shall it be wherever they go.)
Are waving in triumph o'er proud Mexico!
And her sons, who eagerly came at her call,
Are "revelling" now in her gorgeous "Halls."
But the dazzling prize was too dearly bought,
All, gallant souls, the fearful conflict sought,
And where dangers were thickest, most bravely fought.

But though before them the foe quickly fled,
The heroes were strewn with our dying and dead.
The noble Scott who led on our brave,
One part to glory, the other the grave,
Fresh laurels has won to deck his bold brow,
That in the chaplet of glory forever shall grow.
And "old Rough and Ready"—the "greatest and best"

Stands forth by the world most freely confess'd,
The invincible hero, who casts in the shade
All other chieftains in glory array'd.
In view of the slain and warm gutting gore,
He exults not in triumph when battle is o'er;
Humanity reigns in his noble heart,
And th' conqueror's lot is the kind physician's part.
In glorious triumph he treads o'er kind more
The long left regions—his his native shore.

His country moves—her warmest homage pays,
And grateful millions swell his praise.
Such be who such a brilliant prize has won,
Has caught the mantle of our WASHINGTON,
And by the Ruler of the world is meant
To be the nation's guide and PRESIDENT,
But lo! the dogs of war still howl for blood;
Shall we yet invade and vanquish—for what good!
To "conquer peace" by annihilation!

What gain we by the extermination?
A dark and desolate land of disease,
With death in its sun, and death in its breeze,
And nought to repay for the blood and the treasure,
It would cost to repare the botchless measure,
The foe is whipped—now take what's just and right,
And throw on him the offensive fight:
And rest assured our glorious banner,
Will receive no insults from Santa Anna,
But I must let this motley question fall;
A merry Christmas, kin! friends, to you all!

T. J. WEDDING.

DELAYS ON THE RAILROADS.

CH. C. RABOTEAU, Esq. Ed. N. C. Times:
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Office.
RALEIGH, Nov. 30th, 1847.

Dear Sir—I am duly in receipt of your favor of the 17th instant, calling my attention to an article from the Petersburg Intelligencer of the 16th, wherein the Editor refers to me for information respecting delays of Goods on the Petersburg and Raleigh and Gaston Railroads.

In reply, I have to say, that I am not informed where all the delays complained of occur. The Intelligencer appears to assume that all the delays complained of do occur on the Roads South of Petersburg; and at once sweeps them off on to this Raleigh and Gaston Road. I am unwilling to believe the editor of that paper would intentionally do us wrong; but that article does us manifest injustice. It is true that delays have occurred on this Road; but many of the

cases to which my attention has been called, represented as particularly grievous, have occurred North of this Road. I do not desire to throw blame on the Petersburg Road; but to show that there are complaints that should not rest on this.

I will cite some facts to show that either too much is expected, or the fault is not all on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

In the first place, your paper was about eighteen days from Richmond to Gaston, and it came in reasonable time from that place.

A merchant of your County states, he received a bill for a lot of Salt, I think, in August; and that after a period of almost two months, the consignor informed him that it was still in Petersburg.

On the 5th of October, a merchant of this place called on me to complain of the delay of his Goods, and assured me they were then detained at Gaston; that the forwarding merchant from Petersburg had been to his Store, (29th September), and stated that his goods had been forwarded before he left that town. The merchant desired to go to Gaston to find his Goods, but complaining of indisposition, I informed him I was going down that day and would advise him if his goods were there. I remained at Gaston through the day of the 6th, and his goods were not and had not been there.

Another merchant of this place, on the 12th of October, bought of one honest two crates of crockery, both entered on the same bill of sale. One crate was entered on bill of lading of 14th, came duly to hand; the other could not be heard of—the owner appearing to charge the blame on this Road. I wrote near a dozen letters on the subject; when, on the 17th of November, 34 days after the first entry, came a Bill of lading for the other crate, and the article itself came duly to hand. Numerous instances may be cited where this Road has been blamed for delays that have not occurred South of Gaston. In such cases, how great the fault, and where it should rest, is a mystery I am not able to solve.

As to delays on this Road, and the cause: In the first place, it is known that the motive power is very limited—still, at the commencement of the year, it was believed to be sufficient to meet successfully the ordinary business of the Road. Circumstances that could not be foreseen, brought on the Road a vast amount of tonnage in the shape of Corn, and that at the season of heavy Trade; and transported at so low a rate of freight as not to afford means for increasing the machinery to meet the emergency. Still the motive power would have encountered the business successfully, but an extreme wet winter was followed by a summer unprecedented for rains and floods, which seriously impeded the operations, and increased very much the injury to the Road and machinery—when, about the 1st of August, there came a succession of floods that threatened destruction to the Road. Several embankments were broken down, or carried away to such extent as to stop the Mail train for about three days, and almost paralyzing the freight operations a great portion of the month—and before the Road could recover from these disasters, a large amount of Salt was offered for transportation, beyond the means of the motive power to transport before the Fall Merchandise presented itself. Consequently, a portion of the Salt, and considerable Iron, was much delayed; some Groceries suffered a detention of a few days only. It is believed that Dry Goods suffered no serious delay on this Road.

I am informed by a forwarding merchant at Gaston, that not more than one-fourth the usual quantity of Goods has come to that place by Railroad this Fall, for River trade.

An unusual amount of Merchandise came over the Road this present Fall; and as soon as it was manifest the motive power was insufficient, the Commissioners promptly ordered a new Locomotive; but, being unable to find one ready-made, prevented the possibility of procuring it in time for the Fall business. That business is now nearly over. The New Locomotive is expected early in January, when it is believed the means will be sufficient to meet the wants of the public.

As regards the loss of Goods: Every precaution is taken to prevent persons having access to the Goods, except at Depots. Dry Goods, and other valuable articles that would offer temptation, are put in box cars, secured with good locks, that cannot be opened, except at Depots. Some of the most serious complaints of boxes being robbed, I know from personal observation, came in cars, under lock, and the boxes in such position as to be inaccessible, even with the doors open, without unloading; the packages complained of being back from the door, and the car filled to the top, which will render it impossible to get into the car, even when the door is open, but by first taking out the goods.

It seems hardly possible that cases which appear in good order, could have been robbed on the train; such must undoubtedly be done on board vessels, or at Warehouses. If the boxes could be delivered to the Road well hooped, there would be no difficulty in ascertaining what condition it should be delivered. When it is evident losses do occur on the road, they desire to make full compensation. A great amount of losses paid by the Road, may be justly attributed to their being impro-

perly directed or insecurely put up. Articles not properly directed often take the wrong route—Goods for Roanoke River being often sent up the Road, and Goods for the Road sent up the River—some portion of which finally reach their place of destination—others do not. Oil, Molasses, and other liquids, are often sent in kegs very slight in their construction, and wood-so porous as to permit the contents to escape without any other defect.

I am advised by a Director of the Petersburg Road, that the per cent. of loss on Goods passing Gaston, is not great; but on those passing Weldon—still it is to be regretted there should be any cause of complaint; and it is desirable, on the part of the Road to remove these causes, so far as in their power.

I am, very respectfully,
Yours obedient servant,
WESLEY HOLMESTER, Pres't.

PEONS.

We refer the Worcester Journal to the following extract of a letter from an officer of the Army to the Albany Argus for some account of the White Slavery of Mexico.

Let me add, that I have never known a more absolute system of slavery than exists in this country under the provisions of law and long custom, by which the creditor is enabled to compel the debtor to serve him at low wages—from three to five dollars per month—until he discharges the debt. The instance is rare, in which payment is made or expected. It is a perpetual servitude, from generation to generation, constituting a class of serfs or slaves, as absolute as the serfs of Russia, or the slaves in the United States, and less favorable than the condition of either. And yet these people profess and in some instances entertain, a dread of slavery. There are but two classes—the rich and Peons—and the last are ninety-five in every hundred, they are fed upon corn and occasionally a little meat.

ANOTHER TOM THUMB.

The Washington Union, of the 12th inst. says: "We have had the honor of a visit this evening from Maj. Gen. Hancock a dwarf from North Carolina. He is two inches higher than his celebrated confederate, Tom Thumb, but weight two pounds less. He is twenty three years old and about 2 years older than General Thumb—well formed, agreeable in manners and smart and prompt in his answers.—He dances the Polka and other fashionable dances. The Major General has been exhibited in New York and Philadelphia to full houses and will make his debut in this city on Monday or Tuesday next.

(Major General" Hancock seems to have undergone some remarkable changes since he was in Wilmington, in May, 1846. He said then he was "nearly" 17 years of age; we measured him and found his height to be 27 inches; weighed him and found his weight to be 27 lbs. He is a native of Moore county. Tom Thumb is 16 years old, 28 inches high, and weighs 15 lbs.—His Littleness can therefore greatly outbang Hancock.

Wm. Chronicle.

LILLIPUTAN RACE.

Great Curiosity.—There is now in this city, a Bojesman or Bushman, from South Africa, a fair representative of a most extraordinary and singular race of men, inhabiting a part of the country lying about fifteen hundred miles north east of Cape Town. This is a race of men perhaps as little known by the civilized world as any other on the face of the globe.—From the natural position of the country they inhabit, being mountainous and difficult of approach, and their shyness to communicate with any other people, little has been known of them. They fly at the approach of white men, and hide in the bushes and dens of the mountains. They have been hunted by the Caffie tribes like wild beasts.

In stature are perfect pigmies, never exceeding four feet four inches in height. They have no laws, no chiefs, no language, excepting a guttural cluck, and have been hitherto supposed to be incapable of learning any European language.—In fact, they are supposed to be the next link in the chain to the orang outang.—They are said to live on whatever little game comes in their way, and to prefer reptiles and insects for their daily food, such as lizards, ants and ants' eggs. They live literally in the bush, never providing themselves with shelter of any kind, and dressing in skins of the rudest construction.

This Bojesman, now in Boston, is the first that has ever been brought to this country. He has been taught to speak a little English, and we understand that arrangements are now being made to exhibit him in this city, a part of the funds arising therefrom, to be appropriated to the education of this specimen of nature's production—this evidently connecting link between the animal and rational works of the great Creator. When we take into view that he is a fair sample of a race of men inhabiting our globe and not a dwarf of that race, he is truly a great curiosity. He is about eighteen years old three feet eleven inches in height, and of the medium stature of his tribe. Great animal propensities are developed in the formation of his head, low forehead high cheek bones, small black eyes, flat nose, small ears, color like chocolate—hair black, curly, but growing entirely dif-

ferent from the negro, starting the head in little bunches, the parts of the head entirely bare, are perfect in their shape, and rounded in every respect. We consider him one of the greatest we have ever seen; and we hope when he is ready for exhibiting all scientific gentlemen, but in general, will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of looking at this specimen of a truly lilliputian race.—Wm. Chronicle.

THE SOUTH—A Home Market.

The fall in the price of Cotton, consequent upon the commercial crisis in England has caused some distrust at the South in the policy of depending on a foreign market. The Macon Journal estimates the people of Georgia must lose some four or five millions of dollars by the fluctuations of the British Cotton market; and the question presents itself with great force whether it would not be better to encourage home manufactures for the sake of a home market. It would not be a matter of wonder if the next movement for an increased Tariff should come from the South. We quote from the remarks of Georgia Journal not because the views it presents are new, but because the subject in a national point of view is interesting.

"It becomes wise men and prudent men to pause and reflect; to ascertain what good what corresponding benefits are to result from such an unforeseen and unfortunate calamity. The planter with all his toil, labor and anxiety, realizes only three or four per cent. upon his capital, and even that is subject to the contingencies of a distant market and the tricks of foreign traders whose every interest is adverse to the producer. At the present crisis if two thirds of the cotton produced in the South were manufactured at home we would not be dependent upon Liverpool quotations to fix the value of the raw material.—We could supply the markets of the world with manufactured articles comparatively uninfluenced by any considerations touching the prosperity or adversity of Merchants resident in London or Liverpool. Indeed the very monetary revolutions in Europe would give to us the control of the South American and other markets, and thus add to our commercial prosperity. The advantage to the producer, the manufacturer and the exporter, would thus be immense varying from 30 to 100 per cent. in proportion to the prices of provisions, labor and transportation. Would it not be wise in our capitalists to avail themselves of advantages like these and by the timely investment of the surplus means which they already have avoid similar occurrences in future? While the planter is thus suffering from the decline in the raw material it must not be forgotten that the profits of the manufacturer are actually increased. This is the experience of all shrewd men engaged in the business.

"It follows therefore that it is true policy of capitalists at the South to divide their investments and to direct a part of their energies to production and a part to manufactures. When cotton is high the profits of agriculture are increased and those of manufactures diminished—and vice versa. Thus the average gains would be augmented and the independence of the planter secured. He would have a home market not only for his cotton but for numerous other products of the soil, products which are now comparatively valueless, because they are without demand.

"These considerations are equally applicable to the condition of the planter, the merchant and the private capitalist at the South. Their interests are so intimately blended that one cannot suffer without affecting remotely or immediately the other. All should therefore combine to change the present condition of things—and what more propitious than the present; The lessons taught by such sad experience may if properly improved lead to results which will more than remunerate our people for their present losses.

WITTY IF NOT ALL TRUE.

A friend of our elbow sticks to it that the returns from Westmoreland are the same tally sticks that were used in 1843, with only some verbal alterations. In Toga they use a pine stick. On one side they put an owl for "democrat," and on the other a coon for "whig," and as every elector comes with a jack-knife he notices knowingly on the side he wants to vote. In most parts of Berks county they use beans, the small white are for abolitionists. After they are counted the beans are put back and remain for the next election for Governor. Then, as a democrat or whig dies they take one out or as one comes of age they put one in. They have one good rule there, which might be adopted elsewhere to advantage; they never allow a man to vote until he is married. This is under the supposition that he has little discretion until he gets it from his wife. By the same process of reasoning, they allow him to vote as soon as he has a wife, the fact of his marrying being taken as evidence that he has come to the use of not years of discretion. A minor marrying there is called "taking the beans." But Berks, like Saxon England has common law usages peculiar to only certain districts.

[Pittsburg American,

Live within the means.