

# Raleigh Star & N. Carolina Gazette.

THOS. J. LEMAY, Editor and Proprietor.

"North Carolina—Powerful in intellectual, moral and physical resources—the land of our sires and the home of our affections."

[THREE DOLLARS a Year, in Advance.]

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No. 15

## CHEAP WATCHES & JEWELRY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
At the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store,  
No. 96 North Second St. corner of Quarry.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 15 car cases, \$38.00  
Silver do. full jeweled 15 00  
Silver do. 7 Jewels, 15 00  
Silver Lever Watches, full jeweled, 7 00  
Quarters, good quality, 5 00  
Imitation, 3 00  
Gold Spectacles, 7 00  
do 5 00  
Fine Silver, 1 50  
Gold Bracelets, 3 00  
Ladies Gold Pencils, 5 00  
Silver Tea Spoon, set, 1 00  
Gold Fork, with Pistol and Silver Holder, 1 00  
Gold Finger Rings 37 cents to \$80  
Watch Glasses, best quality plain 124 cents; Patent 183, Lanet 25, other articles in proportion.  
All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.  
On and some Gold and Silver Levers and Le-pieces, till lower than the above prices.

O. CONRAD,  
Jeweler and Manufacturer of Silver Ware,  
Watch Maker and Importer of Watches.  
Constantly on hand, a large assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments, of good quality and fashionable styles.

## BRITANNIA WARE

These subscribers respectfully inform Country Merchants and others, that they are constantly manufacturing, and keep on hand, a large assortment of the best Britannia ware. In their stock will be found:

Coffee Pots, Cream Pots, Pitchers, Beer Mugs, Tea Spoons, Spoons, Sugar Bowls, Casters, Table Spoons, Lard Lamps, &c. &c.  
We will warrant our stock equal to any in the market, and purchasers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.  
HALL & BOARDMAN,  
No. 104 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

## New Spring and Summer Goods,

FRESH FROM NEW YORK & EUROPE.

## R. TUCKER & SON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED their Spring and Summer supply of Goods, selected in New York, by one of the firm, from the cheap and splendid spring cargoes just introduced into that market from the principal manufacturing establishments in Europe and this country; and they now respectfully invite their customers and the public generally, to call and examine as fine and cheap—if not the finest and cheapest—assortment of Goods, Foreign and Domestic, ever offered in this city. They make no flourish about them, they speak for themselves, and cannot fail to command the admiration of purchasers, who have the taste and knowledge to judge correctly of the beauty, quality and value of goods. Call and see our charge for looking—and if you do not get bargains, it will be no fault of the sellers. Their stock is large and well assorted, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Children and servants, embracing the finest as well as the most substantial articles. It is unnecessary to enumerate, but as the improvement of the head is of primary importance, they call special attention to their very superior lot of Hats.  
R. TUCKER & SON,  
Raleigh, April 4, 1848.

## HATS & CAPS,

1848  
HAVING opened our Stock of HATS and CAPS for the inspection of our friends, we deem it unnecessary to enter into particulars respecting the spring fashions.—  
We would simply state that the style will excel in beauty, lightness, taste, and elegance, anything ever offered in this city.  
Gentlemen in want of a Hat or Cap are respectfully solicited to call and examine.  
R. TUCKER & SON,  
14.

## REMOVAL.

LABORATORY OF THOMPSONIAN BOTANIC MEDICINES.

FROM LAIRDALE, No. 20 South Calvert street, Baltimore, has removed his Laboratory to his new building No. 34, and has always on hand the largest and most complete assortment of pure Botanic remedies in the United States, prepared under his special care at his Laboratory—being the first erected in the United States for the special purpose of preparing THOMPSONIAN BOTANIC MEDICINES. All of the pulverized and compounded articles are put up in quarter and half pound packages, and neatly labelled, with directions suitable for retailing, and upon better terms than the same article can be had for in the U. S. Every article in his line is warranted genuine—the public can rely upon this.  
A liberal discount made to country merchants, who are particularly requested to call and examine quality, &c. before purchasing.  
The various Treatises, embracing the most reputed authors, upon the Thompsonian or Botanic System of Medicine, may also be had at his establishment, by the quantity or single copy.  
14-1m.

## SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS.

NOW receiving, at the Subscriber's Clothing Ware-House, on Fayetteville St., a few doors South of the Mutual Insurance and Telegraph Office, A SELECTION OF GOODS, FOR DRESS AND FROCK COATS:  
Superfine Black, Brown, Blue, Green and Olive Cloth, Drap d'Ete and Queen's Cloth, Superfine Black and light French Cassimere—Heavy Drap d'Ete and Drillings—Lusters, Silk and Satin VESTINGS, with a general supply of READY MADE CLOTHING, Dress and under Shirts, Drawers, &c., Satin Cravats and Ties, Silk and Muslin do.—Gloves, Suspenders, Bosoms, Collars, &c.  
J. J. BIGGS,  
Raleigh, April 11, 1848.

The popular vote in Vermont upon the question of granting license to sell spirituous liquors, which seems to be taken annually has this year resulted as follows: In favor of licensing 17,312, against it 17,426—majority in the negative 114. Last year majority against it was 7,813.

## COWPEAS, HOGS AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Mr. Editor—I have planted cow peas for five years and have let all my stock eat them, no injury has occurred yet. Peas and vines are very palatable to most animals particularly soon after they have been frost-bitten. Care is necessary when stock are first let into a peafield to prevent them from over eating. Cows are particularly exposed to injury and death from this cause, but all farm stock is more or less liable to injury. We in this part of the country have no other fear of injury from peas. The poisonous effects from half rotten peas, of which Dr. Phillips speaks, is unknown here. But it is understood here that animals are much more apt to over eat themselves on green peas, or those swelled and soft from warm damp weather, than they are on dry peas. And I would most respectfully suggest to Dr. Phillips, the propriety of inquiring, whether that is not the case with him in place of the generation of a poison by partial decay. I do not profess to be as able a chemist as Liebig or Johnston, but from what I do know, deem the production of a poison that will kill hogs, by the application of heat and water to cow peas, impossible,—though I can easily see how a hungry hog might eat enough swelled peas to destroy him.  
I think hogs grow faster on a full allowance of peas than on Indian corn, though they do not fatten so fast, which I account for by the fact that peas contains so much more jelly, while many of our people think with Dr. P. hogs that run in the peafield in the fall are apt to die in the next spring or summer. And I have heard the same remark made about good mast years. Now I take the philosophy of both to be the same, and simply this: that when hogs, as well as all other young, growing farm stock, have been full fed and well cared for until their stomachs and digestive apparatus have accommodated themselves to that condition of things, that they are less able to sustain themselves under bad treatment and semi-starvation, than they would have been, if under the same bad treatment all the time. Take a poor Carolina horse to the rich bluegrass pastures of Kentucky, and in a few months he will be so much improved that his old acquaintances will hardly recognize him; or take one of the fine Bourbon Kentucky milk cows and turn her on a Greenville broomgrass field to seek her summer's living, and if she does not die before the season is half out, fall will find her a sickly skeleton. If stock hogs pried, they are packed in layers, in rush baskets, or boxes, alternately with straw and laurel leaves; and in this state they are sold to merchants, who afterwards assort them and pack them more carefully in boxes or drums. In some parts of France figs are by first dipping them in hot ley, made from the ashes of the fig tree, and then dried, the use of the ley being to harden their skins.  
We extract the above from the American Agriculturist (New York.) The plan of curing figs given as the European mode, would not answer in this latitude, unless in extremely hot seasons, and even in that case success would be doubtful. A lady of our acquaintance, residing in this vicinity, made numerous experiments last summer, only one of which proved successful, viz: The figs were gathered when ripe, before the skin became too tender. They were put in salt and water for two hours or more, then placed in sieves and spread thin so that no brine remained upon them. After thoroughly dried they were boiled for an hour in a syrup of 12 lbs. clarified sugar to the bushel of figs—then spread on clean boards to dry, in the sun, a spent oven, or in a close room before the fire. Further experiments will test the practicality of this mode. We were presented last summer with a box of figs thus prepared, and whether it was in consideration of the fair donor, or from proper pride at this first effort to illustrate the benefits of diversified home industry, we do not know, but this we can say, we esteemed the fruit as good as the best imported figs.—Mobile Tribune.

Always be sure to make more than you spend.

## PREVENTION OF MILDEW ON GRAPES.

Early in the spring, the main stems are peeled or scraped quite clean, then are whitened with a mixture of lime and sulphur, as much of the latter as to make a very strong smell. Since using this composition, a correspondent states his grapes have been perfectly free from mildew.  
New England Farmer.

## ASPARAGUS.

This is a most valuable root. "He who has a good bed of asparagus," says an old adage, "has his peas ready sown, and may pluck an earlier mess than he who sows in the spring."  
The young asparagus plants are the best substitute for green peas of which we have any knowledge.—The cultivation of the root is extremely easy, and vast quantities are raised annually at small expense. Being a marine plant, salt is one of the best stimulants that can be applied. In weeding asparagus we never apply the hoe; we make weeding and manuring one labor, as the salt which we apply, (in solution, very strong) while it acts as a healthy and invigorating stimulant to the plants, destroys effectually, by its saline properties, all the weeds in the bed. We usually apply a dressing of old, well rotted manure in the fall, and in the spring, as soon as the plants make their appearance, commence watering; the solution, at first, being very weak, increasing its strength as the plants advance.—In this way we usually secure an abundance of plants, and probably with less than one half the labor and expense attending the ordinary method of cultivation.  
Maine Farmer.

## FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

## FROM EUROPE ONE DAY LATER.

We are indebted to the New York Morning Star for an Extra, containing European intelligence extracted from a London Paper of Sunday the 12th inst, which was brought to Liverpool by express, before the sailing of the Calcutta on that day. The substance of the advice is as follows:

## Changes in the English Cabinet.

Lord John Russell's resignation was positively decided upon on Saturday evening.

Despatches announcing his contemplated resignation were forwarded to Dublin, the intelligence appearing in the Dublin papers of Saturday, March the 12th.

Cabinet Councils were held in Downing street, on Saturday evening, and during the day Lord Palmerston held a conference with Mr. Bancroft of the United States Minister.

The Cabinet, it was understood, had under consideration important concessions to Ireland, and a considerable extension of the elective franchise in the United Kingdom was talked of.

Douglas Jerrold, immediately after his arrival at Paris, had an interview with Larmariniere, who received him in the most cordial manner. It was reported that he had been commissioned to repair to Paris by a committee of Liberals of London.

## Triumph of Liberal Opinions—Lancaster Elections.

Rejoicing at Preston.—This borough, which used to be formally looked upon as a sort of "pocket borough" for the Derby family, was in a state of great excitement throughout the whole of Thursday. As soon as the news of the defeat of Lord Stanley's son for Lancaster arrived, the streets were crowded with small knots of politicians, congratulating each other on the death blow of the Stanley influence in this country. A band of musicians on this evening paraded the town, and the crowd are huzzing at the office of the Preston Guardian, the liberal paper here. The result has come like the shock of an earthquake on the Conservatives here, as they never anticipated otherwise than that Mr. Stanley would be returned; and it was thought that having once secured his seat for the county town, there would be a fair chance for his contesting the northern division of the county, which his father formerly represented.—The following is the state of the poll:  
Armstrong, 636  
Stanly, 620  
Majority, 16  
Commercial News and Money Market.  
LONDON, Sunday, March 12.

The excited condition of the people in several parts of the metropolis, concurrently with the intelligence of collisions between the authorities and the masses in Glasgow, and the fears that similar scenes may be enacted in some of the manufacturing districts, following so rapidly as they have done the suddenly revolutionary change in the dynasty and the form of the Government in France, have indeed, paralyzed most severely the whole sale as well as the retail departments of trade and industry since this day week. So apprehensive have many of our merchants and heads of manufacturing establishments been of plunder, that the sending forth of goods, whether by railroad or otherwise, has in many cases been delayed.  
IMPORTANT FROM ALGERIA.  
Algeria Proclaimed by the Duke d'Aumale a part of the French Republic.  
By the latest intelligence from Algiers, we are informed that on receipt of the astounding news from Paris, there was a tremendous excitement among the military in the city and immediate neighborhood.—The officers of the Chasseurs d'Afrique immediately, together with several other regiments, among which those of the Artillerie Legere were the most prominent. They declared a *humanite* their adhesion to the existing state of things in France. The Marseillaise and the Parisienne were sung with great enthusiasm.  
The Moniteur Algeria of the 20th February, had an announcement from the Governor General, the Duke d'Aumale, of the news received from Paris. There were indeed two notices, the first being of a despatch from Paris, dated on the afternoon of the 24th informing him of the abdication of the King in favor of the Count of Paris, and the Duchesse d'Orleans proposed as Regent, to which the Governor General adds the following note:  
"The Governor-General knowing the patriotism of all, adds nothing to this news. Nothing can change our duties, or affect our duties to France."  
"Algeria, Feb. 27. H. D'ORLEANS."  
"The second notice says:  
"The Governor General has not received from France any communication; but he is informed that the following despatch has been addressed to all the prefects—(Here the Governor General publishes a despatch, announcing the formation of the Provisional Government. The Governor General can only repeat what he said yesterday. Nothing is changed in our duty toward France; the population and the army will wait with greatest calm for the orders of the mother country."  
"Algeria, Feb. 28, ten at night.  
H. D'ORLEANS."  
The allegiance of the Duc d'Aumale to the Republic, secures peace to Algeria and removes those apprehensions of a coalition war which an opposite policy might have produced. We observe that Prince de Joinville, united with the Duc d'Aumale, in proclaiming the Republic at Algiers.  
All was quiet at Brussels on the 9th of March.  
Paris was perfectly tranquil on Friday afternoon; Germans presented an address to the new Government on Thursday; the disorders in the South had terminated.  
Our latest accounts from Vienna left the Cabinet in Council, news of a general rising in Lombardy was looked for hourly.—The successor of Prince Metternich had not been appointed.  
SPAIN.—The Chamber of Deputies on the 3d voted on the first article of the bill relative to the extraordinary powers demanded by Ministers for the defence of the Kingdom. The article was adopted by a vote of 163 to 54—majority for Ministers, 108. The second article was under discussion on the 4th. Madrid was tranquil.  
The following communications have been addressed to the Provisional Government:  
Gentlemen—At the moment of the victory of the people I went to the Hotel de Ville. The duty of every good citizen is to assemble around the Provisional Government of the Republic. I consider the first duty to be discharged, and shall be happy if my patriotism can be usefully employed.  
Receive, &c.,  
NAPOLEON BONAPART.  
Paris, Feb. 26.

## ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The following conversation took place recently in the House of Commons:  
Mr Home again rose and said—Sir, I wish to ask a question of Ministers in connection with the affairs in France, where a new Government has been established; I wish, therefore, to ask Ministers whether it is their intention to withhold from any interference with the people of France, and to leave them at liberty to choose what sort of government they please? I simply ask the question, if there is no objection to answer it.  
Lord John Russell rose amidst breathless silence. I have no objection whatever to answer the question. We have received, of course, the intelligence generally known to the public of the change which has taken place in France; and I can assure the house—indeed, should have hardly thought it necessary to declare it—that we have no intention whatever to interfere with the form of government which the French nation may choose themselves, (loud cheers,) or in any way to meddle with the internal affairs of that country.—(Renewed cheers from every part of the house.)  
The noble lord, in a subsequent part of the evening took the occasion to repeat the same sentiments. He said—  
Our only interest in the French government is the interest of neighbors and friends, and all we wish is that the institutions France may adopt shall tend as much as possible to her own prosperity. (Cheers.) I may, perhaps, be permitted to add that, of course, I do not believe England would refuse to perform any of those sacred duties of hospitality which she has performed at all times to the vanquished (cheers), whoever they were; whether of extreme royalist opinions, of moderate opinions, or extreme liberal opinions. Those duties of hospitality have made his country the asylum for the unfortunate; and I, for one, will never consent that we should neglect them. (Loud cheers.)

## CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.

A New York paper relates an anecdote of a young man who recently came to establish in the city of Gotham, and as he did not know exactly of what "line" would be the most desirable, spent a good deal of time and much shrewd sagacity in looking about and guessing into the several ways of getting rich. He had considered, pretty keen, he said, all kinds of trades that were carried on here, and he had pretty much made up his mind to set up the *post office business*. Then that carried it on, took a heap of money every day, and there was only one in the place.

## A FERVENT ADMIRER.

A clergyman preaching in the interior of Alabama, chose for his text a passage of scripture which had been variously interpreted. In concluding his sermon, he exclaimed—"These are the conclusions I have arrived at after the most diligent study, and I must inform you that the commentators disagree with me." A farmer, a great admirer of the parson's eloquence had paid great attention to the discourse. He went home, filled a large bag with choice kidney potatoes, and packed them off to the Reverend gentleman's house with the following note—  
"Reverend Dear Sir—You told me this mornin' as how common taters did not agree with you. I hope as how choice kidney does."

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, March 31.

## U. S. SENATE.

Mr Allen's resolution congratulating the People of France on the establishment of a Republican form of government was then taken up.

Mr Baldwin addressed the Senate on the subject, and favored the reference of the resolution to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr Downs next addressed the Senate in an earnest manner. He was in favor of the immediate passage of the resolution.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr Hannegan went into executive session and afterwards adjourned over to Monday next.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

To day being "Private Bill Day," the House at an early hour went into committee of the whole, (Mr Clanton in the chair,) and devoted the day to the consideration of private bills.

The Senate did not sit to day having yesterday adjourned over to Monday next.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the House on motion of Mr Rockwell, of Connecticut resolved itself into a committee of the whole, [Mr Cooke in the chair,] and took up the private Calendar. The bill for the relief of Thomas Scott was discussed several hours.—The committee finally rose and reported the bill to the House. The question on the passage of the bill was decided in the affirmative; and then the House adjourned.

Washington, April 3.

## U. S. SENATE.

Mr Allen moved to take up the resolution which he had previously offered, congratulating the people of France on the establishment of a Republic.

Upon this motion a long debate ensued, which was participated in by Messrs Crittenden, Bagby, Butler, Benton and Downs.

The question on the motion to take up, was decided by yeas and nays as follows—yeas 21, nays 23.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After some unimportant business a message was received from the President of the United States, and read as follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives.

I communicate to Congress, for their information, a copy of a dispatch with the accompanying documents, received at the Department of State, from the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris giving official information of the overthrow of the French monarchy, and the establishment in its stead of a provisional government, based on republican principles.

This great event occurred suddenly, and was accomplished almost without bloodshed. The world has seldom witnessed a more interesting and sublime spectacle, than the peaceful rising of the French people resolved to secure for themselves enlarged liberty and to assert in the majesty of their strength the great truth, that in this enlightened age man is capable of governing himself.

The prompt recognition of the new government by the Representative of the United States at the French Court, meets my full and unqualified approbation, and has been authorized, in a suitable manner to make known the fact to the constituted authorities of the French Republic.

Called upon to act upon a sudden emergency, which could not have been anticipated by his instruction he judged rightly of the feelings and sentiments of his Government, and of his countrymen when in advance of the diplomatic representatives of other countries he was the first to recognize so far as it was in his power, the free government established by the French people.

The policy of the United States has ever been that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries—leaving to each to establish the form of government of its own choice. While this wise policy will be maintained towards France, now suddenly transferred from a monarchy into a republic all our sympathies are naturally enlisted on the side of a great people, who imitating our example, have resolved to be free. [That such sympathy should exist on the part of the people of the United States with the friends of free government in every part of the world, and especially in France is not remarkable. We can never forget that France was our early friend in our eventful revolution, and generously aided us in shaking off a foreign yoke, and becoming a free and independent people.]

We have enjoyed the blessings of our system of well regulated self-government for near three-fourths of a century, and can properly appreciate its value. Our ardent and sincere congratulations are extended to the patriotic people of France upon their noble and successful efforts to found for their government, liberal institutions, similar to our own.

It is not doubted that under the benign influence of free institutions, the enlightened statesmen of Republican France will find it to be for her true interest and permanent glory to cultivate with the United States the most liberal principles of international intercourse and commercial reciprocity whereby the happiness and prosperity of both nations will be promoted.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, 3d April, 1848.

Mr Cummins moved that the rules be suspended to enable him to introduce the following resolutions, and they were suspended says 121, nays 51.

Resolved. That it becomes the people of the United States to rejoice that the sentiment of self-government is commending itself to the favorable consideration and adoption of the intelligent and thinking men of all enlightened nations.

Resolved. That the only legitimate source of political power is the will of the people and the only rightful end of its exercise—their good.

Resolved. That we sincerely hope that down trodden humanity may succeed in breaking down all of tyranny and oppression, and in the establishment of free and national governments for the good of the governed and not for the aggrandisement of those who govern.

Resolved. That we tender our warmest sympathies to the people of France and Italy in their struggle for reform and sincerely hope they may succeed in establishing free and constitutional governments, emanating from and based upon the will of the governed, suited to their wants and condition and such as will secure to them liberty and safety.

Resolved. That we tender our sympathies and hope of success to every people who are seeking to establish for themselves free and national governments and that whatever of blood and treasure may be