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.

VOL 39. RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1848 No. 18

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The Stamp of the New on the Old World.

The various transactions which occur either in the pursuits of life or the progress of nations, the stamp and form of old usages which have received the sanction of time are engrafted upon new institutions, and with a different name and an altered purpose the deeds of former periods are entwined with the acts of the present. The revolution in America achieving its independence, impressed the world with its brilliant effects all were astonished at the perseverance, yet the unflinching courage the patient endurance, yet uncompromising patriotism which displayed itself throughout the contest, no single effort marked it, but repeated discouragement, and against overwhelming odds was as an incentive to success which has commanded the admiration of the world. France on the instant burst her fetters, but unprepared for the grand change, the people run wild in their ideas of liberty, and anarchy supplied the place of law and order Half a century has taught another lesson and a different generation from their forefathers with dearly purchased experience, have pulled down the throne where oppression reigned triumphant, and have again essayed with moderation to solve the problem of governing themselves, and who can doubt, with the possession of knowledge and intelligence, the glorious result SYLVESTER views these passing events with the liveliest sympathy and most heartfelt satisfaction... He in common with all is desirous of aiding the regeneration of his race and it will be done through the same agency as he has so long continued to effect so much benefit, the dissemination of PRIZES whereby all are enabled to contribute largely to any enterprise they may desire. He has been signally successful in the prosecution of his plans. A large amount of funds have been distributed throughout the Union in the pioneer months of the year.—SYLVESTER now presents the SCHEMES for MAY, unsurpassed in brilliancy as they will be fortunate in their result. He requests orders to be forwarded early, and to be careful to address

S. J. SYLVESTER,
41 Wall Street New York

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, Class 18, for 1848. to be drawn at Alexandria, (D. C.) on saturday, the 6th of May, 1848. 75 Numbers 12 Drawn Ballots.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

2 Prizes of $30,000!
2 Prizes of $12,000!
2 prizes of $7,000. 2 prizes of $5,000!
2 Prizes of $3,226 1-2 each
10 Prizes of $1,500 each
10 of 1,200 each!!
20 of 600 dollars 30 of 300 dollars.
140 of 200!!!
63 Prizes of $100 each,
63 of 40 126 of 30
&c. &c. &c.

Tickets 10 dollars.

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

NEW JERSEY STATE LOTTERY, Class 38, for 1848 to be drawn at Jersey City, (N. J.) on Wednesday, the 10th of May 1848. 66 numbers 11 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.

$30,000! $15,000!
1 of 8,000 dollars 2 of 5,000 dollars.
1 of 4,000 1 of 2,078
20 Prizes of $1,000
20 prizes of 500 20 prizes of 300
99 prizes of 200 55 prizes of 100
55 of 80 55 of 60

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

A Certificate of a Package of 22 Tickets will be sent for $110—Shares in proportion.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, Class 19 for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria (D. C.) on Saturday, 13th of May 1848. 75 numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

GRANDSCHEME.

$40,000! $12,000
1 of 7,000 1 of 5,000
1 of 3,000 1 of 2 589
1 of 2,000 dollars.
30 Prizes of $1,000 each!
30 of 500 40 of 300
257 Prizes of $200 each!!
64 of 100 64 of 70.
128 of 40

Tickets $12—Shares in proportion.

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

NEW JERSEY STATE LOTTERY, Class 40, for 1848 to be drawn at Jersey City, (N. J.) on Wednesday, the 17th of May 1848, 78 mbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

There have from time to time appeared what is called by their authors Expositions of Odd Fellowship, but the most correct exposition which we have yet met with is the following, which we extract from an address delivered by a member of the order in high standing, P. G. M. Atlee, of Washington City. It may be relied upon as a true exposure of the system of Odd Fellowship.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was first organized in this country at Baltimore, in 1819. Its design is *practical benevolence.* The members of the fraternity individually pledge themselves to assist a brother in distress. There is no obligation, express or implied, existing among them to trade exclusively with one another in preference to their fellow citizens generally, but each one is perfectly at liberty to deal in the manner and with the person best suited, in his opinion, to promote his private interests.

Nor is there the slightest restriction imposed on his political freedom. No party is recognized by the Lodge, nor is any discussion permitted, under any circumstances, which involves politics, in a partisan sense; nor do the obligations of Odd Fellowship wound the most sensitive conscience. The religious man is better able than all others to appreciate the principles of the association.

To become an Odd Fellow, the following qualifications are indispensible—a belief in one Supreme Being, the Governor and Preserver of the Universe—a fair moral character, the legal age of majority, and some known reputable means of support. Any one thus qualified can apply for membership. His petition is referred to a committee whose duty it is to ascertain whether these things be so, and report thereon. The candidate is balloted for, and if the issue be favorable, he is initiated. The mode of initiation cannot be set forth in a public address, because the injunction of secrecy has never been removed This topic is not prohibited, however, on account of any mystery that need fear the light. There have been *pretended exposures* of these secrets published of late years. Whether they are authentic or fictitious, I have never cared to ascertain by actual perusal. If they be false, they will of course come to naught; if they be true, no detriment can ensue to the Order—for not a single sentence in our ritual would dishonor the tongue of a man, or offend the ear of a woman.

There are in all, fourteen degrees in the Order. They are conferred by certain ceremonies, instructive and pleasing, impressive and sublime. The candidate pledges his honor never to divulge them. *In no one instance is an oath required, nor is there any penalty invoked or prescribed against the unfaithful confidant.* If he prove recreant to his pledge of honor, his own want of principle will eventually bring upon his head appropriate retribution.—Should such a man avowed his social perjury in print, he would raise no panic into the Order. Not a single member of the fraternity would molest his constitutional rights of speech, but he would be allowed to remain where he had placed himself, before the tribunal of public opinion, whose decrees can inflict a living torture, harder to be borne than any punishment at the hands of a betrayed brotherhood. I have said we are bound by a pledge of honor to assist a distressed brother. By a distressed brother we mean strictly a member of our society who is sick and destitute To enable ourselves promptly and efficiently to extend this aid, we each pay into the general fund weekly "dues," making in the aggregate about five dollars a year. Out of this treasury an allowance of, generally, four dollars is paid weekly to a brother so long as he is incapacitated to persue the avocation by which he obtains a livelihood. This sum is, in most cases amply sufficient. Should peculiar circumstances, however, in any instance render it inadequate to relieve the 'distressed,' the lodge by a special vote, may increase the appropiation or a voluntary subscription among the members supplies such amount as the emergency may demand. The aid thus furnished is technically called the 'benefits.' The benefits, however, are not paid indiscriminately. Three enquiries are first made by the Lodge, which must all be satisfactorily answered before the invalid can receive them. They are—1st., whether the distressed brother is in good standing in his Lodge; 2d., whether he has punctually paid his dues up to the time of his sickness; 3rd., whether his sickness is involuntary, and not superinduced by any immorality.

If these interrogatives be affirmatively responded to, he is entitled to and receives every solace he needs. Two brethren are regularly provided to tend his bed, if necessary, by day and night. These kind offices are faithfully rendered, and they are performed without any implied obligation of gratitute on the part of the recipient.—He is *entitled* to his benefits because he has paid his 'dues,' and complied with the requisitions of the Order. On his recovery he returns to the Lodge, not shrinking under the mortifying consciousnes of receiving pauperism, but with an independent, though grateful spirit, returns the greeting of welcome and congratulation.—Should, however, his disease terminate fatal, his brethren do not consider themselves released from further attentions for the Lodge provides decent sepulture for his remains. The constitution of every Lodge make provision for a certain sum, generally thirty dollars, for the burial expenses of a deceased member. Besides all this, a contribution in money is made to the widow. If the deceased have left any young chilren, it is the duty of the Lodge moreover to aid and assist the widow by money and advice in maintaining and educating them. For these purposes, there are established in our Lodges a widow and orphan fund, and a school fund. Should the entire treasury be exhaused by these outlays, the lodge is not relieved from the responsibilities it has bound itself to assume. They are required to submit to an individual extra assessment sufficiently large to pay the expenditures. If they should be unable to collect these assessments the lodge is virtually dissolved, and surrenders its charter to the Grand Lodge, under whose authority it was issued. I have, however, never known an instance to occur. There is too much generosity and pride of consistency among us, to succumb to such a crisis.

The liberality of the Order in relieving the sick, burying the dead, assisting the widow, is enormous. During the past year, about $300,000 have been expended for these purposes. Large outlays have also been required for rent, furniture, lights, fuel, &c., in our Lodges, and, notwithstanding, the aggregate general surplus exceeds $1,500,000.

Such a vast balance in our power, is unaccountable to the public at large. The wealth of our fraternity is, however, by no means miraculous. It is the inevitable results of our mode of organization.

The Order of Odd Fellowship has been so favored by Providence that no member who reflects, can avoid the conviction, that it has been cherished by the dews of heaven for wise purposes. It is an institution of *this age*, and possesses all of its peculiar characteristic of expansion and progression. Originally, the end of its organization was good fellowship, and reciprocal protection. Escaping from the land of its birth, it sought the free air of this country. Its nature at once developed itself. It became an institution of great *moral* power and a loftier destiny seemed to await it. The pipe and the tankard disappeared from its halls, and our Lodges were distinguished for their sobriety and decorum. For years, they have maintained their reputation, and now, temperance is an integral attribute of our Order.

CONSOLING.

The Union says, "It gives us some satisfaction to state that Santa Anna has embarked for Jamaica!" The great Mexican exile, like a guest who, though at first heartily welcome, makes his stay too long or not very agreeable, has had the happiness of making the Union and the Cabinet glad twice: first when he got into Mexico, secondly when he got out. And as in the case of the dilatory guest, we suspect the latter joy was greater than the first. Whatever else may be said of Santa Anna, he has proved himself "a troublesome customer" to Mr. Polk.

A lawyer, while arguing in the district court a day or two since spoke very loud, and when he stopped to take breath a brother member asked him why he thundered so. "Why," replied the roof render, "I was commenting on the testimony of a deaf witness."

THE CHEROKEE ROSE FOR HEDGING.

The St. Louis "Western Journal," for March, contains an article entitled: "The Cherokee Rose—Botanical deserption; its adaptation to the purposes of Hedging; its adaptation to the climate; mode of planting and of cultivating it in hedges &c., by Thomas Affleck, Esq of Mississippi."

We are unable to give this article at length, and our readers must be satisfied with a brief notice of its contents.

The history of this plant is obscure. It was cultivated before the revolution in several gardens near Savannah, and in Charleston under the name of the Cherokee rose. Michaux on meeting it, found it to be an undescribed plant, and introduced it as a "non-descript rose." It is found growing wild on the Cumberland, in Tennessee and in the country formerly occupied by the Cherokees.

This rose is an evergreen, approaching to a vine in is habit of growth; the leaves are dark green, and beautifully glossy or shining. Its long and strong shoots are completely covered with stout and very sharp prickles, curved backwards. The wood soon acquires a hardness which prevents its being browsed upon by any kind of stock—though, during a hard winter, cattle and sheep will pick off the leaves without injury to the plant. The blossoms, which appear very early in the spring, in vast numbers, are large, single, and a peculiarly clear and pure white. The flexibility of the long shoots allows of their being laid up in any form or position that may be desired; and as they readily take root when layered, weak places in a hedge are quickly and permanently strengthened: and though inclined, if neglected, to run wild, it bears the knife and shears well, and can readily be reduced again to order whenever desired.

For strength, it far surpasses an other kind of live fence, and it is a most efficient protection to crops. No animal, wild or tame, can pass it.

Hedges of this planted are very permanent. Hedges planted twenty years since in Georgia and South Carolina, are now growing thriftily; and no instance has come under our notice of the plant dying out from any cause.

We readily acknowledge the value of this rose for hedges in climates which suit its habits. No cold experienced in South-Carolina or Mississippi affects it injuriously It is recorded that on the 8th of February 1834, in Charleston South Carolina:

"The thermometer stood, after sun-rise, five degrees below zero The salt water in the dock and mill ponds in the neighborhood of the city was frozen. Green-houses afforded no protection to exotics. Figtrees, myrtles, oranges, &c. &c., as far south as St. Augustine, were cut down to the roots and many utterly destroyed. The Cherokee rose was not affected by the sudden and severe change."

HISTORY OF COTTON.

From a lecture before the Boston Mercantile Library Association.

The Cotton plant was known, cultivated, and manufactured in India many centuries ago. It is a plant which grows spontaneously all over the tropical regions. The climates so necessary to the growth and development of the Cotton plant, forbid the cultivation of wool, while the latter product flourishes in the cold regions where the cotton will not grow. The two products are admirably suited for the clothing of the inhabitants of the regions in which they respectively flourish.

The early Egyptains do not appear to have known value of cotton although it is known to have existed in Egypt 550 years before Christ. The mummy cloths are all made of linen. Herodotus is the first Greek writer who speaks of cotton, and this in a brief reference to India. The Romans received the cotton manufactures from India. From this country cotton we are told was introduced into Upper and Lower Egypt. The Moors of Spain introduced it into Europe.

In the fineness and delicacy of the manufacture of Cotton, the natives of India had the supremacy for many centuries. These are to be attributed to the fineness of their climate and the delicacy of their sense of touch. Many stories are told of the wonderful texture of their cloths and among them the following:

A Persian Ambassador is said to have carried home to his master a cocoa-nut, which on being broken was found to contain a piece of cotton of some thirty yards in length, and light as gossamer. On one occassion an Emperor remonstrated with his daughter, upon the indelicacy of her appearance, she being clothed in the Hindoo cotton. She replied that the robe was wrapped nine times round her body. The tales all go to prove that the Hindoos were perfect masters of the manufacture of cotton.

The art of manufacture was held in high esteem, and cotton weaving stood at the head of the mechanic arts. The women were all cotton spinners, and the weaving was done in the open air.

Cotton was introduced into China in the sixth century, and in the tenth century into Spain. In the thirteeth century a company was incorporated at Barcelona for the manufacture of cotton but it was only of a coarse kind called fustian In the sixteenth century it was introduced into England by a refugee The Aztecs or antient Mexicans were acquainted with the manufacture of cotton.

The progress in the manufacture of cotton was very slow after its introduction into England. The thread was so coarse that it could only be used as filling, the warp being of linen. The article manufactured was called calico, taking this name from Calcutta in the East Indies. Previous to the year 1769, no mills existed into England and the manufacture was carried on by hand power alone. Soon after the invention of Arkwright the most rapid progress was made, and the manufacture largely increased. In 1846 the capital invested in England in the cotton manufacture amounted to one hundred millions pound sterling.

The lecturer next proceeded to give some particulars of the life of Richard Arkwright, from which it appears he was born in the year 1732, in the County of Lancashire, and was brought up to the trade of a barber. About the year 1760 he quitted his trade and travelled about the country as a dealer in hair. He came in contact with the cotton spinners, saw the difficulties under which they labored, and set himself at work to invent a cotton spinning machine. With assistance from a friend he went to work and completed his machine in the year 1760. The first mill in which it was used was built in the year 1770, in Nottingean, and was moved by horse power. Arkwright's machine greatly improved the quality of the thread, and linen warp was no longer necessary. This distinguished man was persecuted in his life time by envious persons—in 1786 he was made High Sheriff of the County, Knighted by George the third, and died the richest man in England, in 1792.

It was not until the year 1801 that power looms were made to work successfully. Now there are in England 170,000 power looms, turning out nine hundred millions yards of cloths; but hand loom weaving is not extinct, it is estimated that there are 225,000 hand loom weavers in Great Britain. In 1700, the consumption of cotton in England was only 1,200,000 pounds; now it amounts to 800,000,000 pounds, two-thirds of which is the product of our own country.

Manchester, and the country round it for twenty miles, are the chief seats of the cotton manufacture, and the motive power of the mills is steam. Out of nearly one hundred mills visited by the lecturer while in Great Britain only one was moved by water power, and that was at Lanark in Scotland. This mill appeared to be very judiciously managed; the operatives were neat, cleanly in their persons, and their houses tidy and comfortable. In summer, the females wear no shoes nor stockings, and only the married ones caps—the unmarried ones going bareheaded. The wages were about one half of those in Lowell, but the Scotch operatives were required to work only 63 hours a week, while those of Lowell are required to work 73 hours.

The appearance of Manchester was then described. The lecturer had not found the manufacturing population so brutal and degraded as has often been represented.

He did not find the managers so cruel or aristocratic as their enemies charge that they are. The mills are owned mostly by individuals, and not by incorporated companies. As in this country, a rigid system of economy is required and the rules enforced are no stricter than the exigences of the case demand. The laws of Parliament bearing especially upon the owner and manufacturer, are much more stringent than any he can force upon his operatives.

Most of the female operatives cannot write, and all classes of operatives are grossly improvident, addicted to gin, beer and whiskey drinking. In some peculiar branches of work, the wages are as high as in this country—but the general average is only about two thirds of what is paid in American mills.

The lecturer said he should not pretend to deny that crime and destitution existed among the operatives, but simply to assert that their condition was not so bad as it has been represented.

FORMATION OF SOIL.

In the waters of rivers, but especially in those of the sea, there exists vast numbers of minute microscopic animalcules, called Ehrenberg infusorial animals, which are fitted to live each class in its own special element only, and which therefore, die in myriads where the sweet and salt waters mingle. It is almost incredible to see how densely the water is sometimes peopled by these creatures, how rapidly they multiply, in what countless numbers they die.—Their skeletons and envelopes consisting of a calcareous and silicious matter extracted from the water, are almost imperishable. They commix with the mud of the river, and come with it, to form the deposites of slime that fill up the channels, raise the growing islands, or add to the belt of most fertile land which increases seaward, where the waters are still. As the tide advances up its channel, the waters of the river spread and flow over the surface so that far up the stream, where the upper waters are still sweet, the salt or brackish under-current carries the living things which float in it to certain death, and leaves their bodies behind it, to add to the accumulating mud. The extensive mutual surfaces of the rivers and sea water which in this way are made to meet and in sure a more rapid destruction of infurorial life than could in almost any other way be brought about.

Experiment has shown that as far up as the tide reaches, the so-called alluvial deposite in and along the channel of the river abounds with the remains of these marine animalcules, while above the reach of the tide none of them are to be found. In the Elbe they are seen as far as eighty miles above its mouth. At Cuxhaven and Gluckstadt, which are nearly forty miles from the open sea, their silicious and calcareous skeletons form one-fourth to one-third of the mass of the fresh mud, exclusive of the sand; while further up the river they amount to about one-half of this quantity. In the Rhine, the Scheldt, the Mersey, the Liffey, the Thames, the Forth, the Humber, and the Wash, the same form of deposite goes on: so that in the mouths of all tidal rivers there are to be superadded to the mechanical debris brought down by the upper waters, the more rich and fructifying animal spoils which the sea wonderfully incorporates into the growing deltas, and the banks of rising mud. And thus it is seen that the river islands encroach upon the ocean, not merely in proportion to the quantity of solid matters held in suspension by the descending water, but in proportion also to the richness of the sea in microscopic forms of life, and to the volume of fresh water which the river can bring to mingle with it.

Gleaner.

To prevent the curculios from injuring plums, fill a number of vials nearly full with molasses and water, in May, and hang them on the limbs of the trees. They attract the insects from the fruit and catch them. It has been tried with success.

Perform every operation in the best manner.