

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEMAY, Editor & Proprietor.

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

[THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in Advance.]

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RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1849.

NO. 20.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE SHIRT ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES IS AT No. 179 Baltimore St., near Light, BALTIMORE, MD.

Where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 100,000 shirts always on hand.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best stock of SHIRTS that has ever been offered, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for MEN AND BOYS, which for style and workmanship cannot be surpassed. More than usual efforts have been made to render the assortment complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON, 10-17.

I. O. O. F. ODD FELLOWS' REGALIA. BALTIMORE, MD.

Fourth door below Frederick Street, and One Square below Sun Office.

WHERE may be found the most extensive assortment and latest styles of FRINGES, GIMPS, BUTTONS, CORDS, TASSELS, &c. &c. Also—Masonic, Odd Fellows, Red Cross, Sons of Temperance, Sons of Liberty, American Mechanics, Beneficial and all other Societies.

REGALIA AND TRIMMINGS

are kept on hand and made to order, FLAGS, and BANNERS, made up in the latest and most approved styles.

All orders from the country attended to with dispatch.

JEWELS.

Old Fellow's and Sons of Temperance Jewels, a full assortment always on hand—and at prices less than any other establishment.

SPRING & MESSER, 8-17.

European Agency.

For the Recovery of Debts and Improperly Withheld.

REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

THE SETTLEMENT AND ARBITRATION OF COMMERCIAL, TRADING, AND OTHER DEBTS; Securing Patents for Inventions in Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies and Dependencies thereunto belonging, and Negotiating for the Purchase or Sale of the same.

REFERENCE may be had on application free of charge, (provided the motive is not that of mere curiosity) to a list comprising upwards of 15,000 names in which unclaimed property is standing; also an index to over 10,000 advertisements, which are ascertained for the past 50 years in various British newspapers, addressed to Hairs at Law and next of Kin.

Communications by letter are requested to be post paid.

BENTHAM FABIAN, 38 Broadway, New-York.

References are permitted to Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, Judge Court of Common Pleas, N. York; FRELING, ROGERS & Co., City of Baltimore; W. T. & J. T. PATTERSON, G. R. A. RICKETTS, Esq., EDWARD SCHENCK, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. PATTERSON, Esq., President Patchin Bank, N. York.

Grand & Square Piano Forte Manufactory,

NOS. 8, 9 & 11 EUTAW ST. OPPOSITE THE EUTAW HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD.

KNABE & GAEBLE would respectfully call the attention of the public to their superior GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. The Pianos Manufactured at this establishment have for delicacy of touch, sweetness, clearness and brilliancy of tone, beauty and style of workmanship, been pronounced by the most eminent Professors to be unsurpassed by any instruments made in this or any other country.

Professors, amateurs, country merchants, and others visiting Baltimore will find it to their advantage to call at our extensive establishment before purchasing elsewhere.

38-17.

THE NIAGARA SHOWER BATH.

AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE FOR SHOWER BATHING.

WITH COLD OR WARM WATER.

This Bath took the Premium at the Fair of the Franklin Institute, Oct. 1818, the only Bath that ever took a premium at the Institute, and also took the first Premium at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, November, 1818.

A great and important improvement is made in this Shower Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the bather.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tall person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee, EPHRAIM FARRABEE, 24 South Calvert Street, Baltimore.

BATHING—Read What Armstrong says: Do not omit, you would health secure. The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear The sluices of the skin, enough to keep The body sacred from insidious soil. Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce (As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth. Your daily pains, 'tis this alone the rich. The want of this is poverty's worst foe. With this external virtue, age maintains A decent grace; without it, youth and charms Are lost to time.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

At No. 12, Fayetteville Street, RALEIGH, N. C.

The subscriber has just returned from New York, and is now opening the largest stock of Goods he ever brought to this market at any former Spring. They were bought entirely for cash and will be sold at moderate advances for cash and to punctual customers on credit.

The assortment consists in part of the following:

- A large and beautiful assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, embracing the newest styles and Fashions of this Spring.
- A large assortment of Calicoes, Embroid. Linen Lustre, American, Scotch, and French, Ginghams, very cheap.
- Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin at reduced prices.
- Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs—French Worked Collars.
- Scarfs, Swiss, Muslin thread & Lisle Edgings, Gloves of every description—Black and White Cotton Hosiery.
- Super Blk. & White Silk do. of the best quality, Bonnets and Ribbons, &c. &c.

CLOTHES &c.

A well selected Stock of Black and Olive, Brown, French, Cloth, &c. &c. &c. Doeshin Cassimeres, Fancy Tricots, Figured and Plain Linen Drilling, Brown Drilling, Plain Linen for Coats, Check do. French and English Drap d'Inde.

And a large stock of Fancy Summer Stuffs, Vestings, &c. &c.

Genlemen's Blk Kid and White Silk Gloves Gravel.

Pongee and Bandanna Hank's, Irish Linen, Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shittings, large stock.

Table Linen 8 and 10-4; Toweling, and Osnaburgs, and Marlborough Stripes.

A very large assortment of Boots and Shoes at the lowest rates.

HATS! HATS!

Call and see for yourselves the Spring styles—Beaver and Sain-Beaver, the best article, and beauties they are, Broad Brims, low price, Do. Blk. Pearl; and Red, Soft Mexican and California, do. Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf. Do. at reduced prices from last season.

Straw Matting.

GROCERIES, &c.

Groceries, Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Leaf Sugar, Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee, Teas of the best qualities, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, superior kind.

Crockery, Hardware and Cutlery, fine table Cutlery, 50 pieces in a set—Gastings, and Hollowware, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices and Hammers, and almost every article usually kept in a Retail Store.

T. H. SELBY, No. 12, Fayetteville St. Raleigh, N. C. April 28, 1849.

UNIVERSITY.

The Public Anniversary Examination of the Students of the University of North Carolina will be held at Chapel Hill, on Monday, the 25th day of May ensuing, and be continued from day to day until Thursday, the 7th of June, being the first Thursday of June, which last mentioned day is appointed for the ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of the College.

The following Trustees compose the Committee of Visitation: His Excellency CHARLES MANLY, Governor of the State and President ex officio of the Board.

Hon. DAVID L. SWAIN, L. L. D., President of the College.

John L. Bailey, John Kerr, John H. Bryan, Walter L. Leak, John R. J. Daniel, Willie P. Mangum, John M. Dick, James F. Morehead, James C. Dobbin, Thomas Ruffin, John A. Gilmer, Romulus M. Saunders, Robert B. Gilliam, James S. Smith, Calvin Graves, Richard D. Spaight, John D. Hawkins, Lewis Thompson, Charles C. Hinton, John D. Toomer.

All other members of the Board of Trustees who may attend, will be considered members also of this Committee.

By order, CHARLES L. HINTON, Secretary. Raleigh, May 1st, 1849. City papers. 18-6t.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF LITERATURE.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund have ordered to be distributed the sum of forty thousand dollars, in part of the net annual income of the said Fund for the support of Common Schools, among the several counties for the year 1849.

A Statement, showing the quota to which each County is entitled according to its federal population, is filed with the Comptroller of Public Accounts, and the same will be paid by the public Treasurer on due application.

Given under my hand, this 27th day of April 1849.

CHARLES MANLY, Governor of the State and Resident ex-officio of said Board. Raleigh, April 27, 1849. 19-4t.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

Fourth Street, between Arch and Market, Philadelphia.

PROPRIETORSHIP AND MANAGEMENT.

of this well known hotel (which is located in the very centre of business) having this day passed into the hands of the subscribers, they beg leave to state that in its new management it is worthy of the liberal patronage which it has been heretofore sustained and hope, by unremitting attention to deserve the patronage of their friends who may visit the city on business or pleasure.

E. J. MCKIBBIN, formerly of the Exchange Hotel, Philadelphia.

Treasury Office, MAY 7, 1849.

It being represented to this Department, that there is in many Counties of the State, some misapprehension as to the levying and collecting the tax imposed by the act of the last session of the General Assembly, to provide for the establishment of a State Hospital for the Insane of North Carolina,—to produce uniformity on the subject, I would respectfully call to the notice of the Clerks of the several Counties, the 3d Section of the supplemental Act, from which it will appear, that the special tax imposed by said Act, must be included in the tax list, now by law required to be furnished to the Sheriffs, and that the Sheriffs shall collect, account for, and pay over the said tax as they are now required by law, as to the General State taxes. The tax being therefore collectible in the present year, in those counties where the Clerks have already handed out their list to the Sheriffs without including this tax, it is their duty under this law to deliver to the Sheriffs an additional or supplemental list.

C. L. HINTON, Pub. Treas. 19-1t.

NATIONAL AND PATRIOTIC.

The Whigs of Tennessee have nominated for re-election the present excellent Governor, N. S. BROWN, and they expect to carry the State for him very handsomely. Upon his unanimous nomination by the Whig State Convention at Nashville, a few days since, the Governor made a brief address, the substance of which appears in the Nashville papers. The following passage will show how his Excellency thinks and speaks on some subjects:

"He congratulated the Whigs upon their success in the Presidential campaign, and remarked that some questions had recently arisen, to one of which he would allude—the slavery question, arising from the acquisition of new territories. He said that on a question such as this he need give no pledges—he had in his birth and education something better than pledges. He was in favor of the institutions of the South, but he valued the Union above every thing else. He deprecated the fanaticism that seeks to array one portion of this glorious Union against another; was opposed to the proposition, made in some quarters, of non-intercourse with the North in case of the passage of the Wilmot Proviso; said he would not give one foot of ground on *Fort Mifflin*, or *Saratoga*, or *Yorktown*, but *through all its hills were studded with gold and its valleys filled with slaves*. He was opposed to those who would deny the Southern people their rights in the newly acquired territories, and thought that, in the present threatening aspect of things, a compromise should be made; but he *was for the Union at all hazards*;" for the South so long as he could be consistently with the preservation of the Union, but *for the Union at all events*."

Such sentiments as these find a prompt response in the heart of the American people. Every year of our existence as a nation adds to the strength of that national feeling which cleaves to the Republic, one and indivisible. It is true there are elements of alienation at work both at the North and at the South, and there appears to be an unusual activity in those elements just now. Fanaticism, sectional and political, blending the aspirations of personal ambition with the bitter prejudices arising from interests supposed to be contrarian, seems to be moving for a desperate cast—if it can by any possibility bring things to the dignity of a crisis. Some distinguished amateurs of treason have been chasing the phantom for years with singular perseverance, and every contingency has arrived except the crisis. The good people have been implored to regard themselves as unutterably miserable—because of the existence of Slavery at the South, or because of the horrors, present and prospective, contained in that box of Pandora, the Wilmot Proviso. It is painful to witness the misery of these disappointed champions of disunion—prophets of ruin, who, like so many CASSANDRAS, except that CASSANDRA was a young woman, go about in agony because they are neither believed nor allowed to realize their own predictions.

With a happy indifference to these efforts of agitators the great mass of the people attend to their own business, with a feeling of security in the institutions established by the founders of the Republic, and with a latent feeling of devotion to the Union and the grand nationality it has created, which, like the strength of a giant, is quiescent on the consciousness of its own might. Once aroused by an apprehension of danger, those who had provoked it would probably find reason to beware.

Bal. Amer.

TURKISH EDUCATION.

The Turkish Government is interesting itself in having men thoroughly educated in every branch of agriculture, for the purpose of inducing among the subjects of that Government the best practical information in farming. In all the Turkish houses you will see one side on which the blinds are always closed. These are the apartments of the women, who live entirely separate from the male portions of the family. At the age of twelve, boys are removed from the society of their mothers and sisters.

The accounts from Texas state that the Indians have commenced serious depredations on the inhabitants in various parts of the State.

BRITISH JUSTICE—THE BARQUE JONES.

We have recently examined the Reports, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made to Congress in March last, on the case of the barque Jones, and we do not remember ever having read of an outrage so wanton, committed even by an evasion of payment, on the part of any government, for losses following an illegal and wholly unjustifiable act of one of its officers, so ungenerous, mean, and utterly contemptible, as the final reply of Lord Palmerston to Mr. Bancroft's application for redress.

This case was first presented to the British Government by Mr. Stevenson, in April, 1841, without producing any reply. Second, by Mr. Everett, in May, 1843, who gave its whole history in a most clear and unanswerable manner, but was met by evasions and evasions. And third, by Mr. Bancroft, in December, 1847, which elicited a refusal from Lord Palmerston, on the ground that any objection to the jurisdiction of the court should have been made at Sierra Leone; that an appeal might have been taken from that Court, and that, inasmuch as neither was done, it is too late now for the owners to object to the legal proceedings which were had in the case. That is to say—this pirate in British uniform captured an American ship in a British port, pursuing a lawful trade, turned out the master and supercargo, carried her to another and distant colony, procured an ex parte trial, without notice to, or the knowledge of the owners—without the possibility of their having notice or knowledge—the court ostensibly restored the vessel and cargo, but placed them, in fact, beyond the reach of the owners, by condemning them to pay costs and to find bonds to abide the result of an appeal; and for non-compliance with these conditions—of which they could know nothing till it was too late—sacrificed vessel and cargo. The British Government recognises Littlehales as their officer, assumes the responsibility of his piratical proceedings—and now, when called upon for redress, very gravely tell us that, as the owners did not perform an impossibility, by appearing in their African court to defend their rights, the judgment of that court is final.

At a proceeding which we gather these facts, was not acted upon by Congress for want of time; but we trust that our government will take up the matter in earnest, and not permit Lord Palmerston to shield himself under such mean and flimsy pretenses as he has been driven to. A similar act of aggression on the part of an American officer—if such a thing can be imagined—would draw down upon us the wrath of the British government and the whole British nation, if we were to refuse, even for a year, instead of nine years, the most ample satisfaction, and most justly too. It remains to be seen whether our merchants are to be plundered and ruined by British naval officers and Colonial Judges and be compelled to submit to such foul wrongs, on the miserable plea that they may appear before those judges to defend their property, and if they fail so to do, they must lose it.

BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.

A rather singular case of forgery has just occurred in New Orleans. A young French girl, who had recently arrived with her mother and sister from Paris, was reported to have a large amount of gold on deposit with a city banker. She was fair and of course had many admirers, among them a veridant young merchant, whom she married,—on the day following the marriage, the happy bride groom deposited with a banker a note for \$10,000, signed by one of the wealthiest merchants in the city. This note, which he had received from his young and beautiful bride, he desired to have collected, and a draft for the amount remitted to him at New York, for which destination the happy couple took their departure the same evening.—The note was not discovered to be forgery until several days after they had sailed for the North. The credulous husband with his artful spouse are now enjoying their honeymoon trip at the North, but the news of the affair which must come, when the money does not, will surely interrupt their matrimonial bliss.

A WORLD ON FIRE.

Lieut. Maury Superintendent of the National Observatory, Washington, says, in a late address:

"It may be that there is now, at this very time in the firmament above, a world on fire. Argus, a well known star in the southern hemisphere, has suddenly blazed forth, and from a star of the second or third magnitude, now glares with the brilliancy of the first."

Will. S. BLOUNT has been appointed Postmaster in Washington, N. C. vice B. M. SELBY.

A DISCOVERY FOR PREVENTING FIRES.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas. LONDON, March 1, 1849.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Institution, held about a week since, an important paper was read, which is making some talk among the scientific men here, and is of great interest to the world at large. It is no less than a discovery, by means of which carbonic acid gas is applied to the extinguishment of fires with complete success, in its operation instantaneous, and with this immense advantage, with none of the injury to furniture, buildings, &c. inseparable from the use of water for a similar purpose.

The paper to which I refer was read at the meeting last Friday, by Rev. J. Barlow and was an account of an invention of a Mr. Phillips, called "Phillips's Fire annihilator." The paper has since been published in the Annals of the society at length. I will give you an abstract of its purport in a few words.

In large fires, flame is the greatest agent of destruction; it occasions a violent draught intense heat, and rapidly generates suffocating and noxious gases. For its existence a constant supply of pure air is necessary, as well as a constant high temperature. To prevent the latter, water is sufficient, but not so to prevent the other condition. The "fire annihilator" subdues flame by preventing effectually the supply of its vital element, pure air, and supplying instead one destructive to its existence—carbonic acid and steam—thus rendering the continuance of flame impossible. These are generated by this apparatus, which is perfectly portable for one ample for a private house weighs only twenty five pounds. It is so contrived that by simply touching a spring this active agency can be aroused in three seconds of time. For the protection of larger buildings such as churches, factories, &c., a larger apparatus in proportion will be required, in a convenient position. The potency of this invention was exhibited in several different ways in the lecture room. Models of houses, ships, &c. were set on fire, and when fully ignited the flame was extinguished as soon as the annihilator was brought to bear upon it.

The great advantages of this invention are preparation or brought to bear upon the fire and the complete freedom from any injury to furniture in separable from the employment of water. This apparatus may be always at hand ready for use, is easily set in action, is always sure to come into action, occasions no injury to the house or furniture, and no injury need be apprehended from its use. This is all the account of this important discovery yet made public. There seems to be no reason to doubt the full value claimed for the discovery, which cannot fail to prove one of the most beneficial applications of scientific knowledge that this age has brought forth.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.

We learn that there is a rosebush flourishing at the beautiful residence of A. Murray Melvane, Esq., on the Neshaminy creek near Bristol, Pa., that is well known to be more than one hundred years old. In the year 1742 there was a kitchen built, which encroached on the corner of the garden, and the masons laid the corner stone with great care, saying it was "a pity to destroy so fine a bush." Since then it has never failed to produce a profusion of roses, shedding around the most delicate of all perfumes. Sometimes it has climbed for years over the second story windows, and then declined by degrees to the ordinary height. The fifth generation of the family is now regaled with its sweets. Not far from this remarkable bush, is a buttonwood tree of the same age, now measuring about 33 feet in circumference.

From the Warrenton Reporter.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE FROZE ON TWO ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. VERELL: Worthy of observation perhaps, that amidst the destruction of vegetation by the late severe frost, the Jerusalem artichokes (up at the time) received no injury.

This is one circumstance more in favor of their culture, & their abundant yield, and perfect accommodation for feeding hogs all winter with no trouble but turning them in upon them, are giving them increased favor with those farmers who have given them a fair trial. That enterprising farmer, Mr. Kearny, near Shocco, is one who cultivates I learn, these artichokes pretty extensively and prizes them highly as swine feed.—Another article not generally injured by the late frosts is the grape.—About four years ago a frost like the late severe one, destroyed the foliage in my vineyards, among other things; but the vines sprang out again and produced abundantly notwithstanding, and the grape almost the only fruit in the region, or then, as the present year perhaps, in the United States. Why not this another circumstance to induce farmers to turn their attention to vines or for the sake of never failing in most excellent fruit, as well as lessening foreign dependence for wines.

Most respectfully,
S. WELLER.

If a man "reap whatsoever he sowed" what a lot of breeches will the tailor have!