

# THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEMAY, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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

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## CORRESPONDENCE OF THE RALEIGH STAR.

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Thus day week, at 5 o'clock in the morning I had seen, for a while at least, to the familiar and endearing scenes of childhood, the pleasant residences, the beautiful trees and the fragrant flowers of my native "City of Oaks." As the last spire and dome faded into azure blue, emotions like undefined & indescribable sprang uncalled from the hidden recesses of the heart. I thought of the dear friends, the parting tear, the happy home behind me, and of the lonely wanderer and the untried hospitality of distant strangers. But when I recollected that duty called—that the genius of enterprise beckoned me to enlist on the sacred side of truth and knowledge, I was strengthened for the contest, and resolved to trust the dear ones of my affections to the tender mercies of the mighty dispenser of light and life, and to battle manfully against error and prejudice wherever their dark banners should appear. But twilight shadows were far from being shrouded in gloom. I found myself in the enlightened neighborhood of Haywood, and among the kindest of friends and acquaintances. And if the civilities and hospitalities of the public-spirited and patriotic Dr. S. failed to dispel the last sad remembrance of "good-bye," the fascinating amability of modest and accomplished woman taught me at least to prize a cordial greeting.

The candidates had finished when I arrived at the muster ground, and the people were preparing to return to their homes. I had the pleasure, however, to become acquainted with a few of the citizens of the district, and of adding to my list several of these names as subscribers to the Star. Some others kindly offered to procure us some subscribers, and I felt in strong hopes of a large accession from that community.

Haywood certainly bids fair to become quite an important place in point of manufactures and trade. Situated in a fertile and healthy region, immediately at the junction of the Haw and Deep rivers, it is destined in course of time to become a flourishing commercial town. Water power, too, is so cheap and unlimited, that nothing but activity and enterprise is required to make it the Lowell of North Carolina. The adjoining land is very well adapted to the culture of cotton; and nothing, that I can perceive, will prevent their successfully competing with the farmers of the North. With the raw material at her door, and her own operatives at the loom, why may she not undersell the North even in fabrics as well as spun cotton!

We rejoice that the people of Chatham so fully alive to the importance—these things, and we are glad she has discovered that by the very best way to accomplish them is by carrying out the great works of internal improvement. To their successful completion must we look for new life and activity to business; and enterprise and public spirit will characterize our citizens.

Sunday evening, I started for Pittsboro, in company with a very agreeable friend, but concluded to go out of our way some miles or two to visit the mineral spring where the 4th of July was celebrated so spiritedly. The spring is pleasantly situated in a large oak grove, on the land of Col. Lassater (a very clever and liberal gentleman) which lies about 4 miles N. W. from Haywood. The water is pretty strongly impregnated with sulphur—is light and pleasant—and considered by physicians equally as beneficial as many springs of greater notoriety and more fashionable resort. Doubtless Col. L. would realize a handsome profit on the outlay, if he were to fit up good accommodations and give general notice of the fact. For one, I prefer the water to some of the sulphur springs of Virginia. It ought to be analyzed and have its good qualities known. Who knows but it may become a fashionable resort when the river is navigated!

Monday morning found me under the hospitable roof of our old friend and former townsmen, Rev. D. W. Kern, Editor of the Christian Sun. You may be sure I was loth to leave this kind family, when I tell you I had every thing I could desire, and did just as I liked; I was treated with all the kindness of a father by the venerable and kind-hearted man, and found all the affection of a mother in his excellent and devoted lady. Indeed, I shall ever treasure the most pleasing recollections in connection with my visit to Chatham. An utter stranger to almost every man in the county, I have been so fortunate as to form the most pleasing acquaintance with a large proportion of the most enlightened and sterling citizens—association which I surely can never regret.

Tuesday I attended the muster ground at Hadley's Mills, ten miles N. W. of Pittsboro. The mills are situated on Ferris creek, and grind considerable quantities of flour for market. Wheat seems to be the staple product of Chatham, although much corn, and some cotton and tobacco are raised. Formerly tobacco was extensively cultivated; but owing to the low price some years ago, its culture was almost entirely discontinued. In this portion of the county public attention has been somewhat directed to corn-growing; and I was rejoiced to notice a small flock of sheep quarterly browsing. There is a card-

ing machine attached to the mills, which turns out many pounds of batts or rolls annually; and it is to be hoped, not content with simple carding, the machinery will soon be so improved as to spin and weave. Why may not this be done? Let men of capital take this in hand; they will find it profitable, and at the same time have the gratification of giving employment to the needy of their neighborhood. It will raise the price of labor and stimulate the farmer to raise larger quantities of wool by creating a demand for that article. Why indeed may we not have manufacturing of every description in the South to compete with any of the North? We have the raw material at our door, and consequently have decidedly the advantage in the item of transportation. On our fabrics, we pay, firstly, the price of the raw material; secondly, its transportation to their factories; thirdly, their profit on the manufactured article; fourthly, the freight back; and fifthly, the per cent. of the merchant who brings it to our market. If we should do nothing more by establishing manufactures amongst us, we should at least build up home industry—keep the money at home—and save transportation to and from the distant market. One of the greatest instruments in bringing about these happy results is the press—that mighty lever which lifts the pall of darkness and superstition from the world, and lets in the bright blaze of literature, science, and religion. It blinds the eyes of the gloomy harpies, and drives to their dismal hiding places the whole train of error and superstition. The bat and owl of prejudice and bigotry seek their hidden hollows, while the croaking ravens of ignorance slowly retreat from the light of day. The fierce wolf of oppression tears the firebrand of truth, and the horrid hyena of violence howls hideously to his wretched cave? Diffuse the efforts of this mighty power, and incalculable will be the result. Truth, knowledge and virtue are the guardians of liberty; and enterprise and public spirit depend on intelligence. In other words, if we would be thriving and enterprising, we must become enlightened; and the press—the newspaper press particularly—furnishes the species of information so much needed. Let the people patronize their home newspapers more liberally; and our men of intelligence furnish facts from their rich garners of knowledge, and as sure as day follows night it will tell powerfully on the mind, and manners, and purses of the community. Build up the press of the State, and we can furnish cheaper and better papers than the North. The matter they contain will be more congenial to our sectional feelings, and the knowledge and intelligence they impart more agreeable and profitable in every respect. Internal improvements demand statistical information and State pride loudly calls for an efficient press to defend our reputation abroad. Friends of improvement, of education, of enterprise, persuade your neighbor to take a newspaper—if he won't take the Star let him take any other good Whig paper in the State; but of course we hope you will remember us first.

FOR THE STAR.  
DEAR HENRY: More than five years have elapsed since you and I have interchanged letters of friendship and business, and my mind has been more or less perplexed to ascertain the cause of this long silence, and I was about to discard my conjectures and substitute the belief that you had departed this life, or removed to parts unknown, until your letter of the 1st inst. unravelled the mystery, by which I was informed that my conjectures were erroneous, and based upon false and mistaken principles. With that frankness and candor which I have inherited from nature, I acknowledge the error committed, and it now becomes your duty to forgive, and you will doubtless bury the past in the grave of forgetfulness, never to be disinterred to harass and perplex our minds.

I confess I was much pleased to learn that you have been successful in your business, and that you have acquired a fortune sufficient for all your purposes. Wealth obtained by an honest industry, will ever meet with God's smiles and approbation, if it is used in a proper manner. You are but a steward in the hands of your Creator, to whom you will have to account for this legacy, which his goodness and mercy have bequeathed to you, and which you ought to use to his honor and glory.

You cannot be ignorant that wealth begets and nourishes pride, avarice self-love, and not unfrequently a contempt for the poor, and those who cannot count the dollars by the tens of thousands.

The accumulation of wealth has the tendency to weaken the affections for God and his cause, and we are too apt to fasten them on earthly objects, forgetting that they will ere long perish in their using.

I hope you will shun those dangerous paths, and not convert your wealth into a curse, which was intended as a blessing.

Until the reception of your letter I was ignorant of the fact that you had attached yourself to the ancient and honorable Fraternity of Free Masons. Much will depend upon the notices which influence you to climb the Masonic ladder.

If the gratification of an idle and unmanly curiosity prompted you to take those steps,

and striking out, so far from strengthening the inference that the Cabinet were unanimous, as Col. Benton contends, it strengthens and sustains the very opposite. So far then it is certain, the draft of the letter, standing by itself instead of furnishing proof, that the Cabinet were unanimous, furnishes proof directly to the contrary. Even Col. Benton himself seems to have been conscious that it furnished no satisfactory proof as to the unanimity of the Cabinet, and endeavors to supply this defect from statements purporting to be taken from the diary of Mr. Adams. From these, it would appear, that a meeting of the Cabinet was held on the 3rd of March, for the first time to consider the compromise bill; and that according to the statement of Mr. Adams, the Cabinet were unanimous upon the question of constitutionality. It also appears that the President sent him the two questions, on the 5th of March, informing him at the same time that he desired answers to be written from the members of the Cabinet, and that the answers would be in time if received the next day. Such is the substance of the statement purporting to be taken from his diary.

Connecting this with the draft as it originally stood and the subsequent alterations including the date of the memorandum filed with it, the natural interpretation of the whole affair is that Mr. Monroe drew up interrogations, and the draft of his letter intended for General Jackson on the 4th March, the date of the Memorandum. It could not have been earlier according to the diary of Mr. Adams nor probably later. He did not date the draft because the letter could not be finished and transmitted to General Jackson, until after he had signed the bill. The draft was drawn up as it stood, in all probability on the basis of the opinion expressed on the 3rd of March, the first day of the meeting of the Cabinet, and which, at the time as the diary states was "unanimous" and the doubts and uncertainty of opinion were expressed by some of the members on the two subsequent days (the 5th and 6th of March), which caused the interlining and the first modification of the draft as it now stands.

It is difficult to give any other explanation. I now turn to Col. Benton's reasoning upon the subject. He alleges that the words "and explicit" inserted, evidently to avoid violating the rule of Cabinet secrets not to tell the opinion of members which the word "unanimous" would do. His statement contains two errors, as to fact. "Explicit" was in the original draft, and never struck out. Unanimous made no part of the original draft as he supposes. It was a part of the interlining at first; but subsequently struck out. All this is apparent from a certified copy of the paper now before me. Thus his reasoning falls to the ground. He carries the rule of Cabinet secrets very far, much farther than he does the same rule applied to the secrets of the Cabinet. Who ever heard that it was a violation of any rule of Cabinet secrets, to say the administration was unanimous or divided? It is constantly said in reference to their meetings, and yet he would have you believe, that it would have been a breach of confidence in Mr. Monroe in writing a confidential letter to a friend of high standing to say that the Cabinet were unanimous, and especially, as the question was one of constitutionality and not of policy. What member of any Cabinet would be so base and cowardly, as to desire to conceal his opinion on a constitutional question?—Who accordingly did not know at the time, that the opinion of the Cabinet of General Washington was divided on the question of chartering a bank, and what side every member took?

Col. Benton's explanation is destitute of even plausibility, and leaves the draft to speak for itself as it stands, and that clearly is against the Cabinet being unanimous.—The diary of Mr. Adams furnishes the only opposing evidence. Now, I hold it to be a sound rule, that a diary is no evidence of a fact against any one but he who keeps it. The opposite rule would place the character of every man at the mercy of whoever keeps a diary. It is not my object to call in question the veracity of Mr. Adams, but he was a man of strong prejudices, hasty temper, and much disposed to view things as he desired. From his temperament, he would be liable to notice and mark what fell within his own views, and to pass unnoticed what did not. I venture little in saying that if his diary should be published during the life time of those who were on the stage with him, its statements would be contradicted by many, and confirm all I have stated. But few statements from it have yet been brought to the notice of the public, but even of these few, two have been contradicted; one (if my recollection serves me,) related to General Jackson, and the other to a Mr. Harris, of Philadelphia, during the administration of Mr. Monroe.

Opposed to the statement of Mr. Adams, stands the fact, that no opinions as is admitted by Col. Benton, are to be found on the files of the Department of State, nor any evidence that any such opinions were ever filed, although the statement purporting to be from the diary of Mr. Adams says, that Mr. Monroe directed them to be filed. One of two things would seem to be clear, either he fell into an error in making the

entry, or that he failed to place them on file in consequence of some subsequent direction from the President. It is hardly possible if they had been placed on file but that they would still be there, or some evidence, in existence, that they had been there. My own recollection is that Mr. Monroe requested the opinion of the members of his cabinet in writing, but that in consequence of want of time to prepare a written opinion or some other cause, none was given, and this I stated in the Senate, when General Dix brought up the question as to the opinion of the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe before the fact was disclosed, that there was no written opinion on the files of the department. I have entire confidence, that if any was given it amounted to no more than the simple affirmation, or recognition of the power. The time did not admit the preparation of an elaborate opinion, and if any such had been given it is impossible that I should forget it; and next to impossible, that it should so long have remained concealed from the public. As to the insinuation that I am the only member of the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe who has since been Secretary of State, and all others of like character, I pass them with the silent contempt due to their baseness and the source whence they came.

Mr. CALHOUN reviews his course in regard to the annexation of Texas and vindicates every part of it.—The selection of the House resolution he believes, was necessary to ensure the annexation—a belief in which he declares himself supported by Mr. DONALDSON, then Minister to Texas.—A considerable portion of the reply is devoted to the reiteration of his constitutional views as to the organization of the General Government, which he insists, has the States for its constituents and not individuals. The entire reply will be regarded by his friends no doubt, as perfectly conclusive and triumphant. We intend to publish the reply in extenso.

## CHOLERA AND ELECTRICITY.

Dr. Audraud, of Paris, communicates to the Paris Academy of Sciences, his observations on the connection of cholera with the lack of electricity in the atmosphere. He had a powerful electrical machine, which, by two or three turns of the cylinder, usually threw off detonating sparks of from 2 to 2½ inches in length. In April and May this machine threw off sparks of seven eighths of an inch and less, and the diminution corresponded with the range of the cholera.

Dr. Audraud thought that this might have been the effect of a moist atmosphere, but when heat and fine weather came in June, he was completely at fault. On the 4th, 5th and 6th of June, he could only obtain "slight cracklings" without visible sparks from the machine. On the 7th, it was impossible to obtain even a "crackling" from the instrument, and at this date the cholera was sweeping Paris with appalling vigor. On the 8th, slight sparks reappeared, and on the 9th and thereforward the full power of the machine was gradually restored, and at the same time the pest was abating rapidly in the city.

Dr. Audraud deduces from his facts, that nature gives a life sustaining electricity to the atmosphere; that its diminution or exhaustion causes pestilence. That some have a sufficient stock of electricity in the system to withstand the deprivation, but those who depend on the outward common stock, perish. He thinks, too, that science may devise a method to supply the lack, and resist the plague.

A learned l'audit who has read the foregoing, says that Dr. Audraud's theory is sustained by the fact that comparatively few females fall victims to the pest. He thinks the shocking amount of positive electricity in females, and which can be felt by simply pressing their hands, is the cause of their relative exemption from the disease.—The theory at all points is perfect and the combination of facts ample, but our friend's mode of procuring an individual supply of the subtle fluid is decidedly pleasanter than Dr. Audraud's method.

## THE BRITISH NAVIGATION LAWS.

The act to repeal the navigation laws of Great Britain, except as to the coasting trade and fisheries, was passed last month, and is to take effect on the 1st of January, 1850. A writer in the New York Tribune thus sums up the general provisions of the new act:

"The deep-sea fisheries are to be practically thrown open, and American whalers will be allowed to bring the produce direct to Great Britain for consumption, the preliminary condition requiring these vessels to be fitted out in English ports being removed. During the last 28 years, the U. S. ships employed in whale fishing have increased from 90 to 742, employing 20,000 seamen, and importing oil worth \$6,000,000 yearly. That oil can only be imported into England after it has been landed in the United States, while oil from British fisheries may be landed direct. The new act puts British and American shipping on the same footing. The South Sea Whale Fishery requires a large capital to carry it on, yet England, large

and fisheries on the home banks, the whole of the British Navigation Laws are to be abrogated, including, of course, that section which prohibits the goods of Asia, Africa and America once landed in other parts of Europe, from being brought for home consumption into England. Now no goods except of American origin and production can be shipped for Britain except in a British bottom; but under the repeal bill the British market may always be used as a vent for our American or imported goods, and carried thither in our own shipping.

The coasting trade of Britain and her Colonies and the fisheries, are to be restricted to British vessels nearly as at present, but the foreign trade is to be thrown open, with power to the Queen in council to impose countervailing duties on the vessels of such foreign nations as do not meet England on equal terms; and the restrictions which prevent the importation from Europe of the produce of Asia, Africa and America, unless manufactured, are to be abolished. The British ship owner is to be allowed to obtain his vessels on the cheapest terms he can. They are no longer required to be British built, and ships built by British subjects abroad are to be entitled to British registration.—The coasting trade of the Colonies is to remain as at present, with power to the Colonial Legislatures to throw it open if they think fit."

## LETTER FROM BISHOP IVES.

TO THE DIOCESE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

DEAR BRETHREN:

With devout thankfulness to God, I have just read the recommendation by the President of the United States, of the first Friday in August next, "as a day of Fasting, humiliation, and prayer," that God may have mercy on us sinners, and in His own good time, avert from us the scourge of Pestilence, which is now spreading its fearful ravages throughout our land.

As Bishop of North Carolina, I hereby call upon the Clergy and Christians of my Diocese, to respond to this recommendation of our Chief Magistrate; to abstain, on the first Friday in August next, from all secular business, to employ the day in private self-examination and humiliation for sin, and in public acknowledgment, in our several Churches of God's undeserved goodness, of His patience with us, notwithstanding our many and great provocations, and in earnest supplication that in mercy He will turn from us the awful calamity under which we so justly suffer.

Faithfully and affectionately,  
Your Servant in Christ,  
L. SILLIMAN IVES.

The following prayer is hereby appointed to be said in the Episcopal Churches of North Carolina, on the first Friday in August, 1849, immediately before the general Thanksgiving in the morning and evening prayer.

O ALMIGHTY God, the Lord of life and death, of sickness and health, regard, we humbly beseech thee, the supplications of thy Church to-day: And as thou hast seen fit to visit us as a nation, for our sins, with great sickness and mortality—in the midst of thy Judgment, O Lord, remember mercy. Have pity upon us miserable sinners, and withdraw from our land, the grievous pestilence with which thou in justice hast afflicted us. May this thy fatherly correction, make us feel and acknowledge the malignity of our Sin and the uncertainty of our Life, and may it lead us to repent and forsake every evil way and to be diligent in the attainment of that holiness, without which no man can see thy face, in peace. Grant this O heavenly Father, through our only Advocate and Redeemer, Jesus Christ.

## SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last notice.

By RUFFIN, Ch. J. In State v. Robert Hildreth, from Richmond, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in the State v. David Hildreth, from Anson, declaring that there is error in the proceeding of the Superior Court; directing a venire de novo.—Also, in Pugh v. Mosdale, from Edgecomb, dismissing the bill. Also, in State v. Murphy, from Duplin, directing the Court below to proceed on the conviction.

By NASH, J. In Powell v. Watson, in Equity, from Johnston, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Bell v. Nelson, in Equity, from Guilford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Stephens v. Harris, in Equity, from Person, directing a reference to the Master, &c.

PEARSON, J. In the case of Munroe v. McCormick, Equity, from Cumberland, declaring that there is error in the order appealed from. Also, in Smith v. Whitford, in Equity, from Bladen, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in Gray v. Armistead, in Equity, from Martin, directing the bill to be dismissed. Also, in Powell v. Powell, in Equity, from Wake, directing a decree for Plaintiff, &c. Also, in State v. Henry, from Robeson, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Murray v. Oliver, in Equity, from Caswell, directing a decree for a division and an account. Also, in State v. Cesar, from Martin, declaring that there is error in the proceedings of the Superior Court.

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