# THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA

THOS. J. LEMAY, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.]

"Porth Carolina-Dowerful in intellectual, woral and physical resources the land of our sires and home of our affections."

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in Advance.

VOL XL.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1849.

NO. 33.

College, has published in the New Haven after the rain is over. trical state of the Atmostphere and

Cholera? violently, they are frequent and severe.

greater benefit should I be so fortunate, by exhaled, opening the discussions, as to clicit the opinions of men of science, who are more since the grand discovery by Dr. Franklin capable than myself of enlightening the pub- of the identity between electricity and light-

think it will be found that the atmospheric ses of nature and art, there has existed a changes in question, are all such as are tendency to ascribe to its agency every pheknown to result from variations of heat and nomenon not otherwise accounted for; and moisture, and that the apparent connection I cannot but regard the hasty conclusions between electricity and cholera consists in which, for a single, or at most a few, exthis-that certain causes which change the periments or observations, have ascribed electrical state of the atmost phere, tend also the production of the cholera, to variations to increase or diminish the ravages of the in the electrical state of the atmostphere, as cholera. Let us then inquire, first, what savoring of the same spirit and as exemplicauses change the electrical state of the fying one of the leading errors against which atmostphere, and secondly whether these the philosophy of Lord Bacon was directed. causes have any tendency to aggrevate or to allay the violence of the maladay in ques-

The relations of the atmostphere to electricity, are controlled chiefly by the combined agencies of that heat and moisture. It is when air is both hot and damp, that thunder storms usually occur. Every one has observed, that just before a thunderstorm, a cup or tumbler of cold water becomes covered with dew, which is sometimes so copious as to run down in streamlets. This shows that the "dew point" is very high; that the air is so nearly saturated with watery vapor, as to require cooling only a few degrees in order to ondense that vapor into water. If the air, when in such a state, becomes suddenly cooled by the influx of colderair, or by any other means, the condensed vapor descends in rain, attended when the process is sudden, and the quantity of rain is considerable, by a copious evolution of electricity, with thunder and lightning. Favorable as such a state of the air is to the production of thunderstorms, it is nevertheless peculiarly unfamrable to the action of the electric machine and other kinds of apparatus used for producing electricity artificially. These work well only when the external air is dry, for it is then only that the electricity can be accumulated so as to discharge itself in long sparks, or to exhibit with energy electrical attractions and repulsions.

But the hot and humid air which generates thunderstorms, and which, at the same time impairs the action of electrical reception, is also remarkable for promoting chemical changes in bodies, especially in animal substances. In such a state of the air, meat becomes rapidly putrescent, bread sours, butter grows rancid, milk coagulates, and sweetmeats ferment and become acid. Such air also is sultry and oppressive to our sensations. Being already nearly or quite saturated with moisture, it is peculiarly unfavorable to the process of insensible perspiration, and we lose the cooling evaporation from the surface of the body which, when the air is dry as well as hot, tends exceed ingly to refresh and exhilerate us, but when the air is hot and humid, the moisture, instead of going off in vapor, collects on the surface of the system and produces languor and other oppressive sensations .humid air of 80°; and hence we often find Then grasping the rowdy by the throatthe temperature of the evening and night more intolerable than that of the day, although the thermometer is ten or fifteen degrees

we shall readily perceive that the state of til the bully began to believe he had comthe atmostphere which precedes and attends menced operations upon the wrong individthunder storms, and which impairs the ac- ual. tion of electrical apparatus, has a tendency [ "Is my paper a hum?". to aggravate malignant diseases; and if, at my place where the pestilence is prevail- last. ing, there is an unusual absence of thunder and lightening, we may devoutly regard it as ordered in mercy to repress the march of the destroyer. Thunder storms do indeed huge mawler over the other's head, in a with Mr Inge, and it is extremely difficult this is not owing to any direct agency of the smile-"yes you do." electricity, but to the fact that, in such cases, ... "Wal, le' me up," said the victim. the colder wind which, by its mingling with

THE EFFECTS OF ELECTRICITY ON THE the hotter air that preceded the storm. ATMOSTPHERE.-Prof. Olmsted, of Yale generated the storm itself, prevails Palladium the following remarks on this thunder showers, preceded and atten- his glistening teeth. subject, which are deserving of attention:- ded as they are by a sultry humid air, have Is there any connection between the Elec- a tendency to aggravate pestilential diseases, a full and copious supply of rain, especially when attended by a reduction of tempera-The papers have recently given wide cir- ture, has a tendency to arrest, or at least culation to several articles, partly of foreign to lessen their ravages; for such an atmostand partly of domestic origin, tracing new phere does not promote but represses those and singular conditions of atmostpheric elec- chemical decompositions, which accompatricity, and implying an unusual and myste- ny a slight shower attended by thunder rious connection between those conditions and lightning. Some regard to this prinand the cholera. One finds that sealing wax, ciple may usefully be had in sprinkling the when subjected to friction on woollen cloth, floor or the streets with water in a hot day, no longer affords the usual indications of When a floor is perfectly clean we may electrical excitement by attracting light find it promotes our comfort to sprinkle it, bodies: another, observing that his electrical since the conversion of water into vapor machine gives shorter sparks than common, changes a portion of the sensible into latent infers that the ordinary supply of the elec- heat, and cools the apartment; but if the trical fluid is withdrawn from the atmost floor is soiled or dusty, then, in a hot day, phere; at one place where cholera prevails, the rapid evaporation of the water carries thunder storms appear to have nearly ceas- up with it an offensive and noxious effluvied, while at another, where it rages more um. A singular contamination of the air results from a slight sprinkling of the streets Having, from the nature of my pursuits, in hot weather, especially if they are in a filbeen somewhat conversant with the phe- thy condition, since water is no sooner apnomena of electricity, I have been very fre- plied to such substances, than they begin quently interrogated as to my opinion on to ferment and generate noxious effluvia, these points, and I have thought I might while, when perfectly dry, they would have possibly render some little service to those remained inert and harmless. When, howwhose curiosity is excited on this subject ever, either the floor or the street is drenchby offering a few suggestions; or at ed with water, the offensive matter is held could get his hand into his pocket. The latleast that I might be the means of a still in solution, and only pure watery vapor is

To conclude, we may remark, that ever ning, and the subsequent development of On a close examination of the facts, I this mysterious agent in many of the proces-DENISON OLMSTED.

#### From the New York Spirit of the Times . HOW TO OBTAIN SUBSCRIBERS. A Canvassing Sketch. BY THE "YOUNG" UN.

In the year '36, we published a semi weekly journal in the city of Detroit, and, at the commencement of our career "out thar," we employed a local travelling agent -one J. D , a fellow of infinite act in his business and ordinarily one of the merriest, happiest, best natured bipebs we ever yet met with. John had a way of obtaining subscribers, however, paculiarly his own and his success was proverbial, If he undertook to get a man's name and subscription money, he got it-there was no dodging the issue, where he had resolved upon the thing.

John was a large, powerful man, standing six feet three in his socks-and he feared nothing in the performance of his duty; at times when a resort to the "tricks of his Gen. trade" was necessary he was ever "at co., Alabama, taken notice of some of the nome," and his mimiery, smiling countenance, a capital address, always made him scores of friends almost at first sight. But of calumny so constantly aimed at him, but John occasionally encountered a tough cus- that it will, is exceedingly doubtful-

"You call that a paper?" exclaimed a rough, big fisted fellow, derisively, one morning in a coffee house where John was

"Well, I do," said John quietly.

"O git out!" responded the bully. "And you must subscribe, too-come!" "Not's you knows on." continued the ther sneeringly. "It's a humbug!"

"What's a humbug?" "That paper o'yourn."

"Come, now my fine fellow that won' o," added our agent not a little piqued. He always stood straight up for the paper. That kind o' talk ain't just the thing, my friend,"continued John, for there were sev eral persons present.

"I say it's a hum," presisted the fellow; an' your another."

As the stranger got off his last remark, he approached the canvasser instantly, and offered some unmistakable demonstrations of a belligerent character.

John measured his customer a moment as he advanced and drawing back, he very A dry air of 90° is less oppressive than a coolly knocked the insolent fellow down.

"Is my paper a humbug?" asked John. "Yes-cuss your pictur!"

"It is, eh?" continued the agent, bringlower, the increased humidity of the air ing the fellow a rap on the side of the more than balancing the diminshed intensi- sconce, which astonished him immensely. "It is-is it?" and again he cuffed him If we duly weigh these familiar facts, vigorously-and then again and again, un-should be done by this government to in-

"N-n-no!" shrieked the fellow at

"What kind of a paper is it?"

"I dun 'no'-"Yes you do," said John, raising his

"I'll let you up when you answer me

"I tell you I dun 'no.' "

"I say you do." responded John, and again he raised that fearful fist and showed

"Y-ye-yes!," shouted the sufferer.
"What kind of a paper is it, then! Tell me or I'll smash every bone in your ugly

"It's-a-

"Quick!"

"No, no-good-fuss rate one. Now le

"Not till you subscribe, old fellow." "I mont!"

"You wont?" exclaimed John, looking laggers at the prostrate hero, while he grated his teeth like a mad catamount-and trashed him violently upon the floor once

"For a year?" asked the agent.

"No." "What then?"

"Six-six months."

"That'll be two dollars," said John; fork over the tin, there's no trust in this

"Le' me up, I say."

"Not till you've paid your subscription." "Wal, git off 'er me!"

"There," said John-who was naturally ery accommodating --- and at the same moment he turned so that "his subscriber" two dollars in silver, and the agent released John took his address, wrote a receipt,

and then invited his new made friend to take a drink. The other, nothing loth, joined him at once, for fear of giving further offence. Then getting up his specimen papers and

other fixins, our canvasser turned toward

his new subscriber, and with a bland smile

of good nature remarked-"I think you'll like my paper, friend." "Yes-yes." responded the other.

"It's a capital paper."
"Yes, added the subscriber. "An' you'll recommend it to your

friends!" "Yes," added the victim.

"I's a good paper."

"Good day, sir." "Yes," continued the patron, abstractly, as the canvasser departed; -- "but ef you ain't one o' the agents we read about, then haint no judge o' beeswax!" and rubbing the side of his crown-which had been but slightly damaged, as it happened in the melec-he disappeared, resolved never

#### THE POSTMASTER GENERAL AND THE MAILS,

Mr. Collamer, the Postmaser General, seems to be a special object of the vituperations of a portion of the Southern Locofoco press. All sorts of bad names are applied to him-the vilest abuse is showered upon him without stint. Mr. Collamer has in the annexed letter, addressed to Thomas P. Crawford, of Pickens charges made against him. The letter should have the effect of blunting the shafts Wil. Chron.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 10th, 1849 Dear Sir:- I received yours of the 29th ult., in which you say that in the exciting Congressional canvass in your district in Alabama, I am charged with being a downright "Abolitionist," and that the Democratic candidate calls me a "blackhearted sulphurous Abolitionist." You seem to desire me to defend myself.

You, and all men of ordinary discernment, must be sensible that those who use such epithets generally regard the People they address as ignorant and excitable enough to be influenced more by vituperation and personal abuse than either by facts or reason. It is therefore a course which cannot be stopped by any thing I can either say or do; all that I can say is, that I am not now, nor have I ever been, an Abolitionist, and I have always received the most bitter opposition from the Abolition party in my own State. I have always held that nothing should be done by the General Government in relation to the subject of slavery in the several States. I have always discountenanced and opposed all measures public or private, intended to interfere with or disturb the institution as existing with the States, as recognized by the constitution. At the same time it is due to justice and myself to say, I am an anti-slavery man; that is, I regard slavery as a very great political and moral evil, and think nothing crease or extend it.

You say Mr. Inge informs the people that as Postmaster General I can send by the mails or withhold therefrom any documents I wish, and since I have been Postmaster General the South has been flooded

with Abolition documents. Now, sir, I have had in Congress, some personal acquaintance and intercourse ometimes appear to "purify the air," but threstening attitude, and grinning a ghastly for me to believe he could ever be guilty of such gross and palpable mixerpresentation. It certainly could not be necessary for any one to write to me for information

to meet so obvious a falsehood. The Post- it, it is always much finer for stock in the Constitution and the Union, are seeking Post Office Department are in all parts of constantly fat upon it. the country open and accessible to all men. These laws give neither to any Postmaster nor to the head of the Department any authority or control whatever over any printed paper or letter which any person may think proper to convey by mail. When such a paper or letter, properly directed is presented a Postmaster to be apail ed, he has no right or power, nor has the Postmoster General any authority to give him power, to open and examine it, to ascertain its contents, or to suppress or refuse to mail it. No Postmaster General the President, is in any degree answerable for the sentiments contained in the printed and written papers which all men have ter actually drew forth his purse, counted out the power tosend in the mails, and which no one has the power to prevent.

I am, Sir your humble serv't. JACOB COLLAMER.

## To THOS. P. CRAWFORD.

"VITAL STATISTICS." A late work of Dr. Bennet Dowler of New Orleans, shows that of all countries in the world the United States advance most with his wife and shild at his side, he crossrapidly in population, and that immigration, nature has apparently been profuse in her it only to give repose to Louis Kossuth and choicest gifts it is absolutely declining. It his family. is impossible, in an article like this, to cite "He is admirably seconded by his lieua tithe of the facts presented by Dr. Dowler tenants. Georgey, wounded slightly in the to exemplify these statements. He furnish- arm during the last battle, proves that revoes statistics of population and progress in lutions can only be accomplished by young Mexico, Bolivia, Chili, Paraguay, Venezuela, Guayana, Brazil, the Spanish and ever give way before youth, and in every

in all history " and striking facts is that stated by Dr. Dowler with regard to the negro population .-He says, "The importations into the British West Indies of the black race, previous to the year 1786, amounted to 2,150,000. The whole importation of the race in the United States, from first to last, was, accorslave population of the British West Indies | whose perseverance is his principle qualihalf had disappeared! At the same period in the United States, under a republican rule, the 300,000 had augmented to nearly three millions. This result is one of the most extraordinary in the natural history of

But even these statistics do not seem so extraordinary as the theory which the author endeavours to establish that vital progression, though greatly affected by the abundance or absence of physical comforts, is markedly controlled by the element of Civil Polity. He does not assume to trace the modes and essentials of causes and eflects, when applied to his particular theory, but simply gives the facts in their invariable relations to certain forms of government, and leaves to the judgment of the reader to determine whether unbroken coincidence should not be regarded as equivalent to causation. A large number of collateral arguments indirectly fortifying the views taken by the author, are submitted in this interesting and able publication."

This therory has certainly the merit of originality, but it would undoubtedly require a very powerful array of facts to make one subscribe to the writer's conclusions. The author is said to be "a man of vigorous understanding as well as a fresh and attractive writer."

Richmond Rep.

The Muskeet Grass of Texas is shout to be introduced in Alabama. It

#### WHAT KOSSU I H THINKS OF FRANCE.

THE HUNGARIAN LEADERS .- The following portion of a letter from Hungary, dated Pesth, July 1, will be read with interest.

"I send you the present by the wife of a duties exist now in the Department and desert of oppression, and that the nature of defend that Constitution. offices which have existed for many events in our land is at the mercy of our years before my accession to office, and enemies .- So, every time you hear of vicno other. All this is known or can be torios gained either by the Austrians or the known to any man who desires to know Russians, examine the story twice, and rethe truth. How gross and unjustifiable collect that a retreat is not always a defeat. then must be the representations of any man and that even if we evacuate Pesth, a town who attempts to make the people believe of little use to us in an administrative or that I am, or this administration, or even strategetic point of view, the Hungarian gleaming a vivid fire, i-suing from a curicause is not lost.

"We no longer count on the aid of France in our supreme struggle with despotism — When the French Republic is spoken of to Kossuth, he says, with a smile of pity. 'Let us leave old men to die in prace, and ask not from doinge what we can only expect ted gas pipe, through his clenched teeth as from youth. In the meantime, this aston he seized a pen and spread a white scroll ishing man displays an energy of which I can scarcely give you an idea. Despite his precarious state of health, he does prodigies of activity. Seated on a country car, es the country, calling the people to arms, extensive as it is, forms but a comparative- and communicating to the whole nation that ly small item in the increase. "He then burning ardour which beams round his imcompares the Southern portion of our Con- mortal face. Sometimes he arrives in the tinent with the Northern; points out the su- camp of his warriors, where, thanks to the periority of the former, exhibits its advan- inconvenience of every popular war, want of lages of climate, fertility of soil and general provisions and ammunition drag discouragesalubriousness, and then contrasts the pro- ment in their train. Then he rises off his gress of the two sections in population. In car and speaks, and at the departure of the the magnificent country of Mexico, the hu- dictator, the soldiers have forgotton their man race seems stationary, while in many misery and fatigue: they are full of enthuparts of South America, where bonntiful siasm, and ready to fight and conquer, were

continent. But one of the most singular gains a victory Hungary is saved, and the and striking facts is that stated by Dr. Dowkingdom of Poland. .

"The Russian troops are demoralised .-The Hungarian war is unpopular in Russia, want of wood or water; so do not destroy and if I were sure my letter would not see the light, I would prove this. Dembinksi is a general of Arlosto, to whom nothing is ding to Mr. Gallatin, only 300,000. In impossible. Sudden blows fascinate and 1823, under a monarchical rule, the entire tempt him, in which he differs from Bem, was 627,777. More than a million and a ty. Bem may be beaten, but never discouraged or distroyed."

## AN EXTENSIVE COMPANY.

The Oriental and West India Steam Packet Company in England own forty steamers, which have cost, upon the average, \$250,000 each—aggregate cost \$10,000,000. They employ 2000 sailors, and have sixty

foreign establishments connected with the service. Their expenses are \$10,000,000 a year, of which only \$2,200,000 is covered by their receipts from government for carrying the mails. Ten thousand persons in Southampton are more or less connected with a bushel of apples and this last sum he and dependent upon this company.

## MR. CALHOUN.

This great statesman whom we honor noble enthusiasm which he evinces upon every question to which the powers of his and tail of another, in each pint of cider! great intellect are directed-now holds a poto the advancement of his own fame, but the preservation of our glorious Union. It cannot be denied by the bitterest partizan, that he is now the great intellectual champion of the South upon the delicate and vital question of Slavery. If he be true to himself, true tothis section, and true to the whole state this year, will he about one-third country, we cannot doubt that, in view of or between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 the dark and portentous tempest gathering bushels. The loss falls principally up in our northern and northwestern skythreatening destruction to the rights of the South and the overthrow of a Southern Adwill not grow on sandy land, but on ministration-he will be found, in the decisstiff land, where from the tramping of ive conflict which will come on during the entile the ordinary prairie grass gets next session of Congress, sustaining with killed out, the muskeet almost inva all the strength and influence of a great spirbundance in the western portion of whom the people have selected to rule over 'Printer's devil said when he looked into the Texas, and what is most singular about them, and whom the enemies of the South, ink keg.

master General has no power, discretion or the winter time than any other. The with organized effort and an unhallowed control over the matter to be mailed. It is immense herds of buffale, wild horses coalation, to overpower and defeat. He regulated entirely by law. The laws of and cattle, deer and antelopes in the cannot have failed to perceive that the spirit of Congress establishing and regulating the North-western part of Texas, keep Northern Fanaticism, gathering strength by its amalgamation with a great political party, and stimulated to the highest degree of uncompromising arrogance by the open treachery of Benton, and the illy-concealed connivance of Clay, will prove too strong for the South, too strong for the administration, too strong for the constitution and the Unionunless the slave States shall present an untrader of Vienna, who is about to join her broken front to our foes, and enable Gen. husband, and who, thanks to her German Taylor through his high official position, to origin, may perhaps with impunity pass compromise this fearful question in a measthe hedge of havonets that seperates us from ure which will secure the safety of the South, Europe. I take this opportunity of warn- and preserve the integrity of the Union.—ing you not to believe the accounts which Clay is against us—Van Bnren is against ever attempted the exercise of any such may reach you from the seat of war in Hun-us-Benton is against us-the numerical power, and precisely the same instruct gary. You know that for a moment our majority is against us-but the Constitution tions, regulations, rights, powers and country is an oasis of liberty, bathed by a is with us, and Zachary Taylor has sworn to

Virginia Pat.

THE ROMANCE OF HUMBUG. THRILLING STORY, BY GEORGE LIPPARD

It was night in the Quaker City! A small man in rolling eys and a big shire collar, sat at a desk, above which ously wrought iron tube.

The light was of gas!

The small man in the rolling cyes and

the big shirt collar was of gass also

TERRIBLE COINCIDENCE !!! "I will do the deed," hissed the animahe seized a pen and spread a white scroll before him; "I will do the deed."

And that fierce man, in that Quaker City. in that Chamber, by that gas light, wrote these fearful words-

"I REPUDIATE GENERAL TAXLOR!!!" Had the Falls of Niegara been suddenly urned into Vesuvius amid the plaudits of the concentrated thunders of the universe. backed by the coalesced lightnings of illim itable space, and the whole been limited into one conglomerated nightmare upon the repose of Old Zack, the effect could not have been more bewildering to the doomed President than was that awful sentence. THE END.

BARNEY LET THE GIRLS ALONE. The following letter has been addressed to the American Consul at Panama, by the Superior Chief at San Blasz RIVER DIABLO. San Blas May 20, 1849.

Sir: This is to inform you that the Chief at San Blas twishes that no steamers visit his country to ask for land to make a road or for any other purposes. The Chiefs of San Blas claim as their land from Coolav-West Indies, and shows that 'in three cen- national movement the errors of ardour are ery to the Gulph of Darien. God gave us turies, the entire Caucassion race in both better than those of calculation. Dem- this land and no foreigners can live amongst Americas, South of the U. States, has not binski, whose force is scattered along the us, for if any live here they will trouble our equalled numerically that portion of the frontiers of Galicia, is trying to draw Pask- women and we shall be jestous of them Unionlying west of the Allegany Mountains, ewitz into the country. You know this and soon there would be disturbance and settled by the present generation amid the general, who gained every rank in the French bloodshed; for God made all nations their conflicts of prolonged savage wars with the army. His dream for eighteen years has own women and not to trouble ours. We bravest and most sanguinary nations known been 50,000 men with whom to annihilate are glad to see ull trading ships as friends, the Muscovite empire. His dream is real- and we will buy their goods with our pro-Dr. Dowler also examines with great care ised, and though afar off my reasoning may duce. And friendly vessel can trade the statistics of population on the European seem absurd, if in one battle Dembinski with us but not make any of us traitore. Your nation have their road to cross the lathmus at Chagres and must not make a road thrugh our country. We want no steamers to visit our country unless in this letter and please send a copy to your country and send to us an answer to the River Diablo. I remain your friend Super JAMES COLOQUAR. rior Chief.

NOURISHMENT IN CIDER, Our contemporary of the South Carolina Temperance Advocate wages most uprelenting war upon the sparkling beverage of eider. He seems determined that if men will drink it, they shall bear in mind one or two most unpleasant ideas. This nard hearted editor says it is the opinion of a friend of his, "after twenty-five or thirty years experience, that all the nutriment in cider comes from the works in the apples and he arrived at the amount by the following mathematical calcultion. He first estimated the number of cubic inches in a barrel of cider; then the number of cubic inches in multiplied by 9, the number of bushels of apples which he put in a barrel of oider. He then calculated that there is one worm in every four cubic inches of apples; then with a deep reverence for his exalted genius, divided the barral of cider into pints, from his unsuited purity, and more than all, the which it appeared that there were sound TEEN WORMS and a fraction being the head And this is the amount of boasted nourishsition which he may improve, not merely ment contained in cider. Three Thousand Five Hundred and Eighty-Four (3584) worms to 32 gallons of eider! !"

## CROP IN OHIO.

The Cincinnatti Gazette estimates that the deficiency in the wheat crop of that on the large wheat growers.

The information received from Michigan, from lowa, and from central and northern Illinois, is favorable; and the corn is also said to have a fine apреатапсе.

