

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 sires and home of our affections."

[THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in Advance.]

VOL. XL.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1849.

NO. 43.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
RALEIGH, OCTOBER 10, 1849.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE LITERARY FUND having made distribution of the net annual income of the said Fund for the year 1849, among the several Counties, or the support of Common Schools, have ordered the following Tabular Statement to be published—showing the Federal population of each County, the Spring and Fall Distribution, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same, on proper application to the Treasury Department.

CHAS. MANLY,
Secy. of the Literary Board.

Counties.	Federal Population.	Spring Distribution.	Fall Distribution.	Total Distribution.
Alexander				
Alamance				
Anson	12,957	6792	6072	12,864
Ashe	7,209	444	545	989
Beaufort	10,437	637	783	1,420
Bertie	9,485	579	711	1,290
Bladen	6,658	407	499	906
Brunswick	4,419	271	331	602
Buncombe	9,006	586	720	1,306
Burke	6,184	378	404	782
Cabarrus	8,383	513	629	1,142
Caldwell	5,000	306	375	681
Camden	4,999	306	375	681
Catawba	10,190	622 50	764	1,386 50
Carteret	6,077	569	454	1,023
Caswell	11,885	725	891	1,616
Chatham	14,116	863	1,050	1,913
Cherokee	3,247	212	251	463
Chowan	5,229	319	392	711
Cleveland	6,625	405	487	892
Columbus	5,505	215	263	478
Craven	11,155	682	837	1,519
Cumberland	13,125	802	984	1,786
Currituck	5,800	358	440	798
Davidson	13,590	830	1,019	1,849
Davie	6,518	416	511	927
Duplin	9,311	569	698	1,267
Edgecomb	12,790	778	955	1,733
Forsythe				
Franklin	8,552	541	641	1,182
Gaston	6,705	372	503	875
Gates	15,350	937	1,150	2,087
Granville	5,407	330	406	736
Greene	18,117	1,107	1,359	2,466
Guilford	13,100	800	983	1,783
Halifax	4,854	298	364	662
Haywood	5,529	302	415	717
Henderson	6,165	377	462	839
Hertford	5,579	341	418	759
Hyde	14,195	897	1,065	1,962
Iredell	9,205	562	690	1,252
Johnston	3,818	233	286	519
Jones	6,130	375	460	835
Lenoir	10,190	622 50	764	1,386 50
Lincoln	4,722	280	354	634
Macon	6,310	398	483	881
Martin	4,858	286	349	635
McDowell	15,740	962	1,180	2,142
Mecklenburg	5,077	310	381	691
Montgomery	7,400	452	555	1,007
Moore	7,585	462	567	1,029
Nash	10,700	638	807	1,445
New Hanover	10,665	652	800	1,452
Northampton	6,430	393	482	875
Onslow	21,570	1,317	1,619	2,936
Orange	7,398	465	555	1,020
Pasquotank	6,168	378	463	841
Perquimans	8,050	493	604	1,097
Person	9,545	583	716	1,299
Pitt	13,313	753	998	1,751
Randolph	7,357	440	532	972
Richmond	9,214	563	691	1,254
Robeson	11,610	711	871	1,582
Rockingham	10,700	658	807	1,465
Rowan	13,007	831	976	1,807
Rutherford	10,385	635	779	1,414
Sampson	4,700	288	353	641
Sauyer	15,190	928	1,139	2,067
Stokes	14,565	878	1,077	1,955
Surry	4,003	251	307	558
Tyrrell				
Union	17,920	1,095	1,314	2,409
Wake	9,645	580	723	1,303
Warren	5,839	236	298	534
Washington				
Watauga				
Wayne	9,420	576	706	1,282
Wilkes	11,025	675	827	1,502
Yancy	5,850	358	439	797

The Counties of Alexander, Alamance, Forsythe, Gaston, Union and Watauga, will receive their portions from the Counties respectively from which they have been erected.

The following Counties, which have had Pupils at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, prior to the year 1849, owe to the Literary Fund the several sums herein charged to each, viz:

County	Amount
Franklin County	\$225
Wake	675
Norhampton	300
Cumberland	875
Nash	75
Buncombe	75
Lincoln	75
Moore	75
Stokes	75

The Justices of the County Courts of these Counties are respectfully reminded that provision should be made in the next assessment of the County Taxes for the payment of these sums.

The following Counties having at this time Pupils at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, are required by the Act of the last session of the General Assembly, to levy and pay a tax of \$75 for the education and support of each scholar sent to the School, which sums, if not paid, will be deducted out of their share of the next annual distribution of the School Fund to wit:

County	Amount
Northampton County	\$75
Gaston	75
Hyde	150
Marin	150
Orange	75
Wake County	\$150
Johnston	75
Cumberland	75
Stokes	75
Richmond	75

In like manner, such other Counties as may send Pupils to the said Institute during the year, are by law, required to make similar provision.

Our Correspondent's attention is respectfully called to the following BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF SCHEMES for NOVEMBER, 1849.

Orders to be addressed to
E. MORRISON & CO.
37 WALL STREET, N. Y.\$37,500

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND, for the benefit of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland, Class No. 45, for 1849, to be drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, Nov. 3, 1849. 75 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME

\$37,500!

1 of 5,000 1 of 500
1 of 3,500 1 of 3,500
1 of 3,500 1 of 4,000
1 of 3,500 1 of 3,500
1 of 3,500 1 of 5,000
1 of 3,500 1 of 3,500
1 of 3,500 1 of 3,500
1 of 3,500 1 of 3,500
1 of 3,500 1 of 3,500

25 Prizes of \$1,500
25 of 750 25 of 305 50

124 Prizes of \$250 each

63 of 100 63 of 75
126 of 50 126 of 50

Tickets only \$10—Shares in proportion.

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

MARYLAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY

for the benefit of the Chesapeake Canal, Class No. 49, for 1849, to be drawn in Baltimore, Md., on Wednesday, Nov. 7th, 1849. 75 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME

\$30,000!

1 of 7,000 1 of 5,000
1 of 5,000 1 of 7,000

1 Prize of 1,250 each!!!
100 Prizes of \$1,000 each!!!
40 of 200 40 of 175!
100 of 150 62 of 75
62 of 50 450 of 37 dollars.

Tickets only \$10—Shares in proportion.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$120—Shares in proportion.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY of Maryland, Delaware and Georgia

Class No. 49 for 1849 to be drawn in Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, Nov. 10th, 1849. 75 Numbers. 16 drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME

\$50,000! \$20,000!

1 of 5,000 dollars 1 of 5,000 dollars
1 of 1,500 1 of 1,500

20 Prizes of \$1,000 each!
20 of 500 dollars 20 of 300 dollars
20 of 250 20 of 125!

474 of \$200!
62 of 100 62 of 75
62 of 50 124 of 40

Tickets only \$10—Shares in proportion.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$120—Shares in proportion.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY of Maryland, Delaware and Georgia

Class No. 49 for 1849 to be drawn in Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, Nov. 10th, 1849. 75 Numbers—13 drawn Ballots.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME

\$30,000! \$20,000!

1 of 5,000 1 of 5,000
20 of 750 20 of 400
20 of 300 20 of 200
62 of 100 62 of 75
124 of 50 4,690 of \$20

Tickets only \$10—Shares in proportion.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$120—Shares in proportion.

MARYLAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, for the benefit of the Chesapeake Canal, Class No. 49

for 1849, to be drawn in Baltimore, Md., on Wednesday, Nov. 7th, 1849. 75 Numbers—12 drawn Ballots.

CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

A CHOICE lot of Superior French and English Cloth, Casimires and Vestings, is now being opened at BIGGS' WELL-KNOWN CLOTHING WARE-HOUSE, on Fayetteville Street, where his friends and the community generally, are particularly invited to call.

There is a great variety of new styles this season, which, with a general supply of goods in the furnishing department, may be found on the most accommodating terms, at the above place. The proprietor, or his Foreman, Mr. Peach, may at all times be found at home.

Ready Made Clothing Just Arrived.
Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1849. 42—6w.

Bonnets, Bonnets.

JUST received from New York, another fresh and elegant supply of fashionable Bonnets and Artificial Flowers, viz:
Fine White Linen Veil,
Wire, Straw and Hair,
Rough & Ready and Pearl Straw,
Leghorns and Elegant Artificial Flowers.
T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, 10th July, 1849.

Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters.

JUST received and now opening, a first rate assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes of almost every description from Philadelphia.
T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, October 16, 1849. 41—

Hats and Caps.

FRESH Supply of Mohair, Beaver, Merino and Cashmere Hats, together with Men and Boy's, Fur and Cloth Caps, daily expected.
T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, October 16, 1849.

SEED WHEAT.

A few bushels of ETRURIAN WHEAT may be had, at \$2 a bushel, by an early application at the Star Office.
Raleigh, Sept. 25, 1849.

NEW GOODS.

TASTY AND BEAUTIFUL
JUST at hand from New York and Philadelphia, embracing every variety of style and fashion for the FALL and WINTER Trade of 1849, say,

Rich embroidered, and Plain Striped Delaines, Plain and Plain Striped Merinos and Cashmeres,
Cashmeres, Chamelons, and Tartan plaids, Plaids Orleans Cloth, and high colored Delaines, (for Children.)
Rich Chamelons Mohair Lustrous, Drab, and Mode color'd Alpaccas, Mode color'd Paramatts, and Mouseline, Superior B's, Plaids, and changeable Alpaccas,
Beautiful Brocade Chamelons Lustrous, (of every hue)
Splendid American and British Prints,
Jenny Lind Calicoes, and London Chintz, (of new designs.)
Fine Plain and Embroidered Gingham, Super Gros de Rhine, and changeable Silks, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Bishop Lawn, Irish Linen, Long Lawn, and Thread Hb's, Beautiful China Pearl, and Leghorn Bonnets, Rich Bonnet, Cap, Neck and Belt Ribbons, Silk Fringes and Velvet Trimmings, (of every shade)
Thread Laces, Edgings, and Muslin Trimmings, Robbin Edgings, Silk and Worsted Braids, Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Shirtings, Red and White Flannels,
Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Plain and Gathers Shaded Linseys, Embroidered Casimires, and Rich Cashmere and Woolen Shawls,
FINE CLOTHS and CASIMIRES, Overcoats and Kentucky Jeans, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1849. 41—

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. E. Durigage to the New Orleans Picayune, dated San Francisco, July 19, 1849.

After relating his arrival at San Diego, by the overland route from Mexico, and his succeeding in getting on board the steamer California, which touched at the former place, on her passage from the Panama, on the 12th, the writer proceeds:—

"The California had a very large number of passengers on board and was very much crowded—the cabins were all occupied and the steerage 'solid' with human beings—necessarily the condition of the ship was not very cleanly, and the pale faces of many of the voyagers indicated that they had had a hard time of it. Much sickness had prevailed at Panama previously to the sailing of the California; and after she left several passengers fell victims to the diseases incidental to the climate—two of these were pronounced cases of cholera. Many had suffered severely from fevers while at Panama were still enfeebled, but the general health of the ship was good when she arrived at San Diego. Among the passengers on board were Gen. Greene, formerly of Texas; Mr. Minor, of the Rail Road Journal; Capt. Mead, of the U. S. Navy, on his way to join and assume command of Edith, U. S. steam Propeller; and many persons from Mobile and New Orleans. A few passengers from Mobile and New Orleans had left those places on the 5th of June, making the quickest trip that has yet been made. I conversed with several gentlemen who had come out by the way of Vera Cruz, city of Mexico, Guadalajara and San Blas, and Guadalajara and Acapulco. They represent these routes as very practicable and expeditious. The lines of diligencias extend to Guadalajara, and from thence mobile transportation can be had, at comparatively reasonable rates, to either San Blas or Acapulco. The average rate of travel is about fifty miles a day—the traveller has no trouble about taking care of his animals, and has nothing to do but to mount and to dismount. I have been told that \$250 will amply cover the expense from New Orleans or Mobile to either San Blas or Acapulco, at both of which ports the steamers touch. The Acapulco route is the pleasantest, but there is more certainty of hitting the steamers at San Blas, as they stop there to coal. There is always plenty of shipping, however, at Acapulco. The only danger to be apprehended is from robbers, but if parties are well armed, and at the various stopping places let it appear that they are so and on the *qui vive*, no danger from them need be apprehended. These banditti have spies at every stage of the road. I learned on board that poor Bugbee, who carried so many expresses through upon the lower line during the war, was shot on the road. I was also informed that from carelessness in not keeping their weapons by them constantly, the passengers were not able to defend themselves and repulse the robbers when first attacked. Bugbee was a bold fellow, and had he not dropped his weapon would have peppered the rascals roundly.

About sundown on the 14th we doubled the point at the outside of the Bay of San

Francisco, and at 10 o'clock dropped anchor near the United States frigate Warren, in the harbor of that port. The excitement on board was very great. The harbor and town presented a most interesting and novel appearance. A hundred or more vessels, of all classes and from all parts of the world, rode at anchor, many of them evincing by their appearance that they were completely deserted. The town itself was defined by the myriads of lights and camp fires which twinkled or flared in every direction, from the shores up the hill sides, and up the hill tops. One could hardly realize that it was not some vision conjured up by the brain, burst as it did upon the view, after passing along for so many miles upon a barren and uninteresting coast. Our anchor had hardly settled into the mud before we were boarded by half a dozen boats, and question upon question was poured out from the boarders and the boarded—the one set wishing to hear news from the States, the other intelligence respecting the land of promise.

None of the passengers went ashore that night, and conversation was kept up until a late hour. Many an anxious head was laid upon the pillow, carpet bag, or soft side of a plank, as the case might be, that night. On the morning of the 15th, most of the passengers went ashore in search of lodgings, and I assure you it was no child's play to look for them. They were as scarce as green peas in winter, and rather dearer. Twenty-five dollars a week for a small room for a single gentleman is no joke, but many single gentlemen were very lucky to find lodgings even at that rate. Many were compelled to purchase tents and hire lots to put them on. One or two gentlemen on board had their families, and were put to great shifts. I was fortunate enough to find several friends and acquaintances very soon after landing, and was enabled to find a haven.

While at breakfast at the Parker House, the principal hotel of the place, I was accosted by your correspondent Piesner, and immediately issued a verbal extra of the news of the last two months in the States, which I had gleaned while on the California. A crowd of Auditors listened with the greatest interest. If I could have issued a small "Extra Picayune," I could have got a hat full of "ounces." As yet, being but a looker on here I have had a chance of observing the signs of the times. Speculation is rife, and fortunes are made in a day by those who have capital. Lots are sold at prices most preposterously high, and yet they daily increase in value. Buildings of wood, and wooden frames with canvas covers, are going up in all directions, as fast as the slaves of the lamp—and ring could have constructed them for Aladdin. Merchandise of every sort and kind is piled up in the most admirable confusion in all parts of the city, and cargo after cargo is daily arriving. The value of merchandise is daily decreasing, but still immense returns are realized. Every body in every business appears to be making money, and utterly absorbed in the operation. Labor is extraordinarily high, common stevedore's wages being \$1 per hour, cartage from \$2 to \$4 for a small dray load—ounces of gold are, in reality, of about the same relative value as dollars in our own pais, so you may suppose that it is no place for a gentleman loafer of limited means. A literary man, or a newspaper editor, unless he has a press, is of as little service as the fifth wheel to a coach, and as pleasantly situated as a pig in a poke; he is no where at all; he may belong to the "highly ornamental" class of society, but he had better turn his attention to the "useful." Brains and literature may be very good capital elsewhere, but brains and ounces, or a muscular power and a good trade, are the requisites here."

I have met many New Orleans people, some of them are up to their eyes in business, others just preparing to commence. Some few and recent arrivals have had enough of El Dorado, and are about returning home in disgust. I have seen many persons from the mines, and all their accounts agree perfectly. That there is in abundance of gold is generally admitted, but to obtain it requires much labor. It is not all, either, who are successful, some failing even with the utmost assiduity in making enough to pay their expenses, while others realize their fondest hopes. Numbers are daily returning completely discouraged, and are about returning home or engaging as clerks, book keepers, or pursuing other trades and callings. Those inured to manual labor undoubtedly stand the best chance. I am not at all taken back at this state of things, as I had anticipated that the facility with which the gold could be obtained had been grossly exaggerated—the simplicity of the operation was not misrepresented, but the extreme toil was never thought of. The dreadful, bitter disappointment which will be experienced by thousands of ardent spirits is painful to contemplate.

From what I have seen en route, I know the extent and magnitude of the castles in the air which have been built, and I cannot but pity the despair with which they will witness the metamorphosis of their air drawn buildings into cocked hats. Those who have come the land route from the Gila and by the Plains, suffering all

sorts of privations and hardships, will feel the disappointment most bitterly. "Such is life!" There is no end to the gambling establishments here; one can hardly look to the right or left without seeing a faro bank, roulette or monte table or a "sweat cloth," around which are an abundance of better—and better "high" too—morning, noon and night, in fact during the whole twenty-four hours, gambling is carried on to a great excess. As a matter of course the quantity of intoxicating or exhilarating liquids under the general and comprehensive term *rum*, daily consumed, is very great, and the emolument derived from the sale of the same, at retail, in small lots, known as "drinks" or "hairs" is very considerable. Every glass of liquor is sold at twenty-five cents per glass, and as whiskey brings \$1, and brandy but \$2 per gallon, it strikes me forcibly that the profits arising from the sale of the same must be very considerable.

Singular to say, however, there is more order in the place than could reasonably be expected—and certainly infinitely less than I expected to find. There has been a little excitement here—and concerning a set of men calling themselves "The Hounds," a band of rowdies similar in all respects to "The Killers," "Barnburners," and "Spartans" of the Northern States. They were mostly composed of late members of the New York Regiment, and assumed to regulate society. After committing various aggressive acts, mostly against Foreigners, they made a combined and organized attack on a party of peaceable and honest Chicanos who were camped near the town. Their avowed object was to drive off the *donkey* yellers, foregoers—their object a desire to plunder them of their goods and money, and to gratify their natural taste for human blood. In the attack some six or seven Chicanos were murdered, and the rest driven out of town, while their property was either taken off or destroyed. In the *melee* several of "The Hounds" were crippled.

This outrage was of so glaring a character that the merchants and other respectable and peaceable citizens determined to put it down. A town meeting was accordingly called on the afternoon of the 16th, a police formed and warrants issued by the alcalde for the arrest of "The Hounds," placed in their hands. The new citizen military police acted with promptitude, and before night sixteen of "The Hounds" were caught, coupled, and placed in regular on the U. S. Sloop-of-war Warren. A regular night patrol was also organized. The next day a grand jury was summoned, and on the following day they indicted most of the party. This quickness of movement on the part of the citizens will overawe the hounds, without doubt, although they swear vengeance, and, some fear, will burn down the city—a very easy matter to accomplish, so combustible in character is its construction. Many of the citizens are in favor of hanging the ringleaders, some of banishing, others of flogging them.

From the Louisville Journal.

AUTUMN.

BY J. H. BARRICK.

The summer days have passed away
Upon the breath of flowers,
While with their funeral comes decay
In autumn's sober hours:
And oh! how solemn now, to view
The earth with beauty strown;
To watch the sky whose deepening blue
A sadder shade must own.

My heart was touched with pensive care,
To see in grove and lawn
The changes wrought in silence there,
Since Summer's rosy dawn;
The voice of nature hymned to me
A dirge of the decay,
And joined in saddest symphony,
The moments died away.

Oh! it were sad to wander by
The solemn wood at eve,
To hear the birds in autumn's sky,
The death of summer grieve;
To hear the waves in music flow,
A stiller, sadder stream,
And feel their rests on all below,
A melancholy dream.

Yest it were sad to roam the dale,
In evening's languid hours,
And hear the wanton winds bewail
The death of summer flowers,
To see how drooping nature wears
A mournful face of care,
And hear no more the joyous airs
Of birds in summer there.