Cameron Collection

THE STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1838. VOL. XXIX NO. 27

THOMAS J. LEMAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION, three dollars per annum—one half in advance.

☞Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For every square (not exceeding 16 lines this size type) first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

☞ The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent will be made from the regular prices for advertisers by the year.

Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

CATARACT OF LODORE.

BY R. SOUTHEY.

How does the water come down at Lodore?
Here it comes sparkling,
And there it looks darkling!
Here smoking and frothing,
Its tumult and wrathing.
It hastens along conflicting strong;
Now striking and raging,
As if a war waging.
Its caverns and rocks among.
Rising and leaping,
And shocking and rocking,
And darting and parting,
And threading and spreading,
And whizzing and hizzing,
And dripping and skipping
And whitening and brightning,
And quivering and shivering
And hitting and splitting,
And shining and twining,
And rattling and battling,
And shaking and quaking,
And pouring and roaring,
And waving and raving,
And tossing and crossing,
And flowing and growing,
And running and stunning,
And hurrying and skurrying,
And glittering and flittering,
And gathering and feathering,
And dinning and spinning,
And foaming and roaming,
And dropping and hopping,
And working and jerking,
And guggling and struggling,
And heaving and cleaving,
And thundering and floundering;
And falling and bawling and sprawling,
And driving and riving and striving,
And sprinkling and twinkling and wrinkling,
And sounding and bounding and rounding,
And bubbling and troubling, and doubbling,
And dividing and gliding and sliding,
And grumbling and rumbling and tumbling
And clattering and battering and shattering;
And leaming, and streaming and steaming and [beaming
And rushing & flushing & brushing and gushing
And flapping & rapping & clapping & slapp'g
And curling & whirling & purling and twirling
And retreating & meeting & beating & sheet'g
And delaying & straying & playing & spray'g
Advancing, & prancing & glancing and danc'g
Recoiling, turmoiling and toiling and boiling,
And thumping and flumping and bumping and [illegible]ing,
And dashing & flashing [illegible]r.
And so never ending, b[illegible]
Sounds and motions forever [illegible]
And at once & all o'er, with a [illegible]
And this is the way the water comes down at [Lodore.

From the New Hampshire Courier.

The Locofoco Lullaby.—One of the speakers, on the evening of the late Baltimore election, referred to a beautiful custom of the Swiss who live upon the towering Alps.—When the last glistening rays of the sun's golden beams are lingering upon the highest peaks, are so beautifully reflected by the glaziers, the peasant below, upon the side next the sun, steps out of his cottage and sings, "Good night!" to his neighbor, who says, "Good night!" to the next; and when the highest peak is closing its gilding, the cheerful "Good night!" has resounded to the lowest cottage upon the other side. And so the American yeomanry have bade "Good night!" to locofoco rulers; the song began in Maine—New Hampshire heard it—Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York echoed it—Baltimore has now given her response—and it was hoped to hear it re-echoed from Virginia—and that a long, hearty "Good night!" from Mississippi, would sing the lullaby of locofocoism for ever.

[The echo has resounded from Virginia and Missisipi in a voice of sevenfold thunder.]

Good night to "the party!" good night!
To "Tom, Dick and Harry" adieu!
To *Tom* Benton, *Dick* Johnson. I write,
And *Harry* surnam'd Hubbard, too.

Your game is all up—no dispute—
To the Hermitage *Andrew* has fled—
And *Martin* will soon follow suit,
As pledg'd "in his footsteps" to tread.

"Good night" to the party! good night!
Mississippi has "gone by the board"—
Her *Walker* and *Trotter* take flight,
As sure as she's spoken the *Word*.

Her "*Prentice* ban'" she has just tried anew,
And turn'd off her work most complete;
She has sent back her good men and true,
Who were *Polk'd* from Congressional seat.

The song was begun in the Maine—
O'er her *Parks* the "*Kent* bugle" was blown—
The Whigs of New Hamshire re-echoed the strain
And will soon claim the song as their own.
"Over *Hills* and awa'," the glad music will peal,
Till its notes rend in triumph the air—
And the "*dead march* in Saul" its low notes will reveal,
In the *Fan* of dismay and despair.

"Old Virgin's ne'er tires" in the race,
Under guide of her *Wise* men and true—
"Sic semper tyrannis," her motto, has place,
And its light she will ever pursue,
The key-note has Baltimore struck,
Of victory full and entire—
In the "slough of despond" *Loco Foco* is struck—
As deep in the mud as the mire.

Rhode Island her *Dutee* discharg'd,
Has join'd the loud chorus of joy;
Connecticut too, from her bondage enlarg'd,
Unites in the honor'd employ.
New York swells the triumphal sound,
And wails the death-dirge of the clan—
No *Marcy* for them will hereafter be found—
Into rear will be turn'd all their *Fan*.

O. P. Q.

From the Georgia Messenger.

"I PROMISE TO PAY."

Here we again present our honest old friend Uncle Sam, Promising to Pay—Look at his dilapidated, careworn and beggarly condition!! But a few years since we all remember him as a plump, ruddy, bold, well dressed gentleman, who could look every body in the eye, that he met. He now seems very like a poor man, whose coat has done a three years service both winter and summer—like a man overloaded with debt, at every step expecting to meet some one who has a dun in his mouth; and ready to dodge round a corner, or into some narrow alley to avoid such heart-rending encounters.

We all remember that but a few years since he had all his pockets crowded with good specie paying bank notes and gold and silver more than he knew what to do with—and by the advice of some of his wise counsellors, he came to the conclusion to distribute it out to his large family of children as a kind of legacy in advance.—[illegible] his neighbors and friends al[illegible]orld, thought a very extra[illegible] and unheard-of thing in the family annals of the unniverse—Every one exclaimed, he is *so* rich!! and we all in debt!—he must be a most careful, prudent man, and economical manager of his household concerns.

John Bull wiped his spectacles and looked at him in great delight, and felt proud of such a child till he accidentally touched of his own empty pocket—and then he felt much like a man with premonitory symptoms of cholic—and wished he was the son instead of the father—his boy was so prosperous!—Capt. Frogmore also looked on the matter as a great wonder; but rather uneasily—as he owed Uncle Sam a debt for depredations that some unruly members of his family had committed about his fish pond, a few years before. And Uncle Sam had looked impudent at him and shook his fist in his face, and told him to pay up immediately in gold and silver—or he would upset his oyster-boats and thrash him into the bargain. The Captain paid up with a bad grace, and grumbled to himself, that this Uncle Sam was a terrible fellow and that he would never get into his clutches again. All this looks mightly well said Uncle Sam, and I am a made man for the balance of my days.

But very soon a change came over his affairs, no one could tell exactly how—some said his children traded too liberally and got in debt too much to his neighbors particularly to the John Bull family—for their credit was very good 'most every where, seeing the old gentleman was so prosperous! But a great many said that it was more owing to his having unwisely made a testy old lady, chief overseer of all his plantations. She had grown up astonishingly in his affections principally owing to her having performed some operations in blood-letting a few years ago, about New Orleans, and was very much given to experiments; and had so captivated the people about his Boston Plantation, that they made her *Doctor*. This new title so pleased her fancy, that she wanted to doctor every body. She soon declared Uncle Sam unsound in body and mind—that he had been making mistakes all his life, and she would "take the responsibility" of setting him right—that she would retrench and reform his family expenditures—that his clerks should work all day at half price—that she would kick out all his faithful old stewards and overseers and put men there that would live on two-pence worth of water-gruel and hominy per day—THAT would leave them without time or propensity to steal. She declared that his stomach was foul and that there was a "monster" in it that was devouring him—and set about "killing the monster," cleansing his stomach, and tinkering up his constitution. Instead of a few mild doses of Peters' Pills and Seidlitz Powders, she overwhelmed him with [illegible] and Steam, blisters and catap[illegible] and reduced his system by blood-letting. She placed all his gold and silver out to keep among all sorts of scamps, vagabonds and pickpockets, and declared it to be a wonderful experiment.

During this time many difficulties grew up in his family—once she turned all his cooks out of doors, because they looked suspiciously at one of his female scullions, and at other times because they could not think just as he did. The Black Hawks caught his chickens, and the Bears broke into his Florida Sugar plantation and run off his workmen, and have baffled his hunters ever since; and put him to a great deal of expense, for ammunition and scarecrows—and his best old hunters have returned in disgust and despair.

They also broke into his Creek Plantation and killed his stock and eat his soft corn. But he showed his soldiership and his wit this time, for he sent such SLY hunters there that they could not find a place to hide themselves, except those who walked over to his Florida plantation. But every thing he did cost a power of money, and before his neighbors suspected it his cash was all out, and he was found borrowing a sevenpence to buy tobacco and a new pipe. They say that his new overseers have paid themselves most liberally, and put his money in their pockets and in their friends pockets, and loaned it out for electioneering, and killing monsters; and the old lady's friends who held his money have laughed at him when he asked for it—and turned him off with shin-plasters where she had deposited gold and silver, and sometimes with nothing at all; so that when he wanted a little money to carry on his affairs he had to go without, or borrow it. The last we saw of the old gentleman, he was soliloquizing—"I want to see my friend Col. Benton—I want to ask him if a current of gold is flowing up the Mississippi? *I* want to ask the old lady if "this great country is prosperous and happy?"

The old lady has now retired from practice, and left in her place a chubby pet, much of the appearance and dimensions of an early Dutch Cabbage, whom she nursed up for the purpose.—He used to follow her as a kind of companion to her shadow, always treading exactly in her footsteps, and still persists in it, except that he sometimes gets kicked out of them by some untoyal representatives of the people.—The old gentleman's affairs have improved very little since, and we still find him with his hat in his hand, in his old coat, with a dejected countenance, soliciting from the people "temporary expedients."

Here is the last that has come before us:

"A communication of the Acting Quartermaster General, showing the pressing want of the appropriation for the suppression of Indian Hostilities,

House of Representatives, May 19, 1838.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 25, 1838.

SIR: I should not discharge my duty if I did not again represent to you the extreme embarrassment to which the public service is exposed for want of funds to meet the expenditures growing out of our military operations.

I have not been able to make a single remittance of any consequence, for the suppression of Indian hostilities, *for the last ten weeks*, though the expenditures through this Department, have heretofore averaged full three thousand dollars a month. As they are for the most part, of such a character that they cannot be postponed without stopping the service altogether, I was compelled to resort to drafts as a temporary expedient, and these are now lying over here to a large amount, awaiting the action of Congress on the estimates submitted several months ago.

In addition to the calls resulting from the operations in Florida, the army of seven thousand men just ordered to assemble in the Cherokee country, calls for extensive preparations; and although I am daily giving instructions to the [illegible]ate officers, involving heavy expend[illegible] not the means of making any remittance [illegible] meet them.

I have the honor to be sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. CROSS,
Acting Quartermaster General.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington.*

The Worst Kind of a Scrape.—The following is copied from the New York Star of Saturday after-noon:—

"*A Tall Man Caught in a 'Tall' Scrape.*—A personage of rather tall dimentions, with a slight stoop in the shoulders, and of a TOILETTE which was characterized by a somewhat foreign phisiognomy approaching to the John Bull order, while lounging on the sunny side of Broadway one day last week, became so excited by the hot rays of Phœbus, and the beauty of the Venuses that were perambulating the PAVE, and especially by one damsel, that he put on his locomotive tacks and set forward in full chase of the 'fair ladye.' 'Milord Anglais' was soon discerned by the keen-eyed daughter of America, who did not know that our great promenade was 'forbidden ground' to modest lasses, who have been in the constant habit from time immemorial of sauntering there in perfect nonchalance and unescorted. Not dreaming that the influx of foreign scum into our cities makes that great avenue almost as common as the Horse Market of Paris, the Sheep Pens of London, or the Circassian Bazaar of Constantinople. She did not consider that foreigners, ignorant of our unsophisticated American habits, could not imagine that an unattended lady might be respectable, for they had taken Paris as their meridian. To them is left to learn a lesson of American spunk that can correct imported insolence. The lady being unremittingly pursued for a long distance, at length became fatigued, and fled to one of those moving asylums for the wretched, called Omnibuses. All, however, to no purpose. In pops my GENTLEMAN also; after a short lapse out jumps the lady and follows close her pursuer—dogs her through divers streets, and finally she flies in despair to her husband's counting room. The animal mad with fanaticism, rushes in. The husband now appears in the drama, and though a short man, was full of spirit and well knit in his frame, and ready to do the thing needful. He accordingly very leisurely fastens to the door, and tells the intruder to prepare for punishment. Fisticuffs are resorted to; the tall man was levelled to the floor. A good cowhide is now provided, and with the men in the establishment to asist, the offending person received on his back a tremendous castigation, such as will last him to the latest hour of his life. On his knees he prayed for forgiveness, offered bribes &c., all to no purpose. Cut! thwack! lash! crack! went the cowhide,—roard loud, long and deep 'Milord Anglais.' In rushed the neighbors; the injured husband explained. 'Put it on then!' cried the universal voice, and 'spare not.' At last, drops of blood start through the white pants—humanity interposes, and the poor devil is sent adrift. He has, we learn, embarked for home, and proposes to write down America as 'the most wulgarest of wulgar countries vot can be found in the vide vorld.'"

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

REPORT

Of the Committee on Commerce.

The committee to whom it was referred by the Convention, to inquire into and report, whether the merchants of Virginia can import goods from foreign countries, on as good terms as the merchants of any of our sister States; and secondly, how the foreign trade of Virginia is affected by the want of capital, and in what manner the inconvenience under which it labors may be remedied,—submit the following report:

That the time allowed the committee for the consideration of a subject so comprehensive and interesting as the foreign commerce of the State, has been altogether too limited to enable it to perform its duty in a manner satisfactory to itself. There was not time for many inquiries which belong to such an investigation. The causes that have operated unfavorably to Southern Commerce, and denied to it the relative importance which was to have been expected from the enterprise and abundant elements of foreign trade of the South, could not be explored in a few hours of hurried consultation.—The question especially addressed to the committee, and to which it has been under the necessity of confining its attention, has respect to the capacity of Virginia to maintain a foreign import trade. And if it shall appear not only that we can maintain such a trade, but are possessed of advantages which would enable us to enter into successful competition for it; the inquiry, how we may recover that trade, is the one immediately affecting the interests and business of the State.

The question propounded in the resolution, namely, whether the merchants of Virginia can import from foreign countries on as good terms as the merchants of any of our sister States, may be answered confidently in the affirmative. They can so import. The markets of foreign countries, and the agency by which foreign traffic i[illegible] formed, are as freely opened to Virg[illegible] capital and enterprise as to any other. From no part of our country can the operation of purchasing abroad, and of bringing home, be performed, with more despatch or at cheaper rates.—This being conceded, as from the obvious nature of the proposition it must be, the question arises whether it is the interest and policy of the State to foster and encourage a direct foreign import trade.

Pursuing this inquiry, it is, in the first place, to be remarked that Virginia has a large export trade, large when compared with the aggregate export of all the States. Her exports for three years ending with December, 1837, averaged $5,265,461. This, of course, gave her that amount of foreign capital, ready to be employed in whatsoever mode that was profitable. Yet, whilst she had it in her power, through the medium of her exports, to obtain directly, and at a reduced cost, the foreign productions demanded by her consumption, the course of trade hitherto has been to obtain those productions in northern cities, thereby receiving them through a circuitous channel and at an enhanced cost. The average import for the period just referred to, has been less than one seventh of her exports; and assuming that the difference between those two amounts has been expended in procuring at the north those foreign supplies, which her exports would have enabled her to procure directly from abroad, and assuming further that the augmented cost of the former operation is equal to fifteen per centum, and we detect an annual loss of about $700,000 incurred by the State from her neglect of the import trade. But that sum is far below the actual annual loss; for fifteen per centum is an under estimate of the addition to the charges upon the foreign supplies coming through the indirect channel referred to, and the sum assumed to be invested in those supplies, is below the actual amount. The loss to the consumer of foreign supplies, so obtained, is equal at least to fifteen per cent. upon the amount of his purchases.

Now if any thing be needed to rouse the citizens of our State from the supineness which could overlook so enormous a tax upon its industry and resources, or reconcile them to it, it would seem to be the consideration that it is with their own sterling money the importation is made, which they submit to receive at second hand at so ruinous a sacrifice. Again the tonnage which is employed in carrying on the export commerce of the State would be more than adequate to the importation of all the foreign supplies demanded by our whole consumption. But, through the neglect of the import trade, the important advantages resulting from the employment of that tonnage have been lost to the State, and appropriated by those who have had the sagacity and enterprise to enlist it in their service. The amount of which loss is not to be estimated simply by the sacrifice of the benefits which would accrue to us, from the employment therein of domestic capital and labor, but by the sacrifice in addition of the associated trades and occupations that always attend upon the successful prosecution of any one important branch of business.

Finally, for your committee must be content to suggest some of the prominent, rather than attempt to develop the numerous reasons which commend the import trade to the favor and patronage of our State, another, and not the least consideration why a vigorous and persevering effort should be made to secure it, is that it will have the effect of recovering the State from that dependence on Northern mark[illegible] which has exposed us to suffer by [illegible] vicissitudes without any direct participation in their prosperity.

Upon the first view of the subject, the causes of the disparity between the amount of our export and import commerce, may not suggest themselves to inquirers generally. The former being large, as we have seen, involving all the facilities which are needed for making purchases abroad; the tonnage which carried out our staples being at hand to be employed in bringing in the productions for which it is to be exchanged; and the simple operation of barter being the natural and cheap mode of effecting that exchange, why is it that, at great pecuniary loss, our people rely upon others for productions that they could procure better by themselves? To answer this question fully, would lead the committee into an investigation, which they have not time to pursue. But among the most prominent causes that may be assigned, the capital required by the import trade, being greatly more than the capital necessary for the export [trade,] may be instanced as not the least influential. The export merchant, through the system of advances that universally prevails, has a large proportion of the capital employed in his purchases speedily restored to him, through the medium of a sterling bill which he is permitted to draw upon his consignee. The like rapidity of purchase a[illegible] return is not enjoyed by the [illegible]ant. He is exposed to [illegible]ocess of effecting a [illegible] upon time. It is [illegible], that the amount of ca[illegible]site for the successful prosecution of the latter description of commerce is greatly beyond the capital which will suffice for the former. This consideration, in a great degree, accounts for the comparative languishing condition of the import trade, and the reluctance of our merchants to engage in it. The capital of few, comparatively, is adequate to its burthen; and the exigency resulting therefrom has not hitherto been met and provided for by the granting of those banking facilities, which a timely and earnest appeal to our Legislature would doubtless have obtained. And this brings the committee to the consideration of the second resolution.

It is the opinion of your committee that an increase of banking facilities, so that the important interest which they now seek to recommend to general and spirited support, would readily obtain the accommodation of which it stands in need; accompanied by a patriotic determination of all classes of our citizens to support a course of domestic industry so auspicious to private and State wealth, comfort, and independence,—and accompanied also by a judicious system of internal improvements, so that every section of our extended territory may be accomodated and their rich resources developed, would secure to our State an extent of foreign commerce that would be the source of untold benefits to all classes of our people, and of power and [illegible]sideration to our commonwealth.

The resolution of the committee as amended in the convention, was as follows:

Resolved, That a vigorous and persevering effort be made to build up and sustain a large and increasing foreign import trade—that a committee of merchants be appointed, to sit after the adjournment of the convention, to prepare an address to our fellow citizens, unfolding the importance of such a trade and the ready capacity of Virginia to obtain it—stating the support the trade will derive from an increase of banking facilities, under such restrictions and modifications as the wisdom of the Legislature may devise, and from an addition to the banking capital, if the addition authorized by existing laws shall be found, after a sufficient trial, to be adequate to sustain and support the various interests of the commonwealth;—and stating the aid the trade will derive from a judicious system of internal improvements: and that the Legislature be respectfully requested to meet the advocates of any neighboring State, who may have enacted laws to transport her products and merchandise into Virginia.

Episcopal Convention.—The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State, which met at Pittsborough on Wednesday last, and closed on Monday morning of the present week, was one of the most interesting ever held in the State, not for the transaction of any important temporal business, (of which but little came before it,) but for the unbroken harmony and unity of feeling which characterised all its deliberations,—for the faithful preaching of the Gospel, and for the unsurpassed hopitality of the citizens of that town and vicinity.

The attendance of Delegates, though nearly as full as usual, would have been greater but for the heavy rains which occured in the early part of the week. As it was, there were sixteen Clergymen, including the Bishop, and 18 Lady Delegates present. There are, in all, 24 Clergymen attached to the Diocese, and it appears from the Parochial Reports that the Confirmations, and additions to the Communion, have been unusually large this year. There are 5 Candidates for Holy Orders.

The prospects of the Episcopal School are now decidedly encourag[illegible] It is believed to have passed its [illegible] point of depression, and will [illegible] the next Term with such [illegible]ssion to the number of its Students as will enable it to do more than merely sustain itself. This cheering prospect is the result of a proper appreciation of the efficient services of the present Reverend Rector.

The following elections were made:—

Standing Committee.—The Rev. Messrs. Green, Freeman and Wiley; and Messrs. J. DeB. Hooper and Charles Manly.

Delegates to the General Convention.—The Rev. Messrs. Freeman, Drane, Johnston and Singeltary; and Messrs John W. Wright, E. L. Winslow, Josiah Collins, Jr, and Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr.

Missionary Committee—The Rev. Messrs. Buxton and Freeman; and Messrs. Charles T. Haigh, John W. Wright and Edward L. Winslow.

Trustees of the General Theological Seminary.—The Rev. Messrs. Green, Freeman, and Buxton; and Messrs. Duncan Cameron, and Josiah Collins, Jr.

The next Convention will be held at Wilmington, on the third Wednesday of May, 1839.—*Fay. Obs.*

CASE OF SPECTRAL ILLUSION.

The following very distinct and interesting narrative was read to the London Phrenological Society, and communicated for insertion in the Phrenological Journal by its learned author, a member of the English bar:

"In December, 1823, A, was confined to his bed by inflammation on the chest, and was supposed by his medical attendant to [illegible] considerable danger. One [illegible]able to sleep fro[illegible]saw sitting i[illegible] mediately [illegible]a young lady wh[illegible] two years before. H[illegible]ing was surprise, and perhapse a little alarm; his second, that was he suffering from delirium. With this impression he put his head under the bed clothes, and after trying in vain to sleep, as a test of the soundness of his mind he went through a long and complicated process of metaphysical reasoning.—He then peeped out, and saw the figure in the same situation and position. He had a fire, but would not allow a candle or nurse in the room. A stick was kept by his side, to knock for the nurse when he required her attendance.—Being too weak to move his body, he endeavored to touch the figure with the stick, but on a real object being put upon the chair, the imaginary one disappeard, and was not visible that night.

The next day he thought of little but the vision, and expected its return without alarm, and with some pleasure. He was not disappointed. It took the same place as before, and he employed himself in observations.—When he shut his eyes or turned his head, he ceased to see the figure; by interposing his hand he could hide part of it and it was shown like any mere material substance, by the rays of the fire which fell upon, and were reflected from it. As the fire declined it became less perceptible, and as it went out, invisible. A similar appear[illegible]e, took place on several other nights, but it became less perceptible, and its visits less frequent, and the patient recovered from the fever.

He says that the impressions on his mind were always pleasing, as the spectre looked at him with calmness and regard. He never supposed it real; but was unable to account for it on any philosophical principle within his knowledge.

In the autumn of 1825, A.'s health was perfectly restored, and he had been free from any waking vision nearly 18 months. Some circumstances occurred which produced in him great mental excitement. One morning he dreamed of the figure, which stood by his side in an angry posture, and asked for a locket which he usually wore. He awoke, and saw it at the toilet, with the locket in its hand. He rushed out of bed and it instantly disappeard. During the next six weeks its visits were incessant, and the sensations which they produced were invariably horrible. Some years before he had attended the dissection of a woman in a state of rapid decomposition; though much disgusted at the time, the subject had been long forgot-