THE STA[illegible] NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

RA[illegible] N. C. WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1838. VOL. XXIX NO. 31

THOMAS J. LEMAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

[illegible]

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE [illegible]

[illegible]

To Dry Goods Merchants [illegible] *out the United States.*

CLARK & HUNT

Formerly J. & E. Clark & Hunt, Importers and Jobbers, No. 39, William Street, New York, have constantly on hand a fresh and extensive assortment of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

which they offer at very low prices. Particular attention paid to

Prints, Sheetings, Flannels, Tickings, & Domestic Goods generally; Hosiery, Blankets, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, &c.

Those who visit New York to make purchases are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, opposite the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room.

New York, June 8, 1838. 6 5w

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

The last instalment of ten dollars per share, on the capital stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company is required to be paid on or before the first day of August next.

Interest will be allowed and charged, as heretofore.

Payments will be received at the Office in Raleigh, and by Mr. Samuel Mordecai, at Petersburg.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't.

July 2, 1838. 2 3w

RICHMOND & PETERSBURG

RAIL ROAD.

The completion of this Rail Road (from Petersburg to Manchester, opposite to Richmond) makes the chain of Rail Roads through the State of Virginia continuous, with the exception of only 9 miles; [illegible] important advantages to the Inland Route for Northern and Southern travelling.

There are established on it two daily trains, one of which is in connexion with the North and South mail line, and a tri-weekly train connecting with the "Halifax, Wilmington and Charleston Rail Road, Stage and Steam Boat line."

Passengers from the South by the daily "Metropolitan Mail line" will arrive in Richmond on the evening after that on which they leave Raleigh; and having the night to rest, are yet enabled, by existing arrangements, to proceed to Baltimore on the succeeding day, and thence to Philadelphia the same night in time for the morning Boat to New York: thus, less than 3 days from Raleigh to New York.

The route through Petersburg and Richmond will be found also to be one of the best routes from the South to the Virginia Springs. The passengers can arrive in Charlottesville, having only 44 miles Stage travelling after reaching the Rail Roads in Virginia, in 3 days from Charleston, and 2 days from Raleigh.

All possible arrangements are made on this Rail Road for the comfortable and safe transportation of passengers.

Office of the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road Company,
May 16, 1838. 21 2m

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT.

The impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The subscription list is about 800, and on the increase, and the job printing and advertising good for at least five hundred dollars a year. A gentleman of talents and a sound whig shall have the paper on the most liberal terms. I would not willingly let it go into any other section. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES, Ed. & Proprietor.

July, 1838. 28

NOTICE.

Will be let out, on the 27th of July next, at the Bridge across Deep River, called and known by the name of Evan's Bridge, Chatham county, the repairs of said bridge, nearly to be built new. The committee will require bond, with approved security, from the undertaker, for the faithful performance of the proposed repairs. This will be a job of very considerable magnitude, and is worthy the attention of gentlemen from a distance.

JOHN FOSHEE,
THOMAS FARISH,
DAVID WATSON,
PETER EVANS.

June 14, 1838. 27 5w

FROM THE MICROCOSM.

"MY MOTHER."

She said I ne'er should find another
To love me as she loved me then;
And I could only say, "my mother!"
And fall upon her neck again,
And bathe it with my burning tears,—
The bleeding heart's most precious rain,
Which I had hoarded there for years.

She died! and then, alas! I thought
My cup of suffering was o'erfraught;
No voice to cheer, when sorrow's power
Assailed me in her darkest hour;
No lip to smile, when hope was bright;
No eye to glad me with its light;
No heart to meet my throbbing heart,
No prayer to lift my thoughts above,
When murmuring tears were forced to start;
No father's care! no mother's love!

Ye that have known, in life's young spring,
The fondness of a mother's love,
Oh! guard it, 'tis an holy thing,
A priceless treasure from above;
And when on life's tempestuous sea,
Thy shattered bark by storms is driven,
'Twill be a beacon light to thee,
A guiding star, by memory given,
To lead thy wandering thoughts to Heaven.

LELA.

An inviting invitation.—An Irishman, newly arrived from Connemara, seeing on the door of a shop 'Money lent,' went in and asked the pawnbroker to lend him a sovereign. On its being explained to him that he could not have the money without leaving a *quantum suffeit* of goods, vastly disappointed, he exclaimed, "Ye swindlers, then what do you mane by writing up 'Money lent,' when all the [illegible] to be '*go[illegible]* borrowed.'"

[illegible]

AN OLD DREAM.

[illegible]

... through a row of brick buildings, I de[illegible] a wall of very unusual appearance. Curiosity led me to examine its structure; and I soon discovered that it was made up entirely of bandboxes, fastened together by cravats and ribands. On inquiry I learned that this was one of the *frontier posts* of the empire of fashion. Observing the gate open, and great crowds continually going in and coming out; and being eager to observe what was doing in the place, I also entered. But I had not fairly got in, when I heard the most violent and long continued laughter, and looking about to see the cause, I observed several pointing at me, and with many shrugs, and nods, and winks, exclaiming, "*the old prig! what a boorl look at his prim puritanical visage!*" &c. I did not half like such treatment, but while I was considering in what way to proceed, methought the whole conduct of the people was suddenly changed, and that I was welcomed into the circles of fashion with great cordiality, and many offers of service.

As soon as I had obtained a little [illegible] I began to inquire how a [illegible] of such frail and per[illegible] could stand, in a cli[illegible] to such sudden and violent [illegible], as that in which it is e[illegible] was not long before the [illegible] was made, that here, and in [illegible] of the empire, there prevail [illegible] storms, but continual light [illegible] variable winds—so variable [illegible] from all points of the com[illegible] twenty-four hours. Nothing [illegible] be more accommodating [illegible] climate is to the votaries of [illegible]. The weather is very frequently [illegible] as to interrupt *business*, and prevent *public devotion*; but it is never too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry for *fashionable amusements*.—I moreover observed that day and night had here changed places, that is, while it was day with all the rest of the world, it was night here, and vice versa, when it was night *here*, it was day elsewhere.

Concerning the society that lived in this place, their customs and manners, I observed many things well worthy of particular notice. Of these, one was, that in the admission of persons to the circles of fashion, no respect was had to birth, education, or moral qualities. Provided a man could move in a certain style, or could support pretensions to a certain quantum of money, whether gotten by *fair means or by foul*; he always received a hearty welcome.—At the metropolis of the empire, I understood that affairs were managed otherwise—But as this was a frontier, and very remote post, and as distance diminished the influence of the court, things were conducted somewhat loosely, and every man of wealth, and every one who appeared to be a man of wealth, was received with the utmost cordiality. As a proof of this, methought I saw at a ball, given the very night of my entrance, several notorious *shavers and blacklegs* dancing with the daughters of the first gentlemen of the place. Moreover, I saw in my dream, that this custom was productive of *infinite* mortification and chagrin, inasmuch as the ladies (who dearly love assemblies and parties of pleasure, and who flock in great numbers to such place) not unfrequently lose their partners, through the seductive influences of the gaming tables, which I am told, are usually spread in adjoining rooms. And every one knows that on such accasions "it is not comfortable for woman to be alone."

And here I discovered the cause of the very sudden change of treatment experienced by me when I first entered this *place of fashion*. It was because I happened, in taking out some small change of which I had use, to pull out a large roll of Ben Hatcher's notes. It was at once supposed that I was very rich, and the *old prig* was instantaneously metamorphosed into a *very f[illegible] old fellow*.

[illegible] remark, which I made with [illegible] surprise, was, that the people, [illegible] frequently boasting of their [illegible]ever did any thing fashionable but by compulsion. And of all things in the world they most hated what they were almost every day (or *rather night*) engaged to do. "I was amazed to see you so fuddled last evening," said one gentleman to another. "Well you might be. I was amazed at it myself—But I could do nothing else—My company chose to drink, and *obliged* me to drink with them." "Have you received a ticket to the ball to-night?" said a young lady to her friend—"Yes, ma'am, I have—"And are you going?"—"O la! I suppose *I must*; but gracious powers! I do hate it so bad!" "When shall we return Mrs. ***'s party?" says a husband to his wife——"My dear! how can you mention so odious a subject—you know I hate parties; they are so troublesome, and there is no pleasuer in them—but I suppose we *must* make the return next Thursday night."—"Let it be Saturday," said the husband—"*and then we can get sleep enough the next day.*"

When I first entered this *block house of fashion*, as I think it may be termed, I thought the people the most kind hearted and affectionate in the world. Protestations of eternal friendship, and vows of unalterable love, made with emphasis, and an air of the most imposing sincerity, were as "common as blackberries." But no sooner were these "*dear friends*" gone, than they were old, or ugly, or dull, or vulgar, or, in a word all these together. *Eternal friendship*, then thought I, if it means any thing, is a friendship that lasts as long as a friend's visit continues. Numerous observations of this kind induced the suspicion that people of fashion have no hearts at all. But however heartless they may be, I saw in my dream that they all were, or pretended to be great wits. It is true that I could never see nor feel the point of their jokes, but this might be because I was not of the *bon ton*. The wit in vowing friendship with one breath, and with a curl of the lip and toss of the head, saying insipid creature! with the next, was beyond my comprehension—nor could I perceive why the most favored child of dullness, might not with as complete efficacy repeat tales of scandal, and laugh loud at them, as could the foremost pretenders to fashionable wit. The superiority of genius displayed in *quizzing* was to me equally incomprehensible—not that I pretend *to be up to* things of this kind; yet I must say that in my dream, I thought that the whole of fashionable life from end to end, was one continued and enormous *quiz*.

While in this band-box citadel, me thought I farther remarked that the commander of the fort, (who by the way was a woman) was continually surrounded by her proper officers, such as milliners, mantua-makers, men's mercers, and tailors, with their instruments of trade, as insignia of office; and that frequently messengers, were dispatched to court for orders and instructions; upon whose return there was always vast agitation in the camp. All the officers at once were busy in giving orders; and suddenly, as if by magic, a transformation was made in the appearance of every man, woman and child in the fort. On one day, for instance, you might see all the ladies with long waists, short necks, and high head dresses, and the gentlemen with coats and indispensables hanging about them like bags. On the next, the ladies dresses would be all trail, their bodies all neck, and their hair crisped, and curled *a la mode de Africa*, while the gentlemen would appear as though by some mechanical power they had been pressed into their tight clothing—and what was very remarkable, every change was the most elegant in the world.

Fashion, I thought, was arbitrary, and inexorable in the exercise of power, and sometimes extremely cruel in her measures. I remember particually, that I saw in my dream, a machine called a lady's indispensable. What I took this to be when I first heard the name, I will not say; but I will confess that, when I first saw the thing, I mistook it (so simple was I) for an instrument of torture, to subdue into complete submission any who might be disposed to rebel against the edicts of the court. A dscription of the chine is unnecessary. The use of it is to compress the body into the smallest possible dimensions of elegance, and delicacy. The higher powers had no sooner enacted that every female votary of fashion, should reckon this na indispensable, than the whole tribe of fashionable ladies were seen screwed up, as I have read of poor heretics in the dungeons of the inquisition to compel them to believe that a 'brown loaf was a shoulder of mutton.' And here I was amazed beyond measure, at the absolute and extensive power of fashion; inasmuch as her female votaries were brougt to believe and most solemnly to declare, that, when the bones of the thorax were so compressed as to prevent the play of the lungs, and endanger suffocation, then alone a lady was perfectly at ease, that when the body was compressed until it felt like a hickory post, it then alone was susceptible of elegant motions; that then when the force applied was such as to produce livid spots, and bruises on the surface, there was no pain, and that when a lady fainted through the tightness of her screw, she was then perfectly well.

The amusements of the people where I was, appeard as remarkable as any thing in relation to them. At the bidding of fashion, they would rush together into a room in vast crowds, elbowing and pushing, and sweating until the powers of locomotion were suspended and the squeeze was, as I would judge, utterly intolerable. They would then separate, and in a little while rush together again, and perhaps squeeze harder than ever. This appeard to me a temporary madness, but the people called "it *delightful*—Again, they would often meet about nine o'clock at night, and dance until one or two o'clock in the morning, and then trudge home through rain, mud, and darkness, worn down with fatigue, and exhausted for want of sleep, and this was most elegant.

In a short time, however, this would give place to the amusement of shuffling, and throwing down pieces of party colored paste-board. And, as was pretended, this was pursued night after night, until the dawn of day, purely for the sake of passing away time. I could not, however, avoid suspecting that more was in this thing "than met the ear." I could not perceive how mere amusement could excite such strong passions, as I sometimes saw indicated; and notwithstanding all that was professed, I was constrained to believe that in this pursuit, there was as much love of dishonest gain, as of pleasure.

It could not escape my notice, that fashion intermeddled with every thing, and descended to all ranks to seek for votaries. I saw in my dream that even children were not free from her influence, and that there were parties of school boys, and school girls, as well as of grown persons. But me thought, in the midst of these things, nature would sometimes break out, and the violent propensity which school children have to *sweet things*, would show itself in a way infinitely vulgar and mortifying. But I not only saw the squeezes of children, and parties where the oldest were too young to put off the back string and bibb; but even among negroes and mulattoes, I beheld a marvellous mimicry of fashionable life. And I verily thought that Harry, and Richard, and Tom, Peggy, and Dolly, and Ursula, squeezed, and elbowed, and pushed, as elegantly, and delightfully as the very prime ministers of lady fashion herself.

While I was observing all these things with that surprize which novelty creates, I noticed on the brow of the hill whereon the Citadel of Fashion is erected, a very large building, which I understood was the Town Hall. Upon entering, I observed a great company of men sitting as in public council. And here, I heard some very grave and learned discourses, as well as very much idle talk.—While ever and anon, one who sat in a high chair, arose, and said, "Gentlemen! You that are of such an opinion, say *Aye*—And you that are of a contrary opinion, say *No*." And me thought, I observed that the idle talk of vain and inexperienced men, had much greater effect than the wise discourses of the learned. I also took notice that many of those who were sent to the hall to deliberate about the important concerns of the community, had very red eyes, and very sleepy countenances, as though concern for the interest committed to them had deprived them of needful repose.—While I was musing on these thigs, I looked and saw a person, in one of the lesser rooms of the great building, very busily engaged in trimming and shapeing pieces of manuscript, which were called bills, according to her own liking. I took notice, that it mattered not of what form these bills were, when brought in; they were either shaped according to the pleasure of the power at work; or (if made of too stubborn materials for this) they were wholly rejected. The name which this person bore in the Great Hall, was *popularity*; but me thought, I saw that it was no other than the minister of fashion, disguised for her purpose, in a home spun republican garb, shaping laws, and regulating public measures with the same arbitrary caprice, with which she prescribed the cut of a coat, or the dimensions of a lady's indispensable. When this company of public counsellors broke up, I observed whither the men would go; and me thought some entered into places called Lion's Dens; and some into Temples of Virtue, and some into Oyster Houses; as each man liked best, so he directed his course, and methought some of them laughed at the laws which themselves had made, and at others who were fools enough to keep them. And my heart sunk within me, and I said, what wonder if the learng, and the power and wealth of this community are going to decay!

As I went away pondering these things in my heart, I saw another large building, into which numbers were entering, and I went with them. Here I found a grave man standing a in high place, and saying words of very solemn import, but I saw that while a few attended and seemed to lay to heart the things that were said, the majority of the people looked at each other, and at all who came in or went out; and then yawned and looked at their watches, and now and then hawked and spat, as I had seen men do in the Town Hall, when a wise man was speaking; and in a word, did every thing to show the man in the high desk that they were tired and wanted to go home. I moreover saw, that when the teacher told them to be sober and temperate, they looked as if they were thinking of the dainty cheer which they had at home; and when he told them not to love the world, nor the things of the world, they seemed to be meditating on ways and means to make money; and finally, when he warned them against worldly pleasure, it brought to mind their engagements for the next week's parties. I also beheld, that although the good man invited them to return and receive another lesson in the afternoon, that many of them went away, to eat and drink, and to make merry, and came back no more—I beheld also, that power of fashion was busy in this place, as well as in others; that however she took especial care that none of her votaries should be righteous over much; and that as she recommended only external observances, they were content with them. Yea, I saw that if any would go more than once a week to the place of instruction, they were laughed at as very silly people, for taking so much unnecessary trouble.

And here I will observe, that all the votaries of fashion were very much given to laughter and coarse ridicule. If any one, male or female pretended to find more convenience in an easy dress than a tight one, more pleasure in domestic home born enjoyments, than in the elbowing of a squeeze, or the bustle of a ball room; more amusement in good books, than in cards; more happiness in frequent and fervent devotion, than in heartless and unmeaning weekly prayers; and, having fortitude steadfastly to pursue his own happiness in his own way, withdrew from the circles of fashion; he was made a subject of inextinguishable laughter, of perpetual, and goading ridicule, and not unfrequently an object of the biterest hatred. And I was grieved to the heart to see many under these influences, give up the convictions of their own understandings, and fall again into the train of fashion.

While I was contemplating these things, and observing the thoughtlessness of these mortals, me thought, suddenly the Heavens grew dark, the solemn roar of a tempest was heard louder and louder every moment; the ether glared with perpetual flashes, and between the disparting clouds was seen an awful and majestic form, who in a tone louder than if seven thunders had uttered their voices, proclaimed "*the fashion of this world passeth away.*" Instantaneously, the whole citadel of fashion vanished, the votaries of this fascinating power, had only time to utter an unavailing cry of anguish, and were seen no more! while the few who had utterly renounced her service and lived consistently with their new professions, looked up with unetterable joy, and hailed the the coming of Him, who appeared in the clouds of Heaven. As I had been for some time in the camp of fashion, I felt very great doubt how I should be treated by Him who was coming. This doubt creat[illegible] such excessive distress as to drive away sleep—"So I awoke, and behold it and behold it was a dream." "But the interpretation thereof is sure?"

Judge L. who was a long time on the bench in New Hampshire, never could forego the pleasure of making his joke, no matter at whose expense. On one occasion, the Court had appointed a new clerk, who during the term, being unacquainted with legal forms, had applied himself diligently to the task of committing to memory the juror's oaths, witnesses' oaths, recognizances &c. &c. The last day of the term, then called sentance day, all the convicts of that session, were brought to the bar to hear the judgment of the Court. The new clerk proceeded to repeat their several sentences. The first one called was a hardened felon, to whom the clerk proceeded to say, "The court having taken into consideration your offence, do award, that you receive thirty-nine lashes, well laid on, upon the naked back, that you be imprisoned ninety days in the common jail and pay the costs of prosecution——and"—Here the clerk, although he had repeated, substantially, the entire sentence of the Court, seemed to hesitate as if he had not finished satisfactorily to himself—as if, for the sake of euphony, if for no other reason, there should be some gracious expression appended to the dry morose dictum of justice—as if, for humanity's sake, the judicial functionary, whose order he was promulgating, should have added to the cruel whipping and imprisonment some such soft and merciful expression as, "God bless you," or "much good may it do you." Judge L. saw the embarrassment of his new officer, and reaching his head over the bench, instantly said—"why dont you ask him if he is *content*, Mr. Clerk?" This seemed to the clerk a fit and proper termination to the sentence then sticking in his throat, and having repeat-