

These three states is very extensive, and the... of the patent would be extremely... of the improvement shall be... as great as has been stated. Mr. Perkins will doubtless realize a princely fortune from the sale of his invention; and his fame will be not less extensive than the wealth he will acquire.

New Bank Note Paper and Stamp.
Mr. William Congreve has invented a new bank note paper and stamp, to prevent forgery of country notes. The paper which is called triple paper, is contained throughout in the interior, but not on the surface, and forms a brilliant indelible mark. Every note of this triple paper, is dipped three times, and couched twice, as it is technically termed, instead of only one dipping and one couching, as in the ordinary paper.—The price is one fourth more than common paper.

A Pillow made of curled hair and called the Napoleon Pillow, is now manufactured in New-York. It has an opening in the centre, and its construction is admirably adapted to the prevention of rheumatic pains and cold in the head, which, we are assured, the French are not subject to, as they use hair instead of feathers in warm weather. A New-York paper says, a gentleman of that city who sleeps on a Napoleon Pillow, states that it is remarkably comfortable, and that he has been entirely free of cold in the head ever since he used it. *Freeman's Journal.*

Valuable Invention.—A traveller in recently passing the bridge over the Delaware river, between Trenton and Philadelphia, witnessed with some surprise a small boat with a larger one in tow, propelled expeditiously against the rapids at that place, without any visible agency except the current acting on two water wheels, which the boat supported.—The editor of the New-York Statesman, says, that this is a patent invention of Col. Edward Clark, member of the Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia, to whose enquiring mind it was, many years ago suggested, that water wheels, which should present a greater surface to the current, than the boat to which they were attached, might gain a power sufficient to propel the boat against the stream. The plausibility of which theory was such as to induce him to make experiments in 1813, which proved successful, and in 1815 he constructed a water wheel which worked a pump by the influx of the tides on the Delaware. Since which time it is said it has been in successful operation on the Susquehanna, and the inventor offers to guarantee the passage of boats with his machinery up inclined planes of ten or fifteen degrees.

A machine which propels a body up stream by a force derived from the counter current of the water, we think is about as wonderful as the long sought after perpetual motion, and we shall not be astonished if people withhold their credence till they have the ocular proof. *Prov. Gaz.*

The season and the crops.—We have recently taken a short excursion through the country, during which we made particular enquiry in relation to the growing crops. With scarcely a solitary exception, the accounts we received were of the most favorable character. Almost every where the season has been highly favorable to the growth of corn, and the calculation generally seemed to be, that after the present crop came in, the price of that article would not exceed two dollars per barrel.—We examined many fields, and generally speaking, never witnessed a more luxuriant crop of corn than the one that now promises to repay the toils of the husbandman. *Pet. Rep.*

New-York, July 29.
Yesterday afternoon, Charles Ball, about 15 years of age, an excellent swimmer, was drowned in the East river, opposite Manhattan Island. Young Ball, and a lad not quite his age, were making a trial of the Improved Life Preserving Bed, in the presence of a number of citizens, when he was suddenly seized with a fit, fell from it into the water, and instantly sunk to the bottom and perished. Apart from this distressing occurrence, the trial gave the utmost satisfaction, and no doubt was entertained by the spectators that this great improvement, if brought into general use, will be the means of preserving thousands of shipwrecked seamen and passengers from watery graves.

Cattskill, July 30.
A letter dated Port Talbot, June 20, gives an account of a very singular phenomenon, which occurred in the waters of Lake Erie. On the 30th of May, about sunset, the lake being calm and smooth, and the weather fair, the waters suddenly rose perpendicular, rushed up the channel of Otter Creek, drove a schooner of 35 tons from her moorings, threw her on high ground, and rolled over the beach into the woods, completely inundating all adjacent flags. This was followed by two others of equal height, which caused the creek to retrograde a mile and a half. The noise occasioned by its rushing, was truly astonishing. The same phenomenon took place at Little Creek, 20 miles from the other.—*Recorder.*

Constitutional Liberty.—The 11th inst. being the anniversary of the signing of the constitution in Madrid, it was honoured by several salutes of artillery; and the Spanish Consul, Don Agustin Buzalovsky, held a levee during the morning, at which most of the principal inhabitants attended, and among others his excellency the Governor of this territory.

In the evening, an elegant ball and entertainment was given by the Spaniards, to which the Americans were generally invited.

The Americans cordially participated in the feelings and sentiments of their Spanish brethren, on the occasion.

The amusement of dancing was protracted until a late hour, and the evening passed with unusual pleasure and harmony.

The monument of the constitution in the city square was handsomely illuminated; and its base ornamented with a transparency, representing the figures of Spain, America, and Florida, appropriately grouped and attended. The figure of Spain was accompanied by that of Minerva, bearing an infant, representing the new act of conciliation; and was further attended by the genius of chivalry, as an expressive emblem of the Spanish character. In another part of the transparency America was drawn holding her banner of stars over the head of Florida, who was placed between America and Spain, extending a hand to each, in a parting attitude towards the latter.—*St. Augustine Herald.*

At the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, in Glasgow, the Portuguese Consul, Senor Feital, was present, & gave as a toast—"May every nation be Loyal to the King, while the King is Loyal to the Nation." "The Priests in Portugal," said he "call themselves Shepherds, and Shepherds they are, but only in depriving the sheep of their wool."

Among the toasts is the following very beautiful one—"The beautiful Vine of Christianity; as its various branches spring from one root, may they bear one fruit—universal charity."

Commercial Credit.—The editor of the Glasgow Chronicle, after remarking that the present practice of giving credit in business is absurd, declares that, according to Parliamentary returns, the debts of the English Bankrupts, on an average of the last three years, amounted to the amazing sum of £3,456,386 a year. The dividends fell short of £4,400, little more than half a crown the hundred pounds. "The dead loss is more than 15 per cent. upon the income from trade of every sort, which was assessed for the property tax. It nearly equals the whole net produce of the Irish taxes. It is six times more than the income of Glasgow from professions as well as trade, at the briskest period of business. It is more than half the total expense of the English poor, although that expense in part includes the wages of labor. Perhaps all the thefts and robberies, for which capital convictions have taken place in England for a century, fall short in point of value of the bankruptcies of a single year."

Can any one furnish us with an estimate of what has been lost annually in the U. States, during the last nine years, by bankruptcies?—*Phil. Gaz.*

Postscript.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

From a St. Louis paper, of July 23.

Fort Atkinson, July 3.

DEAR SIR: How painful for me to tell, and you to hear, of the barbarity of the Indians. They continue to deceive and murder the most enterprising of our people; and if we continue to forbear—if we do not soon discover a greater spirit of resentment, this river will be discolored with our blood.

The defeat of Gen. Ashly by the A'Rickarees, and departure of the troops to his relief, had scarcely gone to you, when an express arrived, announcing the defeat by the Blackfoot Indians, near the Yellow Stoneriver, of the Missouri Fur Company's Yellow Stone or Mountain Expedition, commanded by Messrs. Jones and Immell, both of whom, with five of their men, are amongst the slain. All of their property, to the amount of about \$15,000, fell into the hands of the enemy.

To add to Gen. Ashley's catalogue of misfortunes, the Blackfoot Indians have recently defeated a party of 11, and killed 4 of Maj. Henry's men, near his establishment at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river. The express goes on to state, "that many circumstances (of which I will be apprized in a few days) have transpired to induce a strong belief that the British traders (Hudson Bay Company) are exciting the Indians against us, either to drive us from that quarter, or reap with the Indians the fruits of our labor."

I was in hopes that the British traders had some bounds to their rapacity. I was in hopes that, during the late Indian war, in which they were so instrumental in the indiscriminate massacre of our people, that they had become completely satiated with our blood; but it appears not to have been the case. Like the greedy wolf, not yet gorged with the

dear, they guard over the bone—they ravage our fields, and are unwilling that we should glean their. Although barred by the treaty of Ghent from participating in our Indian trade, they presumed, and are not satisfied to do so, but, becoming alarmed at the individual enterprise of our people, they are exciting the Indians against them. They furnish them with the instruments of Hell, and a passport to Heaven—their instruments of death, and a passport to our bosoms.

Immell had great experience of the Indian character; but, poor fellow, with a British passport they at last deceived him, and he fell a victim to his own credulity; and his scalp, with those of his murdered comrades, is now bleeding on its way to some of the Hudson establishments.

Another of Gen. Ashley's wounded men is dead, making 15 men killed by the A'Rickarees; and 11 by the Blackfoot; in all, known to have been killed by the Indians within the last two or three months, 26 effective men; and I estimate the amount of property actually lost in the conflicts at \$20,000, besides a great number of horses, &c.

The Ottos, Missouri, Omaha and Paris have been to see me already, and, as usual, profess great friendship, &c. but, with the rest of the neighboring tribes, are anxiously looking and listening to know how we (the Americans) are going to get out of this scrape.

I am still in bad health, and almost despair of recovering during my stay here.

I am this moment interrupted by the arrival of an express from the military expedition, with a letter from Mr. Pilcher, who, you know, is at the head of the Missouri Fur Company, on this river, in which he says, "I have but a moment to write. I met an express from the Mandans, bringing me very unpleasant news—the flower of my business is gone. My Mountaineers have been defeated, and the chiefs of the party both slain—the party were attacked by three or four hundred Blackfoot Indians, in a position on the Yellow Stone river, where nothing but defeat could be expected. Jones and Immell, and five men, were killed. The former it is said fought most desperately. Jones killed two Indians, and in drawing his pistol to kill a third, he received two spears in his breast. Immell was in front; he killed one Indian, and was cut to pieces. I think we lost at least \$15,000. I will write you more fully between this and the South."

Jones was a gentleman of cleverness. He was for several years a resident of Saint Louis, where he has numerous friends to deplore his loss. Immell has been a long time on this river, first an officer in the United States' army, since an Indian trader of some distinction—in some respects he was an extraordinary man—he was brave, uncommonly large, and of muscular strength—when timely apprised of his danger, a host within himself. The express left the military expedition on the 1st instant, when all was well.

With great respect, your most ob't servant,
BEN. O'FALLON,
U. S. Ag't for Indian Affairs,
General Wm. Clark,
Sup't Indian Affairs, St. Louis.

Messrs. Bell & Lawrence.

I am ready to acknowledge the obligation I am under to you, for complying with my request, by giving a place to "An Observer" in your independent paper of yesterday, and willingly give you full credit for the display of your "liberality," "dissenting as you do entirely from the views of that writer, while your hearty assent is given to the great truths so eloquently portrayed by Mr. McDuffie."

By adopting the sentiments of Mr. McDuffie, you constrain me once more to trespass upon your "liberality," by begging the favor of you to give the political definition of the term Radical. When applied by Mr. M'D. (no doubt as an odious epithet) it was easy to discover his views by his object. If I may be permitted to look for the meaning, in the principles of those to whom it has been applied, I should say it was only another name for economy in expenditures, accountability in public officers, a strict investigation into all appropriations, the due enforcements of the laws—in other words for genuine republicanism. Now, as you have assumed Mr. M'D's views, and given your hearty assent to his "great truths," and as I am unwilling to believe you would revise a genuine, consistent republican, I am left entirely at a loss for the meaning of the term Radical. Are you sensible, Messrs. Editors, of the great libel you have issued against the state of North-Carolina, when you say "we believe that the public sentiment in this state, emanating, most probably, from the same source whence its political tone is usually derived—we mean our sister state Virginia." Do you really believe that North-Carolina is in the political leading strings of Virginia? On the other hand, do you not believe that a great majority of the free men of North-Carolina possess as much political independence as the citizens of any other state in the Union, and would spurn any interference on the part of Virginia, in her political concerns, with as much promptness as you would, were

I to say, that your press had an opinion of its own, and was under the influence of a certain gentleman in this city, or elsewhere.—Ought one state to be charged with acting under the influence of another, because there is an accordance in sentiment upon a given subject? Deservedly great as the character of Virginia is, and I would not detract aught from her well earned fame, still I cannot believe she has, or even wishes to have, that influence over her sister states, which you say you believe. Are the citizens of North-Carolina less independent now than they were six or seven years since? It is in the recollection of all how manfully she stood, in favor of Crawford, not against Virginia alone, but a majority of the republicans of the Union. This device of "Virginia influence" has been resorted to too often to have effect now; the hate is too stale to be swallowed. The republican plank will remain unbroken—your maxim is "divide and conquer"—our motto, "united we stand," well knowing that "divided we fall."

As you have reserved to yourselves the privilege (which I hope no person will question) of an "unreserved expression of your own opinions" respecting the presidential candidates, and as you promise "to follow, speedily, with the reasons which led you to the adoption" of Mr. McDuffie's assertions, so shall I beg to occupy a small niche in your columns, if need be to reply.

Aug. 16. A SUBSCRIBER.

Remarks.—Whether the term "Radical," as used to designate a certain class of politicians in this country, be one happily conceived and appropriately applied, or not, it must be known to our correspondent as a term not of yesterday's origin, but as having been long used to distinguish a class of politicians, who, refusing the appellation of Federalists, are still opposed to the general principles that govern the leading measures which characterise our present republican administration—*Reformists*, in the phrase is better relished—men who would reduce to the shadow of an army our peace establishment; who would dismantle our navy; level our fortifications, over which the "Star Spangled Banner" has so long and proudly waved; put down our military academy at West Point, an institution justly the boast of our country and the wonder and admiration of foreigners—all this upon the principle of "economy in public expenditures."

As respects our correspondent's remarks upon the subject of "Virginia influence" in North-Carolina, we do not differ as much as he imagines. It is certain that North-Carolina has not thought and acted for herself as much as she ought to have done. This very indolence of political character was, however, laudable in the origin. Virginia was "the elder sister;" to her she was accustomed to look up in matters of moment, because from her she was accustomed to see emanate the purest principles of our democracy. Is there any thing strange, under this view of the subject, if we should prove, unconsciously, influenced by the sentiments of Virginia? At a more convenient period, we purpose to take a dispassionate and more extensive view of this subject.

The queries of our correspondent necessarily constrained us to offer the foregoing remarks.

MARRIED.

In Newbern, on the 31st ult. Mr. Thomas J. Emery to Miss Frances Vail.
In Fayetteville, on the 7th inst. Mr. William Widdifield to Miss Mary Campbell.
In Chatham county, on the 27th ult. Mr. John Harman to Miss Catharine Lassater.
In Warrenton, on the 7th inst. Thos. Green, Esq. to Miss Nancy Willis.
In Duplin county, on the 2d inst. James Lawson, Esq. to Mrs. Charlotte Borden.
In Salisbury, on the 7th inst. Mr. Jacob Risher to Miss Christina Verble.
On the 29th ult. Mr. Robert A. Brevard, of Lincoln county, to Miss Sarah H. Davidson, of Iredell county.
In Lincoln county, on the 17th ultimo, Mr. William Campbell to Miss Eliza M'Lean.
Also, in Lincoln, on the 17th ult. Captain Jacob Orents to Miss Jane Rutledge.
Also, in Lincoln, on the 29th ult. Mr. Spencer Shelton to Miss Lockman.
Also, on the 24th ult. Mr. Benjamin F. Alexander to Miss Hannah Wilson, both of Mecklenburg county.
Also, on the 15th ult. Capt. German, of Tennessee, to Miss Mary Scott.

DIED.

In Cumberland county, on the 11th inst. Mr. John E. Beebe, in the 23d year of his age.
In Johnston county, very suddenly, a few days ago, John Sanders, Esq. Mr. S. was a candidate for a seat in the Senate at the next session of our Legislature.
[COMMUNICATED.]
Died, at Tarborough, on the 13th inst. in the 62d year of his age, Mr. Henry Hunter. To this advanced period his health had been preserved by temperance and regularity, and his character, by the most blameless integrity. Few men have lived a more exemplary life, and none have left it with more composure.
At Dumfries, in Virginia, on the 6th inst. John Lawson, Esq. aged 69 years, a revolutionary patriot.

MARKET CURRENT.		
Commodities	August 14	August 15
Brandy Cognac	103 1/2	103 1/2
Wine	103 1/2	103 1/2
Apples	4 1/2	4 1/2
Butter	14 1/2	14 1/2
Beeswax	22 1/2	22 1/2
Coffee	27 1/2	27 1/2
Corn	60 1/2	60 1/2
Cotton	11 1/2	11 1/2
Flour	17 1/2	17 1/2
Gold	150 1/2	150 1/2
Iron	50 1/2	50 1/2
Oil	10 1/2	10 1/2
Peru	10 1/2	10 1/2
Pepper	10 1/2	10 1/2
Saltpetre	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sugar	10 1/2	10 1/2
Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2
Wheat	10 1/2	10 1/2
Whiskey	10 1/2	10 1/2

PETERSBURG PRICES.
August 15.—Bacon, 10; Cotton, 14 a 15; Tobacco, 3 50 a 10 50; Flour, 7 a 7 50; Coffee, 28 a 30; Sugar, brown, 7 50 a 12 50; Salt, 7 50 a 8 75.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the North-Carolina Baptist Society for Missions, Foreign and Domestic, will be held in the City of Raleigh, on Saturday, the 27th of September next. The members of the Board are respectively requested to attend. *WM. LIGHTFOOT, Sec. Gen.*
July 19, 1823 34-36

Raleigh Peace Society.
The Rev. ROBERT T. DAVIES is, by appointment, to preach an anniversary sermon before the Raleigh Peace Society, at the Baptist Meeting House, on the fourth Sunday (being the 24th day) of August instant, and on Monday, (the day following,) at 3 o'clock, P. M. The Society will meet at the same place, on business. All the members and friends of the Society are requested to attend on both occasions. *J. B. BATTLE, Cor. Sec.*
August 7.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at O'Kelly's Meeting-House, Chatham county, to commence on the 9th October, at 10 o'clock, at Pope's Chapel, Granville county, to begin on the 23d October, and at Union Meeting-House, Orange county, on the 7th November. *JNO. P. LEMAY.*

Camp Meetings.
1st, At Plant Chapel, in Franklin county, 12 miles from Louisa, to commence the 22d, and end the 27th of August.
2d, At Buckhorn, 3 miles from Averet's ferry, Chatham county, to commence the 16th, and end the 20th of August.
3d, At Bethel Meeting House, in Granville county, 7 miles from Oxford, to commence the 13th, and end the 17th of September. This meeting will include the fourth district conference for Newbern district, to which the local preachers of said district are respectfully invited.
To prevent interfering with the time of holding the Superior Court for Wake county, the Camp-meeting at Macedonia will commence the 23d and end the 29th of September—one week sooner than was heretofore published. *W. M. COMPTON.*
July 4, 1823

New Advertisements.

Banoke Land for Sale.
THE subscribers offer for sale, on moderate terms, a valuable tract of land, situated on the north side of Banoke river, west end of Halifax county, known by the name, "Ballards," containing eight or nine hundred acres; a considerable portion of which is cleared, and produces five crops of cotton, tobacco, corn and wheat. The river bounds it on the north side, and offers an eligible site for a mill, which it is believed much enhances its value, since the opening of the navigation below, and every encouragement given to agriculturists and manufacturers above the falls. Persons in pursuit of such a place are invited to view the premises, (by calling on Benjamin Edwards, Northampton, or Thos. Edwards, Rockland, either of whom will show it,) and are advised the terms will be for, for which apply to *JOHN F. DAVIS, Newbern, THOS. H. DAVIS, N. C.*
August 11, 1823 24-26

Notice.
MESSRS. Joseph Edwards, William Croom, Thos. Hollowell, Wiley Stanton, William Exum, Joseph Green, Edmund Herndon, Isaac Hill, Samuel Lane, administrators to the estate of Winton Cowell, dec'd.
GENTLEMEN.—TAKE NOTICE, I am confined in the jail of Wayne county, at the instance of Joseph Edwards, for debt, and shall proceed to take the benefit of the act of the General Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, on Friday the 29th inst. at the jail door in Wayneborough.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS.
August 15, 1823 24-26

Notice.
MESSRS. Stephen Hollowell, John Justice, Jno. J. Hamilton, Nicholas Washington, Hugh Langston, Arthur Hicks sen'r, Britton Smith, Davis and Boggs, John Robinson, Jeremiah Corbett, Mienjah Cox, John Wiggs, sen'r, John Wiggs, jun'r, Aaron Perkins, John G. Gully, Derham Pender, John Stowton, Benj. Howell, Benj. Shurard, Lollerwick Alfred, Henderson & Huntington, Stephen Boyts, Ridding Coty, James Hicks.
GENTLEMEN.—TAKE NOTICE, I am confined in the jail of Wayne, at the instance of Stephen Hollowell, as guardian to the heirs of Eam Hollowell, for debt, and shall proceed to take the benefit of the act of the General Assembly, for the relief of insolvent debtors, on Friday the 29th inst. at the jail door, in Wayneborough.
ASHEBURY FULLERTON.
August 15, 1823 24-26

Ran away.
FROM the subscriber, some time in June 1821, a negro fellow by the name of BEN, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, well made, very straight, black complexion, rather slow spoken, and has one of his upper front teeth out. I think he will aim for N. Carolina, or near edge of Virginia, by the way of Edgfield, S. C. He was brought from N. Carolina by William Martin of Caswell county. He has once ran away from South-Carolina, and gone to Virginia, from whence he was brought to this State, and sold to me in Jones county. Any person returning said fellow in Jail, or delivering him to the subscriber, or to Robert Martin, of Rockingham county, North Carolina, shall be well rewarded. Any information of said f. l. o., directed to me, Glendon, Jones county, will be thankfully received.
JOHN MAR. JR.
Jones county, Ga. Aug. 15, 1823 24-26