STAR, AND NORTH CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

NO. 28 RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1831 VOL. XXII

THE STAR,
North-Carolina State Gazette,
published, weekly, by
LAWRENCE & LEMAY.

...ms—Subscription, three dollars per an-...No paper will be sent without at least $1 ...d in advance, and no paper discontinued, ...the option of the Editors, unless all ar-...are paid. Advertisements, not exceed-...ine lines, inserted three times for one ...and twenty-five cents for each continu-...All letters to the editors must be post-...

...luable Land for Sale.

...subscriber will sell all, or any part, of his ...lying about three miles south of Raleigh, ...anxious to remove to the West, he will ...of it at a price far below its real value. ...The tract contains between three and four ...hundred acres, comprising some excellent land ...in a state of the stable produce of this sec-...of the country. It has a comfortable dwel-...house, and other necessary improvements. ...Those wishing to purchase, are invited to view ...premises.

JOS. T. HUNTER.

...Wake county, June 2, 1831 23 3w

...ociety of a House & Lot
IN WILLIAMSBOROUGH, FOR SALE.

...will offer for sale, before the court house door ...Williamsborough, Granville county, on Monday the 1st ...day of next, the interest which the late James ...Taylor, Esq. had in and to the house and lot ...in Williamsborough, recently occupied by Mr. ...Thomas Green. Sold by a decree of Wake ...Court of Equity. Terms of sale 6 and 12 months ...credit.

H. M. MILLER, C. & M.

...Raleigh, June 15, 1831 23 7w

POST OFFICE, RALEIGH,
May 24, 1831.

...Northern Mail arrives daily at 2 o'clock, ...and departs at 2½ P. M.

...Southern Mail arrives daily at 2 P. M. ...departs at 3 A. M.

...Salem Mail arrives every Tuesday and ...Friday at 7 P. M. and departs every Monday ...and Friday at 8 A. M.

...Salisbury Mail arrives every Sunday and ...Friday at 6 P. M. and departs every Tuesday ...and Saturday at 8 A. M.

...Newbern Mail arrives every Tuesday, ...Thursday and Saturday at 7 P. M. and departs ...every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.

...Halifax Mail arrives every Tuesday, ...Thursday and Saturday at 10 P. M. and departs ...every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.

...Oxford Mail arrives every Wednesday ...and Friday at 7 P. M. and departs every Tues-...day and Friday at 5 A. M.

...Hillsborough Mail arrives every Monday ...Wednesday at 8½ A. M. and departs every ...Thursday and Friday at 7 A. M.

...Hollywood Mail arrives every Saturday at ...12 M. and departs every Friday at 8 A. M.

...The Post Office will be kept open every day ...from half past 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. except when ...the duties of the office require it to be closed, ...on Sunday morning until 7 A. M. and half ...an hour after the arrival of the Southern and Salis-...bury mails.

THOS. G. SCOTT, P. M.

...Raleigh, May 23 3t

...Dickson's Botanic Family Physician.

TO THE PUBLIC.

...Fellow Citizens,—In presenting to you this new ...and useful system of medical practice, I must beg ...the indulgence of those who are too readily dis-...posed to make a decision, and take a decided stand ...against those invaluable discoveries. The author, ...while he has been one continued scene of per-...secution, every attempt having been made to ar-...rest him, in his endeavors to establish the charac-...ter of his system, has sustained with unremitting ...fortitude a course of duty. Out of the ...whole he has come with honor and preferments, ...and from the hand of his persecutors, has escaped ...unhurt; by close attention in the profession, he ...has called forth the talents and favor of legislative ...bodies, and the approbation of men of eminence. ...While slander raise her arms, with the wea-...pon of ridicule, to arrest in its progress the sys-...tem of Medical Botany originated by Doctor ...Thomson and its utility, tested by more than ...seven years experience in constant practice, let ...her collect that her strength has become weak, ...her efforts put to flight. Is he a quack? Ex-...amine his work; examine the decision of the State ...Legislature of New York in 1825; examine the ...names of those not of his order, though acquaint-...ed with his system; pursue their example; then ...will be prepared to judge rationally. Take not ...my simple, nor choose for your criterion, the ...practice of those who have become members only of ...the Thomsonic Society, to prove its utility. There ...are those who profess to practice by his system, ...using many articles as medicine which he con-...demns, and has excluded from his system ...altogether. Under the name of Thomson's me-...dicine are many pernicious preparations used, ...to the imposition I trust the public will guard ...against.

...The subscriber having very lately visited the ...Doctor of this system, and received from him ...the appointment of agent, begs leave to inform ...the public that he has established himself in Hills-...borough, one door above Mr. Kite's Store, where ...he will be found at all times, unless professional-...ly or otherwise engaged; and from the opportuni-...ties and pains he has taken to become fully ac-...quainted with the practice, not only with the au-...thor but others who have used it extensively for ...many years, feels a confidence in affording relief ...to those who feel a disposition to call on him, ...labouring under any of the following diseases: ...Consumption or pulmonary diseases, dyspepsia, ...nervous, general debility, or long standing ...affections of every order. All acute diseases are ...successfully treated by this mode of practice. ...Should so commonly adopted, to establish ...character of the successful, I feel no disposi-...tion to vaunt. I could pedant many certificates to ...prove the superior efficacy of this medicine, but ...it is unnecessary. Those who wish a know-...ledge of the botanic practice in their families, ...can be furnished on good terms, by calling on the ...subscriber, who has on hand family rights, and ...medicine, which is genuine.

ELIJAH LEWELLING.

...Hillsboro', June 11, 1831 25 3teom

Jailor's Notice.

...Was taken up and committed to the jail of Or-...ange county, on the 7th day of June, inst. a negro ...man who says that his name is JACK, and that ...he belongs to James Sims, of Edgecomb county, ...North State, from whom he ran away some time ...in the month of August last. Jack is five feet ele-...ven inches high, very black, and says he is about ...thirty years of age; he has had his right thigh ...broken (he says) from a fall from a horse, which ...causes his right foot to turn out.

JAMES CLANCY, Jailor.

...Hillsboro', June 8, 1831 25 3tp

...Several gentlemen in this place have desired ...me to advertise again, that I renew notes at the ...Store, and do the necessary correspondence, for ...the price of fifty cents for each renewal. They ...will only dislike to refuse their friends as a dis-...favor, while they find the frequent calls on them ...for such services an inconvenient tax on their ...time and business. I will also transact any other ...Agency for a small charge.

WILL. PECK.

...Raleigh, June 10, 1831

Notice.

The duties of the Institution under my direction, commenced on the 27th inst. The present term will continue till the 15th December. The charge for tuition will be $15, and an extra charge of two dollars for house rent and other contingencies. Students will be instructed in the languages and mathematicks, combining with the latter the usual course of practice. The usual branches of an English education will also be taught. Further notice of the mode of instruction and of the advantages of the system of education will hereafter be given. Any who may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of placing their sons or wards at the school are respectfully invited to do so.

Board can be had in private families, for seven dollars per month, exclusive of washing.

D. H. BINGHAM.

Raleigh, June 23, 1831 27 3w

Notice,

The examination of the students of Wake Forest Pleasant Grove Academy will take place on the 22d and 23d next month. The next session will commence on Monday, the 11th July.

DANIEL W. KERR, Pr.

May 31, 1831

From the Hillsboro' Recorder.

North Carolina Institute of Education.

It will be remembered that an advertisement appeared in several of the newspapers in this state, requesting the attendance of teachers and the friends of education at Chapel Hill on the 22nd inst. the day preceding the commencement, with a view to organize a society having for its object the diffusion of knowledge on the subject of education, and the improvement of common schools and other literary institutions in our state.

At the time and place appointed, there was a numerous and highly respectable meeting. Dr. Simmons J. Baker was called to the chair. The objects of the meeting were explained by Mr. Benjamin M. Smith, of Milton, in an appropriate and highly interesting address. On motion the following persons were appointed a committee to draft a constitution, to wit: Professors Mitchell and Hooper of the University, Rev. Wm. M. Green, Benj M. Smith, and W. J. Bingham. The meeting then adjourned to Thursday morning at 6 o'clock.

Thursday morning.—Met according to adjournment. The committee appointed for that purpose submitted the following constitution, which was adopted.

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.—We, whose names are subjoined, pledging our zealous efforts to promote the cause of popular education, agree to adopt the following constitution, and to obey the by-laws made in conformity with it.

Article 1. This society shall be called the North Carolina Institute of Education. Its object shall be, to diffuse knowledge on the subject of education, and by every proper means to improve the condition of common schools and other literary institutions in our state.

Art. 2. MEMBERS.—Any person of good moral character, interested in the subject of education, may become a member of this institute, by signing the constitution and making an annual contribution of one dollar; or by paying the sum of ten dollars may become a member for life, and be exempted from the annual contribution.

Art. 3. MEETINGS.—The annual meetings of this institute shall be held at Chapel Hill, on the afternoon preceding Commencement, at such hour as the directors shall appoint. Special meetings may be called by the directors, of which due notice shall be given in the public journals.

Art. 4. OFFICERS.—The officers of this institute shall be a president, three vice presidents, a corresponding and recording secretary, (the last of whom shall act as treasurer,) and an executive committee of three, who shall constitute a board of directors.

A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

The officers shall be elected by ballot, at the annual meeting of the Institute.

Art. 5. DUTIES OF OFFICERS.—The recording secretary shall give notice of each meeting of the Institute, and of the board of directors, and also keep a record of their transactions. He shall receive all the moneys, and disburse the same, by order of the board of directors.

The corresponding secretary shall be the organ of communication with other societies and individuals.

To the board of directors shall be entrusted the general interests of the Institute, with authority to devise and execute such measures as may promote its objects. It shall be their duty to appoint some suitable person to deliver an address before the society, at each annual meeting; to select competent persons to deliver lectures on such subjects connected with education, as they may deem expedient and useful; to collect such facts as may promote the general objects of the Institute, and to provide suitable accommodations for the meetings. They shall report annually to the Institute, and shall have power to fill all vacancies in their own body from among the members, and make by-laws for their own government.

The executive committee of three, shall take charge of whatever books, pamphlets, or other property, may belong to the Institute. They shall examine the annual address, reports, and all other communications made to the Institute, and publish such as, in their estimation, will tend to throw light on the subject of education, and aid the faithful instructor in the discharge of his duty.

The board of directors, as soon as convenient after each annual meeting, shall select subjects for lectures at the next annual meeting, and assign them to proper persons.

Art. 6. The meetings of this institute shall be opened with prayer.

Art. 7. By-laws, not repugnant to this constitution, may be adopted at any regular meeting.

Art. 8. This constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two thirds of the members present at the annual meeting, provided such proposed amendment or alteration be made known to the board of directors at their stated meeting, next preceding the annual meeting of the Institute, and receive their concurrence.

—

The following gentlemen were elected officers, and constitute the board of directors:

Simmons J. Baker, *President.*
Wm. M'Pheeters, D. D.
Rev. Wm. M. Green,
Hon. Frederick Nash, } *Vice Presidents.*
Dr. Walter A. Norwood, *Recording Secretary.*
W. J. Bingham, *Corresponding Secretary.*
Professor Mitchell,
Professor Hooper,
Professor Phillips, } *Executive Committee.*

The meeting then adjourned.

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The Board of Directors met in the afternoon, and made the following appointments.

To deliver an address before the annual meeting, on the day preceding the next commencement—Alfred Moore, esq. of Orange.

Lecture on the imperfections of the present mode of teaching in our primary schools, and the best method of correcting them, assigned to the Rev. Wm. Hooper of the University.

Lecture on elocution, with a particular reference to the teaching of reading, assigned to H. S. Ellenwood, esq. of Hillsborough.

On Lyceums and Societies for the diffusion of useful knowledge—to James D. Johnston, esq. of Oxford.

Subject for discussion—The period of time necessary for due preparation for college.

The corresponding secretary was directed to procure for the use of the Institute, the "Annals of Education," and five copies of the "Education Reporter."

Resolved, That the Secretary prepare an account of the proceedings of the meeting and of the Board of Directors for publication in the Hillsborough Recorder, and that all the newspapers in the state be requested to publish them.

By order of the Board
W. J. BINGHAM, *Secretary.*

Picture of an Army on the Eve of Battle.—As the morning was fine the scene looked highly picturesque, and, though painful in many respects, it possessed an uncommon degree of interest. I need hardly mention there was none of the show and flourish of a review to be seen here; for the soldiers lay scattered about wearied and dispirited, ragged in their dress, and many of them sickly, or rather broken down in appearance, by the fatigues of this celebrated retreat. Most of their chins had been untouched by a razor for some days, perhaps weeks, while their hands and faces being rather less familiar with soap and water than with the smoke of their muskets, and the charcoal of their cooking fires, gave evidence enough of the want of comforts to which the army had been so long exposed. The muskets of the troops were piled in pyramids along the ridge, amongst the men who were stretched on the ground fast asleep—nor in any very precise order, but still within a few yards on either side of the summit side of the ridge. I observed many of these hardy fellows lying on their backs, with their hands under their heads, and faces half covered by what remained of a hat, becoming still more deeply tanned in the sun. Many, however, were sitting on the grass, or on the loose blocks of granite which covered the ground, and looking in silence with very wishful eyes towards the ships. Along the whole line of troops, however, I observed only one or two of the officers asleep. Generally speaking, they were collected into little knots, looking about them but seldom speaking. In fact one of the things which struck me most, was the profound, almost melancholy silence which prevailed amongst so many thousands of men. We began our morning's excursion nearly at the left of the British position, in the midst of Sir John Hope's division, and then turning to the right hand, threaded our way amongst the sleeping soldiers, piled muskets, and camp equipage, along the whole line, till the ridge upon which the enemy was in position lost itself in the valley, just opposite to the high rocky knoll, forming the extreme left of the ground occupied by the French. The 95th, the well known rifle corps, were stationed hereabouts; and I was happy to find an old friend alive and merry amongst the officers of this regiment. These gentlemen were in greater spirits than most of the others we had conversed with. We were surprised, indeed, to find them laughing heartily, and upon asking the cause of their mirth, were shown a good sized pig the regimental cooks were cutting up for dinner, which they said would be ready in a few minutes. It seems this unfortunate grunter had been disturbed by the French pickets near the village of Elvina, just in front of the spot where the 95th were stationed. He had made good his retreat, as he thought, but fell right upon our friends the sharp shooters, who in a trice charged and despatched him with their swords and bayonets. These merry soldiers, delighted with their good luck, pressed us much to stay and partake of their windfall; but we wished to retrace our steps along a part of the line, so as to gain the road to Corunna, and return on board before sunset as we had been ordered. On telling them what chance there was of our seeing a battle, the officers shrugged their shoulders, and said they had already had quite enough of that work. There was no earthly advantage to be gained, they said, even by victory, while a reverse would now be a very serious, perhaps desperate, affair; and, therefore, they had but one wish, which was, to get snugly on board the ships, and be off from such a rascally country, and such a dastardly, procrastinating set of useless allies as the Spaniards. "Nevertheless," we remarked, "you would, no doubt, make a good figure still if you were put to it." "I don't know that," one of them said; "look at the men, they are all worn out and disheartened; if they are not sleeping, or eating whatever they can get hold of, they are looking at the vessels, and thinking only of home. Like us, indeed, they are wishing for any thing but an attack from those confounded fellows over the way." Upon this we parted—they to their welcome dinner, while we retraced our steps amongst the weary soldiers, who certainly did look in such a miserable plight, that it seemed as if the enemy would have little more to do than to gallop across the valley and catch them all napping. Colonel Napier remarks, however, cleverly enough, in his account of this campaign, that, "although a British army may be gleaned in a retreat, it cannot be reaped;" and of this we had abundant proofs within a few minutes after the wretched appearance of the troops had drawn from us such disparaging reflections. I had just asked the commanding officer of one of the regiments, I forget which, near the top of the position, whether he thought any thing could possibly rouse the men up. In reply, he said, with a very expressive smile, and a slight nod of his head, implying that even then he suspected what was about to take place, "You'll see by and by, sir, if the French there choose to come over." These words were hardly uttered when a movement along the enemy's line became apparent, even to our inexperienced eyes.

The Battle.—At the first discharge from the French battery, the whole body of the British troops, from one end of the line to the other, started on their feet, snatched up their arms, and formed themselves with as much regularity and apparent coolness as if they had been exercising on the parade in Hyde Park. I really could scarcely believe my eyes when I saw these men spring from the ground as if touched by a magic wand, as full of life and vigour, though but one minute before they had been stretched out lifelessly in the sun. I have already noticed the silence which reigned over the field; now, however, there was loud hum, and occasionally a shout, and many a burst of laughter, along a distance of nearly a mile, in the midst of which sound the peculiar sharp clicketick of fixed bayonets fell distinctly on the ear. Many thousand stand of new arms had been issued to the troops from the stores at Corunna; and I could observe the men rapping the flints, tightening the screws, and fussing about their firelocks, with the air of veteran sportsmen, eager for a shot to try their new pieces. The officers, up to this moment so languid, were seen every where brushing along the line, speaking to the sergeants and making arrangements, which we did not pretend to understand. Aids-de-camp galloped past us, dropping their orders into the ear of the commanding officers of the different corps as they moved swiftly along the position. Not a single face now turned towards the ships, and we could scarcely get a soul to answer one of our questions. All was animation and cheerfulness over minds from which, but a short time before, it seemed as if every particle of spirit had fled. There appeared to be much conversation going on, and not a little jesting among the men, while they were bracing themselves up, buckling on their napsacks, and making various other arrangements, preparatory to the hard work they foresaw they would have to perform before the night fell. Their kits, or stock of clothes, none of which were very large, were soon placed on their shoulders; and, in a very few minutes, the army was perfectly ready to meet that of the enemy, who, by this time, was pelting rapidly down the side of the opposite heights, in three immense close columns. I have no precise notion how many men might be in each of these square, solid masses,—I think I have heard it stated at six or seven thousand. They kept steadily together, looked as dark as the blackest thunder cloud I ever saw; and, I must say, their appearance was the most imposing and formidable thing I recollect to have seen, either before or since.

On the English side there were only about a dozen small guns, which made but a feeble return to the fierce attack of the enemy's great raking battery, which continued tearing open the English ranks in dreadful style, until the two armies became so completely intermixed in personal conflict, that the enemy's shot could no longer be directed with certainty against their antagonists, without an equal chance of hitting their friends. When it was found at the commencement of the action, that the English guns could make no serious impression on the heavy artillery of the battery, they had turned upon the huge French columns, which by this time had reached the level space, less than a mile in width, lying between the bases of two ranges of hills. The round and grape with which the enemy's columns were saluted as they came across the valley, in some degree avenged the havoc wrought on the right and part of the centre of our line, by the raking broadsides of the battery so often alluded to. Mr. Oughton and I were near the centre of the line when the battle commenced; but as the ground there about was rather flat, we found it difficult to see well into the valley, and, therefore, climbed an abrupt rising ground on the left of the English position, on which two or three regiments were posted, as we thought, in reserve. I see no mention, however, of these corps in the accounts of the battle, and I presume they must have belonged to the main line. About half way up this rising ground, but rather lower than the spot where these troops were stationed, three English field-pieces were placed.—The guns had been working away briskly at the French columns ever since the enemy came within range of shot, and they were still firing at the rear of the three great masses, the heads of which were, by this time, actually mingled in the plain with the British troops, in and round the village of Elvina. The intermixture of the combatants on this day was probably rendered greater than usual, in consequence of the peculiar nature of the ground. It could hardly be called a plain, for it was crossed in all directions by roads cut in the earth like deep trenches, eight or ten feet below the surfaces while on the ground above them was spread a complete net work of walls, hedges, and rows of trees, of such intricacy that, I should imagine, it was nearly impossible to form fifty men abreast any where. Thus, each cornfield, or little patch of garden ground, became the scene of a separate fight. We were quite near enough to see the soldiers scrambling over the walls, and meeting one another in these open spaces, or amongst the trees, while the smoke and the flashes of the musketry from the hollow roads showed that a subterranean warfare was going on the same time. To us the field of battle certainly looked as complete a scene of confusion as any thing could possibly be, and I suppose it must have presented a nearly similar aspect even to the more practised observation of the commander of the destructive French battery on our right; for, about the period I speak of, he ceased firing at the troops, and turned all his attention towards the few English field-pieces which I have already spoken of. Heretofore we had been viewing the fray from a gentle slope, several hundred yards in front of these English guns, but so considerably below them in level, that their shot passed far over our heads. When this great flanking battery, however, set seriously about silencing the fire of our artillery, which, as I have mentioned before, were playing away upon those parts of the French columns not yet mingled with their antagonists, our position, as mere spectators, became rather an unpleasant one. The small six-pound shot of the English field-pieces had whistled over us merrily enough; but, when the heavy metal of the enemy came spinning and screaming about our ears, the story told quite differently. Some of these balls went completely over the English guns, grazed the crest of the ridge, and, falling on the high road, rolled down the other side of the hill half way to Corunna. Several hit our guns, and made a fine scatter amongst the artillery men; whilst every shot that fell short came plump into the little hollow space where we nautical men had proposed to view the battle at our ease—as if it had merely been a panoramic representation of war, instead of one of the severest struggles in which two angry nations had ever been engaged. The purser and I now held a council of war, and the proverbial result of such deliberations followed. We agreed, unanimously, that, under existing circumstances, a retreat was the proper measure. The French gunners, as if to quicken our prudent resolution, just at that moment pitched a shot so critically, that it fell between the two amateurs, and threw the dirt and stones quite over us. The feeling produced on both our minds by this broad hint was, that the shot must have been aimed expressly at us; but although this was probably not the case, we took the warning in good part, and moved off towards a rising ground still farther to the left, and two or three hundred yards out of the direct line of fire.

The evening after the Battle.—Unfortunately, we could not remain till the very last upon our elevated look-out station, from whence we had commanded so complete a view of this hard-fought field, but were obliged to come down shortly after sun-set, that we might get on board, if possible, before dark. We took the shortest way from the top of the hill, by a little foot path, leading along a steep bank, as we gained the great Corunna high road. By this time the whole space between the field of battle and the town, was pretty well crowded with wounded men, and stragglers of all kinds, wending their way, as well as they might, towards the point of embarkation. The first person we met, on coming to the road, was an orderly officer, I think of the 50th regiment, supported by a private soldier on one side, and leaning on his sword with the other hand. We helped him to gain a seat near the door of a little cottage, which we could see had been used as a temporary hospital, from the numerous wounded, dead, and dying men stretched all around it. This situation being on the face of the hill next the town, was not liable to be struck by any direct fire from the enemy, and the chance of any stray shots plunging into it, over the top of the ridge, was not great. The old officer's face was so pale, that a small stream of blood running down his cheek, though not broader than a thread, was as conspicuous as if it had been a line drawn on a sheet of paper. That he had received a serious wound, was evident; but we had not the least idea he was dying. "I should like the doctor to look at my head," he said; and in a minute or two the surgeon came from the cottage. He took off the officer's cap, cut away some of the hair, looked closely at the wound, and then paused. "Well—sir—what—say—you?" asked the wounded man, whose words dropped slowly and laboriously from his lips. "This is no time to trifle, sir," replied the surgeon, for whom dozen miserable sufferers were calling out; "and I am sorry to tell you this wound is mortal. It is my duty to tell you that you have but a short time to live!" "Indeed, I feared so," groaned the poor man. "And yet," he sighed, "I should like to live a little longer, if it were possible." He spoke no more, but laid his sword on a large stone by his side, as gently as if its steel had been turned to glass, and that he was fearful of breaking it. What he meant by this action we now not for he sunk down on the grass almost immediately afterwards. On regaining the road, we were loudly appealed to by so many voices of men suffering from their wounds, and in despair of ever reaching the boats, that we knew not which way to turn, or what to do. At first we gave our arms to those nearest us that could walk; but, on these wretches upon falling, and others struggling to gain our assistance, it became quite evident that we should never reach the shore if we did not close our ears to these supplications. In fact, we were just resolving, hard hearted as it may seem, to walk along as fast as we could, without heeding the wounded and the dying, when a number of artillery waggons, sent from the city, came galloping along, with orders to glean up all the sufferers who could not readily find their way alone. As we came nearer to Corunna, we found this precaution had already been taken, so that such of the wounded people as we now fell in with on foot, and these were many hundreds, were trudging on. I can hardly call it merrily, but certainly with a degree of animation, which, considering the frightful predicament of many of them, was truly wonderful. Generally speaking indeed, the soldiers displayed a great degree of fortitude. We passed one cart filled with men, none of whom uttered a complaint, though I could observe more than one stream of blood trickling on the road, through the opening between the planks.—*Capt. Basil Hall's Fragments of Voyages and Travels.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

Lampas of Horses.—As the season of the year is now approaching, when some people commence one of the most cruel and barbarous practices, ever retained by any people, pretending to be civilized, viz. that of burning out the lampas from the mouths of young horses, we cannot refrain from making a few remarks upon that subject. At what time or with what people this practice originated, we will not pretend to say; but if there is one nation who should either discontinue the practice or else say less of the general diffusion of useful information, *that is America.*

The idea that the enlargement of that part of a horse's mouth, is a disease, has long been exploded by all veterinary surgeons. All horses are subject to it, between the ages of three and five, more or less; and in many cases this soft spongy enlargement descends to a level with the fore teeth, yet, upon examining it, there will not be found any marks of tenderness or inflammation indicating disease; and if left to the operation of nature, will disappear, and the horse will have a sound and healthy mouth; not to speak of the danger of bleeding the horse too freely, by opening the palatine artery, the manner of performing the operation is shocking to the feelings of humanity, as well as painful to the animal. It is uncalled for, and must be considered a piece of wanton cruelty.

Mr. Tornel, late Minister from Mexico, has made to the University of Maryland a donation of the French Encyclopædia, in three hundred and fifty volumes, folio.