

Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 4, 1827.

[NO. 539.]

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,
per annum, if paid in advance; \$3
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Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per
line the first, and 30 cents for each succeed-
ing line. Advertisers are requested to state
the length of their advertisements, or they will be
charged accordingly, and charged accordingly.
The Editor must be post paid.

The Camp Meeting
Spring near this place, will commence
on the 16th of October next, and is
to continue on Saturday, the 20th. Itinerant
preachers who can, are requested to attend.
CHARLES BETTS, P. E.
September 27. 38-31.

**FOR NORTH CAROLINA
LIMANACK,
FOR
1828,**
besides the usual Astronomical
Tables, some useful Essays on Agriculture,
and other interesting and instructive
matters, just received and for sale,
at the Publishers' prices, by
E. J. HALE,
Fayetteville.

Brick Row.
FOR Rent from the first of next
month, that convenient House and Store
formerly occupied by Mr. Turner, in Brick
Row. Apply to
D. SMITH,
Hay Mount.
24. 1827. 38-41.

Wholesale, by Willkings & Co.
Bright Molasses,
Rums, N. E. Rum,
Baltimore Whiskey,
good Brown Sugar,
Lard Sugar,
Porto Rico Coffee,
old Rye Whiskey,
Apple Brandy,
Glauber Salts,
Lime,
Málaga Wine,
prime Coffee,
Jamaica Pimento,
Rice Ginger,
Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
Tumbler and Decanters,
Apothecary Bottles,
Cotton Cards,
Candles and Chocolate,
10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Glass, and Domestic Cotton Goods.
1827.

**KETT & STOTT,
TAILORS,**
to inform the public, that they have
removed to Hay Street, nearly opposite the
residence of John Lippitt & Co., where they
continue the TAILORING BUSINESS in
branches, and will use every exertion
to give satisfaction to their customers.
Their attention paid to Cutting.
September 24, 1827. 37ff.

Fayetteville Academy.
The Committee have appointed the Rev.
Mr. Principal of the Fayetteville Academy
to commence on the first day of
next month, under the conduct of the Principal,
an accomplished and efficient female
teacher, for classical and scientific acquire-
ment, and all the qualifications necessary to con-
stitute a teacher, is a sure promise; in the
opinion of the Committee, that this Academy will
not only be a blessing to our State, but will
be a credit to the University of Edinburgh in
this country many years since.
The State of Massachusetts.
The principal on his own account, under the
supervision of the Committee. His success, there-
fore, in a great degree, on his own
merit and industry, and the success of such an Institution
respectfully solicited for him a
public patronage. Board for Students
of respectable private families in Town.
L. POTTER, Pres't Sch. Committee.
1827. 38ff.

Jailer's Notice.
committed to the jail of Sampson
County, on the 24th of September, 1827,
a man who calls his name S. M., and says he
is from Shiloh, Cumberland County, No.
Carolina. He is requested to come forward,
pay charges and take him away, or
with agreeable to law in such cases
as provided.
THOMAS K. MORISEY, Jailer.
38ff.

**MARYLAND
Literature Lottery,**
Wednesday, the 17th October, 1827.
Prize \$20,000.

SCHEME.
\$20,000 20 Prizes of \$100
10,000 40
2,000 100
1,000 150
500 300
200 9000
Hales \$2 50, Quarters \$1 25,
Eighths 62.
any part of the United States, either
by post or private conveyance, either
in the same prompt and punctual atten-
tion as above.
Address to
WATTS & McINTYRE,
Raleigh or Fayetteville.

Coach Making.
The Shop formerly occupied by
Messrs. Smith & Co., next door to the Post Office, on
Hay Street, is now carrying on the Coach and Gig
making business. Orders will be promptly
executed with neatness and
dispatch.
ZEPHARIAH THIGPEN.
April 25. 16ff.

From the Raleigh Register.
Professor MITCHELL closes his present re-
marks on the Geology of the State as follows:
The western part of Montgomery is Transi-
tion Argillite, the soil indifferently, and in some
parts extremely sterile. The Eastern part of
the county is siliceous, composed of beds of
Hornstone Quartz, and a little Chlorite Slate,
and is inferior to the sandhills themselves.—
The best land lies along the Yadkin, in the
fork between that River and the Uwharrie, and
in the Southern part of the county on Clarke's
Creek.

The Northern, Western and Southern part
of Anson County, like the Western part of
Montgomery, has Argillite for its subjacent
rock, and with the exception of the banks of
the streams, a thin soil, though superior to
that of the same formation in Montgomery.—
Brown Creek runs its whole course in a for-
mation of old Red Sandstone, which underlies
the Pedee from about a mile and a half below
the mouth of Rocky River to the mouth of
Little River, and furnishes a large body of
good land. The upland of the Sandstone is
better in this country than in any other part
of the State. The low grounds, as is always
the case where this rock exists, are extensive,
but subject to be injured by excess of mois-
ture when the season is wet. East of the
Sandstone, there is a small wedge of Argillite
on the North, opposite to the Grassy Islands,
and a more extensive tract on the South. Be-
yond these we meet, where the sand has not
drifted in, and where it has been removed,
with the most beautiful Granite in the State
of North Carolina. It contains a large pro-
portion of Feldspar, and on this account is
not a good building stone, decaying too rapid-
ly when exposed to the weather; but for the
same reason that it is unsuitable for building,
it decomposes into a fertile soil, furnishing
good water, and easy and pleasant to culti-
vate. Besides its fertile soil, Anson appears
to possess few mineral treasures. Gold has
been found in considerable quantities in the
Argillite. The old Red Sandstone furnishes
Freestone for building and grindstones—the
Granite, millstones. A few pieces of Iron
ore were picked up three or four miles from
Wadesborough, on the Camden road.

The greater part of Richmond County be-
long to the Low Country, being covered by
beds of clay and sand. The good land is on
the Pedee, and near the mouths of the Creeks
that fall into it. The same Granite is found
here that is described as occurring in Anson.
On the old Red Sandstone of its northern
border, there are also some good plantations,
and others doubtless amongst the low grounds
of the South-eastern part of the county, which
the Professor did not visit. Grindstones are
cut from the Sandstone, in Buffalo Creek;
and Millstones from the Granite both at Mr.
Daniel's quarry on the Rocky Fork of Hitch-
cock and near the Pedee. Good red and
yellow Ochres are found in abundance at
what is called the Paint Bank on the lands of
Montgomery Ingraham, Esq. Iron Pyrites in
several places, very large, and in quantities
on Gen. Covington's plantation, and Alum
ore is to be found in the bank of Hitchcock
Creek.

A number of observations have been made
upon the Geology of the Counties of Chat-
ham, Moore, and Orange, and material col-
lected for laying down the Geological divi-
sions with some degree of accuracy; but as
these surveys are not yet finished, an account
of them will be deferred.

Washing Machine.—Any really good in-
vention to save the manual process of wash-
ing, would be hailed as a public benefac-
tion. The New Brunswick Times speaks
highly of one by Philip P. Crain. It is
simple, worked with little labor, and washes
as well, with less injury to the finest gar-
ments than the ordinary mode. A woman
can wash more with this machine in 2 hours
than she could do without it in a day.
Hundreds of inventions of this sort have
turned out complete failures. If Mr. Crain
has surmounted all obstacles, his memory
will live while hot water continues to boil,
or soap-suds to bubble.

Grain.—"All sorts of grain ought to be
cut, whenever the straw immediately below
the ear is so dry, that on twisting it, no
juice can be expressed; for then the grain
cannot improve, as the circulation of the
juices to the ear is stopped. It matters not
that the stalk below is green. Every hour
that the grain stands uncut, after passing
this stage, is attended with loss."—*Sinclair.*

Another uncommon growth of corn, more
remarkable than the last which we describ-
ed, has been left with us. It contains nine
distinct ears growing from the same cob;
the principal ear is of large size; the rest
are smaller, but good and perfect ears en-
closing the large one. We neglected asking
the gentleman who left it, whether it was
the only spike of corn growing upon the
stalk.—*Georgetown (S. C.) Intell.*

Worthy of Record.—We are informed by
good authority, that there is now within two
miles of this village, a Pear tree which has
yielded once, this season, a quantity of good
fruit—is again bearing a second growth, near-
ly half matured, and is also in full bloom, for
the third time. There are several trees in
this place, which now exhibit fruit the sec-
ond time this season, and others that are
again in bloom—but the above is the only
instance we have heard of, where a second
growth has been borne, and the same tree
again in bloom.—*War. Reporter.*

Wedding Cake.—The Georgia Courier makes the
following spirited declaration to labour no more for
the happy worshippers at Hymen's altar, unless they
make an offering of the fee "in such cases made and
provided." They have our hearty concurrence, ex-
cept one short sentence, viz. "It is not money we
want." A printer not want money! My conscience!
But we have fortunately the means of explaining this
wonderful assertion.—The editor is a new hand at the
bellows; he has not had time to run out of all his cash
and find it impossible to collect any to replace it.
ED. OBSERVER.

It is time we should begin to complain—
to declare our rights and maintain them. If
other journalists will sit quiet under their
infringement, we will not; we will raise our
voice, "cry aloud" and cease not. It is not
MONEY we want, it is—CAKE. We have
been announcing for five months the happy
entrance into the matrimonial state of in-
nate friends and acquaintances, and what have
we got for it? Here have we sat in our gloo-
my office, and moralized on the happiness
of others. It is true, our imagination has
sometimes transported us from our cobweb-
bed apartment to the bridal hall, where mirth
presided and beauty received her honors;
and in the pleasing ecstasy we have even
smacked our lips, when we beheld the CAKE,
whose pyramid rose from the table, beauti-
ful as Lebanon with his cedars, and the OLD
MADEIRA, which was to heighten its impres-
sion on the delighted palate. But these ec-
stasies are poor things to live on. Hungry
or dry, we have labored in our dull vocation,
have faithfully recorded the happiness of
others, but have not tasted a crumb or drop
of the good things of the feast. We are de-
termined to insist on our rights; and if peo-
ple will not have such gloomy-looking old fel-
lows at the wedding, we will have a taste of
its good things, or the world shall remain
(for what we care) in everlasting ignorance
of their married happiness. That the prin-
ter shall receive, as his annunciation fee, a
hearty luncheon of the BRIDE'S CAKE, is a
custom as old as the hills—the memory of
man runneth not to the contrary; and we
give our young friends notice, and the old
ones too, that we do not think this custom
is honored in the breach—that we shall re-
vive its force, and in future, if there is no
CAKE, so far as we can prevent it, there shall
be NO WEDDING.

LIFE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Napoleon after his downfall.—At Monteli-
mar the exiled Emperor heard the last ex-
pressions of regard and sympathy. He was
now approaching Provence, a region of
which he had never possessed the affections
and was greeted with execrations and cries
of—"Perish the tyrant!"—"Down with the
butcher of children!" Matters looked worse
as they advanced. On Monday, the 25th
April, when Sir Neil Campbell, having set
out before Napoleon, arrived at Avignon,
the officer upon guard anxiously asked if
the escort attending the Emperor was of
strength sufficient to resist a popular dis-
turbance, which was on foot at the news of
his arrival. The English commissioner
entreated him to protect the passage of Na-
poleon by every means possible. It was
agreed that fresh horses should be posted
at a different quarter of the town from that
where it was natural to have expected the
change. Yet the mob discovered and sur-
rounded them, and it was with difficulty
that Napoleon was saved from popular fu-
ry. Similar dangers attended him else-
where, and in order to avoid assassination,
the ex-Emperor of France was obliged to
disguise himself as a postillion, or a domes-
tic, anxiously altering from time to time
the mode of his dress, and inviting the com-
missioners, who travelled with him to whis-
tle or sing, that the incensed populace might
not be aware who was in the carriage. At
Organ, the mob brought before him his own
effigy dabbled with blood, and stopped his
carriage till they exhibited it before his
eyes; and in short, from Avignon to La Ca-
lade, he was grossly insulted in every town
and village, and but for the anxious inter-
ference of the commissioners, he would
probably have been torn to pieces. The
unkindness of the people seemed to make
more impression on him. He even shed
tears. He shewed also more fear of assas-
sination than seemed consistent with his
approved courage; but it must be recollected
that the danger was of a new and pecu-
liarly horrible description, and calculated
to appal many to whom the terrors of a field
of battle were familiar. The bravest Sol-
dier might shudder at a death like that of
the De Witts. At La Calade he was e-
qually nervous and exhibited great fear of
poison. When he reached Aix, precautions
were taken by detachments of gens d'armes,
as well as by parties of the allied troops,
to ensure his personal safety. At a chateau
called Bouillidou, he had an interview with
his sister Pauline. The curiosity of the
lady of the house, and two or three females,
made them also find their way to his pre-
sence. They saw a gentleman in an Aus-
trian uniform. "Whom do you wish to
see, ladies?" "The Emperor Napoleon."
"I am Napoleon." "You jest, sir," replied
the ladies. "What! I suppose you expect
to see me look more mischievous? Oh yes
yes—I confess that since fortune is adverse
to me, I must look like a rascal, a miscre-
ant, a brigand. But do you know how this
happened? Merely because I wished to
place France above England."

FLORIDA.
We gave, a few days ago, from the pen of
a friend, some particulars respecting Mid-
dle Florida. The following from the *Ameri-
can Quarterly Review*, relative to the Terri-
tory generally, may very properly succeed
them.

Florida may be considered as embracing
three regions: 1st. St. Augustine and the
East. Here the land is generally poor, and
encumbered with conflicting titles. Ex-
cepting its delightful climate and orange
groves, St. Augustine has little to recom-
mend it. It has no back country and is
rapidly going to decay. 2nd. Pensacola and
the Western sea shore. The lands here,
likewise, are very barren; but as Pensacola
has become a naval depot, and contains a
strong garrison, it improves very fast. 3rd.
Tallahassee, and the country recently ac-
quired from the Indians. Even of this dis-
trict, says the writer, a large portion is
poor pine barrens or marshes; but in the
midst of these are found gentle eminences
of fertile land, supporting a vigorous growth
of oak and hickory, while numerous rivulets
of pure water flow through the country, or
expand into beautiful lakes. The trade in
bulky articles must be principally carried
on at St. Marks; but this town being built
on a low marshy point, its unhealthiness
will prevent its acquiring a large popula-
tion.

The surface of the country in Florida is
generally flat, though it rises in the interior
into slight elevations. Towards the sea
shore, it abounds in lagoons. From the
number of coral reefs, continually increas-
ing, one might conclude that perhaps all
Florida was founded, so to speak, by mol-
luscos animals, who have built up these enor-
mous piles from the bottom of the ocean.
The climate in July, August and Septem-
ber, is hot and peculiarly sultry; during the
rest of the year it is mild and pleasant. E-
ven on the inferior lands, almost on pine
barrens, the sugar cane is raised with great
facility. Colonel Dummet raised in the
East 200 barrels, which he sold in Boston
at eleven cents a pound. Sugar is not ex-
tensively manufactured, because the engine
and boilers cost between 3 and \$4,000.
There is difficulty, too, in procuring the
seed, several wagon loads of cane being ne-
cessary to produce seed enough for one acre.

We observe by the Pensacola Gazette
that a new town to be called *Magnolia*, is a-
bout to be established on the river St.
Marks, about eight miles from the fort of
that name. The site of the new town is
said to be in a healthy and secure situation,
and that it possesses equal advantages, in
point of facilities to trade, with Fort St.
Marks. The situation of the latter place is
very unfavorable, low, marshy, and wet; in
the driest times; and in heavy storms from
the South it is perfectly deluged. The
Town of Magnolia, therefore, is destined to
supply to the merchants of Tallahassee and
to the inhabitants of the whole of that sec-
tion of Florida, a desideratum much needed.

Protection from Hail!—The vineyards in
some districts of Switzerland and France,
are always liable to destruction from the
storms of hail, which occasionally desolate
tracts of territory. Hail being a phenom-
enon dependent upon electricity, conductors
to control its effects upon the clouds were
attempted in America, upon Dr. Franklin's
principle of the lightning rod, in the year
1819. These were called paragreles, and
have passed from the new to the old world,
where they are said to be crowned with great
success. They were made of tall poles of
poplar, pine or other wood, with a brass
wire the twentieth of an inch in diameter,
attached to the pole in its whole extent, rest-
ing in a shallow groove, channelled in the
wood, and sharpened at the point, which ter-
minates three or four inches above its sum-
mit. They should be planted from one to
two thousand feet apart.

As early as 1788, the erection of metallic
poles in the fields for the purpose of "de-
priving the clouds of their electricity, and
thus preventing their resolution into hail,"
was adopted near Mantua, and it was be-
lieved with good effect. It seems probable
that the concentration of the electrical fluid
in parts of a cloud, may deprive other sec-
tions of it of the heat necessary to keep the
suspended vapour in solution, and that it
consequently is suddenly frozen and falls in
hail. The improved paragreles modify the
clouds in thunder storms, by influencing and
changing the electric character, or by equal-
izing and softening the fragments of ice
into snow, or dissolving them with rain.—
Prior to this application of scientific truth,
discharges of cannon from high summits
were resorted to, in parts of Switzerland
and France, for the purpose of warding off
the effects of hail, and dispersing the com-
ing storm. A great part of the vineyards
of the Canton de Vaud are now guarded
by paragreles, and have thus been complet-
ly preserved, while fields adjoining those
thus defended, have been cut up and des-
troyed by hail.—*N. Y. Times.*

The population of those portions of Pol-
and which have successively fallen to the
share of Russia, is about 20,000,000. To
meet the intellectual wants of such a mass of
persons, there are but 15 newspapers, eight
of which are printed in Warsaw. Our 10
or 12,000,000 are supplied with something
like 5 or 600 newspapers. There is a dif-
ference here.

SCIENTIFIC.
Revolution of the Magellan Clouds.—It is well
known to navigators, that, in the straits of
Magellan, so called after the great Spanish
navigator whose name they bear, and form-
ed by the island of Terra del Fuego and the
Southern extremity of South America, cer-
tain nebulae, of the nature and appearance of
the Milky Way, are seen, which have, from
the time of their discovery, borne the name
of the "Magellan Clouds." They have hith-
erto been considered as a small portion
only of those immense and immeasurable
masses of nebulae scattered over the face of
the Heavens, but placed so far beyond the
limits of the fixed stars as to induce the great
Dr. Herschell to hazard the opinion, that
"their very light had been a million of years
in travelling to our system!" In a recent
voyage from India to England, in the ship
Thames, Capt. R. L. Frazer, the following
observations were made, when in the lati-
tude of 33° to 34° S., and longitude 18° E.
of the meridian of Greenwich, within which
limits the clouds were clearly to be perceiv-
ed; namely: That the smaller cloud, or sup-
posed cluster of distant stars, constantly pre-
served the altitude of 50°, remaining per-
fectly stationary; while the larger cloud re-
volved round the smaller one in the space of
twenty-four hours, constantly preserving
the same distance from it of about 22°.

As the ship progressively approached the
equator by sailing to the Northward, the al-
titude of both clouds of course decreased;
but, as long as they were seen, this revolu-
tion of the one around the other was uni-
formly observed; and so satisfied were the
observers of the fact, that they have furnish-
ed us with a diagram of the position and ap-
pearance of the clouds at several periods of
observation. Although the rate of motion
at which the larger cloud must revolve
round the stationary one surpasses all hu-
man conception, still when the best astron-
omers are agreed that the distance even of
many of the fixed stars may be such that,
"since they were first created, the first beam
of light which they emitted has not yet ar-
rived within the limits of our system; while
others, which have disappeared, or have
been destroyed for many ages, will continue
to shine in the Heavens till the last ray
which they emitted has reached our earth,"
no rapidity of motion or extension of space
can, of themselves, justify credulity, while
both are infinite. But though such sublime
and awful truths must annihilate the pride
of finite capacity, and fill the mind of man
with wonder and admiration, how must it
elevate his conceptions of that Great Source
from which emanates such inconceivable
grandeur, that its very contemplation par-
alyzes the strongest mind, and humbles all
created beings to the dust.—*SPRINK.*

It is of the last importance to season the
passions of a child with devotion, which sel-
dom dies in a mind that has received an ear-
ly tincture of it. Though it may seem ex-
tinguished for a while by the cares of the
world, the heats of youth, or the allurements
of vice, it generally breaks out and discov-
ers itself again as soon as discretion, con-
sideration, age, or misfortunes have brought
the man to himself. The fire may be cover-
ed and overlaid, but cannot be entirely
quenched and smothered.
A state of temperance, sobriety and jus-
tice, without devotion, is a cold, lifeless, in-
spid condition of virtue; and is rather to be
styled philosophy than religion. Devotion
opens the mind to great conceptions, and
fills it with more sublime ideas than any
that are to be met with in the most exalted
science; and at the same time warms and a-
gitates the soul more than sensual pleasure.
Addison.

Interesting relaxation!—The Worcester
(Eng.) Journal states, that no less than forty-
three barristers were in attendance at a
late Assizes; and that a large majority en-
tertained their hours of leisure at the clas-
sical game of "leap-frog," an amusement of
such high antiquity as to have been quite
in vogue among the Greek Academicians.
Only think of two score of black robes hop-
ping over each other's heads! and yet why
not they, as well as others, enjoy the invigor-
ating influence of athletic exercises? In-
deed we regard with peculiar favor the gym-
nastics which have recently become fashio-
nable; and if regularly practised by gentle-
men of sedentary pursuits, we would record
fewer untimely deaths, hear less of pulmon-
ary ravages, and see a much smaller num-
ber of pallid cheeks and hollow eyes than
we are wont to do among the literary and
learned.

A most ancient and venerable Bat.—A French
journal has a tolerably tough story about a
bat killed by a hunter in the environs of
Laigle. The lower part of its body was
surrounded by a sort of bracelet, of the pure-
st gold, on which were engraved the follow-
ing words: "Maxim. imp. subj. Gal. 27, Aug.
Cir. Senon." which we may interpret, "The
great Emperor Galba conquered Gaul
on the 27th August"—whether *Cir. Senon.*
stands for *circum Senones*, or not, we
cannot say. A particular use was made
of bats in the ceremonies of the ancient au-
gurs, but we little dreamt that one of
these birds was to be the historian of Gal-
ba. The fame of an Emperor beneath the
wings of a bat! This bird must have been
a "tough senior," about eighteen hundred
years old, at the time of his death. This
surpasses the Spaniard's salutation.