

CAROLINA OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1830.

[NO. 685.]

VOL. XIII.]
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ADVERTISEMENT'S inserted for 60 cents per
line for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding
line. Advertisers are requested to state the
number of insertions desired, or they will be con-
sidered till paid, and charged accordingly.
Orders to the Editor must be post paid.

For Rent,
Two STORES, now occupied by James
Kyle, Esq., on the Public Square, posses-
sion given on the 1st of October.
ALSO,
BRICK STORES, on Person street, between
the Melroe and Stedman. Possession given on
the 1st of September. Apply to
JOHN KELLY,
84-2w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.
PURSUANT to a further decree of the Hon'ble
the Court of Equity, made at Spring Term, 1830,
in the case wherein John Drake and Wife, John Mc-
Adams upon the Estate of James Atkins, dec'd.,
claimers, are petitioners. I will sell at Public Auc-
tion, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday
the 29th day of September next, between the hours
of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following

TRACTS AND PARCELS OF LAND,
situate in the county of Cumberland, to satisfy a debt
due to the Estate of James Atkins, dec'd., to the Ad-
ministrator thereof, to wit:
Acres on Blacksmith's creek,
do on Sheffer's do
do on Thornton's do
do on Hector's do
do on Papp's do and Black river,
do on Henson's creek or branch,
do joining the above,
do do do
do on Black river,
do on Jones's creek, east side of Dobbin's
branch,
do on both sides of we t prong of do
do on the east side of Dobbin's branch,
do on the waters of Black river,
do on the waters of Kinney's creek and Black
river,
do on the east side of Black river,
do on Black river,
do on do, and sprave's road,
do between Upper Little river & Cape Fear,
do on Upper Little river,
do joining Solomon Walker,
do on upper side of Upper Little river,
do do do
do do do
do on Harrison's creek swamp,
do between the two Little rivers,
do on north east and south west sides C. Fear,
do on Harrison's creek and Black river.
Credit of mine and twelve months will be given
to the purchaser entering into bond with approv-
ed security.
W. F. STRANGE, C. & M. E.
July 19, 1830. 84-6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Anthony W. Horton, and
Thomas J. Curtis,
vs.
James Taylor, Ex'r of Dun-
can McAdams, dec'd., & others.
Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that
the Defendants, James Jenkins and Wife, and
Charles McDonald, are not inhabitants of this State,
therefore O. d. ed. That publication be made in
the CAROLINA OBSERVER for six weeks, that unless
said defendants come in and plead, answer or de-
fend to complainant's bill, on or before the seventh
day after the fourth Monday of September next,
the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex-
parte.
Witness, William F. Strange, Clerk and Master,
Office in Fayetteville, this 10th day of July, 1830.
W. F. STRANGE, C. & M. E.

JAS. H. SWINDELLS,
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of E-
dinburgh City, Raleigh, Newbern, Washington,
Fayetteville, and other places in the route, through
North Carolina, that he intends visiting the above
named places in the month of August next, for
the purpose of
Selling and Stringing Piano Fortes.
He does not make a practice of traveling the
country, for the purpose mentioned in this advertise-
ment, but so many persons having gone through that
country, who know nothing at all of the business, has
induced him to undertake the contemplated trip. No
one unless the parties are satisfied.
Newark, June 29.—84-3w

Mansion Hotel.
MRS. BARGE
Begs leave to inform her friends
and the public generally, that she has ta-
ken the Hotel, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Caroli-
na, and has it now open for the reception of Board-
ers and Travellers.
This extensive Establishment has been recently
improved, and is well furnished. The Public
Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families,
are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers may
depend on that privacy and quiet in this House which
they could obtain in private lodgings.
Rooms and other com-
forts are at all times ready for
Stage Passengers, and Families
conveniences. The TABLE and BAR will be
furnished with the best that can be procured. Good
dinner will be stored with every thing necessary for
the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and
for the management of careful Ostlers, and with
other lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.
A Refreshing Room and Bar, warm or cold, are al-
ways attached to the Establishment.
MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that kind
of patronage which she has always received from
the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from
the superiority of her present establishment, from
the increased desire to accommodate her friends and
the very moderate charges which she will make.
Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 83tf.

Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp OIL,
50 Kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by
JOHN HUSKE,
June 24, 1830. 68tf.

Regimental Orders,

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY 3, 1830.
WARREN WINSLOW has been appointed
Quarter Master of the Regiment of Artillery
of the State of No. Carolina, with the rank of Lieu-
tenant.
JOHN W. HUSKE has been appointed Pay-
Master of the Regiment of Artillery of the State of
North Carolina, with the rank of Lieutenant, and
will be obeyed and respected accordingly.
By order of Col. S. T. Hawley,
ROBERT COCHRAN, Jr., Adjutant.

A good Cow wanted.

Apply at this office.
July 8, 1830.

HEWSON'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

Petersburg 5th July, 1830.
UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 12th Class.
Draws on Saturday, 17th inst., in Philadelphia.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
20,000 Dollars,
10,000 Dollars,
5,000 Dollars,
1,500 Dollars,
1,000 Dollars,
500 Dollars,
400 Dollars,
300 Dollars,
200 Dollars,
100 Dollars, &c. &c.
5 prizes of
5 do
5 do
10 do
10 do
35 do
Tickets \$5, Halves \$2 50, Quarters 1-25
Orders enclosing the cash or prize tickets will
meet with the same attention as if on personal ap-
plication. Address to
B. W. HEWSON—Petersburg.
The cash will be paid for all Prizes as soon as
drawn. B. W. HEWSON.

Fire Proof House Covering.

WE have hereby appointed and empowered Mr.
JAMES MARTINE, of Fayetteville, to cover houses
with tin plate, sheet iron, or zinc, on Mr. Richard
S. Tilden's patent improved plan of covering, which
for its decided advantage over all other methods of
fire proof covering, deserves public patronage. On
this plan the builder saves very considerably in the
strength of timbers and framing; a slate roof requir-
ing strength of timbers well framed in order to bear
its weight. In a tin roof, there being no comparative
weight, half the strength of timbers and framing is
quite sufficient. This plan is peculiarly adapted to
old buildings—on these nothing more being required
than to take off the old shingles, knock down the
old nails and put on the tin; the method of putting on
the tin being so perfect that whatever may be the
state of the sheeting, in reason, a perfectly water
proof as well as fire proof roof is readily secured, that
will last, according to the best information on the sub-
ject, one hundred years. Another very decided ad-
vantage of this method of covering is, that it is not
subject to any kind of damage whatever, for, while
it lies on close and smooth, forming the handsomest
roof of any in use, it would require the strength of a
man to pull one sheet from its position. As to the
use of tin in house covering, it is well known and
used in many parts of the world, and believed to be
far preferable to any kind of fire proof covering ex-
cept copper. It has however fallen into disuse in
some parts of the United States, wholly on account
of the manner of its being nailed on the roof, a num-
ber of nails being driven through each sheet in such
a way as to occasion leaks. On the present plan no
nail is driven through the tin, the tin being locked
and attached to the roof in such a way as to render
it quite impossible to leak one drop. The public
may at once place the most implicit confidence in
the mode of fire proof and water proof covering, and
as to its cost, we could produce the best testimony
that it has been on houses ninety-five years and yet
perfectly good. It has the most decided advantages
over all other methods of fire proof covering ex-
cept copper; it is the cheapest of any now in use. We
have left certificates in the hands of Mr. Martine
from as respectable gentlemen as any in Virginia,
setting forth the advantages of this plan.
We have also empowered Mr. Martine to intro-
duce the plan in any part of North Carolina, either
by letting any person have the work done by the
square or otherwise selling the patent right for a
town in the State. Mr. Martine will give the ne-
cessary instruction as to the method of turning the
tin and putting it on.
BURD & TILDEN.
82 tf.
July 1, 1830.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in
front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public
that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or
retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter
Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years ex-
perience in this business, constant attention, the em-
ployment of the best materials only, and low prices,
will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of
Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading
here.
Country Merchants will be supplied at the
shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine
for themselves at his establishment.
EPHM BOUND.
81 tf.
June 24, 1830.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, pub-
lished by the American Sunday School Union,
for sale by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD,
Fayetteville, May 6. 74tf.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
50 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
81tf.
June 24, 1830.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT, and will sell
low for cash or barter,
Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
4bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in
6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
1/2 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackerel, No. 3.
March 10, 1830. 66tf.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept con-
stantly for sale at this office.

BOOKS,

Suitable for Sunday School Libraries, &c.
THE Subscriber has just received on commission,
a supply of Books adapted to Sunday School Li-
braries, and for presents to youths, which will be
sold very low.
ALSO,
Bishop Griswold's Sermons,
Common Prayer Books, with the additional Hymns,
some as low as 25 cents.
Buck's Theological Dictionary, at \$1 12,
Chalmers's Works,
Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.
July 1, 1830.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.
CHARLESTON DINNER.
We have received the Proceedings of the Dinner
given at Charleston on the 1st inst. to Messrs. Hayne
and Drayton. They fill nearly 12 columns of the
Charleston Mercury—and if it be possible, we shall
spread the whole before our readers. The dinner
had nearly 600 subscribers—Messrs. Drayton, Hayne,
L. Chetres, James Hamilton, Turnbull (the author
of Brutus), and H. L. Pinckney, addressed the
meeting. The Speeches are characterised by great
animation and considerable eloquence.—Mr. Drayton
declared himself against Nullification. Mr. Hayne
vindicated the course which South Carolina had pur-
sued—declared that the abandonment of the grounds
assumed by the Legislature would amount to an un-
conditional surrender of her principles—that he did
not wish to be understood as indicating any particu-
lar course as proper to be pursued by the State at
this time and under existing circumstances—that
what remains to be done, it is for the people to
decide—but that he would be found with the State.—
Mr. Chetres declared his belief that the present
state of things was not to be borne, and that it ought
to be resisted in some way or manner, at any and
every hazard—but he threw out this consideration,
that this was a great Southern question—that S.
Carolina ought not either in policy or justice, to act
without seeking or awaiting the co-operation of the
other Southern States; and he, therefore deprecated
a separate action, on the part of S. Carolina at this
time, as premature and impolitic. Messrs. Hamilton,
Turnbull, &c. spoke with great force and frankness;
but we will not undertake to condense—and they
must speak for themselves.

CHARACTER OF AN HONEST LAWYER.

An honest lawyer is the life-guard of our fortunes
—the best collateral security for an estate; a trusty
pilot, to steer one through the dangerous (and of-
ten times inevitable) ocean of contention; a true
priest of justice, that neither sacrifices to fraud nor
covetousness; and in this, outdoes those of a higher
function—that he can make people honest, who are
sermon-proof. He is an infallible anatomist of *meum*
and *tuum*, that will presently search a cause to the
quick, and find out the peccant humor, the little
lurking chest, though masked in never so fair pretences:
One that practices law, so as not to forget the
gospel, but always wears a conscience as well as a
gown—who weighs the cause more than the gold;
and if that will not bear the touch, in a generous
scorn puts back the fee. Though he knows all the
criticisms of his faculty, and the nice distinctions of
practice, yet he never uses them, unless in a defensive
way to countermince the plots of knavery; for he
affects not the skill of out-baffling right nor
aims at the shameful glory of making a bad cause
good, but with equal contempt contemplates the
wolf's study, and the dog's eloquence; and disdain-
ing to grow great by crimes, build himself a fortune
on the spoil of the oppressed, or the ruin of the
widow and orphan.
He has more reverence for his profession, than to
debauch it to unrighteous purposes; and had rather
be dumb, than suffer his tongue to pimp for injus-
tice, or clab his parts to bolster up a cheat with the
legdermain of law-craft.
He is not faced like Janus, to take a retaining fee
from the plaintiff, and afterwards a back handed
bribe from the defendant; nor so double tongued,
that one may purchase his pleadings, and the other
at the same time, or for a larger price, his conscience;
but when he undertakes a business, he espouses it
in earnest, and does not follow a cause, but manages
it. A mollifying letter from the adversary's potent
friend, a noble treat, or the reward of a lusty present
from the great, has no influence to make him slacken
his proceedings; for he is so zealous for his client's
interest, that you may sooner divorce the sun from
the ecliptic than warp him from his integrity. Yet
still he is his patron (as far as just)—for if once he
finds the business smells rank, St. Mark's treasure,
or the mines of Potosi, is too small a fee to engage
him one step further. As his profession is honorable,
so his education has been liberal and ingenious;
far different from that of some jilting pettifoggers,
and purse milking law drivers, whose breeding, like
a cuckoo's, is in the nest of another trade, where
they learn wrangling and knavery in their own
causes, to spoil those of other men, and with swete-
ned ingredients of mechanic fraud, compound them-
selves (though simple enough) fit instruments for
villany. But his greener years were seasoned with
literature, and can give better proofs of his univer-
sity learning, than in reckoning up the colleges: He
understands logic (the method of right reasoning)
and rhetoric (the art of persuasion) is well versed in
history (the free school of prudence) and no stranger
to the ethics and politics of the antients. He is
skilled in other languages besides declaration, latin
and Norman gibberish: He read Plato and Tully, be-
fore he saw either Littleton or the statute book, and
grounded in the principle of nature and customs of
nations, came to the study of our municipal law,
which he found to be a task that required all the
nerves of industry and therefore employed his time
better than in hunting after new fashions, haunting
the play house, or acquiring the other little town
accomplishments, which render their admirers fine
men in the opinion of fools, but egregious fops in the
judgment of the wise. In his study, he traffics not
only in the infancy of epitoms, abridgements; and
diminutive collections in duodecimo, but draws his
knowledge from the original springs, digesting the
whole body of the law in a laborious and regular
method, but especially aims to be well versed in the
practice of every court, and rightly to understand
the art of good pleading, as knowing them to be the
most useful to unravel the knotty intricacies of the
cause, and reduce it to an issue; yet hates to pester
the court with circuitous, negative pregnant, depar-
tures and multiplied inconveniences. He never goes
about with feigned allegations, to cast a mist before
the eyes of justice, that she may mistake her road,
and assign the child to the wrong mother—endeav-
ors not to pack a jury by his interest to the under-
sheriff, nor to baulk an evidence with a multitude of
sudden ensnaring interrogatories. He can prosecute
a suit in equity, without seeking to create a whirlpool,
where one order shall beget another, and the poor
client be swung round from decree to rehearing,
from report to exception, and vice versa, till his for-
tunes are shipwrecked, and himself drowned, for want
of white and yellow earth to wade through on.
He never studies delays to the ruin of his family, for
the lucre of ten groats; nor, by drivelling quirks,
spins out a suit more lasting than buff, depending a
whole revolution of Saturn, and entailed on the third
and fourth generations. He does not play the empiric
with his client, and put him on the rack to make
him bleed more freely, casting him into a swoon with
frights of judgment, and then reviving him again
with a cordial writ of error, or the dear elixir of an
injunction, to keep the brangle alive as long as there
are any vital spirits in the pouch. He never wheedles
any into law-suits for trifles, nor animates them to
undo themselves and others for damage feasant, or
significant trespasses; but advises people to com-
pose their assaults and slanders over the same ale
that begot them; nor does he, in weightier cases, ex-
tort unreasonable fees for, whatever the vulgar may
suggest, a lawyer's profession is not mercenary; the
money given him is only an honorary gratuity for
his advice or trouble, or a grateful acknowledgment
of our obligations for his well intended endeavors,
and the old emblem of the bramble tearing off the
sheep's fleece that ran to it for shelter in a storm, can
have no reflection upon him, whose brain is as ac-
tive and his tongue as voluble, for a penniless pau-
per, as when oiled with the *aurum potabile* of a do-
zen guineas.
In a word, whilst he lives, he is the delight of
the court, the ornament of the bar, the glory of his
profession, the patron of innocence, the upholder of
right, the scourge of oppression, the terror of deceit,
and the oracle of his country; and when death cal-
lith him to the bar of heaven, by a *habes corpus cum*
causa, he finds his judge his advocate, consults the
devil, obtains a liberate from all his infirmities, and
continues still one of the long robe in glory. L.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

CHARLESTON DINNER.
We have received the Proceedings of the Dinner
given at Charleston on the 1st inst. to Messrs. Hayne
and Drayton. They fill nearly 12 columns of the
Charleston Mercury—and if it be possible, we shall
spread the whole before our readers. The dinner
had nearly 600 subscribers—Messrs. Drayton, Hayne,
L. Chetres, James Hamilton, Turnbull (the author
of Brutus), and H. L. Pinckney, addressed the
meeting. The Speeches are characterised by great
animation and considerable eloquence.—Mr. Drayton
declared himself against Nullification. Mr. Hayne
vindicated the course which South Carolina had pur-
sued—declared that the abandonment of the grounds
assumed by the Legislature would amount to an un-
conditional surrender of her principles—that he did
not wish to be understood as indicating any particu-
lar course as proper to be pursued by the State at
this time and under existing circumstances—that
what remains to be done, it is for the people to
decide—but that he would be found with the State.—
Mr. Chetres declared his belief that the present
state of things was not to be borne, and that it ought
to be resisted in some way or manner, at any and
every hazard—but he threw out this consideration,
that this was a great Southern question—that S.
Carolina ought not either in policy or justice, to act
without seeking or awaiting the co-operation of the
other Southern States; and he, therefore deprecated
a separate action, on the part of S. Carolina at this
time, as premature and impolitic. Messrs. Hamilton,
Turnbull, &c. spoke with great force and frankness;
but we will not undertake to condense—and they
must speak for themselves.

We cannot go with the spirit which runs through
several of these speeches and many of the toasts.
The Orators generally deprecate disunion and force
—but what does Mr. Chetres mean by resisting "at
any and every hazard?" With such alarming ex-
pressions as these, let him be solemnly assured the
Southern States will not co-operate—they will say
with the President, "the Federal Union must be
preserved."—As to nullification, which seems to be
the general favorite with the politicians of South Car-
olina, the Southern States will say with Mr. Drayton—
"We cannot perceive any substantial distinction
between the abrogation of a law of Congress, by
a State, and the separation of that State from the
Union"—(in other words, *Disunion*). We repeat—
"Pause, pause, for heaven's sake, pause." And the
Republicans of Virginia will, we have no doubt, so-
lemnly join with us in this sentiment. They depre-
cate the extremities, to which S. Carolina may pro-
ceed—they lift up their hands against it—Whatever
her sisters (of N. Carolina and Georgia) may do—
and we are firmly persuaded, that they will not lend
their sanction to such proceedings—Virginia will
not. With Jefferson we say "Patience and perseve-
rance may achieve much—Despair would ruin every
thing."

Washing the Hair.—The beauty and permanency
of the hair are best promoted by the strictest clean-
liness. To prevent, therefore, its becoming greasy
and dirty, it ought to be washed daily with warm but
not too warm, soft water—to which, occasionally,
a portion of soap will be a proper addition, or if
the hair be loaded with a considerable amount of grease,
it may be cleansed by means of a brush moistened
with spirits of hartshorn, or rather with hartshorn,
to which equal parts or two thirds of soft water have
been added. This will at once combine with the
only matters existing in the hair, forming a kind of
soap, and will remove them more completely than
can be affected by water alone.

Some writers strongly disapprove of even wetting
the hair—and must, we know not how many evil
consequences as likely to follow the practice.—
This however, is a ridiculous prejudice—no possible
injury, but on the contrary much good, will result
from frequent ablution of the head. It is even a mis-
taken idea into which many have fallen, that there is
a danger of catching cold from this practice, unless
the greatest care be observed to prevent exposure,
subsequently, to the open air. No such fear may be
entertained—especially when the practice of wash-
ing the hair has been commenced and constantly ob-
served, from early life.

M. Arago, in his late voyage around the world,
remarks that the South Sea Islanders, who have fine
long hair, with beautiful silky gloss, promote its
beauty by frequently washing it. We may add also,
in favor of the practice, the testimony of the very
sensible author of the *Hygiene des Dames* who re-
commends it, every time that a bath is taken. "Ma-
ny ladies," says the writer, "will, perhaps, make the
length of their hair an objection. I answer, that as
the most difficult to keep clean, it is precisely this
sort which requires to be washed often and carefully,
and the bath is undoubtedly the most convenient
means of doing this. Besides, the finest gloss is im-
parted by the water, provided the hair be quickly
dried, and immediately combed and brushed.

"As to the conveniences which might be suppos-
ed to result from leaving the head to dry it is far
from improbable that the frequent headache com-
plained of by females may be traced rather to a de-
ficiency of moisture in the hair, by which the comb
or brush is prevented from fully detaching the scales
that form upon the scalp, and clog up the pores des-
tined to the passage of the perspiration."
Journal of Health.

Temperance of Bonaparte.—Bonaparte was exceed-
ingly temperate and averse to all excess. He knew
the absurd stories that were circulated about him,
and he was sometimes vexed at them. It has
been repeated, over and over again, that he was
subject to attacks of epilepsy; but during the elee-
ven years that I was always constantly with him, I
never observed any symptoms which in the least
degree denoted that malady. His health was good,
and his constitution sound. If his enemies, by way
of reproach, have attributed to him a serious period-
ical disease, his flatterers probably under the idea
that sleep is incompatible with greatness, have e-
vincend an equal disregard of truth in speaking of
his night-watching. Bonaparte made others watch;
but he himself slept, and slept well. His orders
were, that I should call him every morning at seven.
I was, therefore, the first to enter his cham-
ber; but very frequently, when I awoke him, he
would turn himself, and say, "Ah, Bourrienne, let
me lie a little longer!" When there was no very
pressing business, I did not disturb him again till
eight o'clock. He in general slept seven hours out
of the twenty-four, besides taking a short nap in
the afternoon. Among the private instructions which
Bonaparte gave me, one was very curious—"Dur-
ing the night" said he, "enter my chamber as sel-
dom as possible. Do not awake me when you have
any good news to communicate; with that there is
no hurry. But when you bring bad news, rouse me
instantly, for then there is not a moment to be lost."
This was a wise regulation, and Bonaparte found
his advantage in it.—*Bourrienne's Memoirs.*

At a meeting of the farmers of Orange
County, N. Y. it was stated, that the but-
ter annually made in that county sold for
about one million of dollars!

We have seen, and admired a most beau-
tiful hank of white sewing silk, manufac-
tured by a lady of Edenton North Carolina.
The letter inclosing the silk, observes—
"Our ladies, next year, will raise consid-
erable, as they expect to engage in it exten-
sively. One of them has made forty pounds."
This silk is pronounced by judges, equal to
Italian. We recommend those conversant
with the article, to examine the specimen
left at the office of the Gazette.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Mr. Randolph says, in his Address at
the Norfolk dinner, that "he did not go to
pocket the paltry outfit—he never had, and
never would consent to take the people's
money, without rendering an equivalent for
it."—Mr. Walsh says, that "We might in-
fer from this last declaration, that he has
not accepted the outfit; yet the affirmative
is believed."—Whether Mr. R. means to
accept of the outfit or not, we are not able
to say; but this we undertake to say, that
he has not yet received it. No appropriation
was made by the last Congress for the Mis-
sion—and though the President most lib-
erally offered to advance his own funds up-
on the occasion, yet Mr. R. properly de-
clined the proposition—and has gone upon
his own resources.—*Richmond Enq.*

In July 1830, Money is plenty and is likely
to continue plenty in the United States,—be-
cause Lord Wellington, in announcing to
the British Parliament, on the 4th Februa-
ry 1830, that there were in England 34 mil-
lions sterling of British gold and silver
coins actually in circulation—(a greater
quantity than there ever has been, at any
time,)—has made it certain, in the mind
of every wide-awake money-dealer, in every
part of the world,—that Bank discounts
will, for some time to come, be on the in-
crease, in England;—and of course that
England, for some time to come, will not
draw upon the world for any addition to
specie.—*Boston Paper.*

The Bank of the United States has de-
clared a Dividend of Three and a Half per
cent. upon its capital stock for the half
year ending on the 1st instant.

The Stock of this Bank is selling at New-
York at 130, dividend off. The principal
cause of this advance in price is the ad-
vance of it in the London market, caused
by the late Report of the Committee of the
House of Representatives, following that of
the Senate, on the subject of the Bank.

Exchange upon England is down to six
per cent. and, upon any large amount,
would probably be found still lower. It
has not been so low for several years. How
will our Southern friends reconcile this
fact with their views of the effect of the
Tariff?—*National Intelligencer.*

The National Gazette says: "We have
before us letters dated the 1st ult., from
gentlemen particularly well informed, who
were near the person of Bolivar at that
time. They bear the most emphatic testi-
mony to the magnanimity of his depart-
ment and purposes, and believe that he will
be able to convince the world of the false-
hood of the charges which have been trump-
eted against him in Venezuela. It is ad-
ded that he possessed the power to crush
his accusers, and retain the reins of the
government, but that he was deterred from
exercising it by the apprehension of con-
firming or strengthening the suspicions
which they had widely excited to his dis-
advantage. At the moment he refused the
Presidentialship from the Congress of Bogota,
the great majority of the troops would
have rallied about him, and sustained him
against all adverse efforts. Oral statements
of the same purport have been made to us
from personal observation."

Dye from Potatoe Flowers.—Sir J. Sinclair
has ascertained by a series of experiments
conducted under his superintendance by
G. Page & Cadyres, Prince's street, that
permanent and beautiful colors in silk, cot-
ton and woolen goods may be produced
from the flower of the potatoe. Sir John
says that these colors are "equal to the finest
tints procured from the most valuable
foreign materials and in richness of shade
they are likely, in some cases to be even
superior;" and he adds, "it is a peculiar
advantage attending this discovery, that
the cutting of the flowers of the potatoe is
not prejudicial to the plant, on the contrary,
by preventing the formation of the seed
or apple, there is reason to believe that it
will add to the weight and improve the
quality of the root."—*Caledonian Mercury.*

A Good Shave!—Whilst the proprietor of
one of the Habersham gold mines was one
day overseeing his negroes, he thought
they lost too much time in scratching their
heads; and the weather being warm, and
their hair long, he humanely had them close
shaved. On shaking out the wool, after
this operation was performed, he was no
less surprised than delighted at finding sev-
eral ounces of pure gold amongst it, which
they had secreted there while at work.
Macon (Geo.) Telegraph.

Bishop Ravenscroft's

LAST SERMON.
THE last Sermon ever written by Bishop Ravens-
croft, being that preached at the consecration of
Christ's Church, Raleigh, is for sale at the Observer
Office.
June 24, 1830.