

CAROLINA OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1830.

[NO. 702.]

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ADVERTISEMENTS 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 charged accordingly, and charged accordingly. Advertisements to the Editor must be post paid.

Hall & Johnson,
OFFER FOR SALE,
Tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted, 1000 lbs. German & English blistered Steel, 1000 do. American do. 1000 do. bar Lead, 125 kegs Nails, 30 crates Crockery, 125 bags Shot, 50 kegs Dupont's Powder, 100 pieces cotton Bagging, 100 coils Rope, 70 kegs white Lead, 10 bids. Tanners' Oil, 25 dozen Fur Hats,
Also, a good assortment of
Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Stuffs, Hatter's Trimming, &c.
invite buyers to call and examine for them.
Nov 11, 1830.

Temperance Convention.
The suggestion of several Temperance Societies in this State, for the purpose of holding a Convention of the friends of temperance in Raleigh, on the 15th of December next, from the different Societies and Counties, is requested to attend. The principles of the Convention will be, the formation of a Temperance Society.

WM PECK, Pres R. T. S.
Best Editors as can conscientiously insert the same will confer a favor by doing so for a few lines.
W. P.
Fayetteville, November 3

REMOVAL.
The Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store on Hay street, three doors east of the Lafayette street and lately occupied by Kyle & Dailey.
NOTT & STARR.
Fayetteville, November 3.

New Goods.
Received by the Subscriber and now open for sale, a large and extensive assortment of Goods, Writing & wrapping Paper, Men's and boy's leather, Seal Skin and Morocco Caps, Cotton Cards, Spelling Books, &c.
Which they offer at wholesale or retail at a small profit.
NOTT & STARR.
Fayetteville, November 3.

Notice.
The Subscriber has formed a connection in business in this place, under the Firm of HORTON & HUTTON, and have taken the Store North East corner of Market Square, formerly occupied by Messrs. I. & S. Birdsall, where they will in a few days be opening a very general assortment of **Woolen and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, and Glass Ware, Groceries, &c. &c.**
Which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.
A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1830.

More New Books.
The Subscriber has just received an addition to his stock, comprising a variety of **Medical, School, & Miscellaneous Books, Family Bibles, &c.**
Together with a supply of **STATIONERY**, consisting of Blank Books, Paper, Quills, Ink, Ink Pans, &c. All of which are offered at low prices, at the "Franklin Book Store," opposite the First Bank.
The Subscriber is frequently receiving new supplies, any not in Store, will be procured to order at a small profit.
A. SALISBURY.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1830.

Merchant Tailor.
(From Richmond, Virginia.)
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the Store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin's, where he will be prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed. The Subscriber will receive in a few days, a handsome assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.
G. B. Uniforms of every description made in the latest style.
Gentlemen's STOCKS of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.
On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravats, Suspenders, &c. &c.
Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830. \$98ft.5

Wanted immediately.
Two or three first rate **Journeymen**, to whom extra wages will be given, if immediate application be made. Also two or three **Apprentices**.
H. ERAMBERT.
November 4th, 1830.

For Sale.
Lbs. choice BACON, for sale for cash or on time. Also, 6 saw mill CRANKS.
JOHN M DOBBIN.
Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1830.

For Sale.
A person called and left at our office yesterday, a **Mammoth Pear**, weighing, when taken from the tree, **thirty-five ounces**. It was raised by one of our subscribers, in Oley township Berks county.—U. S. Gaz.

We have just returned from a visit to Charlotte, and are pleased to be able to congratulate our friends in that quarter, upon the rapid and steadily progressive improvement which is manifest to the slightest observer. The Chevalier de Rivafinoli who has purchased several mines in the vicinity of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, lately arrived at his mines from the North bringing with him some of the most learned and practical miners of England, Germany, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, Italy and France, with seventy or eighty working hands. He is now industriously employed in having every thing prepared to commence operations. We were present with him, a few days since, at one of his mines and saw several buildings going up for the accommodation of his workmen, and he is preparing to erect many more. He has reviewed the whole machinery and every necessary alteration in the way of improvement will be made in order to test the experiment of mining in this country to its fullest extent. We have authority for saying that a considerable number of labourers might find employment at his mines. Charlotte is rapidly improving and in the lapse of time must rival any town in the State. A spirit of enterprise has been created among some of the people of the town and county which must rapidly extend itself as the sphere of speculation increases. This purchase of the Chevalier's, whose experience and knowledge of mining is very extensive, has given increased confidence to those who have embarked in the business, doubtful of the result, and holds forth additional inducements to landholders to search for indications of gold upon their plantations, in order that they may be examined by those who are capable of determining as to their value.
West. Carolinian.

MINERALOGICAL CURIOSITY.
"A PETRIFIED FOREST."
The following letter from an officer of the U. S. Army, stationed in Missouri, gives an account of a very remarkable example of petrification on an extensive scale, which is to be met with in the western region of the United States. The authority is such that we are obliged to give credit to the statements, and we only regret that they are so concise. The letter was originally published in the Illinois Monthly Magazine.

Jefferson Barrecks, May 1, 1830.
"DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to comply with your request, with regard to the Petrified Forest. You asked me for a memoir on the subject, but you must be satisfied with the following attempt: to give you merely the facts as they came within my own observation; without venturing a single speculation beyond the effects produced. I wish rather to leave the subject in more able hands than mine; and if I can aid in any way, to solve the problem, by a statement of simple facts, (well known, however, to most of the officers attached to the Yellow Stone expedition) I shall feel more than compensated for any time I shall devote to the subject."

The enclosed specimen was broken off from one of the many large stumps and limbs of trees found near Yellow Stone river, and brought away by some one of the officers attached to the Yellow Stone expedition, in 1825.

The most remarkable facts, perhaps, with regard to these petrifications, of what was once a forest of thick timber, are, their location and abundance. For a distance of twenty or thirty miles, over an open high prairie upon the west bank of the Missouri river, and a few miles below its junction with the Yellow Stone, near latitude forty-eight degrees, these remains are most abundant.

The topography of this section of the country is hilly, and much broken into deep ravines and hollows. On the sides and summits of the hills, at an elevation of several hundred feet (estimated three hundred) above the present level of the river, and at an estimated height (for we had no instruments) of some thousand feet above the ocean, the earth's surface is literally covered with stumps, roots, and limbs of petrified trees, presenting the appearance of a "Petrified Forest," broken and thrown down by some powerful convulsion of nature, and scattered in all directions in innumerable fragments.

Some of the trees appear to have broken off in falling, close to their roots; while others stand at an elevation of some feet above the surface. Many of the stumps are of a large size; I measured one of them, in company with Surgeon Gale, U. S. Army, and found it to be upwards of fifteen feet in circumference.

Yours, with esteem,
G. H. CROSMAN,
Lieut. B. WALKER, U. S. Army, Jeff. Barr.

Large Pumpkin.—Mr. William Whitfield, one of the most enterprising and systematic Farmers in Wake county, presented us on Friday last, with a Pumpkin weighing 86 pounds and measuring in circumference, five feet two inches. Beat this who can!—Bal. Reg.

Doncaster Races.—The great St. Leger stakes for 1830, was run for at Doncaster, (England) on the 21st September. There were sixty-eight subscribers, twenty-five pounds each. Twenty-eight first rate horses made up the field and entered upon the race, which was beaten, after a hard struggle, by about half a length, by Mr. Beardsworth's horse **Birmingham**, by Filho da Puta. Immediately after the race, the owner of Birmingham presented the jockey who rode him with a £500 note. Col. Peel gave £50, and the other winners various sums, amounting in all to one thousand five hundred pounds, sterling, for his ride. At the settling up of the bets in the betting rooms, it did not appear that there were any defaulters. Mr. Beardsworth, (the owner of Birmingham) alone, won £19,000.—So confident was he of his horse winning, that he had provided horses to convey the express of his success to Birmingham, where it arrived in about seven hours after the race. Heavy bets were made by the Brummagem and Manchester sportsmen, and the knowing Londoners have been hit hard. The odds freely given and taken previous to starting, were eighteen to one against Birmingham.

A HINT TO MOTHERS.
When we contemplate what great things depend on what, to a superficial observer, is of small moment, we wish to speak a word of caution. Our subject is that of the common every day conversation of mothers to their children.

When giving to your children commands, be careful that you speak with a becoming dignity, as if, not only the right, but the wisdom to command was with you. Be careful not to discover a jealousy that your injunctions may not be attended to, for if the child sees that you have doubts, they will lead the child to doubt too! Be cautious never to give your commands in a loud voice, nor in haste. If you must speak loudly in order to be obeyed, when it is not convenient to raise your voice, you must expect to be disobeyed; and if it be convenient for you to speak loudly, you must remember that it is inconvenient for others to hear it.

But with regard to manner, be careful to speak in a soft, tender, kind, and loving way. Even when you have occasion to rebuke, be careful to do it with manifest kindness. The effects will be incalculably better. When you are obliged to deny the request that your child may make, do not allow yourself to do this with severity. It is enough for our little ones to be denied of what they may think they want, without being nearly knocked down with a sharp voice ringing in their tender ears.

If you practice severity, speak harshly, frequently punish in anger, you will find your children will imitate your spirit and manners. First, you will find they will treat each other as you treat them; and after they arrive to a little age, they will treat you with unbecoming replies. But if you are wise and treat your little ones with tenderness, you will fix the image of love in their minds, and they will love you and each other, and in their conversation will imitate the conversation which they have heard from the tenderest friend which children have on earth.

Wholesome Advice to Young Men.—Begin life with the least show and the least expense possible; you may at pleasure increase both, but you cannot easily diminish them. Do not think your estate your own while any man can call upon you for money and you cannot pay; therefore, begin with timorous parsimony. Let it be your care to be in no man's debt. Resolve not to be poor; whatever you have spend less. Poverty is a great enemy to human happiness; it certainly destroys liberty, and it makes some virtues impracticable and others extremely difficult.

A good name.—Thousands of young men have been ruined by relying for a good name on their honorable parentage or inherited wealth. Flattered by these distinctions, they have felt as if they might live without effort, merely for their own gratification and indulgence. No mistake is more fatal. It always issues in producing an inefficient and useless character.—On this account it is that character and wealth rarely continue in the same family more than two or three generations. The younger branches, placing a deceptive reliance in an hereditary character, neglect the means of forming one of their own, and often exist in society only a reproach to the worthy ancestry whose name they bear.

Steamboat Disaster.—We have information of the loss of two more steamboats on the Mississippi. The Neptune, Capt. Barrett, from this port for New Orleans, on the morning of the 17th inst. struck a snag a short distance below the mouth of the Ohio, and sunk in two minutes, in 22 feet water—boat and cargo wholly lost. The passengers escaped by jumping on board the boats which the Neptune had in tow; all their baggage was lost.

The new Steamboat New Jersey, which left this port on Thursday last for New Orleans, when near St. Genevieve, was snagged, and filled with water to the guards.—The boat, it was thought, would be raised.

Louis Philip I.—We hear of an incident which does honor to the feelings of the present King of France.—While residing in Philadelphia, he received civilities from the late Mr. Willing, and rumour says he addressed one of his daughters without success. A grandson of Mr. Willing being in Paris during the late events, Louis Philip not only recognized him, but insisted on his making the Palais Royal his residence, where he now constitutes one of the members of the family.—N. Y. Mer. Adv.

About one hundred and forty emigrants sailed from Norfolk on the 20th ult. for Liberia, in the ship **Carolinian**, Capt. Ruggan. In the same vessel went also, Dr. Mecklin, agent of the Colony, and his family. The **Carolinian** left behind fifty or sixty colored people, from North Carolina, who had arrived at Norfolk to embark for Africa, but who could not obtain a passage. Another vessel will be immediately chartered by the Board of Managers to carry out those emigrants, with some others also waiting a passage.

FROM THE CINCINNATI AMERICAN.

Ohio Senator in Congress.—Several of the papers in the State have done our Senator, Judge Burnet, great injustice. They have represented him as exceedingly anxious for a re-election, and as having been busy in electioneering with that view. That Judge Burnet could be re-elected, if he chose to be a candidate, there is no doubt. But it is well known here that, ever since his return from Washington, he has unequivocally declared he would not be a candidate. We are now authorized by him to say, that he is not, nor will he be a candidate. We hope this will put to rest all doubts upon the subject, and will hereafter shield him from the illiberal and slanderous attacks of the Jackson presses. We have heard Gen. Harrison, Gov. Trimble, J. C. Wright, Esq. and Mr. Silliman, all spoken of as probable candidates. General Harrison will, most likely, be elected.

Result of the Elections.—The Ohio elections have resulted as follows: Duncan M. Arthur (Clay) Governor. Members of Congress, eight; Anti-Jackson, and six Jackson. State Senate equally divided.—House of Representatives, thirty-eight for Clay, twenty-nine for Jackson, and five Anti-Caucusites. Giving all the Anti-Caucusites to the Jackson party, the friends of Mr. Clay will still have a majority on joint ballot, in the Legislature, of four. Last year the Jackson party is believed to have had a majority of twelve. Making a gain by the friends of Mr. Clay of sixteen. In the last Congressional election, the Jackson Representatives from this State were nine, and Clay five; now the Representation is nearly reversed—making a gain of six members in Congress in favor of Mr. Clay and the American System.

ALGIERS.—The latest news from Algiers is contained in a letter dated "Bay of Algiers, September 5." We make the following extracts—not having room to copy the whole:

We have confirmed here as in France to the new order of things. In the marine as well as in the several corps, there is a unanimity of sentiments, as there was before, with some rare exceptions—unanimity of national opinions. It has not been quite the same among the officers of the army. However the arrival of General Clausel now makes every body sing in the same key.

The Marshal (Bourmont,) departed on the 3d, in the evening, on board a wretched mercantile brig, belonging to the Admiralty for a man of war, who sent back for answer, that if it was to go to France, he was ready to place at his disposal any ship that might be sent him, but that he did not think himself authorized to go to France in a mercantile vessel. Two hours after this answer, he embarked with only his two sons, one of whom was almost in a dying state, and sailed, it is said, for Marseilles in the evening of the same day. At the moment of his departure, a violent storm hung over the city.

It was by the flashes of lightning that we saw the whole sails of the brig which was conveying to a distance from us the new Marsus. The most insensible hearts could not but be moved at so rapid a change in the fortune of him, who just before commanded an army of 30,000 men, and whose slightest desires were commands for the crowd of courtiers who are always to be met with in the camp as well as the Court. In the day of his misfortune his sons were his sole attendants.

SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI!—To what vicissitudes of fortune has this gallant soldier been subjected. It is really painful to reflect upon the sad reverse which in a few short months has overwhelmed him. But a few weeks before, and he had conquered, by a most brilliant campaign, a Kingdom, and taken a city which for hundreds of years had bid a proud defiance to Christendom.—Now he is turned away, and "none so poor as to do him reverence!"—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman of intelligence in Paris, dated 7th Oct. to his correspondent in this city:
"France and Paris are perfectly tranquil. Their domestic peace and happiness were seriously threatened, however, some weeks ago, by the growing power and insolence of clubs. For a short time they sustained an almost equal authority with the government, and would soon, if not subdued, have driven the ministry from its seat, dissolved the present too wise and moderate legislature, and involved France in another revolutionary plunge. But fortunately, the ministry saw the danger to their country, and determined to enter boldly and openly into the contest. It was certainly one or the other of the parties must close their existence. They were honestly and stoutly seconded by Lafayette, and in three days the clubs were dispersed by the National Guards, without bloodshed or even violence. That result contributed powerful to restore tranquility and public confidence, and Paris is now as orderly, and doubtless will soon be as prosperous, as it ever was."

Card Factory Burnt.—About one o'clock Thursday morning last, the extensive Card Manufactory of William Whittemore & Co. in West Cambridge, Massachusetts, with all the apparatus, was destroyed by fire.—Loss rising \$30,000, of which \$15,500 was insured. It was a long three-story wooden building, and gave employment to a great number of persons. It was not known how the fire originated.

Liberal Donation.—We understand that Arthur Tappan, Esq. Merchant of New York, has presented twenty thousand dollars to the Lane Seminary, a Presbyterian institution in the suburbs of this city. This is one of the most liberal donations we recollect to have heard of in the United States.
Savannah American.

The citizens of New Orleans and Mobile will be gratified by the information contained in the annexed extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to another in this city, under date of Nov. 2.

"I dined in company yesterday with the Postmaster General, and heard him say he had determined to send the mail six times a week to New Orleans, after the first of January next, in twelve days. This will be a very great improvement. It will not only add greatly to the facility of communication, but will very much increase the profit of the route. This change is to be effected at a very small increase of expense. This kind of reform will be acceptable to every body, and particularly to our mercantile friends."

We understand that a proposition has been made to the department by some substantial and enterprising contractors, to convey the mail to New Orleans the three additional days (it now goes three times a week) for the increase which would be derived from postages over the present receipts.

Nat. Int.
Negro Cloths.—Owing to the additional duty imposed on a coarse imported Wool used in the making of Negro Woolen Cloth, our Manufacturers can no longer compete with the British in the production of this article. The consequence has been, that it has risen in price fifty per cent. Not being able to procure the coarse Wool, but at an extravagant price, our Manufacturers have made a Negro Cloth from Cotton, which we learn will answer every purpose of the British Woolen Cloth, will cost much less, and will wear twice as long as the flimsy Woolen article. This Cloth is named **Bevertees**. It is twilled and lapped and worked in the Power Loom, and will wear as long as the humblest wearer can desire. The appearance of the Cloth too, is much more decent, than any other of like cost and durability.

When the Manufacturers of this kind of Woolen Cloth warned the Southern Members of Congress of the consequences of taxing this coarse Wool, which is not produced in this country, is it not strange that they should have persisted in thus heavily taxing themselves?—Rat. Reg.

Russian Manufactures.—Russia is making great progress in her different manufactures; the duties on foreign articles are immensely heavy, and the new tariff has by no means lightened the tax.—Officers of the army are obliged to wear cloth manufactured in Russia; the example has been set by the Emperor; and, notwithstanding its coarseness, it is in very general use. The mines are prolific, and the whole of Russia internally, is assuming a new and imposing appearance. But that which is most neglected—agriculture. A stranger can form no idea of the miles of woods through which he traverses, and which if cleared, might be turned to much better use than sheltering wolves and bears.—After passing Ichora, about thirty wersts from Petersburg, nearly the whole route to Moscow is one interminable forest. Turning the attention to agriculture, establishing villages, and making a few free men, would add more to the respectability of Russia than all her late aggrandisement.

Choice of Language.—Observing one day an unusual commotion in the streets of Derry, I encurred of a bystander the reason; and he with a mellifluous brogue, replied in the following metaphorical manner: "The reason, sir? Why, you see that Justice and Little Larry O'Hone, the carpenter, have been putting up a picture-frame at the end of the strate yonder, and they are going to hang one of Adam's copies in it." "What's that?" "Why, poor Murdock O'Donnell." "Oh! there's a man to be hung?" "Do they put up a gallows for any other purpose?" "What's his offence?" "No offence, your honor; it was only a liberty he took." "Well, what was the liberty?" "Why, you see, sir, poor Murdock was in delicate health, and his physician advised that he should take exercise on horseback, and so, having no horse of his own, he borrowed one from Squire Doyle's paddock; and no sooner was he on its shawlders than the devil put it into the cracher's head to go over to Kellogreen cattle farm, where he had a good many acquaintances; and when he was got there, Murdock spied a friend at the door of a shebeen house, and left the animal grazing outside, whilst he went to have a thimbleful of whiskey; and then you see they got frisky, and had another, and another till poor Murdock went to slape on the binch; and when he wouke up, he found the cracher gone, and his pocket stuffed full with a big lump of money." "Inshort," said I, "you mean to say he has been horse-stealing?" "Why, sir," he replied, stammering and scratching his head, they call it so in England."—Bernard's Recollections.

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