THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER----Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Literature, Agriculture, and General Information----TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

BRYAN & YATES, Proprietors. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1854. | VOLUME XV—NO. 789.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

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ROBERT K. BRYAN, Editor.

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No subscription will be received for a shorter period than one year unless paid in advance.

With the view of extending the circulation and enhancing the usefulness of the paper, the proprietors offer the following remarkably low

CLUB RATES, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE:

5 copies of the Carolinian, 1 year,	$8 00
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Letters on business connected with the firm must be addressed to the undersigned, and *must be post paid.*

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For three months,	$1 00
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☞ All advertisements must be handed in by Friday 10 o'clock, a. m., to ensure their insertion in the next day's paper, and should have the desired number of insertions marked on them, otherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BRYAN & YATES.

MARBLE FACTORY,
BY GEO. LAUDER.
Nearly opposite to E. W. Willkings' Auction Store, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 1, 1853. y

CARTHAGE HOTEL.
Having recently purchased the above establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am now prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample stables, good hostlers and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.
H. C. McLEAN.
December 3, 1853. 79-tf

EDW'D McPHERSON
WITH
GREENWAY BRO. & CO.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,
24 Park Place and 19 Barclay street, NEW YORK.
November 7, 1853 6m-pd

PLANTATION AND LAND FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers his Plantation and Land for sale, situated on the East side of Cape Fear River, about four miles from Fayetteville. There are about 300 acres of land, 30 of which are cleared and under cultivation. On the premises is a dwelling and all necessary outhouses. The soil, for fertility, is not surpassed by any on Cape Fear River. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine the premises.
A bargain [illegible]
JOHN McLEAN.
Jan'y 14, 1854 3m pd

DR. T. C. HALL
Has removed to the well known stand of the Drs. Robinson, corner of Green and Bow streets.
April 23, 1853. tf

Highly Important to Housekeepers.
MATRESSES! MATRESSES! MATRESSES!
All competition in the trade defied.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has constantly on hand, and is manufacturing to order, all kinds and sizes of Matresses, which he intends to sell 25 per cent cheaper than any similar establishment in this place. Having served as an apprentice to the business in one of the northern cities, he trusts that he will be able to give the most complete satisfaction to his customers. He manufactures hair Matresses, Matresses with springs, fire Matresses, and all kinds of settee bottomings. He does also all kinds of repairing and renewing. Persons in want of any article in his line are requested to call and see specimens of his work at the Post Office building.
JOSEPH OTTARBURG.
January 21, 1854. 3m

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N.C.
Office at the corner of Bow and Green streets.
Feb'y 3, 1853.

NOTICE.
THOSE who are indebted to me by Note or Account will please settle the same. And all debts due me prior to the 1st Jan'y 1853, must be settled, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Oct 1, 1853. tf

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
January 7, 1854 y

AGRICULTURAL.
We have received our usual stock of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, such as Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, &c. &c.
J. & T. WADDILL.
A new 2 horse Wagon, complete, for sale.
March 18, 1854 y J. & T. W.

State of North Carolina.—Cumberland County.
Pursuant to a decree made at the last term of the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, the undersigned will offer for sale, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of May next, a lot on Rowan Street. Particular description will be given at the time of the sale.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.
March 18, 1854. 85-7t

JAMES T. HOUSTON,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
Engraver and repairer of Jewelry, Accordeons, &c., in the best possible manner.
Office on Hay street in the new fire-proof Mutual Insurance Company's Building, opposite the Methodist Church.
Having had near fifteen years' experience in the business, he believes he can please all who will favor him with their patronage.
Fayetteville, March 18, 1854 85-tf

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.
For the removal and permanent cure of the following diseases, viz: Affection of the Liver, Incontinence, Loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Prostration, Irritability, and all the various train of Nervous affections; it will also remove Depression, Excitement, a Tendency to Blush, Restlessness, Sleeplessness, Dislike of Society, Incapacity for Study or Business, Loss of Memory, Confusion, Giddiness, Blood to the Head, Melancholy, Mental Debility, Hysteria, Indecision, Wretchedness, Thoughts of Self-Destruction, Fear of Lunacy, &c. It will increase and restore Appetite, strengthen the emaciated, induce continued cheerfulness and equanimity of spirits, and prolong life. It is considered invaluable in curing incipient Consumption.
Agent in Fayetteville,
J. N. SMITH, Druggist,
87-4t] North-west corner Market Square.

P. M'MILLAN. J. C. BOWDEN.
McMILLAN & BOWDEN,
INSPECTORS OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS. Office, corner of North Water and Chesnutt Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
April 8, 1854. 88 3m

FALL AND WINTER STOCK
For 1853.
The subscriber has just received and opened, at his New Store on the East side of Green street, a few doors from the Market House and nearly opposite his Old Stand, a large Stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Embracing a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, consisting in part of Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas, some very fine; and also a good assortment of Shoes and Boots, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys and Children. And the best assortment of Silk and other styles of Bonnets he has ever offered to the public.
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Spices, and Tobacco, a fine article. P. SHEMWELL.
October 8, 1853.

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarns and Sheetings for sale by [illegible] & MASON
Nov 12, 1853 y

$150 REWARD.
Runaway from the subscriber, his Negro man, JOHN and TOBEY. John is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. Tobey aged about 22 years 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. Tobey has a wife at Mr Richard Bird's, in Johnston County. Fifty Dollars for either, or one hundred Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Buff, Columbus Co. N. C., Oct. 6. 63-tf

H. HARBAUGH,
Architect and Builder, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute PLANS of every description—such as State and Court Houses, Prisons, &c. Also, Churches, Cottages, and other public and private edifices; Bridges, Roofs, &c. &c., all with Specifications and Contracts made for the same. He will also superintend all kinds of work.
Orders will receive prompt attention, and Plans drawn and sent to any part of the country at short notice.
Oct. 15, 1853. 1y-pd

1200 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale twelve hundred acres of Land, [illegible] end of Richmond county. It is about [illegible] Female Collegiate Institute, Laurenburg High [illegible] Mill. The Land is well adapted to the [illegible], wheat, &c. He also offers great [illegible] engaged in the turpentine and lumber business. I have constituted Alexander McLean, Esq. my agent, during my absence, to whom all communications in regard to the matter may be addressed at Gilopolis P. O., Robeson county. Luther Blue, who resides near to the premises, will take pleasure in exhibiting them to any one who may call for that purpose. J. G. BLUE.
Oct. 22. 64-tf

TO MILL OWNERS.
The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnsonville, Cumberland county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON.
November 16, 1853 y-1pd.

GILL'S NE PLUS ULTRA BURNISH.
The Subscriber, a practical Boot maker of some experience, has for some time been sensible that there is a *desideratum* to be yet supplied to the public in the way of a suitable burnish for boots and shoes. Most of the articles now used either injure the leather or fail to impart that lustre so necessary to give to man's "*understanding*" a proper finish. He has therefore, during the last twelve months, been devoting himself to the task of preparing an article free from these objections, and has at length after much investigation and experiment completely succeeded. The result is "*Gill's ne plus ultra Burnish.*" He only wishes that it may be tested in order to establish its superiority over all others. Call on him at his shop opposite Mr Lauder's Marble Factory, Hay street, and be supplied with an excellent article at a cheap rate.
THOMAS GILL.
Nov 9, 1853 tf

FALL SUPPLIES.
I have always on hand a full assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, and other Goods suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, and which I offer for Cash, or in exchange for Produce of almost any kind.
I have now in Store—Flour, Meal, Corn, Rice, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Salt, white Clarified and Brown Sugars, Rio and Java Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Vinegar, Fish, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Candles, Soap, Starch, Spices, Candies, Pepper, Buckets, Brooms, wrought and cut Nails, Powder, Shot, Percussion Caps, and a good assortment of Dye Stuffs; with many other things in the Grocery line.
Also a good assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Negro Blankets and Kerseys, and a good assortment of Ready-made Clothing. Call and buy cheap.
W. H. CARVER.
October 29, 1853. 765-6m

NOTICE.
THE subscriber offers for sale, his LANDS, six miles North of Fayetteville, and about one mile from the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, consisting of about twelve hundred and sixty acres of land, suited to the making of Turpentine or Timber. There is also on the premises, a good Saw and Grist Mill, all in good repair and now in operation; also, a Dwelling, and all the necessary outhouses, in good repair.
Also, another tract of two hundred and fifty acres, on the head waters of Carver's Creek, known as the Tarry Place, on which there is a small Farm, a Dwelling House and other houses.
On the first named tract, there is cut about twenty-five thousand Turpentine Boxes, from two to four years old.
All the above lands will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing the above lands.
WM. R. BOLTON.
Oct. 27, 1853. 65-tf

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAMES C. SMITH & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.
Wilmington, Jan'y 14, 1854. 76-1y

NOTICE.
By virtue of an order, made by his Honor, R. M. Saunders, presiding Judge at the present Term of our Superior Court of Law, I hereby give public notice that a SPECIAL TERM of sa'd Court will be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in May next; when and where all suitors and witnesses on the Civil Docket are required to attend, by 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day.
Witness, Geo. S. Cole, Clerk of said Court, at office the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1854.
846t GEO. S. COLE, C. S. C.

FRESH
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON,
Have just received and opened a large and well selected stock of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Which have been selected with unusual care, and designed more particularly for the Retail Trade. In our stock may be found all the late styles and designs for Ladies' Dress Goods; Fancy plaid and brocaded Silks; plain Canary col'd do; black Gro-de-Rhine and figured do; rich PLAID Berages and Tissues, (Plaid being the rage this season;) fig'd and plaid Grenadines; here a lot superior plain Berages and Tissues, embracing all the desirable colors—pinks, blues, greens, blacks, whites, tans, canarys, &c.; printed Emb'd and Swiss Jaconets; India and Foulard Silks; plain and fig'd and plain Challys; [illegible] French English and American Ginghams and Prints, &c. &c.
FOR GENTLEMENS WEAR—Superior black and fancy col'd Cloths, black French Doe-Skins; fancy col'd Cassimeres, including some splendid patterns; Italian and French Summer Cloths; Drab D'Etes; fancy col'd Linen Drillings; plain striped and fig'd do; Silk, Satin, and Quilted Marseilles Vestings, &c.
Emb'd Curain Muslins; rich Curtain Damask; Table Damask and Cloths; Table Napkins and Towelling; Birds-eye and Scotch Diapers; 10-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings; Linen and cotton Pillow Casing; Huckabacks; Swiss Jaconet and Plaid Muslins; Bishop and Long Lawns; stripe Swiss and Tape Muslins, brown and bleached Shirtings; Curtain Fringes; Grass Cloths for skirting; worsted Damask and Marseilles do; Satan Jeans; Corset do; PLAIN and EMB'D WHITE and COL'D CRAPE SHAWLS; LACE MANTLES and TALMAS, PLAIN and FIG'D SILK DITTO; plain Linen, emb'd and hem-stitched Handkerchiefs; Kid Gloves; twisted Silk Mitts; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Lisle Thread and Silk Undershirts, Chemizetts; Under-Sleeves; French Worked Collars; Swiss and Cambric Edgings and Insertings; Thread, Cotton and Lisle Edgings; Linen and Bobin do; black and col'd Silk Veils; green and brown Berage Veilings; white and col'd Silk Illusions; plain and fig'd Bobinets; black Silk Nettings for Mantles; 6-4 white Berages and Tissues for do; Silk Rooches; Bonnet Linings and Tabs; Artificial Flowers and Wreaths, Straw Trimmings; Crape Lieces; Florence Silks and Marcelains; Paper Hangings, Fire Screens, Wall Papering, &c. &c.
A large lot of Moleskin and white and drab Beaver HATS; Panama, Leghorn, Alboni, Canadian, Straw and other styles
SUMMER HATS.
Boys' and Youths' do., in great variety; large assortment fashionable Straw Bonnets; Misses' Bonnets and Flats; fine Calf pump-sole and other styles Boots; Congress Gaiters and Calf Shoes; Ladies' Congress Gaiters, assorted colors; white, bronze and Kid Slippers, &c. &c. A handsome lot of
READY MADE CLOTHING
of a very superior quality; also Boys' and Youths,' of every description; Shirts, Collars, Under-Shirts, Cravats and Stocks; Umbrellas and Parasols; Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valices, &c. &c. &c.
Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as any other house in the place, either at Wholesale or Retail. The trading public would do well to give us a look before purchasing.
E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON,
April 1, 1854. Hay Street. 87-4t

1854.
SPRING GOODS.
The undersigned are now receiving, and expect to have their entire Stock in store, the 15th instant, of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
Embracing a great variety of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes,
Foolscap and Letter Paper,
Blank Books, Bolting Cloths, &c. &c. &c.
With an extensive assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
And Foreign and Domestic Hardware.
All of which they offer to the trade at LOW PRICES and upon accommodating terms.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to give the above Stock an examination before making their selections.
HALL & SACKETT.
March 8, 1854

SPRING IMPORTATIONS FOR 1854.
STARR & WILLIAMS,
Wholesale dealers in Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Hats, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, and *Ready-Made Clothing,*
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Invite the attention of their customers, and the trade generally, to a very superior Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Which they will sell at prices as low as to be found in any market South of Mason and Dixon's line, to purchasers who pay promptly or buy for cash.
Merchants will find in this market good stocks, and at prices which cannot fail to please.
March 7, 1854

SPRING GOODS, 1854.
We are now receiving, and by the 15th inst. expect to have in store, our entire Stock of
SEASONABLE GOODS.
Embracing a great variety of
European and Domestic Dry Goods;
Silk, Kossuth and Summer Hats, in great variety;
Bonnets, in great variety;
Boots and Shoes, a heavy stock;
Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c. &c.
As a portion of the above goods were imported by us direct from the European Markets, and all of them bought on the best terms, we intend offering them at prices to wholesale purchasers which we think will be satisfactory.
We solicit an examination of our Goods.
H. & E. J. LILLY.
March 9, 1854. 84-6t

NEW GOODS.
The undersigned have in store and for sale cheap, a general Stock of
GROCERIES, HEAVY HARDWARE,
Hollow-ware, Iron, Steel, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmiths' and Turpentine Tools,
Brooms, Buckets, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, and in fact almost anything that can be mentioned in our line.
Our friends will do well to give us a call before purchasing.
Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.
☞ Just received, 10 hhds. new crop Molasses.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO.
New brick store east side Gillespie street, third door from the Market.
March 18, 1854 tf

Executor's Notice.
The undersigned having, at March Term of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mrs R. McRae, dec'd, notifies all persons having claims against the Estate to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to the Estate will please make immediate payment.
JAMES A. McRAE, Executor.
March 18, 1854. 85-tf

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS
COTTON AND LINEN RAGS WANTED.
The subscriber will pay the highest market price for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotton Rags.
DAVID MURPHY.
March 4, 1854 tf

THRILLING ADVENTURE.

Gen. Dale—His great Canoe Fight.

In [illegible] Samuel Dale was yet a boy, his f[illegible] from Virginia, and made a sett[illegible] site of the present town of G[illegible]. But a few days had elapsed since the subject of our sketch—a youth of [illegible] summers—found himself an orphan; en[illegible] of his seniority, *guardian* of seven [illegible] and sisters. Disposing of them in the [illegible] manner his limited resources would allow, [illegible] joined a company of volunteers, raised to [illegible] invasion of the Creeks; and here [illegible] that military career which only [illegible] our present purpose to follow it up. [illegible] is acquainted with the history of the Indian wars—with the bloody battles of Burnt Corn and Holy Ground—the terrible massacre of Fort Mims—the hazardous expeditions of Claiborne, and the Seminole campaigns of Jackson—knows enough to appreciate the iron nerve and daring intrepidity of Gen. Dale. We will only notice a few of those remarkable adventures with which his life is so replete.

His celebrated "Canoe Fight," in the Alabama river, in which he and two of his company brained with clubbed rifles, nine Indian warriors, in fair and open combat, is a kind of household word with our old settlers. Every old crone on the river could relate to you the incidents of the bloody conflict; while her aged partner, whose head had whitened with the growing improvement of his State, would hobble down to the bank, and point out the very spot in the bright waters where the two canoes met; and if, perchance, the reader has ever made a trip down the river, on that elegant boat which bears our hero's name, (Sam Dale,) he has doubtless had designated to him, by the courteous captain, the time-honored old beach which marks the spot, as well as the high projecting bank which had previously sheltered the name-sake of his boat from the fire of the Indians.

Soon after the bloody tragedy of Fort Mims, many of the whites urged by their defenceless condition, and the increasing hostilities of the Indians, took refuge in Fort Madison. As Gen. Claiborne was prevented from marching to their aid, by the hostile movements of the enemy about St. Stephen's, Capt. Dale and Col. Carson were left in command of the Fort. As soon as his wound, received at Burnt Corn, were sufficiently healed, Dale determined to change his line of conduct from defensive to offensive. With seventy men, he proceeded southwestwardly to Brazier's landing on the Alabama. Here they found two canoes, belonging to a negro, named Cæsar, who informed them that there were Indians above there, on each side of the river. He also tendered them the use of the canoes, as proffered to act as their pilot. Captain Dale immediately placed his men in the canoes, and ordered to keep them parallel with the party on land. Arriving at the mouth of Randon's Creek, the canoe party discovered a boat, filled with Indians, who, however, immediately paddled to the shore and fled. The land party, finding it impossible to continue their route, on account of the thick cane and vines, were ordered to cross over, and proceed upon the other side. While they were effecting a passage, Dale and several of his men kindled a fire a short distance from the river, to prepare their day's meal. Thus engaged, they were fired upon by a party of Creeks from an ambuscade.—Retreating to the river, so as to gain the cover of the projecting bank, they discovered a large flat-bottomed canoe, containing eleven armed and painted warriors. The party behind them now retired, leaving Dale to choose his own course towards those in the boat. As both of his canoes were on the opposite side, Dale ordered the larger one to be manned. Two of the warriors now left their boat and swam for shore, but a ball from the unerring rifle of James Smith perforated the skull of one, who immediately sunk; the other gained the shore and escaped. Eight men had, in the meantime, manned the larger canoe, and were approaching the Indian boat; but coming near enough to see the number of rifle-muzzles over the edge of the boat, they hastily paddled back to the shore.

Dale, exasperated by this "clear back out," as he termed it, of his men, shouted to them in a scoraful tone, "to look and see three brave men do what eight cowards had shrunk from;" and followed by Austill and Smith, sprang into the smaller canoe, which the faithful Cæsar had just brought over. Paddling their canoe directly towards their enemies, they soon commenced the "Canoe Fight" proper—so celebrated in Alabama tradition.

When within twenty paces of the Indians our heroes arose in their canoe, to give them an opening broadside; but unfortunately, the priming of their guns was wet, and they failed to fire. Had not the same accident befallen the enemy, the result of the canoe fight might have been very different. Dale now ordered Cæsar to bring his boat alongside the other, and hold them together. The warriors, confident of their strength, and eager to grapple with three men, whose guns would not fire, allowed their boat to move leisurely along with the current. As the two neared each other, the chief arose, and with an ejaculation of defiance to "Big Sam,"* levelled his gun at Smith's breast; but before he could draw triger, the latter directed a blow at him, which would have proved fatal, had it not been adroitly avoided. The canoes came together with a jar, which threw Austill slightly off his balance, and ere he could regain it, a well directed blow from a war-club prostrated him across the boat. A half dozen powerful arms were raised to complete the work, when the heavy rifle of Dale came down upon the head of the chief, with a force which sunk it deep into his skull. Smith had been not less active, and his trusty barrel had fallen with like effect upon the skull of another warrior, and the two now felt their death throes in the bottom of the canoe. Austil had in the meantime recovered, added strength to the work of destruction. The bold Cæsar held the boats together with an iron grasp, and with one foot in each, our heroes fought.—Two successive blows from Austill's rifle despatched two of the enemy, one of whom fell overboard. Thinking to make sure of his foe by a second stroke, Austill leaned forward to strike, when he was again prostrated by an Indian club. The exulting savage, never forgetful of a scalp, raised the war-whoop—seized his victim by the hair—the scalp-knife glittered in the air, when another timely blow from Dale's clubbed rifle divided his skull.—Tradition says, that so great was the force of the blow the skull was split from the crown to the vertebral column. In the incantime Smith, at the other end of the canoe, grappled with two lusty warriors. He was a powerful man; but the chances now were against him. The iron clutches of one of his assailants are upon his throat—the tomahawk of the other above his head! He sees his danger; one foot is in one canoe, one in the other; with a desperate effort he gets both feet in one canoe, and draws one [illegible] while the sudden movement [illegible] the other [illegible] the fate of those who had already come within the range of Dale's and Austill's rifles. Smith now had his enemy in his power, and soon despatched him. The conflict now became equal—three to three. The savages, reduced in number from nine to three, now fought with the energy of despair. Light and active, they avoided many of the blows of the whites; and dealt, in return, such well directed ones, that they were beginning to tell in their favor, when Dale, calling to Cæsar to hold the boats firmly together, sprang upon one of the seats and dealt a blow which shivered a club which had been directed to meet it, and levelled another warrior. The remaining two were left to have destruction meted to them at the hands of the victorious Dale; who, while Smith and Austill leaned upon their bloody and brain-bespattered rifles, despatched them at two successive blows. During the whole of this sanguinary conflict, the heroes were encouraged by the continued cheers of their comrades, on either bank. Of the nine warriors, Smith killed two, Austill two, and Dale five. "Having laid them all low," says Mr Pickett, "these undaunted Americans began to cast them into the bright waters of the Alabama—their native stream, now to be their grave. Every time a savage was raised up from the bottom of the canoe, and slung into the water, the Americans upon the banks sent up shouts long and loud, as some slight revenge for the tragedy of Fort Mims. The Indian canoe presented a sight unusually revolting—several inches deep in savage blood—thickened with clods of brains and bunches of hair, etc."

A few years previous to the canoe fight, Gen. Dale was engaged in another hand-to-hand rencontre, hardly less exciting. There is so much of the spirit of wild adventure and romance connected with the incident, we are surprised that it has not, ere this, been made the basis of one of our thrilling border tales. When the Indian hostilities first began to assume a threatening attitude, in consequence of the Galphinton treaty, a white woman was seized by a party of Indians, and carried into captivity. All attempts towards recapturing her seemed fruitless, indeed, so many similar cases occurred, that they failed to excite that interest which we would naturally expect.—Dale, however, having gained some information as to her whereabouts, determined—and with him determination was but another word for accomplishment—to rescue her. Setting out alone, his experience in travelling soon brought him upon the heels of the savages.—Finding himself near them, with his characteristic coolness he stopped at a spring to drink and refresh himself previous to beginning his work. While stopping to drink, two of the party, who were nearer than he thought, sprang upon him. Without attemping to rise, he drew his hunting knife, and with an under stroke, killed one of his assailants; then rising suddenly, he threw the other from him, and ere he could regain his feet despatched him. Thus much accomplished, he took the trail of the others—followed them many miles—came upon them asleep—knifed three of them—cut the throngs of the captive woman, and was about to commence his triumphant march homeward, when another warrior, whose position behind a log had screened him from view, sprang upon him. Weak from the loss of blood, and in the deadly grasp of the savage, Dale would now have fallen by the hands of a foe whom he had ever conquered, had not the liberated woman snatched up a tomahawk and split the Indian's skull. The mutual deliverers, having exchanged congratulations upon their fortunate escape, were soon in the midst of their rejoicing friends. General Dale, in after life, often said that he had given up all hope of life in this instance, and could hardly believe that the weak emaciated female, whose captive throngs he had just cut, could be his deliverer.

The biographer of Gen. Dale, John H. Claiborne, of Mississippi, cites the above incident, and vouches for its truth. The tales of knight-errantry could hardly equal it in romance and wildness of adventure; and no Bois-de-Gileert of the Middle Ages, in "panoply complete," could boast greater triumphs of his lance, than could Gen. Dale of his hunting knife!

After the treaty of peace with the Indians, Gen. Dale settled in Lauderdale county, in the northern part of Alabama, where his old log cabin was the seat of an extensive and generous hospitality. In 1836 he was elected to the State Legislature, in which he served with his characteristic openness and independence of character. An interesting anecdote of him is related by Mr Claiborne, in his biographical memoir. We give it in the author's own language: "Some time ago Gen. Dale was held, in Mobile, as endorser upon a note. The debt was in the hands of a stranger. Accompanied by an officer he sought the creditor, and found him in the saloon of Cullum's far-famed hotel. 'Sir,' said the General, 'I have no money to pay this debt. The principal has property—make him pay it, or let me go home and work it out.' The Shylock hesitated.—'Very well,' said the veteran, in tones that rang indignantly through the apartment.—'Very well, sir! Look at my scars! I will march to jail, down Music street, and all Mobile shall witness the treatment of an old soldier!" These simple words fell like electricity upon the high-toned people. In half an hour a dozen of the brightest names of the city were upon the bond; and before morning the debt was paid, and a full discharge handed to the General.

Gen. Dale died in 1841, at his residence, "with the fortitude of a soldier, and the resignation of a Christian." We know no better way to close this article, than by quoting from the well written biography, which we have already used:

"In many respects, physical and moral, he resembled his antagonists of the woods. He had the square forehead, the high cheek-bones, the compressed lips, and, in fact, the physiognomy of an Indian, relieved, however, by a fine benevolent Saxon eye. Like the red man, too, his feet fell lightly on the ground, and turned neither to the right nor left. He was habitually taciturn; his face grave; he spoke slowly and in low tones, and seldom laughed. I observed of him, what I have often noted as peculiar to border men of high attributes, he entertained the strongest attachment for the Indians—extolled their courage, their love of country, and many of their domestic qualities; and I have often seen the wretched remnant of the Choctaws encamped around his plantation, [illegible] subsisting [illegible] crops. [illegible] the strongest veneration—he had been the friend both of Tecumseh and Wetherford—and in war the name of 'Big Sam' fell on the ear of the Seminole like that of Marius on the hordes of the Cimbri!"—*Georgia University Magazine.*

*Gen. Dale, on account of his great size and strength, was known to the Indians as "Big Sam."

The way the Chinese Fight.

The most skillful American or European master of the art of gunnery would be astounded at witnessing the perfection to which a Chinese army is drilled in the practice of long shots. They deliver their fire with the utmost coolness and precision though the enemy be two miles off. By this means, all confusion and disorder, breaking of ranks, &c., which is the necessary consequence of barbarous hand-to-hand fighting, are avoided; the strictest military decorum is preserved; and when night or any other cause puts an end to the battle, the two armies, though perhaps somewhat fatigued, are not cut to pieces and placed hors du combat, as so often happens in the wars of the outside barbarians. Next morning, the beligerents are as fresh and "eager for the fray" as ever. A war conducted on these humane and scientific principles must necessarily last a considerable time.

This description must be considered as applicable only to regular, pitched battles.—Chinese skirmishing is conducted in a somewhat different manner. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* describes some of the skirmishes which took place under the wall of Shanghai, which, as above stated, is besieged by the Imperialists. The engagement commences by some five hundred or a thousand insurgents sallying from the gates of the city, and making a rush towards a detachment of the besiegers. The affray is described thus:

"These field tournaments, or rather hide and seek fights, consist in chasing and being chased. Nothing could be more ludicrous than the sight of one or two hundred rebels, with muskets, chasing five hundred imperial spearmen, or rather bannermen; for more than two thirds of their spears (which as a general thing are from 12 to 18 feet in length) are, in order to present an imposing appearance, ornamented with banners of almost every variety of color, form and device. It [illegible] sportsmen shooting [illegible] on the wing, for the rebels run up and shoot at the retreating multitude as it flees in the most indescribable confusion; and the war-hoop of the Chinese very much resembles the croak of a flock of crows suddenly started upon the wing.—The chasing party continue their pursuit, till they come suddenly upon a body of troops that had previously secreted themselves for the purpose of giving the attacking force a warm reception, when they (the pursuers) in turn retreat, and are chased and shot in the back, as above described. If any poor fellow of either party is so unfortunate as to fall when thus chased, he is sure to lose his head; for both parties take the head of every enemy they can lay hold on, whether dead or alive. Consequently, in an engagement, they make it a matter of the first importance to remove the wounded and dead as fast as they fall.

In these three several engagements in the open field, the insurgents had three killed and some ten wounded; while the loss on the part of Imperialists was some thirty or more.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—*Exhuming of a Human Body in a Petrified State.*—Yesterday afternoon, as some workmen were excavating a cellar on Linton street, a short distance below John street, they came in contact with a hard substance about 9 feet below the grade of the street, which after some trouble, was excavated and brought to light, and proved to be a human body in a perfect state of petrifaction! This extraordinary specimen of the human race is a male, about five feet seven inches in length. The hair is cut very short, and seems to have been shaved in several parts, as its formation is perfect and apparently uninjured by time. The face is singularly formed, and differing in shape and expression from any of the races of the present age. What is more remarkable the body is perfect in all its parts, every muscle, fibre, and sinew being perfectly developed. The color is rather of a light gray, and in some parts approaches very near to the white man, although this may have been produced by the action of the soil in which it has been buried, perhaps for ages.

A number of eminent scientific gentlemen visited this remarkable and strange exhumation yesterday afternoon, but nothing of a definite character was arrived at relative to the cause, or what length of time it had lain there, although all agreed that several hundred years must have elapsed since it was buried.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE.—E. D. W. Clifford, a young man in India who recently advertised for a wife, says that he is thoroughly convinced of the advantage of advertising. He says he has received in answer to his advertisement, 794 letters, 15 daguerreotype likenesses of ladies, 2 gold finger-rings, 17 locks of hair, 1 copy of Ik Marvel's Reveries of a Bachelor, 1 thimble, and two dozen shirt buttons. He ought to be convinced.

"SMALL BILLS."—Married, in Michigan, Mr Henry Bills to Miss Mary Small. We hope the issue of small bills is not prohibited in that State.

COME KISS ME!—This is the name that should be given to the fashionable modern bonnet, which lightly resting on the back of the head, affords no protection to a pretty face—but on the contrary increases the attractions which under any circumstances invite the stamp of kindness and affection!

In the last 12 months 4,027 gallons of liquor have been seized in Portland, Maine, of which 2,276 gallons were destroyed.