

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH

Having been prevented by the occurrence of a circumstance which has, in past years, operated to delay in those engaged in our office a participation in the festivities of the 4th of July, but which we confidently expected would this year be guarded against, by those whose presence it was, and in whom it would have been but an act of sheer justice, to have done so, from being present at the late celebration, we can give but a summary sketch of the ceremonies, depending on the casual remarks of those who were present, for what we do give.

In pursuance of arrangement, Capt. Leahy's fine company of Salisbury Light Infantry then paraded about 10 o'clock, and after firing salutes, and performing various evolutions, they marched in procession round the court-house, at which place a large concourse of citizens and strangers had assembled; the building was now filled with cheering; and great numbers, among whom were many ladies and children, some of whom had come from a distance, who had been prevented by the inclemency of the weather from arriving at the court-house in time, found the house so full that they were compelled to go away without entering. The ceremonies were concluded by a prayer from the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, President of the University of this state; the Declaration of Independence was then read, by David F. Caldwell, Esq.; after which, an Oration was delivered by Mr. Thomas Dew, Jr.—which we have heard spoken of as doing much credit to its author, fully realizing the high expectations formed of his talents; we hope the author may consent to its publication.

About 2 o'clock, a large company, among whom were about twenty Revolutionary soldiers, partook of an excellent Barbecue, served up in a grove near the Academy, and furnished by Col. Yarbo, of the Mansion Hotel. Dr. E. Caldwell, Esq. presided at the table, assisted by Dr. S. L. Ferrand. After dinner, the following standing toasts were drank to:

1st.—The 4th of July, 1776; Hail to the Day which gave birth to a Nation! Hail to the Day on which our Fathers vindicated the rights of Freedom. May all times to come find their sons ever ready to defend so rich an inheritance.

2d.—George Washington; he is shown only by a name, he would have been immortal; he yet lives on earth, in his spotless example; his spirit is in Heaven.

3d.—The departed Patriots of the Revolution; those Buns have set; but their bright tracks remain in the firmament of their country, to guide it in its course of freedom and glory.

4th.—The surviving Patriots of the Revolution; they stand in the midst of posterity, honored and venerated as was Israel among his sons.

5th.—The Union of the States; the great temple of freedom. While our rivers roll to the ocean; while our mountains lift their heads to the clouds, may this glorious fabric stand firm and unshaken, a beacon of light to the nations of the earth.

6th.—The President of the United States; May he be animated by the example of "the Father of his country."

7th.—The Judiciary of the United States; may they continue, as heretofore, with unwavering firmness to fix the landmarks of the constitution.

8th.—The Army, Navy, and Militia of the United States.

9th.—Internal Improvement; a science worthy the patronage of a great Republic; may it go on and prosper.

10th.—North-Carolina, in the first class of States, in extent of territory and sum of population; may she rival her sisters in liberal sentiments, and in the great cause of public improvement.

11th.—The Republics of the South; may their wisdom and moderation perpetuate the blessing their valor has won.

12th.—Greece; the country of Homer and Leonidas; dear to Literature and Liberty; may her eventual deliverance from ruthless tyranny show the world that, though freedom may for a while be obscured, like the Sun, it is indestructible, and will re-appear with increased effulgence.

13th.—Our fair country women. A number of volunteer toasts were also drank; but we have been able to obtain only the following:

By D. F. Caldwell, Esq.—The Constitution of the United States; honor to the men who framed, and to those who ratified it; by it, the hopes of the Revolution were consummated; may the next half a century find it unimpaired by unwise innovations.

By R. H. Alexander, Esq.—The Orator of the Day.

By Mr. A. Torrence.—The President and Reader of the Day.

By Maj. J. McClelland.—Gen. Andrew Jackson. By Dr. John Scott.—The Hon. Francis Pickens, Archibald Henderson, and other distinguished characters of this county; they live in the recollection of their many eminent and superior virtues, examples for the present and rising generation.

By Mr. P. S. Ney.—De Witt Clinton.

In the evening, a Ball was given at the Mansion Hotel, which was very numerously attended.

THE GOLD MINES.

We perceive that a Georgia paper manifests a good deal of concern for the fate of Mr. Rowell King, a very worthy gentleman now engaged in working the gold mines in Montgomery county, in this state, who is one of a company recently formed in the state of Georgia for that purpose, and who was stated in a late Fayetteville paper to have been so dangerously wounded in the operation of blasting a rock, that his life was despaired of. To dissipate the fears of Mr. King's friends in Georgia, we can assure them that he is now sound and in good health; and that no doubt was ever entertained in Montgomery, that the injury he received would prove fatal, except it might have been cherished by a very scientific gentleman, who is also busily engaged at the mines, and whose extreme anxiety for the well-being of Mr. King, may have induced him, during his moments of alarm, to authorize the publication which was made in the Fayetteville paper. We are the more inclined to believe the Fayetteville article was authorized during a momentary alarm, from the fact, that the scientific gentleman above alluded to, has betrayed a very strong desire to

by an expedition in the spring, to regard to the operations of the gold mines in this state. The location of our mines is more immediately in the neighborhood of what may be termed the "Gold Region," than any other. This being the fact, we certainly possess facilities equal to those of any other Editor, of obtaining correct intelligence of the operations at the mines; and as there is a good deal of anxiety abroad to gain authentic information of the quantity and quality of the gold found, the facility of working the mines, and the geology and topography of the country where they are located, we shall certainly not be deterred from publishing such facts, as, from our own observation, or from information of credible persons, we feel warranted in doing. It has ever been, and shall continue to be, our aim not to deceive people abroad, in respect to the gold mines in this state. Such statements as that which was extensively circulated through the papers last year, representing the quantity of gold found during the season, to be upwards of eight thousand dollars, could have emanated from some other than a distorted imagination. It shall be our endeavor to guard the public against such parable exaggerations.

The late Mr. GAILLARD.

The following inscription for the monument of Hon. John Gaillard, says a correspondent of the proprietor of the New Hampshire Statesman and Register, is generally supposed to be from the pen of Vice President Calhoun.

THIS MONUMENT

Is erected by the United States To the memory of JOHN GAILLARD, A Senator from the State of South Carolina Who died at Washington, Feb. 20, 1826, In the discharge of his public duties.

He was a man Of manners plain, but engaging— Of an understanding vigorous and correct— And of integrity the most inflexible. He followed the wishes of his own State when they were the wishes of his country; and he sacrificed himself with purity.

As "an instrument of justice," "But as a living depository of principle." All his ends were public ends. And all the arts by which he sought to obtain them were manly arts.

He devoted his friends when they were assailed— And he sought himself with no enemies. For the sake of increasing his own power, He could support a government Which was not administered by his friends— And he could oppose measures which he deemed Wrong, with firmness.

Without coarseness and rancour, Amidst the most violent conflicts of parties, And in the discussion of momentous questions, He never, for a moment, Lost the character of a gentleman.

During the time that he presided over the Senate He treated his members As if they were all his friends— And, by such conduct, he made them so. In all appointments, which it was his duty to make He sought to gratify his own judgment, And not the feelings, passions, or wishes, Of himself, or others.

And by his rigid adherence to the rules Framed with so much wisdom For the government of the Senate, He preserved that good order, Without which public business is retarded— The feelings of the members excited and insulted— May his successors, In the high office of presiding over the Senate— That great assembly of the States— REFLECT

That this monument will be their reproach, If they neglect to remember, And RESEMBLE him.

From the Greenbush (N. C.) Patriot.

MANUMISSION AND COLONIZATION.

At the last annual meeting of the Society of Friends in this State, that very respectable body came to the resolution of manumitting and removing all the coloured people held by them; that were willing to leave the country; and since that time, they have been concerting measures for carrying their intentions into effect; and in consulting the wishes of the coloured people themselves in relation to their future destination, which has resulted in the following arrangement: 120 of the number are desirous of going to Hayti; 216 to Liberia; and about 100 wish to be sent to the non-slave holding states, Ohio or Indiana.

Dr. George Swaine of this county, who is deputed by the Society, has gone to Beaufort in this State, to attend to the embarkation, and to supply the wants of those who have made choice of Hayti for their future home; a vessel had been previously chartered for that purpose by Richard Mendenhall of this county, for the society, which was to sail about the first of this month, June.

The 316 of this population who have chosen to go to Liberia, and the 100 who wish to be removed to Ohio or Indiana, will also be sent there at the expense of the society of Friends; the former by the first vessels to the African Settlement, and the latter, by means of waggons, which will be engaged to convey them and the little property of which they may be possessed.

In addition to the above, this Society have already sent off 64 persons to the State of Ohio, 47 by the ship Indian Chief, which lately sailed from Norfolk to Liberia; and 17 by another vessel which sailed about the same time to Africa.

This Society, also, contributed 800 dollars to the funds of the African Colonization Society soon after its establishment.

Actresses.—We recommend the following axiom to actresses:—A woman ought never to appear in man's clothes; for setting the delicacy of the matter out of the question, if she be well made, she will look ill—if she look well, she must be ill made.

GENERAL SUMMARY

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER. A N.Y. correspondent writes:—A magnificent exhibition recently took place in Brighton (in England) market, when a man had a very "tidy" looking young woman up to one of the stalls with a waiter round her neck, and offered her for sale. A purchaser was soon found, who bought her for 30s. which he paid and went off with his bargain amid the sneers and laughter of the mob, but not before the transaction was regularly entered by the clerk in the market book, and he all of 1s. paid. He also paid 1s. for the halter, and another shilling to the man who performed the office of auctioneer. We understand they were country people, and that the woman had had two children by her husband, one of whom he presents to keep, and the other he throws in as a make weight to the bargain.

A British company is about to make an important settlement in the Republic of La Plata. They have bought a large tract of land, are building houses, and have already some hundreds of settlers. Mr. Beaumont, President of the company, besides paying for 500 shares, has advanced \$4,000 to forward the concern.

Mr. Ewrick Evans, who went from this county to the rescue of Greece, and came back in the course of a few months re-infected publishing in a New Hampshire paper reasons for returning without having done any thing towards the object which he undertook. He has all ready read a sixth number, and in that we find stated as matter of information, that the Greeks resemble exactly, in appearance, character, modes of dress, and of warlike fondness for ornaments, &c.—whom? An American Indian! Mr. Evans gives his opinion that they are of the same race, and that Cecrops and some early Whittan were employed about the same time in planting Greek colonies. As a proof of this identity of race, Mr. E. says, that the Helviders Apollo is just like an Indian! True—Mr. Evans is an original. American.

The Sea Serpent.—All doubt as to the existence of such a marine monster, resembling the serpent, is now removed. Capt. Holdridge of the ship Silas Richards, arrived from Liverpool, informs, that on the Grand Bank he fell in with, what he calls, the Sea Serpent. The monster was also seen by his passengers, who have certified to the fact. It was about sixty feet in length, and was proceeding to the eastward.

New York Gazette. A Whirlwind, we have been informed, lately passed over the Susquehanna a few miles below Columbia, Pa. and in its progress raised a column of water apparently three or four feet in diameter, which ascended with a violent rushing noise, and passed into an overhanging cloud. The upper part of the column spread and assumed a broom-like appearance as it approached the cloud, the water becoming converted into mist or spray by the violence with which it was carried upward. In general appearance the phenomenon resembled the water-spouts of the ocean and the lakes.

A BRUISED REED. At the court in Concord, (Mass.) Mrs. Sally Reed was lately tried for an assault committed on her husband John Reed of Bedford, by "pounding" him with a large mallet on his "knowledge box." She was sentenced to four months confinement in the common jail. At her request she was permitted to go to Cambridge jail, for the benefit of the sea air. Application was made for a divorce, by her husband, who had received so many striking marks of her attachment, which was granted, with alimony.

RHODE ISLAND. On Rhode Island, which is 11 miles long and 5 miles broad, there are 700 miles of double wall, from 4 1/2 to 5 feet high, most of which is handsome, and in excellent order. This wall has all been built within 199 years, and the expense of building it is estimated to have been more than the whole island would sell for, land and buildings. The wall, if it were in one direct line, would reach from the town of Newport to Michigan Territory. The lots on the island are highly cultivated, and have an aspect like the garden of Eden. The island contains 55 square miles, and perhaps in no part of the world are there more products raised for man and beast, than are annually raised on this island, allowing the same compass of ground. Besides all this, it is represented as being as healthy a place as any in this country; and that a more delightful summer residence is not to be found, either in this or any other part of the world.

A Linen and Cotton Bagging Factory is now building in Pittsburg, the machinery of which will be drawn by an engine of ten horse power, which Mr. Sutcliffe, the proprietor of the factory, is now making, and which is calculated to manufacture two hundred yards of linen, and four hundred of bagging per day.

EDITORS.

An ox saw-mill was recently burnt near Bloomington, Indiana, by which an industrious man has sustained a loss of, as calculated, 1,500 to \$2,000. Circumstances render it too probable that this destruction was the work of an incendiary.

The Sea-Serpent.—It is announced in the New York papers, on the authority of Capt. Holdridge and the passengers on board the ship Silas Richards, that on the 7th of June, in lat. 41 30, long. 67 33, about 7 o'clock P. M. the ocean at the time being perfectly smooth, the celebrated sea-serpent, or one of the family, suddenly made his appearance near the ship with his head about four feet above the water, and his body perfectly straight, which was covered with knobs or protuberances similar to those seen on the New England sea-serpent. Its length was estimated at sixty feet, and its circumference ten feet.

Ferment.—A man in Underhill lately for the sum of 25 cents, swallowed the head and a considerable portion of the neck of a large striped snake. He offered to swallow the remainder for an additional consideration, but the spectators were satisfied. The man afterwards stated, that the unnatural morsel acted as a cathartic, and did him \$3 worth of service.

The first stone of the new Theatre, about to be erected in the City of New York, was laid on Monday the 9th ult. This building is to be completed by the first of November next, and the management of it, we understand, will be given to Mr. Gilfert. The proprietorship is, we believe, vested in a company of gentlemen belonging to the city.

The number of travellers who arrived at Ulster (N. Y.) last year, in stages alone, was 40,000, and it is calculated from present appearances, that 90,000 will pass through that place during this year.

In the interior of the State of Pennsylvania, it is said that the drought has not been particularly oppressive. The prospects of the husbandman are as good as they have been at any former period, and flour is so cheap in Philadelphia, that the inhabitants feed their horses with it.

The Philadelphia Gazette states, that general distress prevails among the owners of horses and cattle, owing to the high price of food. Hay is selling at \$30 per ton; oats weighing about 30lb. the bushel, at 70 to 75 cents, being about two and a half cents per pound, and other cattle food is in the same proportion. The Editor adds, that superfine flour can be bought at two and a half cents per pound, and that one pound of it contains as much nutriment as double the quantity of oats, so that, if it be used with judgment, it is the cheapest food in the market. Several owners of horses have adopted it.

On dissecting the elephant which was lately killed in London, the heart was found to be two feet long, and eighteen inches broad, and when the body was opened, was found immersed in five or six gallons of blood.

The Lady of Sir Walter Scott died at Abbotsford, on the 14th of May. Sir Walter was married in 1797, and his Lady was the daughter of John Carpenter, of the city of Lyons.

The accounts from Spain continue to state the increase of political dissatisfaction. The London paper says, "A new revolution is evidently only delayed by the presence of the French army."

Six thousand pounds was paid down for Woodstock before a sheet of the MS. was delivered. The original MSS. of all the Waverley works in morocco binding was to be disposed of with the effects of the Messrs. Constables, bankrupts.

It has been determined that Parliament shall not meddle with the currency of Scotland.

A party of young men who recently went from Paris, state of Maine, on a Squirrel Hunt, returned with game to the number of 2376—skunks, raccoons, foxes, woodchucks, squirrels, bobalinks, owls, woodpeckers, cat-birds, &c. The paper does not inform us how large the party was, nor how long they were out—but that surely has something to do with the story.

The Detroit Gazette says, that Capt. Franklin and his party, reached the Arctic sea on the 14th of August. After remaining two days on the coast, they returned to Bear Lake, where arrangements had been made for their winter residence by the Hudson Bay Company. The last despatches are dated at that place on the 6th of September.

The troops at Detroit, which has been occupied about 150 years as a military position, have received orders to march to Belle Fontaine in Missouri.

It is in contemplation to establish a Gymnastic school at Boston. A petition has been granted by the city government, for the loan of a piece of ground for two years, and it is ascertained that one or more instructors can be had. A meeting was called to complete the arrangements, and raise the funds necessary for the undertaking.

Judge Cranch has commenced a course of Lectures on Law, at the Columbian College, in the city of Washington.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

THE GREEKS. Missolonghi has fallen, and the conqueror has received a severe lesson in man to the blood, not only of the brave and the valiant soldier, but of the helpless children. The surrender of the city took place just one month after the defeat of the Turks, but it was not given up until an immense purchase had been exacted for it in Turkish lives.

The Courier Francaise says that when Missolonghi fell, the remaining Greeks formed at the last moment a kind of square bastion, in the centre of which were placed the women and children, all endeavoring to open themselves a passage through the Turks, and all mass-murdered.

The cause of the Greeks was incidentally touched upon in the House of Commons, on the 19th. Sir Robert Wilson, and Mr. Hobhouse, spoke in favor of the government taking some measures in their favor before another year should come round. Mr. H. said the ruin of the Greek cause was not necessarily to be inferred from the downfall of Missolonghi. On the contrary, the best possible results ought to be predicted, from the courage and desperate valour with which the Greeks had defended that fortress.

IRELAND.

We remark the following passage in the number of the Edinburgh Review, (86th) last received.

"We have the strongest grounds for concluding that the population of Ireland has doubled in the last thirty years; and, we must believe farther, that it is, at this moment, increasing at the same rate. If the seven millions of Irish of 1821, shall become fourteen millions in 1851, while the population of England doubles only in eighty years, that of Ireland will be nearly equal in 1851. Looking at this question as it affects the lower order of Ireland, it presents nothing but what is most gloomy and terrific; for, in place of any prospect of their condition becoming better, it seems manifestly tending to become worse."

At the recent public meeting in Dublin relative to the situation of that metropolis, the chief magistrate stated that twenty one thousand persons of its population were out of employ.

In a case tried not long since in Ireland, before old Lord Norbury, one of the counsel, perceiving that the judge was asleep, requested the Jury to take notes of the evidence, in order that they might be able to charge the Bench.

DISTRESSES IN ENGLAND.

A letter from a Bostonian, in Manchester, England, giving some account of transactions by the riotous populace in that place, mentions that the mob attacked and robbed some fifty persons, in the streets, of their money, watches, &c. which was suffered by the authorities, because they were unwilling to proceed to extremities with the poor creatures. Under date of the 29th April, he says:

"Last evening, after 9 o'clock, the mob were dispersed, and the streets were quiet during the night, but this morning they are again filled, in some parts of the town, with the most miserable-looking wretches that I ever saw. I took the precaution to-day to leave my watch and money at home when I went out, for fear of being treated as numbers were yesterday. I think that every American, who sees and knows what is going on here, will have much reason to be thankful that he belongs to a country where such a state of things never has, and I trust in God never will exist."

The Fancy Ball in London, for the benefit of the poor, was said to have produced upwards of 4000!—(\$18,000.)

Six thousand eight hundred pounds were, we understand, paid down in cash to the Great Unknown, by an eminent Bookseller, in Paternoster row, for the copyright of the Historical Novel Woodstock.

The London papers mention that the coach established on the Stockton and Darlington Railway, carried lately, in one day, no less than one hundred and fifty-eight passengers, the whole of whom were drawn by two horses. [So much for internal improvements.]

According to Bell's Weekly Messenger, it is thought that the common sort of Tobacco may be cultivated with success in many parts of England.

The London subscription for the relief of the starving manufacturers amounts to nearly 80,000! (about \$360,000.)

An attempt has been made by a Frenchman, to assassinate Sir Hudson Lowe, at his residence in Smyrna.

The Pope has issued a new bull against all secret societies, and particularly against the Freemasons.

Brussels papers of the 18th May, announce that Lord Cochrane has left that capital on his way to Greece.

ALARMING! ALARMING! It has been ascertained, after a very minute calculation, that the city of Chester, (England) contains one hundred and one old Maids more than any town of the same size in the British Empire; What do the beaux of Chester say to this?