

MEMOIR OF MAMMOTH.

We have heretofore mentioned, that the bones of an enormous animal, resembling the Mammoth, but by far larger, were lately found near New-Orleans.

The Bones at present exhibiting in this city I cannot but consider, in common with every one who has seen them, as one of the greatest curiosities in Natural History.

To what description of animal these once belonged, remains yet to be determined, and until more of the skeleton be discovered, any opinion on this point can be but idle conjecture.

To begin with the vertebrae; these are regularly formed, and in a tolerable state of preservation. They have a body, and oblique, transverse, and spinous processes.

2d. The cranial bone which is among the collection, measures, in its greatest length, twenty feet and some inches, and three or four feet in its extreme width, tapering to a point, and of the enormous weight of twelve hundred pounds!

From its shape and general appearance, I should call it the temporal bone, and what confirms me in this belief is, a large process standing out in an oblique direction from its dorsum, bearing a strong resemblance to the zygomatic process in man, and other animals.

The process is of triangular and pyramidal shape, with its base attached to the main bone, and having its flat surfaces grooved its whole length.

in the same direction with the tapering extremity of the main bone. Its structure does not differ, so far as I have examined it, from other bones, and instead of being of the close compact texture we would look for, were this process a weapon of defence, it is cancellated with merely an external covering of hard bone.

3d. The ribs are well formed, and in a perfect state of preservation, measuring nine feet along the curve, and about three inches in thickness.

4th. The thigh bone is short, being no longer than one foot six inches, but very thick. The head of this bone is fully as large as that of an infant 6 months of age.

5th. The bones of the leg are as long, though not so thick as that of the thigh. I should not omit to mention that three of the teeth are also exhibited, which are of the canine shape, six inches in length.

Of the nature or species of this monster, we have yet to learn. It has been conjectured that it was amphibious, perhaps of Crocodile species, and in this opinion I certainly concur, inasmuch as the great length and flatness of the head, (judging from the specimen of Cranial Bone), and shortness of the feet, would justify such an idea.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The New York Times says, yesterday advertised to the conduct of Bolivar in Peru and Colombia, as displayed in the despotic political and commercial regulations, which he has imposed upon the inhabitants of those countries, and have since received by the ship Portia, last from Coquimbo, a letter from a friend, dated Lima, Jan. 15th, which corroborates all that has been alleged concerning this "second Washington," and mentions some interesting particulars, connected with the late events.

Before this reaches you, you will doubtless have been informed of the events which have transpired here during the last few months; events deeply affecting the interests of Peru, and lamented by every enlightened and sincere well-wisher of the state. The circumstances in which this government now stands are briefly these. General Bolivar holds his place at its head as President for life: his power is absolute; his authority is maintained by the treasury which is under his control; by the influence of his name, and chiefly by twenty thousand bayonets, a large portion of which are Colombians.

He is destitute of talents or merit, and is recommended to the office only by a flexible character and the basest servility. He has three associates, and the four constitute what is called the council of government. From this body all laws emanate, and by it are repealed at pleasure, the constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. In fine there is but the name of a republic, while the most revolting military despotism exists.

The Quotidienne of Paris the organ of the Jesuits, bewails the elevation of Mr. Canning, as a blow to social order throughout Europe. The sorrowings of the Jesuits should be matter of rejoicing to the liberals of all countries.

The touching of the two brick Houses in Garden street, on Saturday last, was completely successful. They were moved nearly ten feet, occupied at the time by tenants, without having sustained any injury.

A few weeks since, we copied from a N. York paper an account of the arrest of a female sailor, who called herself William Brown. Her real name was Augusta Hamilton. She was apprehended at the request of Capt. Duffey. It appears that the Capt. has since married the girl. She has resumed the dress becoming her sex, and sails in the vessel with her husband; but says, that unless affairs are conducted in the ship according to her notions of justice and propriety, she will again don her female attire, and assume the command of the vessel.

The Cherokee Indians it is said, have in contemplation to establish a press for the purpose of circulating general intelligence among their people. A real Cherokee has invented an alphabet containing 86 characters, so easily acquired by the Indians, that they correspond with each other with much facility as the whites do.

An elegant broad cloth power loom, manufactured in this country, was shipped last month for England. The Government of the Netherlands have sent to this country for the works of a steam flour mill, in spite of its being called "the land where genius sickens and where fancy dies."

A Philadelphia paper, of the 17th ult. says, the theatre closed on Saturday evening, after the company played 135 nights. The gross receipts of the entire season, benefits and all, are estimated at about seventy thousand dollars, of which from fifteen to seventeen thousand dollars, it is believed, accrued to the Manager, as clear profit. So prosperous a campaign has not been realized for the last twenty years. Macready cleared nearly 8000 dollars in his two Miss Kelly rather more than 9000.

non. William Phillips, late Lieut. Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—a gentleman of whom it may safely be asserted that no person in that community has ever been distinguished by the exercise of more disinterested and extensive charities. He died at the age of 77 years—and a long period will elapse, before his place can be supplied by any other individual.

Mr. POINSETT, Minister to MEXICO. Considerable excitement prevails here in consequence of certain handbills in circulation, printed in Mexico, wherein our fellow citizen, Mr. Poinsett is severely calumniated, as accessory to a revolt; and even accusing him of tendering his personal services and interests in the overthrow of the existing Government. In this section, this report meets with the contempt it merits; and it is worthy of the source from whence it emanates, (the Vera Cruz paper.)

It is stated in the National Intelligencer that after frequent conferences, and the interchange of several official notes, between Mr. Clay and Mr. Rebello, the Charge d'Affaires of the Emperor of Brazil, such explanations and assurances have been made as will preserve the friendly relations between the two Countries.

Three men have returned to Boston from a captivity of 15 years among the Indians. They were in the army of Gen. Hull, when he surrendered at Detroit, and with about sixty others were seized and carried off by the savages. All of this number but 17, were cruelly murdered by their inhuman tormentors. The three who have escaped, have suffered all the tortures which savage ingenuity could devise, or malice inflict. Two of them have had their tongues cut out by the roots, and the other had his seriously injured, and is the only one who can utter a word. They were all scalped. Their release was finally effected by a kind Squaw. She furnished them with ponies, and guided them through the pathless forests, to the distance of more than forty miles.

Mrs. Deborah Gannett, who served three years as a soldier in the ranks during the revolutionary war, died lately in Sharon, at the age of 97. She was a brave volunteer in the good cause.

THE ALBANY MURDER.

But little doubt appears to be entertained, that the wife of Mr. Whipple was accessory to his murder. The Rochester Telegraph says, "it was, we recollect, an ill-sorted marriage, but we never anticipated such appalling fruits as these from it. Mrs. Whipple was the orphan granddaughter and ward of an illiterate miserly old churl, by whom she was denied the advantage of society and education to which her fortune had entitled her. Her property, it is fair to presume, attracted suitors, from all whom, however, it was understood her guardian secluded her. She grew impatient of restraint, and an union was hastily strangled between her and Mr. Whipple, by a female friend, and the parties sloped to Vermont and were married. If our conjectures should prove to be correct, and we fear that they are, but too well founded, the piggard guardian of Mrs. W. will have a fearful responsibility resting upon him. Had she been properly educated, all these horrors would have been averted, for she was naturally mild and amiable. Mr. Whipple was about 25 and Mrs. W. about 15 when they were married, in 1817."

The last Albany papers state that, The investigations in relation to the murder of Mr. Whipple are still actively continued, and every day produces some additional fact, and as a necessary consequence, a hundred rumours. On Saturday, Mrs. Whipple was brought up and further examined, and as many versions of the result are circulating, and will probably find their way into the papers abroad, we have thought it our duty to ascertain the truth. It appears that Strang, the person confined on suspicion, had charged Mrs. W. with being accessory and stated that she had disclosed to him the name of a person who had been hired by another to do the deed; but the name of that person he had forgotten. In the course of the examination yesterday, Mrs. W. and Strang were confronted, and he then, after denying that he had made the charge against her, declared, that if he had done so, he had falsely charged her. Mrs. W. was recognized in surerities to a large amount to appear and testify against him.

GOUGING.

The most justifiable act of this kind of which we have heard is the following:—A Kentuckian belonging to a surveying party, under an officer of U. S. Engineers, swimming in St. Johns River was seized by a large alligator and taken under the water. In a short time the Kentuckian and the alligator were in a mortal combat, and the former having his thumbs in the eyes of his antagonist. The officer immediately went to the relief of their comrade, but the Kentuckian pre-emptorily forbade any interference, saying, "give the fellow fair play." It is needless to add that the gougier obtained a complete victory. Having taken out one of the eyes of his adversary, the latter in order to save his other eye, relinquished his hold upon the Kentuckian's leg, who returned to the shore in triumph.

At the late Insolvent Debtors Court in England, a woman upwards of seventy years of age, was brought up to be discharged on her petition. It appeared that she had been detained in prison five years from the cost of an action of ejectment brought by Sir M. M. Lopez, and that she owed no other debt. She was discharged.

The Grand Jury of Simpson county, Kentucky, have indicted C. W. Smith, Esq. of Tennessee, for killing Mr. Brank in a duel; and the Hon. Samuel Houston, member to Congress, and candidate for the governor's place, for shooting Gen. White, with an intention to kill, in a duel also. The Governor of Kentucky has demanded them from the executive of this State, to be tried for said felonies, committed in that State. In this matter, if we are not mistaken, there is something of personal pique. That such a step should be taken at this time, we think may be understood by all, who are acquainted with the "signs of the times."

[It must be doubted whether the Governor of Kentucky (Desha) has, in this business, been actuated alone by a desire to execute the law, in all its majesty: else why was he so reckless of his duty when his own son was to be made the victim of the law's vengeance?]

Grateful Lawyer.—A wealthy lawyer lately left a legacy to the house of Bedlam, and being asked the reason, said he had got his money by fools and madmen, and thought it but fair to leave them a portion of it at his death.

A woman in Warren county, New Jersey, lately left her infant for a short time, and when she returned, a large black snake was coiled around its neck, which she immediately seized by the neck, took off, and destroyed.

Foxes.—In Hawley, recently, a fox burrow was discovered, and 16 young foxes were dug out and killed.

Salisbury?

JUNE 18, 1827.

Gen. LICKON and Mr. CLAY.

We published, a few weeks since, an extract of a letter, taken from the Fayetteville Observer, written by a Virginia gentleman, then in Tennessee, stating, in substance, that, pending the late Presidential Election, the friends of Mr. Clay made overtures to Gen. Jackson, that if he would pledge himself not to continue Mr. Adams in the office of Secretary of State, they (the friends of Mr. Clay) would make him (Gen. Jackson) President in one hour;—which proposition was indignantly rejected by the General; and the consequence of which was, that the friends of Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams, and made him President, instead of Gen. Jackson, as they had proposed to do. The statement has been denied, and it is said, in the authority of Mr. Clay. In reply to this denial, the Virginia gentleman who wrote the letter from Tennessee, has published the following communication in a Kentucky paper. Is not the fact now "placed beyond all call?"

Louisville, 16th May, 1827.

Mr. Editor: The zealous supporters of the administration at Washington appear to be highly exasperated indeed, at the late publication of a letter in the Fayetteville Observer, respecting the declaration of General Jackson to a gentleman of Virginia, and before a large company, accidentally assembled at his house in March last. The Baltimore Patriot has presumed to comment largely upon it; and even Mr. Clay himself pretends not to believe that Gen. Jackson ever made the assertion. Nay, it is railed against, by them, "as a part of the old Kramer story, put forth for the double purpose of injuring Mr. Clay's public character and propping the cause of Gen. Jackson"—and the editor goes so far as to defy the substantiation of the charge before any fair tribunal. The writer of this plainly asks Mr. Clay's friends, to bring him personally, over his own proper name, to the denial of the fact. A refutation, otherwise than over his own proper signature, will never be taken orthodox by the public, and therefore cannot be attended to. However Mr. Clay may disbelieve the authenticity of it, it is nevertheless substantially and positively true; and Gen. Jackson and his friends will never turn their backs upon it after Mr. Clay shall, over his own signature, give the positive, peremptory denial to it, that is exhibited by the gentleman in question, to the editor of the Observer by the gentleman to his friend in Fayetteville, and that it came from Gen. Jackson, is distinctly and positively true—varying in a merely trivial matter only. The Presidency was offered by Mr. Clay's friends to Gen. Jackson, through his friends, and was most indignantly rejected by the latter, in the manner described. The only condition was, that he should not give the office of Secretary of State to Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay's friends, as a prelude to their propositions to Gen. Jackson's friends, distinctly and positively said, that it was not Mr. Clay's wish to separate the western influence, or interest. It was, consequently, to be preserved, only by his electing, or causing Gen. Jackson to be made President.

Sunday Schools.—The managers of the American Sunday School Union having appointed John MacRae, Esq. (Post Master at Fayetteville) agent for the sale of the books and tracts published by the society, any Sunday School Society, on application (by mail or otherwise) to him, can obtain Books and Tracts at the Philadelphia prices; and all societies auxiliary to the American, can have them at 17 1/2 per cent. deduction from the Philadelphia price.

William Davidson, Esq. is announced, in the last Catawba Journal, as a candidate for the senate. Joseph Blackwood is a candidate for the commons from that county, in addition to those we named last week.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, at Fayetteville, on the 1st inst. the following gentlemen were elected officers of the company for the ensuing year, to wit: James Mebane, President; John Huske, William Boylan, Thomas C. Hooper, and Nathan Mendenhall, Directors. A dividend of 4 per cent. was declared, payable on the 4th of October next.

Cock Fighting.—John Worsham, and Nathl. Bick, "proprietors," advertise in the Petersburg papers, that a "Main of Cocks, to show twenty-one fowls, give or take two ounces, will be fought at New-Market, Va. (Petersburg against North-Carolina) to commence on the 27th day of June, and continue three days, for two thousand dollars the main, and two hundred dollars each fight. The proprietors pledge themselves to furnish the best refreshments, for the table and bar, which Petersburg affords. Persons wishing to rent booths, will please apply to the proprietors. Now for the credit of North-Carolina, we hope none of her citizens (always excepting irreclaimable bullies and black-legs) will meet this banter,—so derogatory to the character of a refined and christian people.

By F. nads F have consum of Mr. L. M. Peckhurst, Earl of Duke Duchy retary county the C. Mr. R.