

Capt. Burns, says the Raleigh Star, whose humane and generous conduct is so justly noticed in the following anecdote, is still a resident of Beaufort, in this State, and has, for many years past, been a member of the Legislature from Carteret county:

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

The following testimony to American generosity and feeling is taken from a pamphlet entitled "Remarks during a residence from June 18th to August 11th, 1820, at the Cape of Good Hope, by Thomas George Love," published in Buenos Ayres:

"Foreigners of all nations are domesticated in Capetown: Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, &c. and even North Americans. A gentleman of the latter State, (and I regret that I cannot recollect his name) has gained much esteem from the following occurrence. He commanded an American privateer, last war, (I think the Rambler) and made a considerable sum of money in captures from us. He had taken a British merchant vessel in the latitude of the Cape, and went himself in the boat to take possession. On boarding, almost the first object that met his eye was a beautiful woman in tears, (the captain's wife.) "A woman's tears are more fatal than our swords;" at least the American seemed to feel something of this. Addressing the afflicted lady, he stated that he had only boarded to hear the news, and have the pleasure of a glass of wine with the captain. He proceeded to the cabin, and after the lady had retired, told her husband, that although by the laws of war the vessel was made a prize, yet a sight of so much distress would not allow him to proceed to extremities. Taking pen, ink and paper, he made over all claim on the vessel to the fair creature that had so interested him.

Shortly after this event the war closed, and the privateer came into Table Bay. The intelligence of his generosity had preceded him, and upon passing a British frigate anchored in the Bay, the band, in compliment, struck up the air of "Yankee Doodle." The lovely "Niobe," who had thus softened the heart of the rough sailor, was brought to bed at the Cape, and the child named after her benefactor. The American told me he felt more real pleasure at this, than the value of the prize could possibly have given him. Privateersmen are generally reputed to be so hard hearted and mercenary, that one would hardly believe this detail. Yet it is well authenticated at the Cape, and I feel the greatest pleasure in relating it. I had the happiness of knowing the individual whose conduct was at once so delicate and humane."

The person of whom this honorable anecdote is told, was Captain Otway Burns, of Beaufort, N. Carolina.

Frost in Cotton.—In a communication addressed to the editor of the Charleston Courier, it is stated, that the young Cotton and Vegetation in general, on the Island of Edisto and James, have been much injured by the late cold weather. At the latter place in particular, the young plants have been entirely destroyed, and the Planters are now engaged in ploughing it up and re-planting. Watermelons, Cucumbers, and all of less hardy nature, have shared the same fate. The Fruit, also, is very much injured; particularly Peaches and Plums, some of which were as large as marbles, and are turned black by the frost. The inhabitants press serious consequences to the health of the Islands, from the unusual warm weather during the past winter. A. Y. Eng.

Kentucky.—Binns has received orders from head-quarters, to send a wagon load of his coffin hand-bills and the forged letter of Harris, into Kentucky, where the administration intend having a most awful fight. Clay is released from all cabinet duty, in order to finish his pamphlet, and supply old Kentucky with ammunition. These folks pay a sorry compliment to the intellect of the people, when they attempt to mislead them with such shocking stuff as the coffin hand-bills, the six militiamen, &c. &c.

Pathetic Eloquence.—The editor of the National Gazette says, that Mr. Sprague's oratory on hemp and molasses, in Congress, was not quite so lachrymose as it was represented by a correspondent of one of our city papers. It was argumentative, but not by any means intended to move to tears. Molasses, however, is a melting subject, and hemp has made many people cry before now.

Another Jail without tenants.—As a set off to the late account of an empty Jail in Cecil County, Maryland, the Charleston Courier says, that on the 7th inst. there was not a debtor in Jail or on the limits of the Prison-Bounds in that District, which contains a population of 40,000.

Gen. Clinton.—On the 27th ult. a gentleman of the city of New York, placed in the hands of the editor of the Daily Advertiser, of that city, one hundred dollars, for the benefit of the family of De Witt Clinton. He said he considered himself benefitted to a large amount in his business by the patriotic services of that great man; and, on the score of indebtedness, as well as respect and gratitude, he wished to contribute the sum above mentioned.

A masonic celebration in honor of De Witt Clinton, took place in Washington city on the 29th ult. The Masons of the District, aided by the Grand Chapter, from Maryland, amounting to about 150, went in procession to St. John's church, where, after religious services, Mr. Knapp delivered a discourse on the life, character, and services of the illustrious deceased. The discourse embraced a wide scope, and occupied nearly two hours in the delivery. In the vindication which the orator offered of the conduct of De Witt Clinton, as regards the Morgan affair, he endeavored to rescue the craft from the odium which that mysterious outrage has brought upon it, and made a cringing reference to the moral obtuseness of those Masons who had deemed themselves dissolved from the obligations of the masonic oath, and had acted on that feeling.

Clinton reposes in the midst of the creations of his scientific mind; and it after ages, when the stranger shall see his grave, he may find upon it the same simple, but eloquent inscription, which graces the monument of the celebrated architect of St. Paul's, in London, within that massive structure—"If you seek for my monument, look around."

From Washington.—A letter from Washington, to the editor of the New York Enquirer, of the 20th ult. says: Every tongue has been employed for some days in the nose pulling affair of Prince John. John Hampden Pleasants, editor of the Richmond Whig, said aloud the other day in the capitol, on hearing of the insulting conduct of young Adams to Mr. Curtis and his family, who are friendly to the re-election of Mr. Adams; that "he deserved what he got." The President, as you will observe by his message, intends to make as much of it in a political way as possible. Some of the Adams men are in ecstasies with the nose affair. They say it will produce a great reaction, and most assuredly elect Mr. Adams. It has come very opportunely upon them, just as the Morgan business was dying away.

North Carolina Manufactures.—A few weeks since, twenty bales of Cotton Yarn was shipped from Tarborough, in this State for the New-York market—they were from the manufactory of Mr. Joel Battle, at the Falls of Tar river, about 18 miles from this place. We understand that this manufactory is the oldest in the State—there are now two others in operation, one at Fayetteville and the other in Lincoln county. Should the "Tariff" bill meet with equal success as that for "Internal Improvements," necessity will compel the people of the South to join in the scuffle for the benefits anticipated from this new American System, as they will have to bear a full proportion of its burthen, and buffet the northern manufacturers, "with their own weapons."

The Union.—The formation of a new territorial government West of Lake Huron, or the Territory of Michigan, is contemplated. Michigan will soon claim admission into the Union, as an independent State. The increase of this Republic in wealth and population is unparalleled. In a few short years, at least three more States will be added to the confederacy—Michigan, Arkansas and Florida—and west of the two former, new territorial governments will necessarily be established. So we are destined to progress, until the whole country between this point and the mouth of the Columbia River, will be divided into States, and subject to the dominion of civilized man.

Small Pox.—We understand (says the Boston Patriot) that Dr. Waterhouse has given it as his opinion, that there is no such mongrel or mixed disease as Varioloid; that it is either small pox or kind pox; and that Dr. Jenner, in a letter to him, a short time before his death, expressed a similar opinion.

The university of Alabama is to be located at Mair's spring, one mile and a half east of Tuscaloosa; and Col. Wm. Nichols, at present superintending the state capital, has been engaged to superintend the erection of the necessary buildings.

The Baltimore Patriot states, that Jim Truxton, convicted of murder in the first degree, was executed at Easton, Md. on the 11th inst. After the usual ceremonies, says the Gazette, being asked by the Sheriff, if he had any thing to say, he arose, and in a firm voice, addressed the surrounding multitude, for about ten minutes—warning them against giving way to their passions and against the vice of drunkenness.

The Rev. Francis L. Hawks, late of this State, has been elected assistant minister of Trinity Church at New Haven, Connecticut. *Rel. Star.*

THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.
Mr. Editor.—Dear Sir: Should you at any time have room in your paper, I would thank you to insert the following lines.
With respect, I am yours, &c.
G. A. L.

In reading the newspapers, in a certain little village, I have reckoned up not less than twenty five great men, seventeen very great men, and nine very extraordinary men, in less than the compass of half a year. These, say the Gazettes, are the men that posterity are to gaze at with admiration; these the names that fame will be employed in holding up for the astonishment of succeeding ages. Let me see: forty six great men in half a year, amount just to ninety two in a year. I wonder how posterity will be able to remember them all, or whether the people, in further times, will have any other business to mind, but that of getting the catalogue by heart. Does the Mayor of a corporation make a speech, he is instantly set down for a great man. Does a pedant digest his common-place book into a folio, he quickly becomes great. Does a poet string up trite sentiments in a rhyme, he also becomes the great man of the hour. How diminutive soever the object of admiration, each is followed by a crowd of still more diminutive admirers. The shout begins in his train, onward he marches toward immortality, looks back on the pursuing crowd with self-satisfaction, catching all the oddities, the whimsies, the absurdities, and the littleness of conscious greatness, by the way.

I was yesterday invited by a gentleman to dinner, who promised that our entertainment should consist of an haunch of venison, a turkey, and a great man! I went according to appointment. The venison was fine, the turkey good, but the great man was insupportable. The moment I ventured to speak, I was at once contradicted, with a snap. I attempted, by a second and a third assault, to retrieve my reputation; but was still beat back with confusion. I looked round to see who was on my side; but every eye was fixed with admiration on the great man. I therefore, at last, thought proper to sit silent, and act the pretty gentleman during the ensuing conversation.

When a man has once secured a circle of admirers, he may be as ridiculous as he thinks proper, and it all passes for elevation of sentiment, or learned absence. If he transgresses the common forms of breeding, mistakes even a teapot for a tobacco box, it is said that his thoughts are fixed on more important objects: to speak and act like the rest of mankind, is to be no greater than they. There is something of oddity in the very idea of greatness: for we are seldom astonished at any thing very much resembling ourselves. The same degree of undeserved adulation that attends our great men while living, often also follows them to the tomb. It frequently happens, that one of his little admirers sits down, big with the important subject, and is delivered of the history of his life and writings: this may properly be called the revolutions of a life between the fireside and the easy chair. In this we learn the year in which he was born, at what an early age he gave symptoms of uncommon genius and application, together with some of his smart sayings, collected by his aunt and mother, while yet but a boy. The next book introduces him to the university, where we are informed of his amazing progress in learning his excellent skill in darning stockings, and his new invention for papering books to save the covers. The next makes his appearance in the republic of letters, and publishes his folio. Now the Colossus is reared, his works are eagerly bought up by all the purchasers of scarce books. The learned societies invite him to become a member, he disputes against some foreigner with a long Latin name, conquers in the controversy, is complimented by several authors of gravity and importance, is excessively fond of egg-sauce with his pig, becomes a president of a literary club, and dies in the meridian of his glory. Happy they, who thus have some little faithful attendant, who never forsakes them, but prepares to wrangle and to praise against every opposer; at once ready to increase their pride while living, and their character when dead.

For you and I, Mr. Editor, who have no humble admirer thus to attend us—we, who neither are, nor never will be, great men, and who do not much care whether we are great men or no, at least let us strive to be honest men, and to have common sense. J. A. L.

Hot Work.
The English ship Albion, in the battle with the Turks at Navarino, actually expended five tons, eight hundred weight, eleven pounds and fourteen ounces of powder, and forty-five tons, fourteen hundred weight and twenty-four pounds of shot, besides five thousand musket and four hundred pistol cartridges. She fired three thousand nine hundred and eighty-five cannon balls.

The latest advices from New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri represent Gen. Jackson's prospects in those States to be most flattering. It is confidently asserted that his majority in Kentucky will be from fifteen to twenty thousand.

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Dr. Hosack has been appointed by the Literary and Philosophical Society of New York and a committee of citizens, to pronounce a public eulogy upon the late Governor Clinton.

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The Rev. Dr. Kirkland has resigned the office of President of Harvard College. His health has been infirm for some months.

Kinchelow, charged with passing counterfeit Bank Notes at Raleigh Superior Court, and who moved his cause, on affidavit, to Franklin county, was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in Raleigh Jail, and at the expiration of that term to receive thirty-nine lashes, and stand an hour in the pillory!

The Eclectic Recorder states that the Scriptures have been published in whole or in part, in 147 languages and dialects.

African Colony of Free Blacks.—To those who are not advised of the condition and prospects of this colony, the following brief facts may not be uninteresting:

1st. Its population exceeds twelve hundred.

2d. The Colonial Government is well ordered and efficient in its operation, and all the officers of this government, the Colonial Agent excepted, are free men of color, who have settled in Liberia.

3d. The Colony is provided with ample means of defence, both against the natives of the country, and the pirates of the coast.

4th. The settlers are generally regular and correct in their moral habits, and many of them sincere and exemplary christians.

5th. The lands of the Colony and the neighboring country are very fertile, and abound in the various productions of the most favorable tropical climates. No doubt can be entertained that they are capable of giving support to a very numerous civilized population.

6th. The commerce of the Colony is becoming profitable, and from this source alone several individuals have in the course of three or four years, placed themselves in easy and comfortable circumstances.

7th. Schools are established, and every child in the Colony enjoys their advantages.

8th. The Colonial Government possesses jurisdiction over one hundred and forty miles of coast; and on this line, no less than eight stations are occupied by settlers or traders from the Colony.

9th. The Colony is manifestly exerting a benign and extensive influence over the native tribes and has nearly excluded the slave trade from the whole region over which it holds authority.

The Managers say, that they have numerous applications for passage to Liberia; that the expense of transporting an individual, including provisions, is from 20 to 25 dollars, and that funds only are wanting to render the future operations of the Society far more interesting and beneficial than those of any preceding year.

A few days ago, a mechanic at Windsor, near Middlewich, being ill, and unable to attend his work as usual, his wife reproached him bitterly, and in the course of the altercation that ensued, worked herself into a furious passion, venting the most horrible and blasphemous imprecations on the poor man. Among the rest, she wished "he might be plunged into the lowest pit of hell," and said she "would not mind going half way to take him there!" In the midst of this demoniacal frenzy, she suddenly lost the use of her sight and speech, became almost completely paralyzed, and died in a few hours afterwards. *Chester Courant.*

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NORTH-CAROLINA GOLD, &c.
The following are extracts of a letter from an intelligent Farmer of this state, to a member of Congress, originally published in the National Intelligencer.

"April 7th, 1828.
"We have lately discovered that our country abounds in Gold, more particularly the county of Guilford. Our hills and ridges have gold dust, more or less. Some are worth working; others are not; but it appears that there is, in every neighborhood where the white and yellow flint abounds, gold dust. I have seen several grains of gold, found in Orange. There are, at this time, fifteen or twenty hands working in the lower edge of Guilford county, at a gold mine on the land of Moses Gibson. An extensive copper mine is discovered in Chatham county, south of Greensborough, in Guilford. There is more labor done at gold mines, than on many farms.

"Our common farmers in the upper counties are doing nothing, or, in other words, they are starving. This is not wheat country, and if it was, the carriage of flour would destroy itself. The bottoms, on their rivers and creeks, are only good for corn and rye. My opinion is, that this country was intended by the God of Nature to be a stock country: this part of North Carolina could keep pace with any State of the same size, in raising sheep: a bale of wool would bear carriage. The Brushy Mountains in Surry, Wilkes and Burke counties would furnish pastures for many thousand head of sheep, and if our stordy men of capital would turn their attention to the establishing of manufactories, instead of making their sons land or slave speculators, &c. &c., it would add much to the morality and industry of our country, and stop the tide of emigration to the North and West. I hope the next region of gold to be discovered by the North Carolinians, will be the employment of many shepherds on the Brushy Mountains, and other places, attending large flocks of sheep. I am not entirely alone in this hope; we have not the same kind of eyes as the Governor of Virginia. When I see bales of wool, as well as cotton, in the markets of North Carolina, I shall think that we are travelling in the right path. I think such steps ought to be pursued in Congress, as will, in the end, encourage the raising of hemp and wool. North Carolina is poor, as regards her navigation, but rich, with her internal resources and advantages; with a soil and climate friendly to the raising of corn, peas, potatoes, rice, cotton, tobacco, rye, and wheat, and all other grains, with wool and hemp, although more moderate for hemp: With her mines of gold, copper, and iron, and many other things of great value, she may, at some day, vie in prosperity with the wealthiest States in the Union. From the above broken hints, you may discover my opinion of internal improvements."

A Sign in Louisiana.—Dennis Prieur the Jackson candidate, has been elected Mayor of New-Orleans by a majority of 370 votes Mr. Peychand, the Adams candidate. The votes given were, for Prieur 890—for Peychand 520. Of the 12 members who compose the City Council all are in favor of Gen. Jackson except two.

Specie.—It is stated in the New-Orleans papers that specie to a considerable amount is constantly arriving at the port. Two vessels arrived on the 10th of March from Rio Grande, with nearly \$100,000. We hope some of it may find its way into North-Carolina.

Congress.—In the Senate, on the 24th ult. Mr. Branch, of this state, submitted the following resolutions,—(Mr. Carson offered a similar resolution in the House of Representatives, early in the session: Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of refunding to the State of North Carolina the sum of twenty-two thousand dollars, which was paid by said State to certain Indians of the Cherokee nation, for reservations of land.

The House of Representatives has, by a majority of 7 votes, directed the Committee on Military Affairs to bring in a bill to abolish the office of Major General of the army.

The following contradiction is from the Nashville Republican, (about eight miles from the residence of Gen. Jackson:)
The National Journal has published a note, which some one of the thirty-six Editors asserts was addressed to them by Gen. Jackson. It is false.—Gen. Jackson never wrote it. If the note purported to come from him, it is a base forgery.—Gen. Jackson may, be at times careless in his orthography, but we feel confident that no such a paragraph as that contained in the Journal, ever emanated from his pen.

A law has been recently passed by the Legislature of the state of Pennsylvania, which prohibits entirely the circulation of notes of a denomination below five dollars, after the first of January next.