

what to do, and at last determined to set the matter by lottery. My uncle was wronged in this, for he might have been certain of foul play, but he never was suspicious in his disposition, and he placed great reliance in the fidelity of the managers who had been selected by his hands, from every part of his estate, to conduct the lottery fairly; but one of the managers had kept an insurance office, and had offered to insure the overseership to any one who would appoint him head man over uncle Sam's hands; and some how or other, this hand obtained the power of drawing prizes from the wheel. Now, when my uncle's second overseer's son perceived this, he purchased the insured ticket, and the manager slipped his hand into the wheel, and drew for him the highest prize, the overseership; and accordingly as soon as he became overseer, he paid the insurance money and appointed the manager head man; and promised, moreover at the end of his term, to help his head man to cheat my unsuspecting uncle, and obtain the overseership for him, and by familiarizing the hands to the method of drawing similar lotteries, bring the new scheme into vogue, and so keep up the succession forever; and in this manner was my uncle grossly cheated, and an overseer imposed on his hands contrary to their wishes. My uncle could scarcely be induced to believe, at first, that he had been so egregiously imposed upon; but when he saw how things were going on he determined to scrutinize his overseer's actions very closely in future. The overseer and his head man soon perceived that my uncle was in a passion, for he had no concealment about him, and that it was necessary for them to get into his graces again, or that they would lose their places; so they began to praise and coax the good natured fool, and by way of pleasing him recommended him to marry some blooming young damsel, and because they knew that there was a beautiful healthy young lassie in the neighborhood who was about giving a party, and had invited my uncle to be present, they persuaded him to go; and by telling him that it would never do to let any of his rich neighbors marry the young lady, and that she only wanted him to woo her to become his blushing bride, that she was a powerful heiress, who had just left her leading strings, and that, if he could get her, he would have at his disposal at once, half the world; they induced him to consent, and the overseer was directed to conduct the courtship. But the overseer and his head man proved as little acquainted with the management of a courtship as with securing her of dignity and superintendence, and by making it an indispensable condition of the union that she should become a Unitarian. The consequence was that though she had invited uncle Sam to visit her, she became so much offended, that she refused to see him, and he had the mortification at last, after submitting to be coquetted with for some time, to be rejected, and to be spurned from her presence, and my uncle had the satisfaction amid his groans and sighs, to reflect that he had squandered foolishly, large sums in a courtship that many of his hands disapproved of—that his character, as well as his feelings, had been mortally wounded, and that he had obtained the reputation among his neighbors of an intermeddling old blockhead.

But there was no end to my uncle's vexations.—Besides his head man he had allowed the overseers four principal assistants, whose business it was to keep my uncle's money to furnish and clean his fowling pieces to keep his ferry boats in good repair—and to give the overseer advice when any controversy occurred, either between himself and his neighbors or between the hands of his different fields, concerning any of their boundaries. But instead of attending to their business they were running from field to field, they and their overseer, and his head man frolicking at barbecues, and country dances and corn-shuckings, enticing my uncle's hands from their regular employment, to attend their elegies of themselves and overseer.

In addition to all this, they had been representing to my uncle that he was growing exceedingly rich, that he had large manufacturing establishments that were able to compete with all the manufactures of the world, and that he might dress himself in gold and embroidery; but when my uncle came to look into the matter he found that his head man had been trying slight of hand tricks again, and was slyly slipping his fingers into his crop hands pockets, in order to fill the pockets of his weavers; that his vacant lands remained thereby unimproved, and his cultivated fields were worn bare, while his hands were half starved; that by their management they had lost a most valuable market for the produce of his farm and thereby compelled his hands to sell to those who would not give more than half the value, and forced them to buy their cloths at double the price they might procure them elsewhere, so that instead of making him richer in the end they were endeavoring to deceive him by taking the money out of one of his pocket,

els, merely to put it in the other. This induced my uncle to examine his account book, when he found that his overseer and his underling had not only been helping themselves too freely out of his strong box, but had been squandering his gain to pamper their favorites and fatten their pets. Now my uncle, had a mortal antipathy to cats, not merely on account of their expense, but he always said they were the greatest torments in the world, and fit for nothing but to create hideous noises, and make filth and dirt to pollute his whole farm, and he was vexed to think that instead of attending to the concerns of his farm they should be ruining him with all kinds of destructive animals. I have said, that in my uncle's farm yard stood a famous Old Hickory tree, which he valued above all trees of the forest, because he looked upon it as a kind of ornament of the victory he had gained over the old Pedagogue, in his second fight. Under the shade of this tree, my uncle delighted to repose, for he would say that he always felt himself at ease and perfectly safe, for his enemy shuddered at the very name of Old Hickory, and would never dare to assault him; and as he sat himself down by the side of the Old Hickory, in a meditative mood contemplating his various misfortunes, and revolving in his mind what was to be done to repair his sinking situation and fortune, he overheard the overseer and his underlings plotting its destruction, and determining that it was absolutely necessary to destroy this tree, almost the only remnant of an old stock that my uncle valued; and because they knew that my uncle would resist any open violence, they determined to turn all their pets, consisting of squirrels, pole cats, whining curs, and various other vermin, upon it, to destroy its leaves and its bark, to cover it with filth, so that it might wither and die. My uncle had seen his overseer amusing himself with two curs, which at first were very refractory, and would snap at his fingers when he would attempt to fondle them, and by a little judicious castigation had become very docile, and he was amused with their fawning and whining; he had also diverted himself with a pet flying squirrel, kept by his Head Man, and with his attempt to teach the little animal different tricks, among the rest to fetch and carry like the pigeon, and though he perceived that when he was sent to one place the creature was sure to go somewhere else, yet he had been induced to ascribe it to a little capriciousness in the animal, and had only blamed his head man for throwing away the corn from his granary in keeping such useless pets. He had suspected the overseer's assistants for he had only been astonished at the corruption of their tastes, but when he fairly detected the Overseer, Head Man and Assistants, bringing their curs to scratch about the roots, their squirrels to crack the nuts and devour the leaves, and the pole cats to pollute and destroy the appearance of his favorite tree, and moreover perceived the squirrel endeavoring to obtain bark sufficient to make his periodical, migratory excursion across the water, he could stand it no longer, but swore by his father's virtue, an oath that he was never known to break that he would turn out his overseer, his head man and assistants, head and ears, as soon as their time expired, and that he would never trust one of their families again to their latest posterity. And my uncle was as good as his word; for as soon as he could, he routed them, bag and baggage, them and their pets together, and had the satisfaction of seeing his Old Hickory, as soon as spring came round, putting forth new buds and fresh green leaves, and his farm improving in every quarter; his hands satisfied, his pockets filled and himself courted and caressed by all his neighbors. Such is the history of my beloved Uncle Sam, and long may his honest soul live beloved by all the world, and admired as the pattern of virtue and wisdom.

**Virginia Convention.**—The Richmond Whig informed us, a few days since, that the late election had given the Conventionists a decided, though a small majority. "By this," remarks the Editor, in a subsequent number, "we mean not only that a majority of original conventionists are chosen, but a majority of conventionists in favor of white population, as the basis of representation—of a liberal extension of suffrage—and of thorough reform in all the Departments of Government."

A Monument has been erected at West Chester, N. Y. over the remains of Isaac Van Wert, one of the captors of Major Andre. Fifteen hundred persons were present at the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone.

Mrs. Catherine Ann Canfield has been appointed Post Master at New Philadelphia, Ohio, vice James Patrick, removed. Good enough for you, Pat, if a woman "come master" over you. But we hope Mrs. Catherine Ann Canfield is a good Jackson man. *Camden Journal.*

## Salisbury:

JULY 14, 1829.

### ROWAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Rowan County Bible Society, will be held on Monday, the 3d day of August, next at Thysira, where a Sermon may be expected from a Minister previously appointed. The importance of the Bible cause, and especially the encouraging aspect which it has recently assumed, will, it is hoped, insure a full meeting, and a large congregation.

The anniversary of our Independence, was celebrated in this town, on the 5th Inst, in a be-coming style. From the unpropitious state of the weather, many were prevented from participating in the activities of the Day, who otherwise would have done so.

The fine company of Salisbury Light Infantry Blues, under the command of Capt. Thomas G. Polk, paraded in the morning; and after going through a variety of evolutions and firings, were dismissed for the day. About 2 o'clock, a respectable company set down to a barbecue pre-arranged for the occasion. After the cloth was removed, the following sentiments were drank, interspersed with enlivening conversation and patriotic songs:

1. The day we celebrate: We greet it with patriotic joy, and spend it with grateful recollections of what it perpetuates to us.
2. The memory of George Washington, the Father of his country.
3. The President of the United States, and Heads of Departments.
4. The Constitution of the United States, the charter of the People's rights; may its glorious principles never be perverted by implied powers.
5. The Heroes of the Revolution: Lasting honor and gratitude to their memory.
6. Benjamin Franklin: the sage, the philosopher, and statesman; a fair specimen of American talent: "Where liberty dwelt, there was his country: a foe to tyrants, he was the champion of the rights of man."
7. The memory of Dr. Witt Clinton: The able advocate and efficient supporter of Internal Improvement in the Western Hemisphere.
8. O'Connell and Shiel: The two great champions of Irish Emancipation; who, amidst the conflicts of party and party malevolence, have stood firm, bold and unwavering: may their names be tidily inscribed on the roll of immortality.

[After this toast was drank, Mr. P. Barry, a native of Ireland and a Catholic, rose, and made acknowledgements to the company, in handsome and eloquent terms, for the liberality of the sentiment which had just been given, and so enthusiastically responded to by all present. Mr. Barry spoke in substance as follows:

Mr. President: If it does not interfere with your regulations for the day, I beg leave to speak a few words to the last toast, and to propose a few more. Sir, I am one of the few Irish Catholics that reside in this section of country, and the only one present; as such, I rise to give, in some measure, to those feelings the occasion has inspired. The liberality which distinguishes this toast, which I sincerely express. The day we celebrate is a proud one, not only for America, but for the civilized man of mankind. When, as citizens of the world, we take a comparative view of the periods antecedent and subsequent to the American Revolution, when we mark the progress of every well organized government on the road to freedom, to intelligence and to happiness,—what must be our feelings towards those sages, those benefactors of the human race, who first started in the proud career,—who risked their lives and all that was dear to them on earth,—their only guide, patriotism; their only support, virtue; and their only aim the emancipation of their fellow species. The progress of France may be attributed to Napoleon, that of South America to Bolivar, and that of Ireland to O'Connell and Shiel; but without the American Revolution, Napoleon might have figured a private gentleman, on the and of Seneca's exile; Bolivar might have tended his flocks in the valleys, or dug gold in the mountains of the South; and O'Connell might have hid his ad piously praying to his God in the caverns of Kerry. The British Minister acknowledges he is driven to this act of concession by the force of circumstances: No thanks then to the minister; but all praise is due to those who discovered and successfully promulgated the doctrine, that man is capable of self-government, without the aid of despotic monarchs, or haughty aristocrats, whose sole interest is to debase and to brutalize the human mind. The tyrants of the old world tremble, lest the principles of the new should overwhelm them; and England, proud England, who boasts so much of her liberties, shudders lest those principles should get footing on her soil. She takes lessons from experience: Liberal legislation towards America, might have saved this country to the British crown for another generation—the contrary course might have lost Ireland. Had she preserved America, she might have tyrannized over Ireland with impunity. Thus, sir, is Ireland indebted to America. And I trust the day is not far distant, when she will have more to acknowledge; when she will be emancipated, in the fullest extent of the word. Then may she, as a nation, remember her prototype. Until that day arrives, must America be contented with the grateful acknowledgements of her sons. As one of them, in the name of my regenerated country, and in the fulness of my soul, do I thank you for the enthusiasm manifested this day in the cause of my hitherto unhappy country. For myself, accept my warmest gratitude for your polite attention and kind indulgence this evening. And in conclusion, allow me to propose: The United States; the first nation on earth to dissolve the unholy connection between Church and State; and to leave the human mind untrammelled by human laws, to worship the Creator according to its own dictates.]

10. The memory of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams: the former the author, the latter the zealous and untiring advocate of the Declaration of our Independence.

11. North Carolina: Ample in her resources, patriotic in her principles; she possesses within herself all the elements of a great Commonwealth: nature having been thus bountiful to us, let us not be parsimonious of her rights gifts.

12. Religion, God's choicest boon to man,—a nation's glory, an individual's comfort, may

its blessed influence pervade the uttermost recesses of our country.

13. Our fair countrywomen: May the single get married; and the married be happy.

The following are some of the volunteer sentiments given on the occasion:

By Col. F. G. Polk, President of the Day: The town of Fayetteville: May the wisdom of the West select it as the point at which to commence a Rail Road to the Mountains.

By Dr. S. L. Ferrand, Vice President: The memory of Arch. Henderson, Jno. Steele and Francis Locke—three distinguished stars, that once illum'd the West.

By R. H. Alexander, Esq: The memory of Gen. Greene.

By Dr. John Scott: Governor Owen: Enlightened and artless as a politician, virtuous and estimable as a citizen: He bartered not for distinctions, nor buckstered for votes;—honors and office sought for him, not he for them.

By Mr. L. Bingham: Ireland, and her patriotic sons.

By Dr. A. Smith: The justly celebrated hospitality of the Southern States.

By Col. H. Giles: The University of North Carolina; surpassed by few, if any, similar institutions in the Union; may the Legislature extend towards it a fostering policy.

By Thomas J. Oakes, Esq: Gen. Wm. R. Davis: A splendid orator, an able and sagacious diplomatist.

By P. White: Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Gov. Branch, Secretary of the Navy; respected and esteemed at home, he is honored and exalted abroad. Whom the State delights to honor, the Nation is safe in reposing confidence in.

By Mr. Archibald Henderson: The University of Virginia, the last great work of the immortal Jefferson; may it prove worthy of its projector and patron.

"A citizen of Iredell county," shall be attended to next week.

**Dividends.**—The Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend of two per cent, for the last six months, ending 30th June.

The Bank of Cape Fear has also declared a dividend of two per cent, for the last six months.

Asa Jones has been appointed President of the Newbern Branch of the State Bank, in place of Gen. Vine Allen.

**Fire.**—On the 27th ult. the steam saw-mill belonging to Henry B. Howard, Esq. of Wilmington, was destroyed by fire; supposed to have been intentionally set on fire; loss estimated at \$10,000.

The population of York district, South Carolina, as ascertained, by a census just taken, to be 10,930 souls.

Accounts from New-Orleans to the 5th June, state that there had been two or three cases of Yellow Fever in that city; a circumstance unprecedented, so early in the season.

The son of Marshal Ney, was lately on a visit to Albany, New-York. He is travelling through the United States for the laudable purpose of witnessing the manners, customs, state of civilization, &c.

Gov. Owen has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of \$500, for the apprehension of Thomas Mitchell, who murdered Shelton Hobgood, of Granville county.

A strange report seems to have gotten into circulation, in Ohio; to wit: that John Buss and Henry Clay had recommended the President to appoint Col. Aaron Burr Minister to France. We can't see how any man in his senses could conceive of so improbable a tale: yet the report is gravely contradicted,—and in some of the Jackson papers, too!

In Raleigh, the 4th was celebrated with every demonstration of patriotism. Gov. Owen presided at the table, and Geo. Iredell assisted as Vice President. The Oration was delivered by Weston R. Gales, Esq. We will hereafter extract some of the toasts. Another party celebrated the day, at which nothing but cold water was drank.

**Distressed Manufacturers.**—It is stated in a Providence, Rhode Island, paper, that within a circle of ten miles round that place, upwards of twenty-five hundred people, engaged in the manufacturing business, were thrown out of employment within a period of ten days; the distress this has produced, is difficult to be conceived of.

**New York City.**—A convention has assembled in New-York city, to devise ways and means for bringing about an alteration in the charter of their City. The question whether their Common Council should be divided into two chambers, has been decided in the affirmative—the City Council to consist of a board of Aldermen, 14 members, one from each ward; and a board of Assistant Aldermen, 28 members, two from each ward. The last news we had from the Convention, they had adjourned over the 4th of July. The revenues, expenditures, &c. of this gigantic City, are larger than they are in any one of two-thirds of the States we could name in the Union.

**Naval.**—The U. S. ship Natchez sailed from New-York, 28th ult. with the Hon. T. P. Moore on board, for Columbia. The ship of War Ontario, now fitting at New-York, will take Maj. Lee to Algiers, who is Consul-General to that power. The ship of War Erie, Capt. Turner, arrived at Norfolk, 23d ult. from Pensacola.

**Strange, indeed!**—We have often heard of a bottle of spiritous liquor causing a quarrel, and sometimes eventuating in murder; but it is a rare occurrence for an empty bottle to produce such mischief. A case, however, has happened. We are informed by the Halifax Minerva, that two men, one named Cane, the other Drew, of that county, quarrelled on the 25th ult. about an empty jug; in the course of which, Drew stabbed Cane, which caused his death in a few hours. Drew was put in jail, to await his trial.

**Cotton.**—Great efforts are making in England, to encourage the growth of cotton in their East India possessions, in order to render themselves, as far as practicable, independent of the United States for a supply of the raw material for their extensive manufactures. In the possible contingency of a war with this country, England would suffer much in her manufactures for the want of raw cotton to keep them in operation, as the greater portion of her supply is obtained from the United States. Every expedient, therefore, which promises to have an influence in encouraging the production of cotton in her own dependencies, will be resorted to by Great Britain, to render herself less dependant on the relation to one of her most vital interests.

Hence it is, that *Cotton* is becoming an article much sought after, for the purpose of being shipped to England, and thence to the East Indies. On the 19th ult. one house in Augusta received 300 bushels of seed; which, it was intended, should take the above direction. Should the soil and climate of India prove well adapted to the culture of our species of cotton, it is expected the demand for seed in our country will, for some time, be pretty extensive.

**Early Vegetables.**—Mr. W. H. Haynes, Jr. of Mount Mourne, Iredell county, had full grown green corn, fit for us as roasting ears, on the 4th inst. A *Udsh* was also pulled in his garden, only five weeks old, which weighed three pounds, apothecary's weight; it measured 14 inches in length, and 10 inches in circumference. These facts are mentioned, by permission of Mr. Haynes, as an incentive to others to devote more time and attention to horticulture—the business of gardening.

Mr. Jas. R. Creecy, a respectable citizen of Edenton, left home for the North about the 1st of April; for three or four weeks, he corresponded regularly with his family; but having ceased to do so for some time, his family and friends became alarmed, and a gentleman was dispatched to Norfolk, where he found a letter from the unfortunate Creecy, containing the key of his trunk, which had also been sent on; on opening which, the mystery was unravelled; the trunk contained all his valuables, and statements and memorandums, stating that he had resolved on destroying himself. It since appears he committed suicide in Baltimore, about the 4th ult.; but in what manner, is not ascertained, as his body has not yet been found.

**Removals.**—A Virginian who has recently visited Washington, communicates the following information to the editors of the Richmond Enquirer. He says—"I know something of most of the Removals that have been made at Washington, and I am thoroughly persuaded, that in every instance public duty and the public interest demanded, and will justify, the acts of Executive Magistrate. I know too the shrewd attempts of many men in office to conceal the expenditures of the last Administration, and while that Administration was in being; and that some of the detections of abuse were accidentally made, and against the active resistance of clerks and chiefs of Bureaus. Rely on it, that General Jackson's conduct will, and does illustrate his farther claims to public gratitude."

**Ireland.**—According to some of the Irish editors, Catholic Emancipation has put a stop to the emigration of the Irish peasants to America. No passengers could be had at the port of Dublin, for the ships which used to be crowded with emigrants.

This is a natural consequence of the great measure which has recently been adopted. No people in the world are distinguished for love of country in a greater degree than the Irish, but the time is passed when the words of Campbell are applicable to them,

"A home and a country remain not for me." political causes will no longer operate to separate them from the land of their devotion, and although there will still be found emigrants from it in search of wealth, or who leave it from the desire of change, the aggregate will of course be greatly diminished. The improvement of the condition of this once unhappy country, brought about by one master spirit," when we reflect upon the difficult and hopeless character of the question of emancipation for so many years, can scarcely be realized. It is one of the greatest triumphs of toleration and intellect which has distinguished the age, and its effects will be proportionably important. *Georgian.*

A man has been convicted at Rochester, New York, of inrowing a Skunk into another man's well, and fined \$50. He ought to have been sentenced to hard labor for six calendar months, and died upon Assafoetida. *Can. Jour.*

**Lawyers.**—The Key West Register of 6th April, states that the schr. *Mobile*, had cleared at that place for St. Marks, with a cargo of *Five Lawyers*.

John Ollenbockengraphenstemertelef has a letter to his address in the Baltimore post-office.