vorite leader (Davidson) mingled his blood with his own native stream while defending its banks against the encroachments of the enemy. And another, (Thomas Polk,) the son of the first progenitor of the Mecklenburg Declaration, sacrificed his life while bravely aiding in the victory obtained on the plains of Eutaw. Here in this, the birth place of their independence, they were called upon to test the truth of the declaration, that in its support they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their most sacred honor—here many a patriot bled—here many a soldier, fighting in the ranks of liberty, fell. While opposing the entrance of the whole British forces under Lord Cornwallis into this place, one of the venerable patriots whom I now have in my eye (Gen. Joseph Graham) was cut down and left for dead.—Thank Heaven! he yet lives, and after sixty years is now present to witness the success of the event we now celebrate, and for the maintenance of which he so nobly contended. Even in this consecrated spot, the spade of the grave-digger occasionally strikes upon the mouldering remains of some person, which, from their situation and appearance prove, that they were deposited in the heat of battle or the hurry of pursuit—over whom his companions in arms

"Carved not a line, they raised not a stone,
But they left him alone in his glory."

But over whom, as the angel of liberty wept for one of her lost champions, she was consoled with the hope

"That if there be on this earthly sphere,
A boon, an offering, Heaven holds dear:
'Tis the last libation liberty draws
From the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause."

And now to you, venerable band of the few surviving patriots who yet remain to remind us of the debt of gratitude we owe the soldiers of the revolution—in what language shall I express the feelings which on this day fill our bosoms when we look upon your whitened locks—your debilitated forms—your trembling limbs, mournful proofs that, in a few fleeting years, perhaps months, the sun of your existence must sink beneath the horizon of the grave! How express our admiration for that spirit of liberty which induced you to renounce your allegiance to tyranny, which aided you amid the clangour of arms and the clash of battle—which supported you under the most desponding circumstances, and which finally enabled you to triumph in a contest with the proud and wealthy mistress of the world. There are emotions of the soul so overpowering in their nature as to deprive us of the use of language—sensations of the mind of which silence is the true and only heard. To you, then, on this occasion—the silent tear—the heaving bosom must be the only evidence of feeling which the heart dictates, but the tongue refuses to utter. We can only wish that your declining life may be as peaceful and happy as it has been good and useful—that the principles of liberty for which you so nobly contended may descend unimpaired to the latest posterity; and, finally, that you may attain that heaven of rest in immortality in which we would fain hope many of your compatriots in arms are now reaping the joys of the blessed. While, however, the lamp of life yet flickers in its socket—before we yet lose sight of your venerable forms, we beseech you as the ancient patriarchs of the land to extend your hands over us, the children of your country—"to bless us and we shall be blessed." Yes! we *shall* be blessed! We claim not for our country an exemption from the ordinary reverses which hitherto have attended the best institutions of man—But under the sanctity of your blessing, and aided by the prophetic eye of the imagination, we may look forward to the time when England shall have sunk beneath the weight of a constantly increasing public debt—when the volatile spirit of the French will lead them to desolate their beautiful country with the horrors of another revolution—before Spain shall have regained her former splendour and power—when the widely extended empire of Russia shall have separated on account of the incongruity of its several parts—when the Turkish crescent shall no longer wave over the walls of Constantinople—*Then* the eagle, our country's emblem—as he laves his wings in the gulf of Mexico—as he swiftly follows the screaming fish-hawk on the borders of our northern lakes—as he perches amid the branches of some tall cypress on the shores of the Atlantic—as he looks from his eyrie among the cliffs of the Rocky Mountains—will see flourishing cities, animated by the busy hum of trade—rivers bearing on their bosoms the immense productions of manufacturing and agricultural industry—canals and roads intersecting the boundless surface of our land—the country in its full extent under high cultivation—villages which make the landscape smile—the ocean's broad bosom whitened by the sails of our ships—above all, as he bends his towering course along the banks of the Potomac—his eyes will pierce through the dome of the capital of this extended land, and will there see the collected wisdom of the country sagely engaged in the discussion of topics connected with its welfare—while around, father, much farther than his fierce eye can ken, a free, united, and happy people will be engaged in the peaceful pursuits of life.

"Still the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

From the New York Morning Herald.

——What charms!
What conjuration! and what mighty magic!
SHAKSPEARE.

Adrian, the great magician, went through his series of miracles and transformations before a very fashionable audience at Niblo's Garden, on Tuesday evening. The Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, with a few office holders, took his seat on the right of the magician, at eight o'clock precisely, and Major Noah, with a few office seekers, the left—the former, satisfied that Adrian, great as he is, is no match for the magician at Washington; and the latter as warmly engaged in convincing the audience that Adrian as far outstrips the Vice President as $25,000 does $1,000.

It is as difficult to give our readers a clear idea of the feats of Adrian, through the medium of language, as it is to understand the powers and popularity of the Vice President himself. Adrian is a Frenchman, neat, tidy, talkative, *voici, voila &c., &c.*, speaking always in French, which is translated by a fugleman on his left, as the Albany Argus or the Globe translates the springs of the great republican party, of which we are *now* an honorary member; thanks be to heaven we are no higher. Adrian asked for a handkerchief. A pretty woman with auburn hair (I like auburn) handed over one, elegantly embroidered. Adrian put it into a brouze vase, then placed it on one side of the room. He waved his wand; the handkerchief came out at the other side of the room from another vase.

"Wonderful!" said the lady; "astonishing!" said a gentleman; "my good gracious!" said a young girl with blue eyes." "There!" said Major Noah to Cambreleng, "can your magician do that!" Cambreleng looked coolly through his spectacles; "that's nothing," said he. "I myself can make a thousand dollars go down in Philadelphia and come up a branch bank in Buffalo.' "Doctor Townsend," said the Major, "what think you?" "I think with you, Major." "Then I give it up." "So do I," said the Doctor.

Adrian then asked for a watch; a watch; a watch. There was some hesitation, but at last a gentlemanly looking man handed over his watch. The magician put it into a long bronze tube, looking something like a champaign glass. Then he took a ramrod and rammed it hard down. "Oh! my pa's watch!" said a little boy. "Be still," said his mother. Adrian then presented the tube at a small figure, like one of Labans' gods, enveloped in a cloak placed on the table. He fired; the report shook the house; the flash lightened the room; the watch was found safe and sound hanging around the neck of the little idol.

"My stars!" said a young lady in a pea-green bonnet; "have mercy on us!" said an old lady that took snuff; "bless my heart," said a widow, "dont kick my shins," exclaimed a young fellow. "There!" said Major Noah, to Cambreleng, "can the Vice-President do that!" "Phoo, phoo," said Cambreleng, "that is a flea-bite, Major; we can fire off a message from the White House at Washington, and make it come out 25,000,000 francs at the Thuilleries, in Paris." "Doctor Townsend," says the Major, "shall we give it up?" "what do you do, Major?" "I give it up;" "So do I," said the Doctor.

The music sprung up. Smiles sat on every face. The Major was delighted; Cambreleng in raptures; the company in extacy. The music ceased. Adrian came forward, leading Madame Adrian with him, a fine buxom looking lady. She got up on the magical table; she stood like a statute. Adrian took a large what-you-call-it, and covered her up. It enveloped her about like a sort of Jonah's gourd. Adrian spoke a few words; waved his wand; removed the gourd, and lo! and behold!—Madame Adrian was not there. She had disappeared in a twinkling, without any visible sign of departure.

"My heavens!" said an old lady, "let us go home: we are not safe here. That man with the que is in league with the Evil one." The young ladies trembled; "look if he has a cloven foot!" The old fellows in specs spoke under their breath—"what a d——d strange thing that is!" "My stars!" exclaimed a young dandy, thrown of his guard for once, "I saw Madame this moment at the outer gate." "There, again, said Major Noah, in high glee, as soon as he could get in a word;—"there again, Cambreleng, you, Kitchen, Magician, and all, can no more do that than you can fly.—"Pshaw," said Cambreleng, "that is mere child's play. Look at the Post Office Department; was there not once a surplus of $100,000 in the strong box, and is there not now $500,000 less than nothing, charmed away in a twinkling?" "It is so," said the Major, in a melancholy tone. Shall we give it up, Doctor T.?" "Do you give it up, Major?" "I do, Doctor," "So do I, Major. And so he did, and so did we.

These are only a few of the wonders performed by Adrian, the great Magician, at Niblo's. Go and see him one and all. He is to die next week.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR: The following letter was brought to me on the 14th inst., by Mr. Clayton of Ohio, who passed over this place in the balloon *Antarctic*, on his way to Pantagonia. He fired a salute as he passed over Hashburg, which was taken by some for the explosion of a meteor, by others for an earthquake. If you deem it worthy of a place in your valuable paper, you are at liberty to publish it. Your's, &c. BOB SHORT.

LETTER FROM Miss JOHNSON TO MR. STEVENSON.

MY VERY DEAR FRIEND: Mamma (who does not write herself,) bids me return to you the thanks of the family, for the interest which you took, and the influence which you exerted, in procuring Papa's nomination, by the Baltimore Convention, for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. I cannot command the language which would give to you an adequate idea of the gratitude which is felt by all our connexions for these tokens of your kindness to us. A few anecdotes from the family circle will better exhibit our feelings towards you than any description that my poor pen could give.

Papa, mamma, my two uncles, and my sister were seated round the tea table, enjoying a pleasant evening's *tete a tete*, when my litte brother brought in the newspapers. Papa, as is his custom, seized the Globe first, and after perusing it for a moment, exclaimed, "My dear, I shall be nominated in preference to Rives; for I see that Stevenson is elected President of the Baltimore Convention."

"Bless de Lord!" ejaculated my mother, "I always said I loved Mr. Stevenson better than any body in de world, except my husband."

Sister Prissy and I could say nothing: but we poured forth tears of gratitude to the Convention and its venerable head.

Uncle Cuffy could not contain himself-He sprang up and began involuntary to pat "Juba," as if his heart was in his hands, and his soul was in his feet.

But Uncle Cudjo was not so sanguine—not that he doubted *your* friendship, my dear sir, but because the experience of sixty years has taught him to rejoice at nothing which is not certain.

"Stop," said he, "bro'er Dick! Read dat ting agin; I want my own ear fo' hear um."

Papa then read over the whole proceedings.—When he had concluded—

"Well," said Uncle Cudjo, "Mas. *Stevenson* strait enough: but how he gwine to make all dem buckera-man do what he want um!"

"Oh," said Papa, "Cudjo, he will not influence *them*. This is not what I expect; but their choosing him, shows that they go for me."

"Ah, dat de way you work um, hay! Well, may be he work right; but I tell you now, you better not laugh before de fun come; for white man mighty unsartin."

The same happy group happened to be assembled when the news of Papa's nomination arrived, and our transports were renewed with double intensity. Uncle Cudjo being now relieved from all doubt, in spite of his age, danced the "double shuffle" to Uncle Cuffy's "Juba." From that day to this, my dear friend, your name never fails to throw a grateful smile over the countenance of every member of our family. Rest assured, sir, that my dear father will use his exalted station in strict subservience to the wishes of those who gave it. Mamma and sister join me in a kiss to you and your fair friends. With unspeakable love and gratitude,

Your sincere friend,
SILVY JOHNSON.

STATE CONVENTION.

[COMPILED FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.]

Monday, June 29, 1835.

The Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the 32d Article of the Constitution, Mr. Fisher in the Chair; when Gen. Speight, Mr. Shober, and Mr. McQueen spoke against amending the section, and Mr. Rayner and Judge Gaston in favor of it. Before the latter gentleman had concluded his Address, Mr. Carson, from Burke, asked permission to move that the Committee rise and report progress, that the gentleman from Craven might to-morrow conclude his Address. Which motion being agreed to, the Committee rose accordingly, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee to whom was referred the 14th Resolution reported by the Committee of twenty-six, then reported the following Article, viz:

Sec. 1. That the Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Superior Courts, and all other Officers of this State, (except Justices of the Peace, and Militia Officers,) may be impeached for wilfully violating any part of the Constitution, mal-administration, or corruption. But judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, under this State; but the party convicted may nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

Sec. 2. That the House of Commons shall have the sole power of impeachment. That the Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments; and no person shall be convicted upon any impeachment, unless two-thirds of the Senators present shall concur in such conviction. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the Senate shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence: And, upon the trial of an impeachment, the Chief Justice of this State shall preside; unless the Chief Justice be impeached, or from inability or other sufficient cause to be adjudged of by the Senate, he shall be excused by the Senate from presiding; then the Senate may appoint some other person to preside.

Tuesday, June 30, 1835.

The Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Fisher in the Chair, on the unfinished business of yesterday. Judge Gaston resumed his argument, and spoke for more than three hours. He was followed, on the same side, by Messrs. Carson, of Burke, Harrington, Daniel, and Macon, and on the other side, by Messrs. Smith of Orange, and Seawell. Gen. Dockery spoke against any alteration of the article, but was willing to submit a separate amendment in relation to this matter, to be passed on by the people at the next August Elections.

While the Committee were in session, amendments were severally proposed by Messrs. Edwards, Daniel, Holmes, Jacocks, and Outlaw, for the purpose of ridding the Article as much as possible of its intolerant features. The whole of them were rejected, but it is considered unnecessary to insert them here, as they will no doubt be again proposed, after the question leaves the Committee and goes into the Convention. At last, an amendment, proposed by Gen. Wellborn, simply to strike out "Protestant" in the article, and insert "Christians," was agreed to, and the Committee rose and reported the amendment to the Convention.

Wednesday, July 1, 1835.

Mr. Collins, from the sub-Committee to whom was referred the subject of Districting the State, for the purpose of choosing Senators and Members of the House of Commons, made a dictated Report, which was ordered to be printed.

The Convention then took up the Report of the Committee of the Whole, on amending the 32d Article of the present Constitution; and after some debate, questions were taken on the several amendments which had been unsuccessfully urged in the Committee of the Whole, in the following order:

By Mr. Edwards, who proposed striking out the whole section, and inserting the following words: "that all men having a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences, all religious tests as qualifications for office, are incompatible with the principles of free Government."

Decided in the negative—Yeas 36, Nays 87.

By Gen. Jacocks, who proposed substituting for the article "That no persons who shall deny the being of God shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the Civil Department within this State, provided that the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State."

This motion was negatived—82 votes to 42.

Mr. Holmes proposed the following substitute: "That no person who shall deny the being of a God shall be capable of holding any office, or place of trust, or profit, in the Civil Department within this State. The exercise and enjoyment of every religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall for ever be free to all persons in this State, provided the right hereby declared and established shall not be so construed as to excuse or justify practices incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State; and provided further, that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious sect or mode of worship."

This motion was negatived—78 votes to 46.

By Judge Daniel, who proposed the following Resolution.

Resolved, That it is expedient to remove the disqualifications for office contained in the 32d article, from all who do not deny the being of a God and an accountability to him for the deeds done in the body.

This motion was negatived—80 votes to 46.

By Mr. Outlaw, who moved to strike out of the Section the following orders: "or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State."

This motion was negatived—87 votes to 39.

And then the question was taken on the Resolution moved by Gen. Wellborn, and reported by the Committee of the Whole, which proposed to strike out of the original section the word *Protestant*, only, and insert the word *Christian*, so as to make the Section read, "No person who shall deny the being of a God, or the truth of the Christian Religion, &c., shall be capable of holding any office, &c."

The Yeas and Nays on this question were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Andres, Bonner, Bryan, Baxter, Brittain, Biggs, Bailey, Bunting, Bitchett, Brodnax, S. P. Carson, Crudup, Cathey, Cansler, C. Chalmers, Calvert, J. McD. Carson, Collins, Daniel, Dobson, Elliott, Edwards, Ferebee, Fisher, Franklin, Gaither, W. Gaston, Gilliam, A. F. Gaston, Gunn, Gaines, Gary, Gray, Giles, Gudger, Hill, Hall, Hodges, Huggins, Harrington, Jervis, E. Jones, Jacocks, King, Kelly, Macon, McMillan, McPherson, Marchant, Martin, Marsteller, Meares, Outlaw, Pipkin, J. W. Powell, Ruffin, Rayner, R. H. Ramsay, Roulhac, Swain, Sawyer, Skinner, R. D. Spaight, Shipp, Saunders, B. J. Smith, Tayloe, Troy, White, W. P. Williams, Welch, R. Williams, Wellborn, Young—74.

Nays—Messrs. Averitt, Arrington, Bowers, Branch, Boddie, Cox, Cooper, M. Chambers, Dockery, Faison, Gatling, Graves, Grier, Hogan, Hargrave, Hussey, Hooker, Hutcheson, Halsey, Holmes, K. Jones, Joiner, Lea, McQueen, Marchant, McDiarmid, Morehead, Montgomery, Moore, Norcum, Owen, A. Powell, Pearsall, Parker, J. Ramsay, Styron, Sugg, Stallings, J. Speight, J. S. Smith, Seawell, Sherard, Shober, Spruill, Toomer, L. D. Wilson, Wooten, J. Wilson, J. W. Williams, Whitfield, Wilder—52.

Thursday, July 2, 1835.

Governor Branch, from the Committee appointed on the 2nd Resolution, which directs a mode to be prescribed for the ratification of such amendments as may be recommended by the Convention, also so much as directs the Convention to provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the Constitution, &c., reported in part, "That whenever a majority of the whole number of each House of the General Assembly shall deem it necessary to alter or amend this Constitution, they may propose such alterations or amendments to the people, and the Governor shall, by proclamation, lay the same before the people six months before the ensuing election for members for the General Assembly; and if the two Houses of the General Assembly thus elected, shall approve, as in the first instance, of the amendments proposed, the same shall be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection, and if ratified by a majority, shall become a part of the Constitution."

Governor Branch, in making this Report, stated that he had made it by direction of a majority of the Committee; but that he should deem it his duty to make his protest against it when the Convention shall take it under consideration.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the 12th Resolution, to enquire whether any and what amendments may be proper in relation to the election of Governor, Mr. R. D. Spaight in the Chair.

The Resolution being read, Mr. Wilson moved that the freemen of this State qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, at the first election of members of the General Assembly after the ratification of the amended Constitution, shall vote for a Governor of this State for four years, and every four years thereafter.

Judge Daniel moved to amend the motion by inserting, that "it is inexpedient to make any alteration in the election of Governor, except that he shall be elected biennially, instead of annually."

On this motion considerable debate took place. It was advocated by the mover, Messrs. Skinner, Speight, McQueen, Macon, Sawyer, Edwards, and Gaston, and opposed by Messrs. Wilson, Giles, Cooper, and Jones. It was negatived, 72 votes to 46.

On motion of Mr. Giles, the term of election of Governor in Mr. Wilson's Resolution, was amended, by stricking out *four* years as the term of office, and inserting *two*, which was carried—65 votes to 53.

The Committee then rose and reported the following Resolution to the Convention:

"The Governor shall be chosen by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, at such times and places as members of the General Assembly are elected—he shall hold his office for the term of *two years* from the time of his *installation*, and until another Governor shall be elected and qualified—but he shall not be eligible more than four years in any term of six years."

The Resolution was passed—74 to 44

Friday, July 3, 1835.

Mr. Collins, from the Committee, to whom was referred the 6th Resolution, with the amendment adopted by the Convention, (which directs that the individual Capitation-tax shall be equal throughout the State,) with instructions to draw up an Article to be incorporated in the amended Constitution, reported the following:

Sec. 1. Capitation-tax shall be equal throughout the State upon all individuals subject to the same.

Sec. All Free Males over the age of Twenty-one years, and under that of Forty-five, and all slaves over the age of Twelve years, and under that of Fifty, shall be subject to Capitation-tax.—And no other persons shall be subject to such tax.

The Convention then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Shober in the Chair, on the Report of the Sub-Committee of Twenty-six, in relation to the formation of the Senatorial Districts, and the apportionment of Members of the House of Commons.

Mr. Bowers moved to amend the Report, by taking one Member from Surry and giving it to Ashe, so as to entitle Surry to two and Ashe to two, instead of giving one to the latter and three to the former, as reported. He said that this arrangement would be agreeable to the Delegates from Surry.

Mr. Collins, as Chairman, objected to the amendment. He said the Committee had been governed by principles in making their arrangement, and it would not do to derange it, merely to gratify the individual wishes of gentlemen.

Mr. Williams, of Franklin, said, as a member of the Committee from which the Report emanated, he should go against any interference with their arrangement of Representation. In carrying out the principle laid down and acted upon, some Counties must necessarily suffer; but it was unavoidable, where such diversified interests are to be consulted.

Mr. Bowers replied. He did not wish to be understood as complaining of the operation of the rule, but his amendment was pressed on the score of mutual consent on the part of the counties interested. Owing to the peculiar situation of Surry, she was not only entitled to three Commoners, but to a Senator, although her amount of taxation fell short of the ratio. Under these circumstances, it was but fair to transfer one Commoner to Ashe.

The amendment offered by Mr. Bowers was negatived.

Mr. Gaither moved to amend the Report by taking a member from Yancy and giving it to Burke county; and went into a statement to show that the amendment was founded in equity, and that Burke was clearly entitled to it on the ground of having the largest fraction.

Mr. Carson also enforced the reasonableness of the claim on the part of Burke, and stated that the Delegates from the two counties interested had had a friendly meeting and investigated the matter, and the conclusion was arrived at, that Burke was fairly entitled to it.

Mr. Smith, of Yancy, confirmed this statement. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Melchor moved to detach Montgomery from the 33rd Senatorial District, and add it to the 34th, so as to form a District out of Moore and Montgomery, and entitle Cabarrus to a Senator, by adding the excess from other counties.

This amendment was earnestly advocated by Mr. Gaines, and warmly opposed by Mr. Kelly. Mr. Kelly said there was no identity of feeling between the people of Moore and Montgomery. There were hardly twelve persons in the one County that knew an equal number in the other. Montgomery and Cabarrus were properly united in a District—it was Dutch to Dutch—but if Moore and Montgomery were united, it would be Dutch to Scotch.

Mr. Gains rejoined at some length, and demonstrated so clearly the propriety of Mr. Melchor's amendment that it was carried—58 to 40.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the Committee then rose and reported the Report to the Convention.

The Convention then proceeded to consider the amendments separately, and agreed to the whole of them as made in Committee; not without an effort, however, on the part of Messrs. M'Diarmid and Kelly, to reverse the decision of the Committee in regard to the detaching of Moore from Cabarrus.

Mr. Kelly made also an unsuccessful attempt so to amend the Report, as that the excess of Federal numbers in Moore, Cumberland, and Montgomery, might be retained in those counties, and form a District to elect a member to the House of Commons.

The Report having been concurred in, Mr. Giles moved its reference to a Select Committee, to draw the necessary Articles for carrying into effect the provisions of the Report. Agreed to

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A correspondent of the New York Enquirer mentions, that it is positively said in Paris that General Bernard will be sent here, accompanied by the Counsellor of State, M. Pichon, to settle all difficulties between this Government and France.

Young D'Israeli, the author of "Vivian Grey," was dreadfully abused by O'Connell in a speech at Dublin, and called on young O'Connell to fight for his father. Morgan declined, and there the matter rests.

The beautiful daughter of General Sir Colquhoun Grant, during her father's absence at Poole, (for the representation of which borough he is a candidate,) eloped with Mr. Brinsley Sheridan, son of the all-accomplished Tom Sheridan, and brother of Mrs. Norton, the authoress. The lady's fortune is upwards of £100,000 sterling per annum.

It is related, in Bulwer's 'France,' that at the battle of Jemappe, Dumourier had for his aids-de-camp, two of the most beautiful, the most accomplished young women in the society of the time. Equally chaste and warlike, these modern Camillas felt a veneration for the profession of arms—they delighted in the smoke of the cannon and the sound of the trumpet. Often, a General told me, in the most desperate crisis of the battle, he has heard their slender voices reproaching flight and urging to the charge: "Ou allez-vous, soldats? ce n'est pas lo l'ennemi! En avant! suivez!" and you might have seen their waving plumes and amazonian garb amidst the thickest of the fire.

News from Mexico, to the 18th May, had been received at New York. The Mexican authorities were adopting arbitrary measures in Texas. Messrs. Boyd and Lee, American merchants, had been imprisoned and harshly treated at Metamoras for a quarrel with the Parish Priest. The Attakapas Gazette of the 6th June, states, that in a difficulty with the Mexican troops at Galvestown, six citizens of the United States had been killed. The Americans rescued, by force, an American citizen who had been incarcerated for insulting a Mexican officer. The settlers in Texas seem to forget that they are under Mexican authority, and by their own choice.—*Charleston Mercury.*

From the Salem Reporter, of July 4.

Hail Storm.—A severe storm, accompanied with rain and hail, passed over this place on the afternoon of Saturady last, much to the destruction of our flourishing gardens, particularly in the northern part of the village, where the storm raged more furiously, and the hail fell more abundantly.—Strange as this may be to relate, (the distance between the two extremes of Salem being little more than half a mile) yet such is the fact. In parts of the surrounding country, we are informed, destruction's devastating hand was experienced more severely. Great loss will be sustained by many of our industrious farmers, whose fields of grain have suffered extensively. Many wheat and oats fields are almost completely destroyed, and corn is greatly injured. Fruit orchards have also suffered severely, the fruit being beat down, and many trees uprooted. Some of these airy pebbles were of the size of partridge eggs.

We have not been able to ascertain the comparative extent of this destructive visitation: It proceeded from the north-west, assuming a winding course through the counties of Stokes, Guilford, to the "Troublesome Iron Works," in Rockingham, from whence we have no further information.—Here it embraced several miles in width.

We learn, from a correspondent that, on the 11th ult., *James Johnston* and *Charles Sneed*, of Surry county, in the act of returning home from a grog-shop, where they had been complying too freely *with the rules of the house*, became infuriated, originating from a dispute between them, which ended in Johnson's stabbing Sneed severely, in several places, causing his bowels to become visible, &c. Surgical aid being administered in season, Sneed is likely to recover. Johnson has been apprehended, and lodged in Rockford jail to await his trial.

Petersburg Rail-Road Stock.—This Stock is on the rise. Thirty shares have been sold at $110, equal to $125, with the dividends. Sales of Fredericksburg Rail Road Stock have been made, in Richmond, at $107 10.