

disposed to flatter them, this departed with not... Suffice it, that their interrogations ceased with the last reply. It is hardly likely that they knew who was meant by the "folly boy"—but the words had a queer sound, and they judged that if the sailor imagined they knew him, he must have a queer idea of their sphere of action.—Boston Herald.

#### FROM FLORIDA.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the arrival at the seat of Government of Major General Macomb, who has succeeded in pacifying the Indians of Florida, and has made such an arrangement with them as will effectually put a stop to the further effusion of blood in that Territory. The country to be occupied provisionally by the Indians is situated beyond all former settlements, and the cordons of posts established across the peninsula from New Smyrna to Tampa Bay will be furnished with a sufficient number of troops to ensure the faithful observance of the terms dictated by Gen. Macomb, both by the whites and the red men.

Late despatches received from Fort Gibson announce that Gen. ARNOLD and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Gen. ARISTIDES, had, in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of War, made an arrangement for the future permanent establishment of the Seminoles, perfectly satisfactory to MACOMB and other chiefs, and that the Seminoles now in the West were about to remove there.—Globe.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE U. S.,  
Fort King, Florida, May 22, 1839.

SIR: Agreeably to the instructions I had the honor to receive from your hands at Washington on the 20th of March last, I lost no time in repairing to Florida, and arrived at Block Creek, the general depot of the army, on the 5th of April. There I had the good fortune to meet with Brigadier Gen. Taylor, the commander of the forces in this Territory, then on a tour of inspection and review of the troops, and at the same time engaged in his plan of dividing the country, nearest to the settlements, into squares of twenty miles, and establishing posts therein. This fortunate meeting enabled me to place in the hands of General Taylor a copy of your instructions, and to give him orders to co-operate with me in carrying those instructions into effect, directing his attention particularly to the protection of the settlements along the line from Gary's Ferry to Tallahassee, and west of the latter place, authorizing him, at the same time, to call into service such a force of militia as mentioned in your instructions. General Taylor, having with him interpreters, and Indians connected with the hostile parties by ties of consanguinity and intermarriage, was desirous to open, if possible, a communication with them, and thereby make them acquainted with the fact of my arrival in the country, and my wish to see the chiefs and warriors at this post by the 1st of May instant, to hold a conference with them. Colonel Twiggs, who was then commanding at Gary's Ferry, having military authority over a considerable extent of country, was also made acquainted with my instructions, and he rendered a ready and efficient aid in furthering my views. Colonel Warren of Jacksonville, who heretofore had command of the militia serving in Florida, was highly recommended to me on account of his efficiency and activity as an officer, was invited to raise and take command as Lieutenant Colonel of a battalion of mounted militia, to assist in the defence of the settlements east of the Suwannee, and expel the Indians. Although quite unacquainted with him, at the time, on account of his private affairs, the Colonel very promptly complied with my wishes. In the meanwhile, General Taylor was making arrangements with the Governor of Florida in raising, for the defence of the settlements on the west of the Suwannee, a military force. Notwithstanding all these measures, the Indians, dividing themselves into small parties, penetrated the settlements, committed some murders, and fired from their covert on the expresses and persons going from post to post.

Under these indications, it was the general belief that no communication could be opened with the hostile parties, especially as it had been given out that the Indians would on no account receive any messengers, but would destroy any person that might approach them with a flag. This threat having been executed more than once, confirmed the opinion that it was worse than useless to attempt to communicate with them. Finding at Gary's Ferry, a party of prisoners, consisting of one man, two well grown lads, and a number of women and children, amounting in all to eighteen, it occurred to me that, by treating them kindly, I might, through their instrumentality, communicate with the hostile parties. Accordingly, I set them at liberty, and sent them into the country in search of their friends, that they might make known to them, and the Indians generally, the object of my coming among them. Gen. Taylor also sent out his Indians, in whose sincerity and honesty he had great confidence. This first attempt to open a communication entirely failed, Gen. Taylor's Indians having left him, and joined the hostile party below Tampa, and those sent by me returned without seeing any whatever. In the mean time, reports were received of the continued hostilities of the Indians, and of their attacking defenceless people and killing them. According to my previous notification that I would be at this post by the 1st of May, I left Gary's Ferry on the 25th of April, with a guard of dragoons, taking with me the prisoners previously mentioned, and again sent them off in search of their friends; but it was not, after remaining here, until the 9th instant that any Indians called to visit me.

Knowing the slowness of the Indians in performing any matter of national importance, I did not yield to the general belief that none would attend to my invitation, and I had the gratification to receive a visit from a young chief of considerable importance, accompanied by seven young active warriors. I explained to the chief the object of my mission, telling him that his great father (the President) was sorry that there had been so much fighting between his white and red children, and that for their good he recommended to them to cease fighting on each other, and make peace. The chief expressed himself greatly delighted with the prospect of peace. I told him that if the whole nation would retire below Passo creek, that hostilities would cease, and that they might remain there, until further arrangements could be made. He again expressed his gladness at hearing what I said, and promised that he would take my communication and spread it around, being persuaded that it would be well received by all his people. In a few days after he collected a considerable party of his people, consisting of men, women, and children, and paid the another visit. I repeated to him in their presence the same "talk," and they seemed all pleased with it. I then made them some presents, after which they departed much gratified, for they were all in a most destitute condition, as to clothing and other necessities.

On the 17th instant, Lt. Colonel Harney of the 2d dragoons, who had previously received my di-

rections to open a communication with the Indians in the Southern portion of the peninsula, near Key Biscayne, arrived with Chitto-Tustenuggee, principal chief of the Seminoles, who had been recently elected by a council held by the Seminoles and Micasaskees. Chitto-Tustenuggee expressed a great desire that the business on which he was called to meet me, might be speedily attended to. Accordingly, on the next day, a meeting was held, composed of Chitto-Tustenuggee, attended by Ocho-Hadjo, a brother of Blue-Snake, who came with him to witness the proceedings at the request of the Council of the Nation, and Harlock Hadjo, Chief of the Micasaskees in this section of the country, and all his band that had not been detached by him to call in the warriors who were out in detached parties. After going through the usual ceremonies among Indians of shaking hands and smoking, I explained to the meeting who I was, and the object of my mission among them, at which they immediately evinced great satisfaction. I then dictated to them the terms of peace, which they readily accepted, manifesting great joy on the occasion, and they have since been dancing and singing according to their fashion, in token of friendship and peace, in which many of our officers joined them, all being satisfied of the sincerity of the respective parties. The enclosed general order, announcing the result of the conference, exhibits the terms of peace. Under existing circumstances, I did not think it necessary to enter into a formal written treaty, such an instrument with Indians having but little binding effect. Nor did I think it politic at this time to say any thing about their emigration, leaving that subject open to such future arrangements as the Government may think proper to make with them. No restriction upon the pleasure of the Government in this respect has been imposed, nor has any encouragement been given to the Indians that they would be permitted permanently to remain in Florida.

There is every reason to believe that when the Indians remaining in Florida shall learn the prosperous condition of their brethren in Arkansas, they will, at no distant period, ask to be permitted to join them.

I have the honor to be, sir,  
Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
ALEX. MACOMB,  
Maj. Gen. Commanding in Chief.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,  
Secretary of War, Washington City.

#### General Intelligence.

IMPORTANT NEWS we have from Sumatra.—The ship Arabela has arrived at Boston from Singapore, where she left the U. S. ship Columbus, Capt. Reed. The U. S. ship John Adams, was standing into Saucapor Roads when the Arabela left.

Com. Reed received information of the capture of the Eclipse, of Salem, at Colombo, and immediately repaired to the West coast. On his arrival, after endeavoring (unsuccessfully) to negotiate for the delivery of the Mandarins, and restitution of the stolen property, Qualla Battou was bombarded two hours December 24th, one fort destroyed, and the other considerably injured. Jan. 1st, Muehka was burnt by the Columbus and John Adams. After cannonading the place, 400 men were landed from the ships, and the town and forts destroyed, with a considerable quantity of pepper, neither ship sustaining any loss, the Malays all retreating into the jungle. No part of the property captured in the Bepus was recovered.

People were quite startled this morning upon learning that a small thing was coming into the harbor, puzzling observers to decide upon the character of the craft. It was soon, however, found out that this thing was a little iron steamer of only fifteen tons, which had come all the way from London. She is built entirely of iron, the pieces being rivetted together, and is 71 feet long, while her breadth at midships is only 10. The steam-engine is in the stern. She used her sails only on the passage, and has been forty five days in coming. The voyage is considered an act of great temerity. Her name is Robert Stockton, and she is intended for the Delaware and Bariton Canal, as is told. She will attract great attention when her arrival is known throughout the city.

The rate of exchange on London is 109.—Stocks stand in statu quo.—Wax. Nat. Intelliger.

Connecticut Senator.—We stated yesterday that the Hon. Thaddeus Betts had been chosen Senator by the Legislature, in the place of Mr. Kimberly. He was chosen on the part of the House of Representatives, but it is necessary for the Senate to concur in the choice.

Yesterday afternoon there was three ballottings in the Senate, and each time the vote stood:—for Mr. Betts, 8; R. M. Sherman 5; R. I. Ingersoll, (Loco Foco) 8.—Hartford Courant.

Painting and Poetry.—Among the passengers in the packet ship Philadelphia, from London, we noticed the names of Mr. Osgood, the artist, and of his accomplished lady, who have returned to their native country after a residence of two or three years in Europe. Mr. Osgood, though quite young, has already acquired a high reputation as a painter, both at home and in England. Among the portraits he has executed during his recent visit, are those of the celebrated Mrs. Norton Campbell, the poet, and Lord Lyndhurst, copies of which he has brought with him. A copy of one of Reynolds, celebrated portraits of Burke, which he was commissioned to paint for Gov. Everett, of Massachusetts, is much commended by competent judges. Mrs. Osgood has won laurels as the author of a volume of poems, which has been most favorably received at the highest tribunals of English criticism, and which well deserves the kind and liberal approbation that has been bestowed upon it. We hope that they may enter upon a career of fame and prosperity in their native land equally brilliant with that which they have achieved among strangers.—New York Courier and Enquirer

#### TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

We received early this morning the papers brought by the packet ship Shakspeare, Capt. Cornell, from Liverpool. The date of these are from London to the evening of the 25th, and from Liverpool to the 26th ult.

We have also a letter from our London correspondent of the 24th ultimo, which we annex.—The London papers of the evening of the 25th do not announce the determination of the Directors of the Bank of England, to which he alludes.

The proceedings in parliament since the date of our last accounts, are without interest.

Queen Victoria held a levee on the 24th ult. at which were presented Mr. C. C. Patterson, of New York and Mr. Carroll Macavish, of Maryland, by Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister.

The Ministerial Question in France is still in the same state. A debate had commenced in the Chamber of Deputies at which the persons who had been engaged in the attempt to form a perma-

nent Cabinet explained the part each had taken.—The most unexpected declaration was made on this occasion by M. Passy, the President of the Chamber, who declared that since his election; he had informed the King that too much time had been used in useless negotiations, and that a Cabinet including M. Thiers, ought forthwith to be appointed. His Majesty acceded, but the affair came to nothing in consequence of the refusal of Soult to give the Foreign Department to M. Thiers. This refusal, it is asserted, we cannot say with what truth, was instigated by the King.

There are some accounts from Spain of Don Carlos evincing a more conciliatory disposition, but they do not come in an authentic shape.—lb.

Border News.—It appears from an article in the Bangor Democrat that the rumors of trouble on the border are extremely groundless. The Land Agent, Mr. Jarvis, had received a letter from Mr. McLaughlin the British Warden, dated Fredrickton, in which he said he was on the point of starting with a posse of thirty men to visit St. Frances and Fish Rivers, and saying he should be gratified to meet him there, as he supposed the object of both was the same, viz: to secure the timber cut by lawless people last winter. He further said that a few days before, while at Madawaska, he had occasion to address a letter to the officer in command of the posse at Fish river, and had received a very laconic answer. It also appears that Mr. McLaughlin had subsequently visited Fish river, and some of the logs had there been set adrift, but by whom, it had not been ascertained.—Boston Mercantile Journal.

Destruction of the Real Estate Bank of Decatur.—The Brandon (Miss) Sentinel of the 8th, has a paragraph to the effect that the editors had received information by a gentleman direct from Decatur, that the Real Estate Bank at that place was set on fire by a mob, and burned, together with all the books and papers. Nothing was saved. He also stated that if the mob was not quelled, they would wreak their vengeance on the persons and property of the directors. [So much for mob law in Mississippi.—N. O. Bee.

Murder.—We learn from a gentleman, just from Mississippi, that Mr. John P. White, a native of Iredell County in this State, but for several years a resident of Alabama, was recently murdered in a few miles of Athens, (Ala.)—The report has been since confirmed by the reception of a letter from the Post Master near the place, directed to a brother of the deceased in this County. The murderer made his escape, and had reached the banks of the Mississippi, when he was overtaken by his pursuers and brought back. It is said that he made an open confession of his guilt, when apprehended.—Rutherfordton Gazette.

FOR THE LADIES.—A new way to make Calicoes wash well.—Infuse three gills of salt water in four of boiling water, and put the calicoes in while hot, and leave it till cold. And in this way the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washing. So says a lady who has frequently made the experiment herself.

An Affray and Death.—A slip from the Natchez Courier, under date of May 20th, says: In quick succession the tidings of violence, bloodshed, and outrage pour upon us from every quarter.—The ink with which we record one catastrophe is hardly dry upon our paper, ere we are called upon to chronicle another.

The melancholy affair which suggested the above remark occurred in the adjoining county of Wilkinson, at the town of Woodville, in the early part of last week. From an ignorant direct from that place, we learn the circumstances as he heard them narrated, were substantially as follows:

A short time previous to the late session of the grand jury of Wilkinson county, a challenge was passed, and a duel was to have been fought between Mr. Leigh, a son of Watkins Leigh, of Virginia, and a Mr. W. A. Norris, Editor of the Republican, but it was arranged by the friends of the parties. When the grand jury convened, the foreman, in accordance with his oath, took an active part in endeavoring to investigate the matter, and bringing the parties concerned in, and cognizant of the matter, before them. They refused to testify, and were all consequently committed to prison.

Sometimes after this, the foreman, Mr. A. J. Foster, happened in Mr. Leigh's office and inquired for some person, when Mr. Leigh called him an informer, and used other abusive language to him. A challenge ensued, and a duel was to have been fought between them, which was set for some few days subsequent. A day or so after the quarrel, Mr. Leigh met Mr. C. Foster, a younger brother of A. J. Foster, in the street and asked him who he was looking at so hard? Mr. F. replied that he had a right to look as he pleased, without being questioned: some other words of an insulting character were used, and a general quarrel and fight ensued, commencing between Mr. C. Foster, Dr. Morese and the friends of each, among whom were Mr. Leigh, Mr. Fielding Davis, Judge Smith, and one or two others; immediately after which, Mr. Leigh, who had received some personal injury from Mr. Davis, sent him a challenge by Mr. H. A. Moore, and to which Mr. Moore requested an immediate answer. Mr. Davis replied that he would answer it in the morning; Mr. Moore then used some harsh language to Mr. Davis, and either called, or insinuated that he was a coward, upon which Mr. D. turned and struck Mr. Moore with a whip which he held in his hand, and injured him very severely in the face. Mrs. D. then went home and changed his dress which had been soiled in the affray, and walked in to the Post Office, Mr. Leigh walked in immediately afterwards with a drawn knife or stick in his hand. Mr. D. saw him as he advanced, and told him not to approach him, Mr. L. continued to do so. Mr. D. repeated his warning, and told him if he did so, that he would shoot him, and seeing that Mr. Leigh did not stop, he raised a double barreled gun which he had in his hand, and snapped both barrels at him, neither of which went off. He then struck him with the end of the gun, and knocked him down, and then retreated across the street. Mr. Leigh, after rising, continued to advance, when Mr. Davis drew a pistol, and shot Mr. Leigh in the side which penetrated his spine. Leigh, after lingering near two days, died of the wound. Davis was immediately arrested, and after an examination was admitted to bail in the sum of \$15,000.

Mr. Davis is well known in this community as a gentleman of irreproachable character, and it is matter of profound regret that he should be impelled by the force of circumstances to be engaged in this unfortunate affair. But the times seem most deplorably out of joint, and we are prepared to hear almost any thing without much surprise. A very great excitement prevailed in Woodville, and it is quite probable that other affrays will grow out of this as both parties, we understand, have violent and strenuous friends.

Is there no remedy for this state of things? Are we to become a bye-word, and an opprobrium throughout the civilized world?



## THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1839.

### THE FOURTH OF JULY.

By reference to the proceedings of a meeting, held in the Court-House, June 3d, by the "Salisbury Guards," it will be seen that the Military and the Citizens generally, are preparing to celebrate the birth-day of our National Independence in good earnest. This is as it should be.

If there is one spark of patriotism remaining in our bosoms or one drop of the blood of '76 circulating in our veins, let it be called forth on this occasion; let it be exerted in the good old cause;—let the grateful recollections of the past be renewed, and the illustrious examples of our fathers be imitated. Eight years have elapsed since any celebration of the kind has taken place in Rowan.

Once the 4th of July was a proud day to the sons of freedom; scarcely a year passed without bestowing some expression of public gratitude on the benefactors of our country. Its annual return was hailed with renewed demonstration of joy—with deep and thrilling interest. The day was ushered in by peals of cannon, and the ceremonies were marked by processions, orations, music and every kind of National devices.

In those golden days of the Republic when *E Pluribus Unum* was our motto, all orders united, and all classes mingled in the festivities of the day; and shall we, their descendants, be less patriotic, less inclined to honor the day which gave birth to Liberty, Freedom and Independence?

We think not; and as all party politics are excluded, let us unite, fellow-citizens of Rowan, one and all, and do honor to the day. Let us more than imitate the example of our fore-fathers, by laying aside all party feuds and political preferences, and in part to the ceremonies a new feeling, and show to the world that, though we may differ in opinions, yet we are united in principle.

The Ashboro' Caucus.—According to appointment, we understand, the little Caucus, heretofore spoken of, which was to decide the fate of Mr. Fisher's election, and give direction to the whole 10th Congressional District, met in Ashboro' on Saturday last, and did the thing they met to do;—namely, nominated a Candidate in opposition to Mr. Fisher. The gentleman selected in Dr. Pleasant Henderson formerly of Surry, lately from Chapel Hill, but now in this place.

We learn that Mr. Waddle, of Chatham, was the first choice of the Caucus, but he declined the honor;—on his declining to run, Dr. P. Henderson was selected.

We have heard nothing further about the organization of the Caucus or their proceedings than those named.

Samuel Silliman and Dr. Isaac Barnes represented the County of Rowan, and Mr. Giles W. Pearson, Dr. Martin, Dr. Dismukes and several others represented the County of Davie. We believe the people of Davidson had not the honor of being represented at in that august assembly. We learn that the other two Counties sent Delegates.

It now remains to be seen, whether the Freeman of the 10th Congressional District will be ruled by a little Caucus got up in the way we heretofore described, or whether they will take the liberty of thinking for themselves.

For ourselves, we can say, we are perfectly willing to leave the decision to the people, not in the least doubting, what the result will be;—but whatever it may be, we will, according to the good old Republican Doctrine, most cheerfully submit—to the will of the people.

### PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.—HARRISON AND WEBSTER.

The Anti-Masonic Convention, which met in Harrisburgh, Penn., on the 25th of May, have brought out their Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States; and nominated their electoral ticket.

The result has occasioned surprise every where. Gen. Harrison is their Candidate for the Presidency; and Daniel Webster for the Vice Presidency; and what is more, it appears from one of these Resolutions, which we copy below, that both of these gentlemen have accepted, or have agreed to accept of their nomination. The Electoral Ticket is a strong one. Both Ex Governor Shultz and Ex Governor Ritner are on the ticket. The following is the Resolution referred to:

"Resolved, That the promptness with which they (Genl. Harrison and Danl. Webster,) accepted the nomination for the offices of President and Vice President is the best evidence we can have of the fact that the Nominees are Republicans, who hold the doctrine that when the people command it is their duty to obey."

The "Southern Citizen," at Ashboro', the seat of the Caucus, promises to Mr. Fisher a terrible defeat at the coming election.

That our Rowan readers may know how much credit to give to what paper asserts, we will extract what it says about this County: He says, "we had verbal accounts, but a few days ago, direct from Rowan, and this gentleman, (Mr. Fisher) appears to be in worse odour there than we had expected." Without doubt his information from other counties is just as accurate and as much to be relied on as from Rowan.

On the 5th instant, in this County, a jury of Inquest was held on the body of a colored Infant, found on the premises of Thos. Craige, Esq.—The verdict of the jury was, "that its death was caused by violence."

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—The general election in Virginia is over; the contest was a severe one, both parties having exerted every means in their power to carry the day. The result, as far as we can ascertain, is as follows:

For Congress—elected, 7 Whigs—3 Conservatives—10 Democrats, leaving two Districts to be heard from, which were in the last Congress represented by Democrats.

On the whole, the gain has been in favor of the Administration, and they claim a majority on joint ballot in the next Legislature; we, however, think this doubtful, but by the next mail we shall be able to ascertain the political character of the whole State.

Mr. Fisher's Address.—The substance of Mr. Fisher's address delivered in Lexington some time since, and in Mocksville, last week, is now in the press, and will be ready for delivery in a few days.

GENERAL EDNEY is announced in the last Lincolnton paper as a Candidate to represent the 14th Congressional District, in opposition to H. W. Connor the former Representative.

"Angerona" shall appear next week.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

### CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH JULY.

According to previous notice, the Members of the "Salisbury Guards" assembled in the Court House, on the evening of the 3rd of June; and on motion, Barton Craige, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. J. Bruner appointed Secretary.—After a brief address from the Chair, explanatory of the objects of the meeting, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The 4th day of July should always be held in grateful remembrance by the American people as the anniversary of their Independence; and whereas we believe that we cannot too frequently recur to the principles that day promulgated by our patriotic forefathers, Resolved, therefore, That we celebrate the approaching anniversary without distinction of party.

Resolved, That the other Volunteer Companies of the County, and the citizens generally, be requested to unite with us in the celebration.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to deliver an Oration on that day.

Resolved, That Gen. Thomas G. Polk, be requested to read the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That a public dinner be furnished on the occasion, and that the soldiers of the Revolution in Rowan; be invited to partake of the same, and join us in the celebration.

Resolved, That the Rev. Clergy of the County be invited to attend.

Resolved, That Col. Robt. Macnamara be appointed President, and Wm. Chambers, Esq., Vice President.

Resolved, That Dr. Isaac Barnes, Saml. Reeves, J. J. Bruner, John Jones and Capt. Geo. Went be appointed a Committee of Arrangements.

Resolved, That Wm. D. Crawford, Archibald Henderson, Esq., Dr. G. B. Douglas, H. C. Jones, Esq., and Obadiah Woodson, Esq., be appointed a Committee of Toasts; and that they be requested to exhort from their towers the party politics of the day.

Resolved, That Col. Edward Varior, Dr. B. Austin and Col. R. W. Long, be appointed a Committee of Invitation.

On motion of Col. R. W. Long, it was Resolved, That the ladies of the County be requested to honor us with their presence during the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and the singing of the Oration; and that Dr. Pleasant Henderson, Wm. Locke, Charles Wheeler, Adam Trexler, John Howell and Mr. W. B. Taylor, be appointed Managers for the purpose of procuring some person to furnish a supper for a ball, and to invite their attendance; and that the members of this company, and other military gentlemen, be requested to attend the same in uniform.

On motion it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in both the Salisbury papers.

After which the meeting adjourned.  
BURTON CRAIGE, Chairman  
J. J. BRUNER, Secy.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

### A ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

To all our liege subjects throughout the regions of the 10th Congressional District.—Greeting.

Be it known to all our liege subjects, that on Saturday next, the first day of June, we intend to hold our Royal Caucus in our beloved City of Ashboro', for the special purpose of appointing a member to the next Congress of the United States. We have long ago satisfied our Royal mind by deep cogitations, that the people are not fit to think for themselves, and that they should have nothing further to do with elections than to go to the polls and execute our decrees. When, therefore, we shall have appointed one of our beloved cousins to the next Congress, we do hereby command all our liege subjects every where in the 10th Congressional District, to go to the polls, and give due obedience to our Royal choice.

Given at our Royal Palace in Ashboro', on the 28th day of May, 1839.  
KING CAUCUS.  
Witness,  
SAR. BARKER, Private Secy.

### UNIVERSITY.

We were concerned to hear, two or three weeks ago, that the University of this State had been visited by a great many cases of severe indisposition. The report was true, and the cases of sickness are said to have been of a pleuritic character, brought on, no doubt, by the frequent and sudden changes of the weather which occurred during the present Spring. Those who cherish an interest, however, in the well-being and prosperity of the Institution, may felicitate themselves on the orthodoxy of the intelligence that the young gentlemen, who were the subjects of these attacks, are rapidly convalescing, and that no new cases of an exciting nature are now arising.—Raleigh Star.

Mastodon Bones.—The bones now exhibited at Concert Hall are undeniably well worth the attention of the public. They were found in Crawford county, Ohio, in August last, about five to seven feet from the surface of the ground.

The animal of which these bones are the only remains, is usually called the Mammoth, but the name Mastodon was given it, we believe by Cuvier, the distinguished French Naturalist, because of the teeth, which have their surface covered with conical teeth or papercrusts. The etymology, mast, a Greek word, meaning pap, and don, tooth. It is an extinct species of the elephant, much larger than the Indian or African elephants.

The following are the dimensions of some of the bones:

Horizontal length of skull and upper jaw, 39 inches	45
Length, following curvature skull,	45
Lower jaw,	31
Length of thigh bone,	37
Circumference,	20

[Pittsburg Gazette]