

upon the summit of the deluge. She is the ministering spirit—a beneficent spirit—that bright and indestructible principle of life, which is given by its mighty authority to illuminate and inspire the immortal soul, and which, like him, is the same "yesterday, to-day and forever." When the world has long been heaped on all the pride of wealth and talent, knowledge and authority; when earth and heaven itself shall have passed away, Truth shall arise like the angel on Manoah's sacrifice, upon the flame of Nature's funeral pyre, and ascend to her source, her heaven and her home—the bosom of the Holy and eternal God!

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest accounts from the Cherokee.—The Ozark, Missouri, Standard, contains accounts from Fayetteville to the 10th October, from which it appears that the commanding officers at Fort Gibson and Fort Wayne have issued orders upon the keeper of the military stores at Fayetteville for an additional supply of arms and ammunition, viz: for Fort Gibson, 122 muskets; Fort Wayne, 100 muskets and bayonets, 100 cartridge boxes and belts, 100 bayonet scabbards and belts, 10,000 musket cartridges, 10,000 rifle cartridges, and 500 musket flints. The Standard observes: "We wish to create no unnecessary excitement, but give the information as we receive it. The matter may be settled without any serious difficulty, but we are compelled to say, that all the information we have received favors the contrary opinion." There are 20,000 Indian warriors upon the frontier, and it is impossible to foretell what will be the effects of the first blow which may be struck. In the event of union among the tribes, the forces of the Government upon the frontier would be totally inadequate to the protection of the citizens, and the militia must be looked to as the strong arm of defence.

Natural Soda Fountain.—Mr. Spalding, an American missionary, writing from Fort Vancouver, beyond the Rocky Mountains describes this phenomenon, which he passed three days' journey from Fort Hall. The fountain has several openings, one of which is about fifteen feet in diameter, with no discovered bottom. About twelve feet below the surface are two large globes, on either side of the opening, whence this effluence seems to rise. A stone cast in, after a few minutes violently agitates the whole fountain. Another of the openings about four inches in diameter, is through an elevated rock, from which the water spurts at intervals of about fifty seconds. The water, in all its properties, is equal to any artificial fountain, and is constantly foaming and sparkling. It is stated to be very salubrious.

Canada Resumption.—The banks of Upper Canada have resumed specie payments under an act of the Legislature, which authorizes them to pay out English silver at a rate compared with our currency of one shilling for twenty-five cents. This amounts to a devaluation of Canada currency to the extent of ten or twelve per cent. The measure was adopted, we are told, for the purpose of preventing the banks from being called on for specie, and so to keep the outfit home. It may have that effect for a time, but ultimately it will lose all that tendency, and specie will leave Canada just as freely as if no devaluation had taken place.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

Herald Murder.—A son of our citizen, Mr. Follenwider, on Tuesday, was at his plantation, at the High Shoals of the Catawba, he noticed a negro fellow on horse, fording the river. From his actions, Mr. Follenwider suspected something wrong, and on leading questioned him, and from his hesitation, and other appearances, immediately arrested him, and brought him to Lancaster Jail. We have since heard that Mr. John A. Forsyth, a respectable citizen of Iredell County, was passing through the county on his way to Alabama with this and several other negroes, and on Sunday night last was brutally murdered while in his tent asleep, having his brains dashed out with an axe. Two negroes took out of the tent and made his escape, while the others straggled the night through. From all the circumstances and his confession since his arrest, a negro prisoner is believed to be the murderer.

Which credit is due to Mr. Follenwider for his spirited conduct.—*Western Whig Banner.*

Electricity in the Dolauzeu.—M. Magendie has obtained the happiest results from the application of electricity in affections of the senses, particularly in that acute disease termed the tic doloureux. He causes the electric current to pass over the nerves by means of needles of platinum, placed at greater or less intervals. In some instances a single application is said to have been sufficient; and, in one case of dreadful suffering, in which the patient had long been forced, from the pain of speaking to express his desire by writing, six applications to the nerve entirely removed a malady of three years' duration.—*Locke's New Era.*

The Siamese Terms have bought a farm in Wilkes county, N. C., and are going to farming. There are some branches in the farming line in which they cannot but excel. Hosing-corn and potatoes, for instance, those who know anything about the business will readily perceive, can be done by them to great advantage. Change can make one side of the hill wild fig is making the other; and as there will be no "changing hands," from right to left and left to right, any one can understand that the line lost by others to that measure will be gained by the Terms.—*Boston Transcript.*

The first Methodist Church in America was erected in 1776, in John street, New York, and is still occupied by that body. At that period there were about 1,100 Methodists in the United States. At the present moment they number upwards of seven hundred thousand members. The number of ministers exceeds 3,000, and local preachers 5,000.

The Georgia Journal says: "The trial of Henry Jones, who, it will be recollected, was demanded by the Governor of the State from South Carolina, and who was supposed to be engaged in the murder of a Jew pedler, named Elias Isaacs, who was found murdered and concealed in a hollow log near Clinton, last November, came on at Jones Superior Court last week, and after an investigation of three days, was found guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the court. The evidence being entirely circumstantial, he was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for and during the term of his natural life."

A Transparent Watch.—A watch has been presented to the Academy of Science at Paris, constructed of very curious materials, the parts being principally formed of rock crystal. It was made

by M. Robellier, and is small in size. The internal works are visible; the two inclined wheels which carry the hands are rock crystal, the other wheels of metal, to prevent accidents from the breaking of the springs. All the screws are fixed in crystal and all the axle turns on the rubies.—The escapement is of sapphire, the balance wheel of rock crystal, and its springs of gold. The regularity of this watch as a time-keeper is attested by the maker to the feeble expansion of the rock crystal on the balance wheel, &c. The execution of the whole shows to what a perfection the art of cutting precious stone has been carried on in modern times.

Double Tonguing.—The defence of him who when sued for cracking a borrowed kettle, first, that the kettle was cracked before he got it, secondly, that it was whole when he returned it, and thirdly, that he never had it at all, is no burlesque illustration, but is precisely parallel to the defence set up through its proxies by the Great Regulator. We have lately given the instance of a Whig paper, (we forget which just now) now only contradicting itself from day to day but on the face of om and the same sheet. Since then we have seen even the Whig press in New York reeking the Evening Star for boasting that it had contributed to the independent course of the New York Banks—though ever since the Philadelphia suspension the Star had been urging them to follow the lead of the Regulator, seeking to rule them into bankruptcy. Again in the Star received two days ago there is a juxtaposition of two editorials cutting each other's throats, but it is a contradiction which its party brethren will be careful not to expose. The leading article charges the suspension and all its concomitant evils solely to our want of a National Bank and the very next editorial says that it is likely before the steam packet reaches England, the Bank of England will have suspended too. Now if so, will the Bank of England, itself the national Bank, be forced to suspend because there is no National Bank in England, or because we have no National Bank?—The crack in the kettle will never be tinkered this way.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Death of a tall character.—The beautiful Giraffe, imported from Africa by Messrs. Welsh, Weeks & Co., at an immense expense, some two years since, and which was for a time on exhibition in this city, died at Newark on Friday last. It was probably the effect of the cold weather which caused the animal's death.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

Fourteen Hundred Bushels to the Acre.—Mr. Joseph D. Coe, of this city, has raised this season, from an ounce and a quarter of seed, 40 Roban potatoes, weighing 18 pounds, which he tells us, after an accurate measurement of the ground occupied, is at the rate of 1,440 bushels to the acre. He cut his seed into five tubers, and the produce is equal to 225 bushels of potatoes to one bushel of seed. The largest potato produced weighed about two pounds. The vines grow eleven feet three inches.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

MONTE NOV 1.
Since our last there have been a number of arrivals from Northern ports, most of them bringing a full show of passengers. Among them we notice a number of carpenters and other artificers, brought here, probably, with the expectation of employment in building up the burnt districts.—Judging from what we see and hear of preparations to build, they will find abundant employment, though without detracting from their claims, we hope that preference will always be given where preference is of value—to men of equal skill who have been domesticated among us, and borne their share of the heat, burden, perils and sufferings of the last dismal summer. There is, we believe room for more than our resident laborers; but we cannot forbear putting in this word to ask for the first attention to the wants and merits of our own mechanics, to whom a season of steady and profitable employment is more necessary now than it ever has been before, or that it can possibly be to residents in a healthier climate and a more fortunate community.

The daily accession to our population from abroad, by sea and land, would make us much more cheerful, were we not afraid that the season is not yet sufficiently advanced to make it safe for alienages to return—certainly not for unaccustomed strangers to come in for the first time. The yellow fever is far from being extinct—may, in some recent cases it has shown unaccounted virulence. Old citizens long acclimated, who had been but temporarily away, have been seized with the epidemic on a short visit to the city, and one or two of this class have died within a few days past. Strangers should wait for surer intelligence of the restoration of health. A change in the weather, which has been for some time uncommonly dry and sultry at noonday, with chilly nights and cold mornings, might enable us in a week or two confidently to invite our friends back, and cheerfully welcome them when here. But until we have rain with frost, we shall be obliged to continue these cautions.

The appended statement will exhibit the interments in the corresponding months of this and the two previous years. The season of 1837, it will be remembered, was one in which the yellow fever prevailed with much malignancy, especially in the months of October, when the city had become more densely peopled and large accessions to our numbers were made by arrivals of strangers.—The summer of 1838 was one of general good health. For the period of ninety days in 1837 the deaths averaged a fraction over four per diem, while in the same period in 1838 they were less than one and three-fourths. The daily average this year for the same time, is about seven and one tenth. The interments in the month of July were 48.

In the months of	1836.	1837.	1838.
August,	189	44	64
September,	389	52	99
October,	429	67	204
Total,	639	163	364

Gigantic Umbrella.—An umbrella of extraordinary dimensions—64 feet in circumference, gaily fringed, and standing 12 feet high, has been exhibited at Bristol, England. It was made for one of the African Kings, and is to be sent out by the first ship. It is said that this monstrous umbrella is for the purpose of screening the King from the sun, when in consultation with his Ministers.

American Officers Abroad.—Among the distinguished foreigners now in France, are three cavalry Lieutenants of our army, who have gone to Europe to study their profession. The Paris correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer says: They were introduced to Louis Philippe by Gen. Cass

were courteously and kindly received—were invited to the palace and dined with the king, queen and royal family; and were moreover during their stay, accommodated with horses from the royal stables, which enabled them to witness all the inspections, manoeuvres and reviews. They are at present at the cavalry school of Saumur, prosecuting their inquiries.

WHIG CONVENTION.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.
This body assembled in Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., and was organized by the appointment of Gov. John Owen, of Bladen county, President, and Gen. S. F. Patterson, of Wilkes, and Henry Watkins Miller, Esq., of Wake, Secretaries. We extract from the Raleigh Register, the following proceedings:

Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1830.
The President having announced that the Convention was duly organized, on motion of Col. Long, of Halifax, the Counties of the State were called, for the purpose of ascertaining what counties were represented, and the names of the Delegates in attendance, which resulted as follows:

- Anson.—P. H. Winston, John A. McKee, Thos. Waddill, James M. Waddill.
- Beaufort.—William Ellison.
- Bladen.—Thomas C. Smith.
- Chatham.—Isiah Burnett, Baxter Clegg.
- Chowan.—Robert T. Paine.
- Cumberland.—Robert C. Belden, John C. Peaslee, Edward W. Barge, Duncan Bus, J. C. Blocker.
- Gaston.—Warner H. Lewis, James Mebane.
- Duplin.—C. D. Hill, B. T. Grady, John F. Rhoads.
- Davidson.—Charles Brummett, Chas. L. Paine.
- Daric.—Cawwell Harbin.
- Edgecomb.—Rich'd. W. Battle, Jos. F. Hughes.
- Franklin.—Nath. R. Tunstall, Jos. A. Whitaker, Benj. Foster, David Thomas.
- Gates.—Willis F. Reddick, W. J. Baker, Jesse Wiggins, B. Goodman, Rufus K. Speed.
- Granville.—R. B. Gilliam, Wm. M. Sneed, Jas. A. Russell, H. W. Jones, Ivey Harris, Wm. T. Hargrove, Wm. A. Johnson.
- Guilford.—Geo. C. Mendenhall, Jas. McNairy, Ralph Gorrell, Peter Adams, Wm. H. Brittain.
- Halifax.—Wm. L. Long.
- Herford.—Kenneth Rayner, John L. Taylor.
- Iredell.—Joseph F. Caldwell.
- Mecklenburg.—Moses W. Alexander.
- Montgomery.—Francis Locke, Green Davis, Sam'l. H. Christian.
- Moore.—Charles Chalmers, S. C. Bruce, Donald Street.
- Northampton.—Absalom B. Smith, Thomas G. Tucker, S. B. Spruill.
- Onslow.—Daniel L. Russell, Owen Huggins.
- Orange.—Wm. Barbee, James Webb, Wm. A. Carrigan.
- Randolph.—John B. Troy.
- Richmond.—John C. McLaurin, James D. Pemberton.
- Rowan.—Junius Sneed.
- Rockingham.—Robert H. Watt, John M. Ross, Stokes.—Albert F. Nelson, Isaac L. Gibson, Caleb H. Matthews.
- Surry.—Columbus B. Franklin.
- Wake.—John H. Bryan, John Hinton, Hugh McQueen, Daniel S. Cranford, Johnston Busbee, Adam G. Banks, H. W. Miller, Stephen Stephenson.
- Warren.—John B. Williams, Richard Davison.
- Wynne.—N. Washington, James Griswold, John C. Slocum, Geo. C. Collier.
- Wilkes.—Samuel F. Patterson.

From the 30th Senatorial District of N. C.—John Owen.
Mr. Sneed, of Granville, with a view of expediting the business of the Convention, moved that a Committee of 13 Delegates, one from each Congressional District in the State be appointed by the Chair, to take into consideration, the purposes for which the Convention had assembled, and to report to the Convention, at its sitting to-morrow, such a course of action as they may deem proper to be pursued.

Mr. McQueen heartily approved of the proposition, but thought that a larger Committee, two from each Congressional District, would better accomplish the purpose desired. Unanimity and concert of action was all important, and a Report from a large Committee, which, without being too cumbersome, would present a miniature picture of the Convention, would, he thought, be received with more impressive force, and would more accurately embody the public sentiment. He hoped, therefore, the gentleman would accept his suggestion as a modification of the motion.

Mr. Sneed had no great choice about the matter, but rather preferred the number first mentioned, unless the Convention thought differently.

Mr. Mebane and Mr. Davison hoped the motion for a larger Committee would not be pressed, as a smaller one would more certainly expedite business and produce less embarrassment of action.

Mr. McQueen said, he would not press the motion, his object being simply to secure, as he thought, for the recommendations of the Committee, greater respect.

The question now recurring on Mr. Sneed's motion, was unanimously carried.

The President stated that he would be greatly relieved and obliged, if the Delegates from the several Districts would confer among themselves, and designate some members to serve upon the Committee.

On motion of Col. Long, the Convention took a recess of 15 minutes for this purpose; at the expiration of which, the Convention having been again called to order, the President announced the following:

First District,	Rufus K. Speed.
Second do.	William L. Long.
Third do.	William Ellison.
Fourth do.	N. Washington.
Fifth do.	Richard B. Hill.
Sixth do.	William M. Sneed.
Seventh do.	P. H. Winston.
Eighth do.	Hugh McQueen.
Ninth do.	Geo. C. Mendenhall.
Tenth do.	Chas. Brummett.
Eleventh do.	M. W. Alexander.
Twelfth do.	Sam'l. F. Patterson.
Thirteenth do.	C. B. Franklin.

Mr. J. H. Bryan rose and remarked, that he noticed in the Hall with great pleasure, a distinguished Citizen, and a staunch Whig—he alluded to Col. Andrew Johnson, of Halifax, Speaker of the State Senate. He moved that he be invited to take a seat in the Convention, not, of course, as a Delegate, but as a friend of the Council, knowing what great advantage was to be derived from his experience and patriotism.

The motion was carried by acclamation, and the President invited Col. Johnson within the hall.

Mr. Mebane said, in all deliberative bodies, certain Rules were essential for the preservation of

proper decorum. He moved, therefore, that the Rules of Order for the government of the House of Commons, be adopted by the Convention.—Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Davison, of Warren, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning, half past nine o'clock.

Wednesday, Nov. 13.
The President having called the Convention to order, Mr. Speed, from the General Committee, rose and stated that he appeared on its behalf to say, it would be impracticable for them to report before half past 12 o'clock. He asked permission therefore for the Committee to remain in session until then.—Granted.

The President desired any additional Delegates, who might be in attendance since the last sitting, to make it known; whereupon Mr. C. C. Stowe, of New Hanover, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. MacRae rose for information. No provision had been made, he said, prescribing the manner in which the Convention should vote, in the event of the Ayes and Noes being demanded on any question. He thought the most convenient, just and equitable mode, was to give to each county the same number of votes it was entitled to Members in the House of Commons. He therefore moved the following Resolution:

Resolved, That each County, represented in this Convention, shall be entitled to the same number of votes, in the event of the Ayes and Noes being demanded, as it is entitled to Members in the House of Commons.

Mr. Davison was opposed to the Resolution.—The members of the Convention, he said, were all a portion of the Whig family, and ought to vote on all questions, he thought, *per capita*. The Resolution would neither be an equitable or suitable one, because many counties were not represented at all. If every county in the State were represented, the case would be different.

The Resolution was not adopted.

Mr. Spruill moved that the Convention take a recess until 12 o'clock. Agreed to.

12 o'clock.
The Convention re-assembled, when Isaiah Spencer, of Orange, and T. R. Dobnam, of Wake, appeared and took their seats.

Mr. McQueen, from the General Committee, made a detailed Report on the matters referred to them.—It concludes with the following Resolutions:

1. **Resolved,** That having been inspired with a deep and lively sense of the eminent practical vigor, sound Republican principles, unblemished public and private virtues, ardent patriotism, and decided abilities of

JOHN M. MOREHEAD,
of the County of Guilford,

we do accordingly recommend him to our fellow-citizens, as a fit successor to our present enlightened Chief-Magistrate, Governor DUPLEY.

2. **Resolved,** That in consideration of the pure patriotism, distinguished public services, and splendid abilities of

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky,

this Convention yields to him a decided preference for the next Presidential Term of the United States, and should be recommended by the Harrisburg Convention, we pledge ourselves to render the nomination a cordial and undivided support.

3. **Resolved, further,** That whilst this Convention is willing to go to any reasonable extent in sanctioning such nomination for the Presidency of the Union, as may hereafter emanate from the National Convention, which is to convene at Harrisburg, yet we deem it due to the objects for which this Convention has assembled, to recommend to our Delegates in that Convention to adopt all honorable means which may serve to secure the nomination of Mr. Clay by that body.

4. **Resolved,** That in consequence of the superior talents of

NATHANIEL P. FALLMADGE,
of the State of New York,

and from the high estimation we entertain of the intrepid and efficient services which he has contributed to the important principles for which we are contending, we pledge ourselves, in the event of his being nominated by the Harrisburg Convention, to yield to the recommendation a cordial and animated support.

5. **Resolved,** That — and — be appointed Delegates to represent the State at large in the Harrisburg Convention; and, in case of their inability, or failure, to attend — and — be appointed alternates.

6. **Resolved,** That it be recommended to the Whigs of the several Counties composing the Electoral Districts in this State, to meet in their respective Counties, to confer with the Delegates from the other Counties composing said Districts, in relation to the appointment of an Elector for said District; and that the name of such person as they may agree upon, be forwarded to the Central Committee, to be placed on the Whig Electoral Ticket.

7. **Resolved,** That it be recommended by the Convention, to the Whigs of the different Counties in this State, to meet at some convenient period, for the purpose of appointing Committees of Vigilance for the said Counties.

8. **Resolved,** That the Whig Central Committee be requested to prepare and publish a suitable Address for distribution among the people of the State, on the subject of the approaching Election, for Governor.

9. **Resolved further,** That the said Committee be also requested to prepare and publish a proper Address to the people, on the all important subject of the next Presidential Election of the U. States.

10. **Resolved,** That our present pure, patriotic and enlightened Executive, Gov. Dupley, by the ability, purity, impartiality and Republican simplicity of his Administration, has grown extensively in the affections and confidence of the Whig party, since his appointment to his present elevated trust, and that this Convention, in behalf of the Whigs throughout the State of North Carolina, hereby tender to him the homage of their warmest respect and gratitude.

The question being stated by the Chair to be on the adoption of the Report.

Several gentlemen rose and made their objections to certain Resolutions contained in the Report, and after some debate, and one or two amendments being offered and accepted, the Report was unanimously adopted, and the Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock.

Four o'clock, P. M.
Joseph W. Scott, a Delegate from Cabarrus, appeared and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, a Committee of five persons were appointed by the Chair, to communicate to Mr. Morehead his nomination by the

Constitution. His wishes that he will accept of the same. This Committee consists of Messrs. Call, Patten, of Wilkes, and Long, of Halifax.

Mr. Rayner, from the Com. on the 5th Resolution, reported a Resolution to fill the blanks in the same, with the names of Gov. OWEN and JAMES MEBAE, Esq. The Resolution was read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Davison, the Central Committee were authorized to fill any vacancies which may occur by sickness or otherwise, among the Delegates to the National Convention.

Mr. Paine moved a re-consideration of the 5th Resolution, and called for the reading of it, which having been done by the Clerk, a Debate ensued, in which Messrs. Paine, Bryant, Davison, McQueen, and Miller took part.

Mr. Rayner alluded to the recommendation of the Central Committee, that this Convention should appoint Delegates to the Harrisburg Convention from those Districts, in which provision had not otherwise been made. With a view of ascertaining what vacancies existed, he moved that the Clerk call over the Districts. This was accordingly done, and it was found that appointments had been made in all the Districts, but the State, in which a District Convention will assemble for the purpose. [The following are the names of the Delegates:]

First District.—Charles R. Kinney. **Second.**—William Cherry. **Third.**—Joseph R. Lenoir. **Fourth.**—no appointment. **Fifth.**—Dr. F. J. H. Sixth.—Wm. H. Battle. **Seventh.**—Ed. L. W. Eighth.—Henry W. Miller. **Ninth.**—N. M. R. Tenth.—Dr. Isaac Barnes. **Eleventh.**—Col. Thos. A. Allison. **Twelfth.**—W. A. F. Davison. **Thirteenth.**—Col. B. S. G. other.

Gen. Patterson rose and said, that in the existing state of things, there was a heavy obligation due from the Whigs of North Carolina, to the Whigs and Conservatives of New York, for the gallant stand they had taken in the cause of our common country. He therefore proposed the adoption of the following Resolution.

Resolved, as the opinion of this Convention, that whether or not the Whigs and Conservatives of New York have gained a victory in the recent election in that State, they are entitled to the gratitude of their brethren throughout the Union for the noble and firm stand they have taken against the unwarrantable interference of Executive power and influence, boldly and unflinchingly to face to control the will of the people.

The question on the adoption of this Resolution was decided in the affirmative by acclamation.

Mr. MacRae presented the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention tender its thanks to Mr. B. B. Smith, for his generous offering to the Convention the use of his Hall during the deliberations.

Mr. MacRae presented the following Resolution, which was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That the thanks of this body be tendered to their Secretaries, for the able and faithful manner in which they have discharged the duties of their appointment.

On motion of Mr. Spruill.

Resolved, That the Whig papers of the State be requested to give publicity through their columns, to the proceedings of the Convention.

No other business remaining to be transacted, Gen. Patterson, rose and said, that as the labor of the Convention had drawn to a close, he would read a Resolution which had been laid out to be by a member of the body (Mr. Hughes) as was as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. John Owen for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair.

The question having been put upon its adoption, it was unanimously decided in the affirmative.

The motion having been made, that the Convention adjourn sine die, the President, Gen. Owen arose, addressed the Convention in a few but appropriate remarks, and declared the Convention adjourned without day.

Extracts from a Letter to the Editor of the "Western Whig," dated

NORFOLK, (Va.) Nov. 11th, 1830.

"The United States Ship *Vandalia* arrived here last evening, in 23 days from Pensacola, being sailed thence on the morning of the 13th ultimo.

"Having taken a westerly breeze after leaving that Port, the ship ran down and made the Island of Cuba, nearly abreast of Havana, on the third day out. But the wind having then shifted to the eastward, it became necessary to abandon the intention of touching at Matanzas; and the ship was kept away for the channel known as the "Faint Gulf," between the Bahama Banks and the Florida Reefs, that being the usual track of north-bound northward from Havana, &c.

"The wind continuing adverse, and at times threatening to a gale, the *Vandalia* was obliged to "beat" through this channel—so difficult, at times so dangerous to navigate. Although the old crew rides out a storm as gracefully and unharmed, yet so tempestuous was the weather, that our carried away her main-topmast yard, and some mast back and head stays. A spare yard was very soon rigged and sent up, however, and the vessel sailed again beat, and anchored in the Gulf. The back and head stays, in the mean time, "stoppers" clapped on them; so that they did not long remain crippled in her sailing gear.

"When it is considered that the *Vandalia* is a condemned ship—sent home to be rebuilt—being pronounced rotten and unserviceable, by the rigid officers and shipwrights, after a thorough survey at Pensacola; it must be conceded that Capt. Levy, his officers and crew, are entitled to much credit for the nautical skill, the judgment, and patient endurance of exposure and fatigue, displayed in working the ship through this "Faint Gulf," under such adverse circumstances.

considerable portion of her crew having been aboard from the "sick bays" of the different vessels of the West India Squadron, and from the Navy Hospital at Pensacola, the great burden of working the ship devolved upon a comparatively small number of able-bodied and effective men.

These performed their duty with an alacrity and efficiency deserving of great praise—demonstrating the advantage of *stout* crews over *brave* ones, even with sailors.—The use of the "stoppers" of the "coll," having seldom been necessary on board the *Vandalia* since Capt. Levy had command of her.

"Even after getting clear of the Bahama Banks, the ship experienced a succession of squalls, and contrary winds, contributing materially to lengthen her passage; indeed, she had not a fair wind after losing sight of Cuba.

"The *Vandalia* has been nearly for years of this Port, cruising in the West India