

Ye that have tears prepare to shed them now.—The following editorial paragraph on the subject of transferring the business of printing for the Senate, from the National Intelligencer to the Telegraph, through the influence of Martin Van Buren, appears in the Charleston Mercury of the 7th inst.:

How manifold and convincing must have been the proofs of an utter destitution of principle on the part of the Intelligencer, when even Mr. Van Buren, although the struggle drew forth tears manfully determined to sacrifice friendship upon the altar of the public good, and no ship upon a journal, which had ceased to support the great republican party of the nation. Really his pitiful, his wondrous pitiful! The Roman Brutus turned aside his head as the victor's axe descended on his son—and Martin Van Buren wept—as he recorded his vote against the National Intelligencer! May the stern stroke of political justice be as effectual now as it was in the time of Rome, to secure and establish the rights and liberties of the people.

Brutus Van Buren—it sounds more classical than Martin. Brutus Van Buren shedding tears over the victim he is about to immolate! Sublime sacrifice of private affections to the public weal! We have no language to record our admiration, and can only in the words (slightly altered) of a well known song, thus entreat this modern Roman to restrain his grief. "Pray Godly please to moderate The tempest of thy tears!"

And to assure him, that he may yet have a dearer theme to weep over in his own waning fortunes, than this sacrifice of the National Intelligencer.—N. Y. Amer.

Value of a Race Mare.—Urged by curiosity, we were on Tuesday last present at perhaps an extraordinary sale of an animal as ever took place in the world. It was the interest of the late Wm. Wynn, Sr. Esq. in the celebrated Race Mare, Ariel, which expires with the Spring of 1828, offered to the highest bidder at New Market Course—and actually sold for two thousand four hundred dollars! An excellent comment this, on the scarcity of money and hard times! But as a justification, it is whispered that bidders had in view the great purse (\$500 Dollars) to be won for on Thursday next over the Tree Hill course near Richmond, for which Ariel is expected to be a competitor.

Pet. Int.

Interesting Arrival.—Three men, Gregory, Nichols, and another whose name we have not learned, former residents of this city, arrived in town last week after fifteen years' captivity among the Indians. Early in the late war, William Gregory, then at the age of only eleven years, enlisted in the U. S. service, under Capt. Watson of this city; and the others entering the army about the same time, they were all ordered to the western or Canada lines together. They had not remained long on that station before they were compelled to engage in several skirmishes with the Indians, one of which, these three with sixty-one others were captured. After changing masters several times, they at last found themselves in the power of the tribe called the Flat Heads, by whom they were taken to the Rocky mountains, and taught the red man's art of hunting and fishing.

During the long, lingering years of their servitude, Gregory with the other two made four several attempts to escape, but were as many times retaken, and as a punishment for their bold endeavour, they were subjected to the most excruciating tortures which the untamed mind could devise or savage barbarity execute. At one time they were made fast to a tree or post and their scalps taken off; after which, the little remaining flesh on the top of their heads was violently removed, and the bleeding scalps replaced, and permitted to remain and adhere. The flesh thus cut from their heads was roasted and forced down their throats to sustain exhausted nature.

At another time a piece was dissected from the fleshy part of the thigh, which was also cooked and given them to eat. No resistance in this case would avail, and they submitted without opposition to the cruelties of their barbarous oppressors. Gregory however became so exasperated with pain, that in a state of wildness approaching to insanity, he arose upon his tormentors and actually succeeded in bringing several of them to the ground. Upon this some of the Indians in their language exclaimed, "he is a good soldier;" but his right arm which did the deed, was stiff, and on the inside a gash cut from the wrist to the shoulder, into which was introduced a hot walnut rind, and the flesh again closed. As if this was not sufficient entirely to disable this member, they immediately shot several bullets through his arm in different places, & then left him to groan and sigh that his hours of existence might be few and his lingering torments such overpower the pulsations of life.

At another time their tongues were cut out; Gregory's about one third, and the others entirely to the roots. Consequently, Gregory is the only one who can utter a word, and he indistinctly, and from him the principal information is derived. They finally succeeded in effecting their escape by the assistance of a squaw who in kindness accompanied them through the forest, a distance of 45 miles, and placed them on a track by which they succeeded in reaching the white settlements. At the time they made the last attempt to free themselves, they were 800 miles from any white habitations. Many more of their sufferings and hardships could be told; but what we have already related is sufficient to shock the feelings of humanity and to excite the warmest sympathy for these miserable fellow beings; who, at this late day, so long after the execution of the heartless deed, bear about them but the too visible proofs of the truth of their story. Nichols and the third, we understand left wives & families in this city, and Gregory a mother, who had long since been numbered with the dead.—Boston Traveller.

A bill passed the last New-York Legislature, to divide the town of Halfmoon.—A wag suggests, that the two towns made by this bill, ought to be called *First Quarter* and *Last Quarter*.

We learn from the Hartford Mercury, that the Legislature of Connecticut was to have convened in that city upon Wednesday, the 2d inst. It is understood that when his Excellency Governor Wolcott was informed that the Hon. Gideon Tompkinson was elected Governor of the State, for the ensuing year, he, in a dignified and courteous manner, transmitted the result of the official canvass of the votes to him, accompanied with such communications and documents as he considered the public interest required should be communicated to the Legislature at the approaching session; and submitted to his consideration the propriety of his being present at the opening of the sessions, that the public business might suffer no delay. N. Y. Times.

Cold Comfort.—The Orange County [N. Y.] Patriot publishes an account of the convictions which took place at the Court of Oyer and Terminer held in that county last week, Judge Emott presiding. Among them was a rogue by the name of William Robinson, convicted of stealing a German flute. When he was sentenced to be imprisoned 6 months and to live on bread and water, he appeared very uneasy, and told the Judge he could not live on bread and water, and that he should certainly die. The Judge replied, "then you must die."

Hartford, April 30.—The Triangular Bell.—The gentlemen who are authorized to procure a Bell, tried the one mentioned last week—found to their own satisfaction that it would not answer the purpose—removed it, and purchased another bell, of bell shape, and of bell metal. It is a small one though large enough for the purpose—of a fine tone, and well suited to the central situation of the State-House. Of these triangular steel bells, we can only say that if they are an improvement & an acquisition to such sort of melody, the one sent here was an unlucky exception—a discordant note in the gamut of steeple music. A single word, while we are about it on the sound of a bell. In the night when at a distance, whether from associated ideas, or the peculiar situation of the traveller, nothing sounds so sweetly as the tone of a distant bell.

"Over some wide-water'd shore Swinging slow with sullen roar." So says Milton and so thinks every body. It is remarkable that the bells in a valley are heard the farthest—and those on a plain have the next place, and those on a hill are heard the shortest distance.—Mirror.

The London Times, a devoted worshipper of great men, has the following paragraph:—Yesterday Lord Liverpool was so far recovered that he walked across his own apartment to search for a book which his attendants could not find. The book was that of prayer and thanksgiving. The noble earl grasped it with firmness and delight, and placed it under his pillow. We cannot picture to ourselves a more affecting sight than the first returning reason of such a mind, and the first efforts of restored bodily power, employed in searching for the book which laid the foundation of that pure private life, and that unspotted public honor, which have marked the career of this excellent nobleman.

On the constitutionality of law—Chancellor Kent, in his late Commentaries on American Law, on this subject makes the following remarks:

"The principle in the English government, that the Parliament is omnipotent, does not prevail in the United States. In this, and all other countries where there is a written constitution, designating the powers and duties of the legislative, as well as of the other departments of the government, an act of the legislature may be void as being against the constitution. It must conform in the first place, to the constitution of the United States, and then to the subordinate constitution of its own State, and if it infringes the provisions of either, it is so far void. The courts of justice have a right, and are in duty bound, to bring every law to the test of the constitution, and to regard the constitution, first of the United States, and then of their own State, as the paramount or supreme law, to which every inferior or derivative power and regulation must conform. The constitution is the act of the people, speaking in their original character, and defining the permanent conditions of the social alliance; and there can be no doubt on the point with us, that every act of the legislative power, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the constitution, is absolutely null & void. The judicial department is the proper power in the government to determine whether a statute be or be not constitutional. The interpretation or construction of the constitution, is as much a judicial act, and requires the exercise of the same legal discretion, as the interpretation or construction of a law. To contend that the courts of justice must obey the requisitions of an act of the Legislature, when it appears to them to have been passed in violation of the constitution, would be to contend, that the law was superior to the constitution, & that the judges had no right to look into it, and to regard it as the paramount law."

We understand that a Commission, consisting of Commodore Bainbridge, Commodore Chauncey, Commodore Morris, and Lt. Baldwin, esq. Civil Engineer, has been appointed, under the Act of Congress, of 3d March, 1827, entitled "An Act for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States," to examine thoroughly the several Navy Yards of the United States, and report plans for their improvement and for the preservation of the public property therein.

In pursuance of this Commission, the three first named gentlemen proceeded yesterday to the Norfolk Yard, and Mr. Baldwin is expected to join them in a day or two. [Nat. Int.]

Seduction, Murder, and Suicide.—We find in a New-Orleans paper of the 7th ultimo, a horrid account of the murder of a man named James Gray, at Greenville, near port Gibson, by Mrs. Gable, with whom he boarded. He was a respectable young merchant, lately appointed Post Master of the place. The woman seduced him & then endeavored to inveigle him into matrimony, but without success. His refusal raised her jealousy to the highest pitch, and she declared to her servant girl that if he did not yield to her wishes she would kill him the first opportunity.—Accordingly, on his return from New-Orleans, whither he had been on business, she sent for him, and with this direful intent, prevailed on him to stay all night.—Towards morning, and when he was asleep she appears to have got up laid her burial dress, previously prepared, on the table, took one pistol and shot him in the back of the head, and then deliberately laying down on the bed by him, placed another on her forehead and blew off the upper part of her head. They were found in the morning, by the neighbors, who had to creep through the window to get into the room.

Mad dogs.—The Charleston papers mention that two mad dogs have bitten a gentleman, a lady and two servants—one was killed—the other escaped. It is added that these dogs had bitten several others.

Tract on the consequence of Gambling.—The Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society have unanimously awarded a premium of fifty dollars to the Rev. Timothy Flint, the well known author of "Travels in the Valley of the Mississippi," "Francis Berrien," &c. for a tract on the above subject, and have directed it to be forthwith stereotyped and published.

Of the numerous tokens (says the N. Y. Merc. Advertiser) presented to distinguished individuals on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the Canals, one was forwarded to the Marquis of Wellesley, for his consort, our country woman, the Marchioness. The following is a copy of the correspondence which took place:

New York, Nov. 30th, 1826. My Lord: The Corporation of the City of New York, desirous of commemorating the completion of the Grand Canal, which unites the Western Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, have directed that Medals be struck, and a Memoir be published descriptive of that splendid event.

I have the honor, by the direction of the Committee of the Corporation, to transmit to you a Silver Medal and a copy of Mr. Colden's Memoir, with a request that you will be pleased to present the same to your illustrious consort, who is connected with our country by the most endearing ties; and whose exalted virtues and eminent accomplishments, have served to elevate the American name to the highest rank in a distant land; and I may be permitted to add, who has an hereditary claim to our respect & regard, as the descendant of a most distinguished and venerated citizen, the last surviving member of the illustrious Congress of 1776. I am, &c.

CAMPBELL P. WHITE. To his Excellency Marquis Wellesley.

PHENIX PARK, Feb. 27th, 1827. Sir: The completion of the great work happily effected by the genius, spirit, and perseverance of your fellow citizens, is an event worthy of the public celebration, and honorable record, by which it has been commemorated.

I accept, as a distinguished favor, the duty which the Corporation of the City of New York has been pleased to assign to me; and participating in the honor which you have conferred on a person so dear to me, I return our united acknowledgements of gratitude and respect. You may be assured that of all the virtues and excellent qualities of that person none are more highly estimated by me than her true affection for her native country, and her unabated attachment to her family, especially to that most eminent and dignified citizen of the United States, so justly the general object of private and public esteem and veneration. With these sentiments, we jointly offer our most sincere congratulations on the auspicious event to which your letter refers; adding our anxious and cordial wishes, that it prove the source of interesting affluence, happiness, and prosperity to the people of the United States. I am, &c.

WELLESLEY. To Campbell P. White, Esquire.

A correspondent of the New York Daily Advertiser is publishing a series of well written letters from Cuba, from the third number of which we make the following extract:—

"The slave trade is carried on, however, from the coast of Africa to the Brazils and Cuba, more even at the present time than most persons in our country believe. There are 250 vessels called traders, employed in this business; and what is sufficient to make a man blush for the United States, many of her citizens are engaged in it. The crews, commanders, and sometimes owners of the vessels, are from our northern cities; and while they sustain fair characters, are secretly plundering Africa to gratify their avarice. The temptation, to be sure, is great. A slave can be brought in Africa at about \$10, and when he touches the shores of Cuba is worth from 400 to 500. Great caution is of course necessary in this proceeding; and hence all flags are hoisted and all artifices resorted to, which the occasion may require. The writer of this is not speaking without information; nor are these assertions founded on any thing less than evidence. A small Spanish schooner arrived at Matanzas, in February, with 150 slaves, although she could not have been above eighty tons burthen. She landed them before coming into port; but on the second or third day the slaves were introduced into the city—emancipated—almost naked, with an air of despondency and grief which their situation was well calculated to inspire."

A letter now before us from Santiago de Cuba, contains the following paragraph:

"In the port of Santiago, the masters of American vessels are not without their grievances. Spanish Guineamen use all sorts of inducements to inveigle American seamen, to perish for the most part, in the trade in human flesh, still carried on along the sickly coast of Africa. One of these slaves lately arrived here with a crew greatly diminished in numbers, but the captain and owners have succeeded since in inveigling not a few of the mariners belonging to the merchant vessels of the United States. This same Guineamen, I am told, is about to repair to Baltimore, where she can be better fitted for her anterior destination."

Patent Coach.—An elegant new coach, upon Mr. Stafford's suspension principle, has been completed in London, where it has been highly approved of by the trade, as being not only unusually handsome in appearance, but as combining reduced weight with much greater safety than has hitherto attached to coaches of other carriages. Although both the wheels on one side should break or come off, the body of the vehicle will still maintain its upright position without danger of upsetting, and consequently it would be unaffected when all the wheels are on, by even a great inequality in the surface of the road. The attention of the English Postmaster General has been drawn to the improvement with a view to its adoption in the future construction of mail coaches.

Accident.—As the stage running between Albany and Milfordville, was returning on Sunday to the former city, the horses ran away, and the driver and a Mrs. Gott, of Worcester, Orsego county, broke her shoulder bone in jumping from the carriage, and two other persons were slightly injured in doing the same thing. Three other persons, who prudently remained in the carriage, were unhurt. Why will people persist in jumping from a stage or other carriage when at full speed? [N. Y. Times.]

Col. Draxton from South Carolina, in one of his speeches in Congress, introduced the following just remark: "Another great advantage which we enjoy over Great Britain ought also to be noticed: We are not oppressed by national or expensive establishments; whilst in England, they are burthened with titles, with poor rates, with county rates, with a costly government of kings, princes, nobles, priests, pensions, and sinecures; with a numerous standing army, an immense navy, and an inextinguishable public debt, with taxes upon every article they eat, drink or wear, whilst they are alive, and even when dead, they are carried in taxed coffins, in taxed hearses, drawn by taxed horses, to their graves, where they are deposited to sleep with their ancestors, to be taxed no more, when inensible of such a blessing."

Acquittal extraordinary.—Mrs. Minty Graham was lately tried at Hagerstown, Md. on an indictment as a common scold. After a tedious examination of numerous witnesses, and a zealous prosecution and elaborate defence by able counsel, the jury retired, and soon returned with a verdict of *Not Guilty*. It satisfactorily appeared in evidence, that she was an uncommon scold.

A horse, with a wagon, was observed standing near one of the gates of the Park on Monday evening. A small dog was lying under the wagon, and being a circumstance of ordinary occurrence, no notice was taken of it. On Tuesday morning the horse was observed by the officers of the police, still standing fastened, and the faithful dog, in the same place. He remained there during the forenoon, and was then, by command of the magistrates, taken to the yard of the Alms-house. The dog accompanied, and when the horse was taken out, he still kept under the wagon. [N. Y. Times.]

Woman.—The following picture of Woman, taken from an essay in the Quarterly Review is recommended to the attention of our fair country women:

Speaking of the middle ranks of life, the writer observes:—"There we behold woman in all her glory, not a doll to carry silks, jewels & a puppet to be dandled by coxcomb children, an idol for profane adoration; revered to-day discarded tomorrow; always jostled out of the true place which nature and society would assign her, by sensuality or by contempt, admired but not respected; desired but not esteemed; ruling by fashion, not by reflection; imparting her weakness not her constancy to the sex which she could exalt; the scourge and the mirror of vanity."

"We see her as a wife partaking the cares and cheering the anxiety of a husband, dividing his labours by her domestic intelligence; spreading cheerfulness around her; for his sake sharing in the decent refinements of the world, without bringing vain of them; placing all her pride, all her happiness, in the merited approbation of the man she honors."—"As a mother we find her the affectionate, the ardent instructor of the children she has tended from their infancy; training them up to thought and virtue, to meditation and benevolence, addressing them as rational beings, and preparing them to be men and women in their turn."

Statistics.—A patriotic friend called upon us yesterday in a state of no little alarm at a discovery of celibacy which he fears augurs sadly for the safety of the country, and accounts for the *logocentric* course of the last Congress. The House of Representatives, it seems, consisting of 216 members, has eighty seven bachelors and twenty four widowers, making a majority of the whole. In the Senate, the majority is more fearful, no less than two-thirds of the 48 members being widowers or bachelors. In the House of Representatives there are 187 lawyers, 29 physicians, 4 clergymen, 28 farmers, and but 5 merchants.—N. Y. Times.

From the North-American Review, for April. Eulogy on the Hon. WILLIAM CRAFTS, delivered before the Palmetto Society, in the Second Independent Church, by E. S. Courtney. Published at their request, Charleston, Ellis and Neufville, 1826. pp. 15.

Mr. COURTNEY has rendered a happy and discriminating tribute to the lamented subject of his Eulogy. A sketch is presented of the biography of Mr. CRAFTS, together with an account of his diversified talents and interesting character. The following passage describes his conduct as a statesman:

"Notwithstanding the unpopularity of his political opinions, he was several times elected to a seat in the General Assembly of his native State. In this situation he rendered important services to his constituents. He was early distinguished for his love of letters, and omitted no opportunity of disseminating a love of learning among the people. He felt, to use his own language, that 'knowledge was the life blood of republics and free governments; that the eagle was the bird of light, as well as of liberty. In the legislature, he always advocated every measure which had for its object the encouragement of scientific and literary institutions. At a period when a short-sighted policy, aided by a parsimonious spirit, would have abolished the Free School System of the State, and left the children of the poor to all those innumerable miseries which are the almost certain consequences of ignorance, Mr. Crafts undertook its defence, and in a speech replete with eloquence and good sense, depicted in glowing terms the blessings of knowledge to a State, and the curses entailed upon it by the ignorance of its citizens. He was successful; but

quantity and quality of mind, and over a limited number of years, which would be a great loss to the true wealth of the State, the intellect and moral character of the rising generation, with the gold and silver which fills its coffers.

"His friends might rest his career for usefulness as a legislator, on this one act; for in ancient days, he who saved the life of a single citizen, was deemed worthy of the civic wreath, to what is he not entitled, who, by his eloquence and zeal, preserved 116 thousands that means of moral life, without which man is little better than the brute on which he harpings; the prey of appetites and passions that degrade him in the scale of creation; which unfit him for usefulness, and make him a burden to himself, and too often a curse to the State. If gratitude be not an imaginary virtue, while the free schools remain in existence, they will be identified with the name of CRAFTS; his memory will long be cherished by the thousands who have participated, and the tens of thousands who still participate in the blessings they impart. Mr. CRAFTS was a philanthropist in the most extensive sense of that term; he possessed a heart full of the milk of human kindness; the sorrows of his friends, were felt as his own, and relieved, if in his power; but his good feelings were confined in their operation to no narrow circle; to no creed; to no party; whenever the voice of misery was heard it was attended to with promptness; his professional aid was never solicited in vain, by the poor or the oppressed. These feelings, so honorable to him in private life, were carried with him to the legislative halls of the State." pp. 10, 11.

The numerous friends of Mr. CRAFTS will subscribe to the justice of the following delineation:

"In the private walks of life, no one was more amiable than our friend; possessed of a lively fancy, a social disposition, and attractive manners, he was the idol of his friends and companions. The goodness of his heart was never cold in question, it was perceptible in every action of life, it tempered his wit in such a manner, that though all acknowledged its brilliancy, none complained of its point." p. 13.

We submit one more paragraph, on Mr. CRAFTS' talents as a writer, and believe, that in the wish expressed by the author at the conclusion of it, the voice of the public will very generally concur:

"Our friend was advantageously known as a essayist, both in this country and Europe. His compositions published in the *Charleston Courier*, were copied into the principal newspapers throughout the United States and Great Britain, and were every where read and admired. As a writer he was chaste and concise; his productions abounded with classical allusions, his comparisons drawn from the works of nature, evinced a correct taste and an imagination alive to the beauties of creation, that a good Providence had every where scattered a puny him. It is to be lamented that the orations delivered by him on various occasions, with a selection from the essays, printed in the journals of the day, will be collected and published; they would form a volume, which would be a valuable addition to the library of the man of taste and constitute a durable and appropriate monument to his memory."

MARRIED. Lately, by the Rev. Francis Moore, Mr. John McKenny, to Mrs. Mary Jackson, both of Happy Ferry. This is the fifth time that the blooming bride, (now but 28,) has approached the hy-meneal altar, and the third time that the silken knot has been tied by the same minister.

DIED. In the town of Halfmoon, on Tues. ev. last, Wm. Drew, Esq. late Attorney General of this State. On the 16th ult. in Autauga county, Alabama, the Rev. Wm. Terry, formerly of Fayetteville.

OXFORD Male and Female Academy. THE Friends and Patrons of the above Seminary are respectfully invited to attend the Examination; on Monday the 4th of June, the Examination of the Male Academy will commence. Report to be read and honors to be distributed on Wednesday morning, immediately after which the Examination of the Female Academy will commence and close with a musical exhibition, &c. on Thursday evening. The summer session of the Female Academy will open on the following Monday. Rev. Joseph Lawrence Principal; that of the Male Academy under James D. Johnson, will commence on Monday the 25th of June.

A. BURTON, Sec. Oxford, N. Carolina, May 5, 1827. 63-48. The Petersburg Intelligencer, Edenton Gazette, Warrenton Reporter, Tarborough Free Press and Norfolk Herald, will publish the above advertisement four times and forward their accounts to the Postmaster, Oxford.



Raleigh and Newbern Stages. A NEW arrangement has been made respecting this line of Stages. They commenced on the 1st of April to run through both ways, in two days.

The Stages now leave Raleigh and Newbern every Tuesday & Friday at 4 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Newbern and Raleigh on Wednesday and Saturdays by 10 o'clock, P. M. so that Passengers will for the future, only be on the road between the two towns, two days, instead of three, as heretofore. I have good, light Stages, fine teams of Horses, and good, careful Drivers, and intend to use my best endeavors to continue them so; so that nothing shall be wanting on my part to render the Passengers comfortable who may think proper to favor me with their custom. I therefore solicit the public to travel with me; my rates for Stage-fare will be as follows, viz. EIGHT DOLLARS for a Passenger, from Raleigh to Newbern, and the same from Newbern to Raleigh, say a distance of 120 miles—for any shorter distance, at the rate of 8 Cents per mile, allowing each passenger 25 pounds of baggage. Servants, where they go with their owners, as waiters, will be charged half price, but in all other cases, full price will be expected. It will be remembered, that no heavy trunks, packages or bundles of any kind will be received for conveyance, for any person whatever, but only small articles my drivers are at liberty to take if they think proper to do so; but I must here be expressly understood, that I will not hold myself accountable for the safe conveyance of any article whatever, not even the passenger's baggage, but I will endeavor to have the best attention paid to them.

This line of Stages intersects the Fayetteville and Norfolk line of Stages, both in going and returning nearly at the same hour, at Mr. Cox's Esq. near Waynesborough. Passengers going down will pay their passage at my house four miles from Raleigh; and those coming up will make payment to my son Joseph J. Dillard, who they will find in Newbern, at Mrs. Stearns, or at Kingston, at the House of John Gaitlin, Esq. MERRITT DILLARD, Proprietor. Grove Hill, May 8, 1827. 63-60. N. B. The Stage will leave Raleigh for the future, on Mondays and Fridays at four o'clock, P. M. and come out to my house, and leave for Newbern on the next morning at four P. M.