

Temperance.—A respectable merchant of this City, has permitted us to state, that he has not sold in any way, ardent spirits for five years, and that his net proceeds of sales have been much greater and his business more profitable and pleasant, since he abandoned a traffic, which to him appeared entirely inconsistent with the profession of Religion.

As respectable a Jailer, as any in the State, declares, so far as comes within his observation, that nine-tenths of the persons committed to prison, for any cause, are intemperate. He says that a sober villain is rarely met with, but much more difficult to manage than the crowd of Whiskey drinkers, who care not where, nor what they are, if they can only get liquor.

A gentleman who was present in New-York, at the recent anniversary of the Sunday School Union, says the spectacle was delightful and imposing beyond description. There was a moral grandeur in it, that none can fully understand, unless they have witnessed the same or a similar scene. Our informant thinks there were *twelve thousand* Sunday School Children in the procession, each School arranged under the direction of their teachers, with a banner inscribed with suitable devices. It must have been indeed a delightful spectacle; for among all our public charities, instituted for the purpose of improving the moral condition of our race, this we hold to be the most important. It strikes at the foundation, where all the labors of mental culture should commence, in order to produce solid and durable effects.

Proscription.—Tacitus, that Prince of Historians, says "we ought to reverence the past, submit to the present, love good rulers and obey them as they are." Be it so—but no sense of duty, obliges us to approve, what we conscientiously believe is injurious to the honor, happiness and reputation of our country. Neither does it require of us, to pass over in silence, our mortification and disgust at the conduct of those, who now possess the right of might.

Happily, we live in an age and country, where the Bowstring, the Guillotine and Inquisition cannot be put in requisition, to cure the refractory and silence the injured. Yet, if we could reconcile our ideas to shedding blood by human means, these cruelties would have some advantages, as they would terminate at once, the ills of life. Here, however, in this free country, only slander and starvation are awarded to those "sturdy dogs," who will not throw up their Caps and cry, "Hail to the Chief."

When the vast extent of Executive influence and the patronage of the Departments are considered, together with the abuses incident thereto, as daily developed, **OPPOSITION** conducted on principle, is a positive duty imposed on those who are looked up to, as sentinels on the watch-tower. It is incumbent on them, to check the mischievous designs of men in power—to guard the rights of the people—to curb the progress of dishonorable ambition, and to expose to censure, the conduct of those, who vested "with a little brief authority, play such fantastic tricks" as fill dispassionate men with indignation.

We continue the list of appointments and removals to show the progress of "Reform."

John M. McCalla, to be Marshal of Kentucky, in the place of Chapman Coleman, removed.

John Speed Smith, to be District Attorney for the District of Kentucky, in the place of John J. Chittenden, removed.

William Meyer, Editor of the New Brunswick Times, an old paper, which threw a somerset during the time of the late Administration, and came out for Jackson, has been appointed Postmaster of New Brunswick, vice D. Fitz Randolph, removed.

Dr. Hogeboom has been appointed Postmaster in Schockuck, Rensselaer County, N. Y. vice Stephen Merchant, removed.

Eli M. Toad, has been appointed Postmaster in Waterford, N. Y. in the place of Samuel Demarest, removed.

J. C. Stickney, has been appointed Postmaster of Lynn, vice Jona. Batchelor, Esq. removed.

Syms Gardner, has been removed from the Post Office in Bowdoinham, (Maine,) to make room for Josiah Merrow. [The successor was one of the leaders of the Jackson party in that town, consisting of eighteen members, according to the votes cast for Elector last November, and he must be "rewarded" and Mr. G. "punished."]

Mark Thrafton is appointed Postmaster at Bangor, (in Maine) vice Royal Clark, removed.

Bela Latham is appointed Postmaster at Columbus, (Ohio) vice Joel Butler, removed.

William Sterrett is appointed postmaster at Chillicothe, (Ohio) vice William Creighton, removed.

Robert S. Curry is appointed Postmaster at Bainbridge, and John M. Laughlin, at Elizabethtown, Lancaster County, in the State of Ohio.

Jehoiakim A. Van Volkenburg, has been appointed Postmaster at Claverack, Columbia County, vice Joseph C. Holmes, removed.

William Wyman has been appointed Postmaster at Lowell, Mass. vice Jonathan C. Merrill, removed.

The following Removals and appointments, of Postmasters have taken place in the State of New Hampshire alone.

Dover, Barnabas H. Palmer, vice John W. White removed.

Exeter, Joseph Y. James, vice James Burly removed.

Concord, William Lew, vice Joseph Low removed.

Hanover, Jabez A. Douglas, vice George Wheeler, removed.

Londonderry, Ebenezer Whittier, vice Richard Anderson, removed.

Pembroke, A. Whittemore, jr. vice Benj. Cushing, removed.

Hopkington, Horace Chase, vice George Harris, removed.

Lancaster, Benjamin Hunking, vice Samuel A. Pearson, removed.

Wakefield, Milton C. Walker, vice Josiah H. Hobbs, removed.

Hillsborough, Samuel Kimball, vice Silas Marshall, removed.

New Market, William Teney, vice Benjamin Coe, removed.

Canterbury, Richard Greenough, vice Jacob Blanchard removed.

Meredith, John Langdon Perley, vice Stephen Perley.

Groton, Thos. J. Lang, vice John Nevins jr.

Penitentiaries.—Governor Tomlinson in his recent message to the Legislature of Connecticut, now in session, states that the accounts of the Connecticut Penitentiary, for the first year of its existence, exhibit an actual gain to the State, after deducting every kind of expense attending its management and support during the year, of *three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine dollars, and forty cents*. Probably there is no institution of the kind in the world which is under better regulations, or more judiciously conducted than this.

The Executive of Virginia have appointed *Jno. F. May, Esq.* of Petersburg, a Judge of the General Court of Virginia, in place of *Tho. T. Bouldin, Esq.* elected to the House of Representatives of the United States.

The following just tribute to the people of this country, appears in an article of the Paris Constitutionnel, relative to the United States:

"There is not a city so small that it has not its printing office and its Journal: or a hamlet so obscure that the light of the periodical press does not penetrate it. A foreigner is surprised to hear common farmers debate, with a perfect knowledge of men and things, not only upon the affairs of their own country, but even upon the political events of which Europe is the theatre. There is more good sense, more sound ideas upon civilization, in a log-house in the U. States than in our most brilliant saloons, and even our academies."

There are some men so utterly destitute of every principle of honor—so insensible to every feeling of delicacy—as to stoop to the lowest and vilest practices to promote their interest, or to injure an enemy. Such men are too common in every country, and under every government; but they should be branded with infamy, and scouted from society. No one is safe from their malignity—their breath is pestilence, and their touch contagion. They become *secret informers*, or *dirty spies*, who labor in their vocation, often from the pure impulse of malice, envy or hatred. Few communities are exempt from these human vampires, who feast upon the destruction they produce, and glut upon the havoc and ruin they create. They destroy all confidence between man and man; for the most loose and innocent expression is perverted or tortured into a meaning never contemplated, or magnified to a degree scarcely conceivable by the microscopic malignity of these moral monsters. If grounds are wanting, such is the power of the gnawing fiend within them, that they resort to falsehood, and fabricate the grossest calumnies to effect their detestable end, and exult the more as they think their poison can be infused in secret, and without detection. But truth and virtue, however they may be shrouded for a time, will at last triumph, and the base and grovelling and wretched workings of these fiends will be brought to light, and be made to react in a manner at once just, gratifying, and exemplary. Let no man suppose that villainy can always prosper, even in this scene of probationary suffering. There is an unseen, but omnipotent arm suspended over his head, that will smite him to the earth when he thinks himself on the very eve of enjoying the fruits of his baseness, profligacy and vice. Such men, however, should be shunned by the virtuous and good, and branded by society as unfit for the fellowship of human beings.—*Wash. Chron.*

Amos Kendall, the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, a few days after he entered on the duties of his office, made a great flourish about the *reformation* he had introduced, declaring he had discovered that it had been the practice of his predecessor to frank letters for other persons—that this practice was corrupt and dangerous and should no longer be allowed. This was very opportune intelligence to the editors of the party, who were on the tenter hooks of suspense, anxiously waiting for something to satisfy the demands of the people, as to what had been done in the way of reforming abuses. The information, however, had hardly dropped from the Auditor's pen, when out comes the cruel editor of the Democratic Press, and actually accused the same immaculate Amos Kendall of *doing the very same thing himself—and that too within a week!* Aye, not only accused him, but dared him to deny it, threatening to prove it if he did. This was a terrible blow, and the Jacksonians contended that it was the height of ill manners in Mr. Binns. Poor Kendall, however, has been ever since as mute as a mouse in a meal bag.—*True Amer.*

"Military Chieftains."—It is a curious fact that at this moment every Republic in the New World is governed by a "military chieftain." The following is a list of the different Presidents:

United States	General Jackson.
Mexico	"Guerrero.
Guatemala	"Arce.
Colombia	"Bolívar.
Bolivia	"Santa Cruz.
Peru	"La Mar.
Chili	"Pintos.
Buenos Ayres	"Lavalle.
Haiti	"Boyer.

This does not look like undervaluing military talents; and we have no desire to see such talents undervalued, either in Republics or other forms of government. But if the cause be sought out why all these men, after serving their country in a military capacity, have been elevated to the high stations which they now occupy, it will be found not always to have proceeded from the free and unconstrained will of the people. Some of them have rode into power on the necks of their fellow citizens, and now reign rather than preside, over the public destinies. Against such usurpation it becomes every freeman to remonstrate, as an outrage upon the very sanctuary of liberty. In our own country we are happy to believe there is a spirit of jealousy universally prevalent, which will forever defeat any attempt at military rule, which is not authorized and sustained by our free Constitution.—*Jour. of Com.*

Muscadel Grape.—This exotic has been raised near Adamsville, S. C. from the seed of the raisin. The vines, to all appearance are flourishing, and give fair promise of producing fruit this season.—We would suggest to some of our enterprising agriculturists to make the experiment. It can be easily done; and if successful would open a new source of profit to our farmers.—*Salisbury Jour.*

An intelligent writer in the Philadelphia Gazette, on the general subject of Trade with South America, furnishes the interesting information that in all the countries of South America in which he has been—in Peru, Chili & Buenos Ayres—he observed a decided preference given to American Cottons. "The British," he says, "cannot, in the countries, where we are on the same equality of duties with themselves, compete with the American importations of the coarser cotton fabrics. Allowing the respective yard of each manufacture to cost at home the same, the American is far superior in point of strength, weight, durability, beauty of thread, and, of late months general appearance. With regard to preference, it is notoriously a fact, that the vigilant British salesman exhibits his goods with the qualification that they are 'American Domestic!' And I have witnessed myself an American firm in Buenos Ayres who had some *British Shirts* consigned to them, break the pieces from the bales, that they might more easily practice the deception above alluded to."

Straw-Bonnet Making.—The following is Mr. Flint's account of the rise and decline of bonnet-making in some New-England village, in Lunenburg we presume:

We lived in a village in New-England where making straw-bonnets commenced. We saw the first coarse essays. We remarked the gradual increase of the industry, until one merchant sold from the avails of a town containing fifteen hundred people, \$12,000 worth of straw manufacture in one year. Into whatever house we entered, the children from five to fifteen years were all busily employed; and while slender fingers were occupied, and their minds cheered with excitement and hope with the certainty of the reward of industry, came honorable emulation, improvement in appearance, a full supply of school books, comfortable furniture; in short in a few years a complete metamorphosis in the appearance of the town, external and internal. No where was this change so visible as in the church on the Sabbath. True there was a great amount of gaudy finery, not always in the best taste. Who would carp at it, when every one knew it was the result of the individual industry of the wearer? Every one remarked so complete and obvious a change. The industry spread in every direction, and in the course of ten years this humble business of plaiting straw hats was recognised, as no humble or unimportant element in the manufactures of by far the greatest manufacturing State in the Union, Massachusetts. Every one admitted, too, that along with the change introduced by this species of industry, though some ill effects evidently mingled with the general result, the balance being struck, the change was very obviously and decidedly in favor of good morals, self-respect, and improvement of every sort. This species of industry was, however, limited to furnish ornaments chiefly for the female head. Such a number of hands were applied in the direction of supplying this demand, that the market was overstocked with the manufacture. It still remains no unimportant one down to this time.

London University.—The following summary is given of a report on the state of the new University of London, read at a meeting of the proprietors, on the 25th of February:—"The receipts in the year amounted to 59,803l. 12s. Its expenditure 47,568l. 14s. 3d., leaving a balance in hand of 12,234l. 17s. 9d. The donations in the year amounted to 772l. 10s. and the receipts from students applicable to the University were, 1,902l. 5s. 10d. The report calculated the annual current expenses of the University at 5,500l. per annum, which would be produced by 1,100 students. At present there were 577, of which 100 were of the Latin, 77 of the Greek, and 91 of the Mathematical classes. It was calculated that the students would be three times as numerous in the next year, and four times as numerous in year following. It was deemed necessary to establish a Clinical Hospital near the University. The Dispensary had relieved in the last six months 914 persons. The books of the library were to be lent to students at their residences, and the reading rooms to be opened from five o'clock till four in the day time. The museums in Mineralogy and Geology were not yet formed, and that of Zoology not yet complete. Great importance was attached to public examinations, and to the prizes in the different classes. The chairs of logic and moral philosophy were not yet filled—the Ricardo lectures, and a professorship of juridical science divided into classes of civil law, the law of real property and equity."

Texas.—A gentleman who has recently returned from Texas, states that the country is fast filling with Americans, and that several sections of it have been well settled. The state of society is almost entirely pastoral, and an individual's wealth is rated by the number of his horses, mules and horned cattle. Four lawyers are already settled at San Felipe, Austin's principal establishment, and Courts are regularly held there. Several fugitives from the United States have been given up to our authorities, and transgressors against their own laws are rightly punished.—*[N. Y. Gaz.]*

Desperate deed!—We regret to record a melancholy catastrophe which happened in this place last Friday afternoon. In the forenoon of that day, a quarrel arose near the river, between John M. Jones, a young man of Lynchburg, and George Hamilton of Rockbridge, and a short fight was the consequence. Jones immediately came into the main street, borrowed a gun, and loaded it, expressing his determination to shoot Hamilton, though the person from whom he borrowed the gun had no idea that he intended to commit the rash act. When he returned to the river, Hamilton was in a boat, with two other individuals, and anticipating Jones's purpose, begged him not to fire. His entreaties, however, had no effect. Jones fired, and the contents of the gun were lodged in the heart of his victim. Hamilton folded his arms for an instant, fell into the water, and expired immediately. Jones, then, with a dirk in his hand, pulled Hamilton out of the river, by the collar, intending to complete the murder; but it was unnecessary. The vital spark was already extinct. We forbear to enter into further particulars, as Jones is in custody, and will have to answer to the laws of the country.—The verdict of the inquest held over the body of Hamilton, was "wilful and malicious murder."

Lynch, Vir.

Wild Pigeons.—A Northern Pennsylvania paper says, that pigeons have never appeared in such multitudes, as during the present season.—Flocks extending miles in length, have many days been seen passing over the hills. They have made an encampment a few miles from Montrose, Pa. where they have built their nests and are raising their young. This encampment, says the Montrose Register, is upwards of nine miles in length and four in breadth—the lines regular and straight—within which, there is scarcely a tree, large or small, that is not covered with nests. They cause such a constant roaring by the flapping of their wings that persons on going into the encampment have great difficulty in hearing each other speak. Every thing throughout their camp appears to be conducted in the most perfect order. They take their turns regularly in setting and in feeding their young, and when any of them are killed upon their nests by the sportsmen, others immediately supply their places. We are inclined to believe that they have in part adopted Mr. Owen's Community system, as the whole appears to be a "common stock business."

Baltimore Patriot.

The Mississippi Valley.—That part of the Mississippi Valley, which lies within the limits of the United States, contains, says Mr. Darby, 1,099,000 square miles. The great central valley of the U. States may be divided into five sections, the 4th one of which is the great plain of the Mississippi Valley, connecting at the foot of the Alleghany Mountain, and extending west fifteen hundred miles, to the Sand Plain, and from the valley of the northern lakes to the mouth of the Ohio, a distance of six hundred miles. The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, parts of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Michigan, together with the region comprising the territories lying west of the States, compose this valley. This plain is a secondary formation, resting on horizontal limestone rock, embedding large quantities of shells. It is rich in agricultural and mineral resources. Its bed, says the A. Q. Review, which is 1500 by 600 miles in extent, would cover half of Europe. Iron ore abounds gene-

rally. In Missouri there is a mass of this ore, forming a hill 500 feet in height, and five miles in extent, which yields 75 per cent. iron. The lead mines of Missouri, and Illinois would cover about 200 square miles, and are supposed to be the richest mines of that metal on the globe. Twelve million of pounds were melted in 1828, and it is supposed they will furnish twenty millions during the present year. Salt water is found over the entire extent of this region. Gypsum and saltpetre, together with many of the clays and earths that are used in the arts are abundant. "Here indeed will every road support its man; for of such a region, without barren heath, mountain waste, or slope, and where all is fertile and healthful; where no timber lands need be left for fuel; with mineral resources enough to stimulate all the arts, and contribute to all wants—who can say what is the limit of its future population? Europe could seat all her nations comfortably upon this plain."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Napoleon, which arrived at New-York on Friday, having left Liverpool on 24th ult. London Papers of the evening of the 22d have been received. They contain little intelligence not anticipated by the arrival of the Amethyst, at Boston—the papers being only two days later than our last.

A memorial has been submitted to the English Government, signed by the most respectable parties connected with the South American trade submitting the expediency of Great Britain's interposing its offices and counsel with the Court of Spain to induce a recognition of the independence of South America. Other memorials of a similar nature, were in progress of signature at Liverpool, Glasgow, and every commercial port and city. Similar representations are making in France, in Holland, and in all the European commercial communities, to their respective governments.

The Duke of Wellington is still much indisposed, although not seriously ill. It is considered highly probable that he will resign his office within a few months, notwithstanding all the care he takes of his health, it is found to be quite unequal to the fatigues and anxieties of his situation.

Mr. O'Connell still talks confidently of taking his seat on the resumption of the House. His friends say, that ministers will not offer any opposition to his doing so; but it is expected that a furious onset will be made by the Orange members.—Should he be unable to take his seat without a new election for Clare, he will, it is supposed be returned without opposition, as Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald has very handsomely signified his intention not to divide the county on the subject.

MARRIED.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 19th ultimo, Burch Cheshier, Esq. to Miss Jane Henderson.

In Rowan county, on the 14th ult. Mr. Peter Trexler to Miss Julia Ann Murray.

In Iredeell county, on the 14th ult. Mr. John Young to Miss Acenath Morrison.

DIED.

In this county, on Friday last, Mr. Simon Stevenson, Wheelwright.

At his residence in Brunswick county, Va. Dr. Richard Field, in the 62d year of his age. He was a distinguished Physician and an accomplished citizen.

Tract Depository.

PERSONS wishing to purchase Tracts, published by the American Tract Society, are informed that they can obtain Tracts at the Parent Society's prices at the Depository of the North-Carolina Tract Society in Raleigh;—price 10 cents for 100 pages.

These Tracts are published by a Committee, consisting of Christians of different denominations, so that none need be afraid of meeting with any sentiment unfriendly to pure religion.

Applications in person, or by letters post paid, will be promptly attended to, by

F. W. DOWD, or
TH. P. HUNT.
May 30, 1829. 77 Im

Millinery & Fancy Goods.

S. S. & M. A. PULLIAM,
RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that Miss M. A. Pulliam has just returned from New-York and they have received an elegant assortment of Goods in the above line, of the best qualities, which they offer for sale on as good terms, for Cash, or to punctual customers, as any in the place. Miss M. A. P. having been nearly a month in New-York for the purpose of perfectly acquainting herself with the latest fashions, they doubt not but they will be able to render general satisfaction in the execution of their work.

BONNETS bleached and dyed black; and Silks, Satins and Crapes dyed black. At their Store, on Fayetteville Street, opposite D. Lindeman's Book Store. 763t

University Bank Stock.

CERTIFICATES FOR THIRTY SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, belonging to the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, have never been in my possession as their Treasurer, and are believed to have been lost or mislaid. Notice is therefore hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the day of the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors of said Bank, in the name and on behalf of the said Trustees, for a Duplicate Certificate of said Thirty Shares.
CHAS. MANLY,
Treasurer Board of Trustees.
Raleigh, 30th April, 1829.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the late residence of Chief Justice Taylor, at present occupied by Thomas Ruffin, Esq. This seat immediately adjoins the City of Raleigh, has sixty-three acres of land attached to it, and is decidedly the handsomest and most eligible place of residence in that neighborhood. For terms, application may be made to Sherwood Haywood, Esq. of Raleigh, or to the subscriber.
WILL. G. STON.
Newbern, April 3. 61

WANTED.

I An Apothecary Store, a Young Man who has a liberal education and writes a good hand. Enquire of WILLIAMS & MAXWELL.
Raleigh, May 11. 73