

History of North-Carolina.—The History of this State by Judge MAINTON of Louisiana, some notice of which we have already taken, is compiled, it appears in a peculiar manner. That part which relates to our Revolutionary history, contains the arguments and orations of the times, word for word, as delivered by our leading citizens at that period; and by this means the reader is led on, step by step, from the first dawning of dissatisfaction at the aggressions of the mother country, to the open declaration, renouncing forever all allegiance to the British throne. This will greatly enhance its value.

The Constitution.—Jonathan Elliott, of the City of Washington, has in the Press, a third volume of the Debates in the State Conventions, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, as submitted in 1787. This volume contains the Debates which took place in this State and Pennsylvania.

On the 20th inst. CHARLES CARROL of Carolina, the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, will have completed his ninety-third year. The Anniversary of his birth-day always collects around him his affectionate relatives and intimate friends, who are within the reach of his domestic circle.—He is said to be in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Yellow Fever.—A gentleman who left New-Orleans on the 23d ult. informs the Editor of the Charleston Courier, that although the new cases of Fever were still numerous, yet, in most recent instances, where early application was made for medical assistance, cures had been effected. A Dr. M'Farland, particularly, had met with great success in the disease, by the use of the Vapour Bath.

A lump of Gold was found a few days since in Habersham county, Georgia, which by weight, was worth \$21 40.

Manufactures.—We agree very cordially in the following opinion, expressed by the Editor of the Lynchburg Virginian, "That if the Southern people will divert a portion of their population from the pursuits of Agriculture, and employ a part of their immense resources in the establishment of manufactures, they will find the face of their country improve and their landed property greatly enhance in value."

A writer in a late Tennessee paper, speaking of the advantages which would accrue to Tennessee by turning the attention of its citizens towards Manufactures of the most useful kinds, calls on the people to cast their eyes on the flourishing new States of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, and to enquire whether Tennessee might not become equally prosperous, by imitating their example. Compare, says he, the business carried on upon the great National Road running through the North-western States, with what is going on upon the roads within your own State. Look also at the daily increasing importance of the Mail routes within those States, and compare them with your own, which are constantly diminishing in extent.—East-Tennessee, he adds, ought to furnish Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, with all their coarse manufactured articles, such as Iron, Castings, Nails, and coarse Domestic, both of Wool and Cotton, for they cannot manufacture for themselves, not possessing suitable Streams on which to erect machinery, nor many of the raw materials which form the basis of these necessities of life. Besides, the people of those States can employ themselves more profitably in cultivating their Cotton, Rice and Sugar.

Were East-Tennessee, as this writer suggests, to turn her attention to Manufactures, the noble River Tennessee would soon be rendered navigable for Steamboats, as there would then be plenty of goods to transport in every direction. And as Alabama will shortly commence the canalizing of Muscle Shoals, the expenditures for effecting which will be made in the vicinity of Tennessee, and many of the articles for completing which she will probably be called upon to furnish, the present would be a favorable time for forming Manufacturing Establishments.

It is suggested, that it would be well if some of the Merchants (the number of whom is far too great) would convert a part of the capital thus employed into Manufactures, which would doubtless furnish them a better profit than is now derived from the Mercantile business, as at present conducted. We trust these hints will receive due consideration.

The Shooting Season commences in England, between the 1st and 15th of

September, and the number of feathered victims to this annual sporting time, are incredible. It has been observed by an English writer, that according to a calculation made on the subject, it is supposed that one third of the Game killed, finds its way to the Lawyers, as a kind of *minor fee*. The details of the shooting season furnish many amusing anecdotes and among them the following.

A French nobleman who was devoted to field sports and was an excellent shot, visited for this purpose a friend in England, who owned a large landed estate. He was accompanied on his hunting expedition by his French servant and an old Game-keeper on the Estate. Repeatedly in the course of the day, upon springing a Pheasant, the French valet cried out *Poult! Poult!* (the French for hen). On the return of the party, the host enquired what sport when the old Game-keeper who was much displeased at the number of birds killed, grumbled out, "by the mass, he never misses, and if he had pulled, half as often as that t'other Monsieur wanted him to do, special few birds would spring on your Honor's land next year."

If any one is inclined to eat Figs, notwithstanding the developments of Rand's Microscope, let them read the following from Madden's Travels in Turkey:—"A more disgusting operation than the picking of figs, I never witnessed. In an immense warehouse the fruit lay strewed over the floor, and fifty or sixty squalid women, with mewing infants, sat squatted on the heap, picking and stretching the fruit, and overcoming its tenacity with saliva and manipulations. I saw the dirty children mauling the figs, and got out of the way as quickly as I could, lest I should witness any thing worse. I made a vow against figs."

Murder.—We learn (says the Elizabeth City, N. C. Star, of Sept. 9.) that a man by the name of Ivey Wilkins, of Currituck county, who has been in the habit of abusing his wife, murdered her last week.—After he had committed the act, he made a coffin and was about interring the body, when he was overtaken by a jury of inquest and while they were examining it, Wilkins made his escape. He was pursued, but before he would suffer himself to be taken, had one of his legs nearly shot off. We presume he has been committed to jail to undergo a trial.

We learn from the Maryland Gazette, that the sentence of the Court in the case of George Swearingen, has been received by his Excellency the Governor, and the Warrant forwarded to the Sheriff of Alleghany county, for the execution to take place on Friday the second of Oct. next.

On the 8th of Sept. 1828, he murdered his wife, and on the 8th day of Sept. 1829, a warrant for his execution was forwarded. Balt. Pat.

Execution.—The trial of negro Aleck, for poisoning the family of Dr. Floyd a few weeks ago, and which caused the death of one of the doctor's children, took place on Friday, at Bedford Courthouse. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 3d Friday in October next. A negro woman who bought the arsenic, and the cook, were also tried and acquitted, no evidence appearing against them. The condemned culprit, however, asserts that they had all combined to effect their deadly purpose. Persons who vend arsenic should be extremely cautious in disposing of it. They should never sell to slaves under any pretence whatsoever.—Lynchburg Virg.

Paricide.—We have, this week, the melancholy duty to record the death of the venerable Maj. Gen. William Brooke, of Radnor Township, Delaware county, inflicted upon him by the hands of his son, Thomas Brooke. We have not learned all the particulars, and as he is under arrest, to be dealt with as a jury of his country may think proper, it would be unjust to remark further upon the subject. Gen. Brooke was a soldier of the revolution, and a firm friend to his country, in the hour of danger. He was a brave and a good man, and of his sterling worth and usefulness to society, the large circle of friends and acquaintances he has left can testify. After suffering the privations and hardships of the war of independence, and living to see his country prosperous and happy, he has fallen at the age of 83 years, a victim to the brutal passions of him, who should have been the staff and support of his declining years.—Pen. pap.

In Florence, Alabama, on the 31st of July Mr. James May, who is represented as a respectable man, advanced in years, came from Wayne county, (Tenn.) on business. It being election day and meeting many of his acquaintance, he became intoxicated. In a public house talking to a Mr. M., who was also drunk, the latter said to say in an angry tone "do you ever strike again?" And Mr. M. replying "I have struck him on the head with a plate, about 2 feet long, over his eye, and he died instantly." W. has been committed to jail.

A notorious thief was captured a few days since, in Mobile, after having for some time eluded the pursuit of justice, and carried on his depredations from a

retreat in the neighborhood of the city.—Jack Waters, as he is called, is said to have kept the place in a state of continual alarm for the past year; and though houses, kitchens, poultry yards, &c. were frequently robbed, no one could detect the pilferer.

It appears (says the Compiler) that he had tired of his retreat in the swamps adjacent to the city, and for the last month or two adopted the maxim of *quartering on the enemy*. He accordingly provided himself with pleasant lodgings in the vacant dwelling of Mr. Hallett, on Government street, whence he sallied as his necessities or convenience prompted.—But his success lent him courage beyond his discretion, and he exposed himself to the observation of a slave belonging to the estate of the late Robert Blackwell, who narrowly watching him, discovered his retreat on Tuesday night. Early on Wednesday morning he gave notice to the Police, who surrounded the house, and on demanding a surrender found their antagonist armed for the contest, *full of fight*. The brunt of the battle fell on Mr. Stafford, of the City Police, who was badly cut in the head and hand, and on Mr. Ransom Soto.

When Jack found the battle waxing too hot, he abandoned his citadel and took to the fields, where he was finally wounded by a pistol shot, and taken prisoner.—Much credit is due to Mr. Stafford and Mr. Soto for the cool and determined bravery they manifested on the occasion, & some idea may be formed of the value which the citizens generally set upon the aid rendered by the negro, when we state that from a voluntary subscription immediately set on foot for that object between four & five hundred dollars were promptly raised for the purchase of his freedom.

Ohio Manufactures.—At a late meeting of the Agricultural Society of Hamilton county, Ohio, beautiful specimens of silk, and rolls of fine white linen, were exhibited, being the growth and manufacture of the State. Communications were made on the preparation of Hemp, on the making of Wine, and on the cultivation of Wool. Splendid cut glass decanters were displayed; and, says the Western Review, all gave proof that we need send neither to France for our Wine, to Ireland for our Linen, nor to England for the richest samples of Cut Glass.

Richmond, Sept. 5. A lot of flour was sold yesterday at \$5 25, and holders were asking a further advance. City Mills Flour sells at \$5 75.—The current price for good wheat is \$1 for red and \$1 05 for white, though much inferior wheat sells at 85 to 90 cents, according to the quality and quantity.

An instance of what we call fair dealing has recently occurred in this city, which, on account of the rare occurrence of such acts, deserves to be publicly mentioned. A trader in Cambridgeport purchased of a respectable mercantile house on Long wharf a large quantity of coffee, and three days after the purchase was made he found it necessary to stop payment.—Instead of keeping this coffee in his store to be divided among favored creditors, the trader procured a truck and had it sent back to the Long wharf merchants, accompanied with a message that he had been unexpectedly obliged to stop payment, and therefore returned the coffee he had purchased two or three days previous; in the same condition in which it was taken. This was the first knowledge the Long wharf merchants had of the failure of the gentleman. It may be added, that the trader had made no other purchase of importance for some weeks previously. Such conduct, we think, deserves to be commended and imitated by every honest man.—Boston paper.

The N. York Commercial says that a man can travel from New-York to Utica, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, for two dollars and sixty-two and a half cents, including meals and lodging. But he should leave his watch and pocket book at home, carry his money in his boots, and sew his pantaloons to his under jacket. The Journal of Commerce, among a hundred other robberies and attempts to rob, mentions the following, which for audacity and originality, is equal to any thing we ever heard in that line.—Two ladies and gentlemen were returning home in a carriage, late on Friday, when a fellow jumped on behind; and putting his hand through the window, grasped at the necklace of one of the ladies. The attempt was unsuccessful; but a more daring one we have seldom recorded.

Tallahassee, Sept. 1. Tallahassee and its vicinity continues healthy.—Cotton (Sea Island) promises an abundant crop. Owing to the excessive rains in the early part of the season, fears were entertained that its growth would be so rank as to cause the bolls to blight; but the late change of weather has removed these apprehensions entirely, and though the fields exhibit a dense mass of vegetation, the plants are loaded with this valuable staple in various stages of perfection, from the flower to matured cotton.

The crops of corn, rice, millet, peas, beans, potatoes, fruits, &c. are abundant, and greatly exceed the wants of the country.

Sugar Cane.—The article which particularly engrosses the attention of the planter, and upon the successful cultivation of which, is based the prospective flourishing condition of the country, will fully meet the expectations of the planter. With our improved machinery for

the manufacture of sugar, and past experience in the business, there can be no doubt that considerable quantities will be exported the present season.

A fatal accident occurred on Thursday morning about one o'clock, from the circumstance of a small bay schooner running foul of the steam-boat Columbia. The particulars of this distressing event have been communicated to us by a passenger who was on board the Columbia, and was an eye-witness of the occurrence. The steam-boat was on her way from the District to this city, and when in the bay, a few miles below the Bodkin Point, a small schooner was seen coming down before the wind with sails set. The helm of the steam boat was put about so as to avoid the schooner, and as there was evidently no lookout on the part of the latter, she was hailed from the steam-boat and desired to change her course. Immediately afterwards, the machinery of the steam-boat was stopped, but by the mismanagement of the schooner, the latter struck the steam-boat at the head of the guards, and being a small vessel, she ran under it, carrying one of the guard supports.—At this moment, a colored man who was on the deck of the schooner, and was believed to be asleep, was instantaneously killed, and a white man who was coming out of her cabin was so severely crushed that he died about day-light. At the time the accident occurred, the moon was shining brightly, the Columbia had her light up, and on her upper deck there were three men, including the officer of the night, on the look out; the schooner was distinctly seen coming towards her, and every precaution which could be taken was adopted to avoid her. Measures for the relief of those on board the schooner were promptly taken, and she was towed back to the city by the steam-boat.

Balt. Amer.

A Chameleon was brought to Philadelphia by Captain Trent of the brig J. Ashmun, from Cape Mesurado. This singular little animal, says the Philadelphia Gazette, is thus noticed by Mr. Madden in the account of his travels in Turkey, &c.—"I had a Chameleon which lived for three months, another for two months, and several which I gave away after keeping them ten days or a fortnight. Of all the irascible little animals in the world, there are none so choleric as the chameleon; I trained two large ones to fight, and could at any time by knocking their tails against one another, ensure a combat during which their change of color was most conspicuous: this is only effected by paroxysms of rage, when the dark gall of the animal is transmitted into the blood, and is visible enough under its pellucid skin. The gall, as it enters and leaves the circulation, affords the three various shades of green which are observable in its colors—the story of the chameleon assuming whatever color is near it, is like that of its living upon air, a fable. It is extremely voracious. I had one so tame that I could place it on a stick opposite to a window, and in the course of ten minutes I have seen it devour half a dozen flies: its mode of catching them is very singular; the tongue is a thin cartilaginous dart, anchor shaped; this it thrusts forth with great velocity, and never fails to catch its prey. The mechanism of the eyes of the chameleon is extremely curious—it has the power of projecting the eye a considerable distance from the socket, and can make it revolve in all directions. One of them, which I kept for some months, deposited 13 eggs in a corner of the room—each was about the size of a large coriander seed; the animal never sat on them. I took them away to try the effects of the sun; but from that period she declined daily in vivacity, and soon after died."

The official organ of the Government announces that every post brings additional evidence from New England of a "growing change of opinion" in favor of the present Administration, among those who were originally most violently opposed to General Jackson. We know not from what quarter such evidence may be derived. Whatever it may be, we believe that those who rely upon it will in the end find themselves deceived. We see not the slightest indication of any growing confidence in the present Administration. On the contrary, it would not be difficult to cite proof of the reverse of the proposition; for example, the result of the late election in Rhode Island. An attempt was made to choose Jackson members of Congress, and if we may judge from the tone of the papers who supported them, with expectations of success.—The result has shown that the Jackson party in that State is truly insignificant, and the majority against them overwhelming.—Boston D. Adv.

The annual State election in Vermont took place last week. The Wind-or Journal gives us returns from ten townships, in which the aggregate vote for Mr. Crafts, the anti-Jackson candidate for Governor, was 1385, and for Mr. Doolittle, the Jackson candidate, 222.

The term *federalist* must imply something very bad with the Albany Argus, as that print systematically applies the epithet to every man who happens not to belong to its party. In 1824, all who supported General Jackson's election were called *federalists* by the Argus, because the Argus was opposed to the General. Now all who did not support the General's election are called *federalists*, because the Argus is in favor of the General. Amongst others whom the Argus has been pleased to dub *federalists*, we were amused to see it metamorphose our old friend Mr. Crafts, Governor of Vermont, into one; a man who, when we knew him in Congress, yielded to none in his true Jeffersonian democra-

cy. We suppose it is all right, however, seeing that the Argus wields the wand of the "great magician," which can work miracles, and make *federalists* of democrats and democrats of federalists, at pleasure.—Nat. Int.

Liberal Education.—In the American Quarterly Register for April, we find a list of all the principal Colleges in the United States and the number of students in each, together with their respective endowments. From this list we have prepared the following table, which shows the number of College students from each State in the Union, and the proportion which a number bears in each case to the population of the State. The population is that of 1830, as estimated in a report presented to Congress at their last session, by the Committee on public lands.

States	Students	Population	Proportions
Maine	126	420,000	1 in 3,300
N. Hampshire	119	300,000	1 in 2,500
Vermont	135	280,000	1 in 2,000
Massachusetts	439	580,000	1 in 1,300
Rhode Island	33	90,000	1 in 2,700
Connecticut	191	290,000	1 in 1,500
New York	540	2,000,000	1 in 3,700
New Jersey	96	330,000	1 in 3,400
Pennsylvania	310	1,300,000	1 in 4,200
Delaware	7	80,000	1 in 11,000
Maryland	171	450,000	1 in 2,600
Dist. of Colum.	21	50,000	1 in 2,300
Virginia	401	1,180,000	1 in 2,900
North Carolina	88	720,000	1 in 8,000
South Carolina	196	600,000	1 in 3,000
Georgia	100	410,000	1 in 4,000
Alabama	31	380,000	1 in 12,000
Mississippi	23	130,000	1 in 5,600
Louisiana	12	300,000	1 in 25,000
Kentucky	141	650,000	1 in 4,600
Ohio	148	1,000,000	1 in 6,700
Tennessee	75	600,000	1 in 8,000
United States	3,400	13,000,000	1 in 3,800

From the above it will be seen, that in New England there is, on an average, one student in College for every 2,000 inhabitants; in the middle States one for 4,000; and in the States south and west of Pennsylvania, one for 6,000.

Massachusetts has less than one-twentieth part of the population of the United States, and yet of the College students, one in seven are her sons—three times her fair proportion! This is much to her credit. She stands at the head of the confederacy in regard to liberal education. Indeed, no other State except Connecticut comes near her standard.—N. Y. Obs.

We have read two volumes of Mr. Cooper's new novels, entitled *The Wept*, or *Wish-Ton-Wish*. The remainder of the work is daily expected, and the whole will be issued speedily by Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey. This fresh manifestation of the genius of our celebrated countryman deeply engaged our attention and feelings. His main subject is a first settlement in New-England by an English Puritan family, whose general situation, characters, pursuits and dangers are most ably depicted. By no other hand have the epithet, demeanor and aims of a "pigrim father" been placed in stronger or finer relief, and in none of our historical annals is there a more minute, animated, graphic, we might say, terrible account of a siege by infuriated Indians. We shall, probably, make a considerable extract from one of the volumes next week.—Nat. Gaz.

Letter Worm.—After I had the letter nearly twenty years on my hand, and had used dollars worth of celebrated letter ointment, which took off the skin repeatedly without effecting a cure, a friend advised me to obtain some Blood Root, (called also Red Root, Indian Paint, &c.) to slice it in vinegar, and afterwards wash the place affected with the liquor. I did so, and in a few days the dry scurf was removed, and my diseased hand was whole as the other.—Amer. Farmer.

Great racking match and unprecedented speed.—Yesterday afternoon, at half past 4 o'clock, a race was run on the Long Island Course by the celebrated horses, Bowery Boy and Stranger. The distance was two miles and repeat. The first heat was racked in 5 minutes and 44 seconds—the second in 5 minutes 7 seconds. Both heats were won by Bowery Boy—the first with ease and the last by a short distance. At a former race Stranger was the winning horse.—N. Y. Gaz.

Oysters have been generally proscribed from May to August inclusive as unhealthy. The Boston physicians have recently given an opinion that this is a mistaken notion, and that they may be safely eaten during the summer. In consequence of this opinion, the board of Aldermen of Boston have passed an ordinance allowing the sale of oysters during the summer.

MARRIED. In Anson county, a few days since, Mr. Philip G. Smith to Miss Ann E. Cheairs, daughter of Benj. Cheairs, Esq. of that county. In Granville county, on the 9th inst. Dr. Horace T. Boyser of Williamsborough, to Miss Indiana, daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Jones. In Guilford county, Mr. John Bartlett to Miss Lydia Armfield. In Randolph county, Mr. Wells, of Orange, to Miss Elizabeth Prim. In Northampton county, Dr. G. A. Sykes to Miss Mary E.monds. In Chowan county, Gen. W. Barney, Esq. to Miss Mary L. C. Haughton.

DIED. In Guilford county, Mrs. Elizabeth McNairy, wife of James McNairy, Esq. Also, Mr. Joshua Edwards, aged between 90 and 100 years. In Rockingham county, on the 23d Aug. Mrs. Nancy Fitzgerald.

Mortar & Pestle Lent. The Person who borrowed from Williams & Haywood's Store, a large brass Mortar and Pestle, will oblige them by returning the same, Sept. 16th 1829.