

The Season.—We have rarely known a greater transition from heat to cold, than occurred on Monday night last. Within twelve hours, the thermometer fell almost from the temperature of Summer to that of Christmas. Fires have now fairly gained possession of their places, and "Winter has come at once." And what are a dozen Summers, with all their out-door pleasures, (especially when they are gone) to one Winter, with its in-door, bright and diffusive sunshine of a blazing fire?

The American Journal of Science and Arts, for October, has just been issued; and we learn with pleasure, from a preliminary address of the editor, Mr. Silliman, that an accession of subscribers, to the number of 250, followed his late appeal—making the present number of subscribers 800. This, he adds, is sufficient to defray the expenses of the Journal—but that "additional patronage will go to secure the ground already won, and to provide against inevitable fluctuations."

A late number of this valuable work contains a communication from Professor MITCHELL of our University, the object of which is to correct some important errors into which Professor OLIVIER and Mr. CHARLES E. ROTH have fallen, in relation to the geological structure of the country in which the precious metal occurs. This communication is accompanied by a Map of the Gold Region, to which frequent reference is made, and is written in a style too scientific to prove interesting to the general reader. The result of Professor Mitchell's investigations on the subject is, that the Gold of North-Carolina is found—

1. In veins of quartz, traversing the ancient primitive rocks, in very small quantity.
2. In veins of quartz, traversing more recent primitive rocks, in considerable quantity.
3. In veins of quartz, traversing transition rocks, and also disseminated in considerable quantity.
4. In soil produced by decomposition of these three kinds of rock.
5. In the sand of a stream running over old red sandstone, in very minute quantity.

Pennsylvania.—The General Election took place in this State on the 13th inst. GEORGE WOY has been chosen Governor by an overwhelming majority; indeed, without any serious opposition.

Georgia.—We have seen returns from 62 counties in this State, of the election for Governor and a member of Congress, in the room of Mr. Gilmer. There is no doubt of Mr. Gilmer's election as Governor, by a large majority. He is now ahead 16,009 votes. It is almost equally certain that Mr. Lamar has beaten Mr. Charlton for Congress. His present majority is 5,519 votes.

An interesting cause has recently been tried in Montgomery (Alabama) Superior Court, which involves a delicate question. The case was an action for debt, brought by David R. Mitchell, a citizen of Alabama, against Apothleyobolo, a Chief of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, residing within the limits of that State. A long report of the arguments urged by the Counsel on both sides is given in the *Alabama Journal*, from which it appears the action was brought under the law of the last session of the Legislature, extending the jurisdiction of the State over the Indian territory within its confines. Process was served on the Defendant in the Tuckabatchie town, in the Indian Nation. The Defendant did not appear, but his Counsel moved the Court to quash the return of the Sheriff, because it was executed without the jurisdiction of the State of Alabama, in the Indian territory—to which the Indian title was not extinguished. The Defendant's Counsel made several motions, but they were overruled by the Court, they not having been made in time. To the denial of jurisdiction, the Court decided it was competent to the trial of the case. The *Journal* has not informed us of the result of the trial.

The exports of Cotton from Georgia and South-Carolina the present year, shew an increase, over the last, of 163,873 bales, of which 93,316 went to Liverpool, 18,540 to Havre, and 24,423 to Northern ports. The present crop is believed to be a short one.

Cattle Shows.—This is the season at the North for the meetings of Agricultural Societies, and the exhibition of Cattle Shows and Ploughing Matches. The New-England papers are filled with accounts of them. At Worcester, in Massachusetts, the annual meeting of the Agricultural Society, took place some days ago, at which were entered and exhibited 243 animals, exclusive of the cattle engaged in the Ploughing Match, and of the

great Worcester Team, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two yoke of working Oxen. Prizes were awarded for the fat-test and best Oxen; for working Oxen; Milch Cows; for neat Stock, Bulls, Bull Calves, Steers, Heifers, Swine & Sheep. For Domestic Manufactures of Cotton, Wool and Flax; and Premiums to the best Ploughing Teams.

The Ploughing Match is said to have been well contested. The land ploughed was a tough, strong greensward on a hill side. The excellent training of the Cattle, and the dexterity of the Ploughmen, called forth unanimous commendations from the thousands who witnessed the performance.

The usual Address was delivered before the Society by William Lincoln, Esq. the composition of which is represented as being elegant, humorous, full of sentiment, wit, and most felicitous description. The dinner, at which Governor Lincoln presided, was attended by Mr. Otis, the Mayor of Boston, Mr. Everett, and other persons of distinction.

The following were among the Toasts given on the occasion:—

Cattle Shows and Agricultural Societies.—Like the influence of good men on society, they are felt in the improvement and amelioration around them, rather than seen in imposing efforts and splendid results.

A protecting Tariff.—Some call it a Yoke. But if they will try it fairly without fretting, they will find it altogether easier to work in, than the old collar and chains which they previously drew by.

The 24 Cattle Team which Uncle Sam drives. Give them a chain to draw by that will not break, and we challenge the world to beat them at a tough pull.

The Committee on Sheep regretted that a larger number of that useful animal had not been exhibited, and urged the propriety of the raising of Sheep as a part of the economy of every well regulated farm.

"That policy of farmers, they add, is deceptive & dangerous, which induces them to purchase their woolsens from the Manufacturer merely because they can buy them cheap—cheaper even than they suppose they can make them at home. It is the same kind of reasoning which many adopt, even at this day, to prove that we had better buy our cloths in England, although they will take nothing, comparatively, of the people of the north, but money, while we have little to sell for which we can raise money abroad. While the farmer is buying at the store what he could make at home, because he can buy cheap, the members of his family, whose labor could produce the same articles, are unemployed or employed to little or no purpose. This sort of reasoning has banished from too many houses, the looms and wheels which once formed such admirable and essential appendages to almost every farmer's establishment. We are far from denying, to every one who can buy it, a Sunday or holiday suit of the very finest of Saxon and Leicester blue, or Slater's black, as his taste shall dictate, but we do believe that for ordinary purposes purely, domestic fabrics are far more economical than the cloths of our manufacturers. We would restore the good old days of housewifery, when, like the wife of Ulysses, old women knew the use of the distaff, and instead of waltzes, cantatas, and duets, thrum'd out by a boarding-school miss upon a discordant piano, the houses of our farmers rung with the cheerful sound of the wheel, the quill-wheel and the loom, and offered to the ear of industry and thrift, a grander trio of music than ever Handel or Mozart dreamed of. We would bring back the days when girls knew, at least, how to spin and knit their own stockings from the fleeces of their father's flocks, and did not deem it necessary to cover their feet with silk and prunella, and their heads with Navarinos as large as a good sized sheep's pasture. We may be too late in our recommendations of reform, much as it is the order of the day, for we should feebly be apprehensive of the consequences, if a modern corsetted belle should undertake to spring a loom or throw a shuttle. The little thing they call a *waist*, might snap in the attempt, and with it the web of life, before the web of the loom had scarcely been begun."

Importance of Education.—The following statement of facts, which we glean from a foreign periodical in relation to the comparative state of Industry between the Northern and Southern Departments of France, will be found strongly to illustrate the importance of a general diffusion of knowledge. In 1820, 740,846 children were sent to school in the 32 departments of the North of France, and only 375,931 from the 54 Departments of the South. What occurred in 1827? At the exhibition, at the Louvre, of the productions of French industry, the Northern Departments obtained 59 gold medals, the Southern only 10; the Northern departments 127 silver medals, the Southern only 25; the Northern departments 136 bronze medals, the Southern only 34. The inference to be drawn from this statement is clear and irresistible.

Mr. Jefferson on removals from Office.—In a letter from Mr. Jefferson, addressed to Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, dated March 29, 1801, in which he communicates to the latter the principles which

govern him in making such removals as he conceived necessary, he says:—

"Officers who have been guilty of gross abuses of office, such as Marshals packing Juries, &c. I shall now remove, as my predecessors ought in justice to have done."

The instances will be few, and governed by strict rule, and not party passion. The RIGHT OF OPINION SHALL SUFFER NO INVASION FROM ME. Those who have acted well have nothing to fear, however they may have differed from me in opinion."

An Ohio paper states, that on the 29th of August, there were born in the vicinity of Xenia, *twain girls*, attached to each other like the Siamese boys, now exhibiting in Philadelphia. One of the children had two thumbs on one hand. They only lived about two days.

Ira Woodman, the "rewarded" JACKSON P. M. of Bethlehem, N. H. has been detected in *stealing money from the Mail*, and is now in safe custody.—*Bost. Jour.*

Circumstances alter cases.—The President's House at Washington, being designed by the nation as the residence of the Chief Magistrate, and especially as the place where he is to receive and entertain the Representatives of Foreign Courts resident in our country, should certainly be furnished in a proper and becoming style. This much is due to common politeness, as well as to national character, which is sometimes much concerned in these small matters. There is no need that its decorations and ornaments should be as gorgeous as those in the palaces of foreign Kings and Princes; but there is need that they should be at least respectable. We are much pleased, therefore, to see that President Jackson intends to have the fine room in the Government House, commonly called the East Room, and which has for many years past, looked more like a barn than any thing else, handsomely furnished.—The enterprising and industrious artists of our own country are, we understand, principally to furnish the decorations and other articles wanted.

We cannot help, however, remembering while speaking upon this subject, the most unfair and ungenerous treatment pursued towards Mr. Adams, with regard to this same room. A letter, false throughout, was published to his prejudice, and the public prints reviled him for what he had never done, but for what, perhaps, he ought to have done! Candid men of all parties, most now look back, with shame and mortification, upon this affair. President Jackson will now without danger of abuse or denunciation, do that which, if attempted by Mr. Adams, would have drawn down torrents of calumny.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Helen Maria Williams, whose letters from Switzerland have made so much noise, and who ranked with the first women of this century, lately died at Paris. Her devotion to liberty and her attachment to Madame Roland & the Girondists, are well known. Her *Souvenirs de la Revolution*, and her Remarks on the Revolution of 1688, have added much to her celebrity, and as her private character was amiable, her loss is much deplored.—*Boston Palladium.*

Swearingen.—We do not approve of the pomp and parade which marked the execution of Swearingen. As is usually the case with malefactors, he died a martyr, to use his own language, "in peace with all the world, with his God, and with an unshaken hope of a glorious resurrection." We trust he did—if he has made his peace with offended heaven, we do not regret it. But why announce it to the gaping crowd, whom savage curiosity gathered together to see the dying struggles of a murderer? Why teach them to believe that the scaffold is a throne of honor, where the spirit of the malefactor mounts to eternal beatitude? If the object of punishment be to prevent crime by the influence of example, that is not gained by the common mode of execution. Crime is committed in secrecy and silence—in secrecy and silence let it be punished.

"*Ill-fated, unfortunate, deluded, unhappy, Swearingen!*" Such are the epithets applied by several editors to a man who first broke the heart of an amiable and unoffending wife, by deserting her for an abandoned wanton, and then filled up the measure of his depravity by shedding the blood of her whom he had sworn to love, honor, and protect! Detection overlook the steps of crime—he was arrested, tried, convicted, sentenced, and executed.—What claim has such depravity to our sympathies? Why should we be called upon to weep and mourn because guilt has met its punishment, and wretchedness its doom? We should be taught to contemplate the murderer with disgust and horror, not with morbid sensibility and unmanly sympathy. The tenderness of our nature should be directed to the sick-bed of suffering virtue—to the distress of unfortunate innocence—it should not be wasted upon him whom evil passions and corrupt feelings have impelled to the murder of women's happiness, and of their life.—Therefore do we condemn the pomp and show an exhibition of kind feelings which have been lavished upon Swearingen, and on the closing scene of his guilty career.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Health of Mobile.—We regret the painful necessity we are under of giving notice to the public, that an unfavorable change has taken place in the aspect and character of the cases of sickness, that now exists in the city. Since our last report several cases of yellow fever, in all perhaps amounting to 7 or 8, have occurred, two or three of which have proved fatal; and by the report of the Board of Health there is reason to fear that it may prevail as an epidemic.

The death of the Sexton has rendered it impossible for us to publish our weekly account of Intermittents.—We understand, however, that the number has not increased beyond the average, for the last three or four weeks.—*Mobile Register, Sept. 22.*

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23, 1829.
Health of the City.—During the last ten days the cases of epidemic have much diminished. The weather, though not flattering to the Planters, appears to be more favorable to the prevalent sickness. And what is more favorable still, there is, with the exception of a few unadvised persons who have already returned to the city, scarce a subject for the disease to subsist upon. The sickness most complained of at present is the autumnal fever, which are prevalent to a limited extent. In a few weeks we hope to bid our absent fellow citizens a welcome return, and strangers a hospitable reception.—*Courier.*

In compliance with a request made in the New-York Courier, addressed to Editors generally, we insert the following:—
Revolutionary Soldiers.—It is in contemplation to memorialize the ensuing Congress in favor of such Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution, as enlisted for three years, served to the close of the war, and were honorably discharged, and who receive no pensions.

With this view, it is deemed expedient to ascertain their number. Will some person in each of the United States volunteer in this service, and communicate the result as soon as practicable to Jas. Fairlee, Esq. City Hall, N. Y.?

The parties interested are most likely to be found in the hubbly walks of life—Officers of the Revolution, and patriotic citizens, will therefore do well to circulate this notice—their patronage is solicited.

To the good feeling and liberality of the press toward them, the old Army are much indebted, and by a gratuitous insertion of this in their respective papers, Editors will confer one more favor (and it has much the appearance of being the last) on a meritorious, but much injured remnant of that Army, who are about to ask of their country, not *charity* but *justice*.

Note.—Claimants must be particular to put down their whole time of service, whether in one or more campaigns and their present places of residence, and pay their postage.

Encyclopedia Americana.—Messrs. Carey, Lea, & Carey, of Philadelphia, have just published the first volume of a popular Dictionary with the above title, embracing a view of the arts, sciences, literature, history, politics history and biography, brought down to the present time, containing a collection of original articles in American biography. This work which is based on the celebrated *German Conversations Lexicon*, will be published Quarterly at \$2.50 per volume. From the reputation of the Editors, Dr. Leiber and Mr. Wigglesworth, this cannot but prove a valuable edition to the literature of the age. The articles connected with this country, are from the pens of Robert Walsh, Esq. and Dr. Goddard, of Philadelphia. The work will be comprised in 12 vols.

Merc. Adv.
From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Sept. 30.
CIRCUIT COURT—TUESDAY.

Henry D. Sewall vs. Lynde Catlin. President of the Merchants' Bank.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover damages of the defendant for certain slanderous words used respecting the plaintiff, alleging that the plaintiff had stopped payment. It appeared in evidence, that Mr. Catlin had casually mentioned to a friend that it was rumored that the Messrs. Sewall had failed; and their failure occurring some time afterwards, it was contended by the plaintiff, that the currency given to the rumor impaired their credit, and thereby ruined their business. The counsel for the defendant denied this allegation, and produced testimony to show that the credit of the plaintiff, so far from being injured by this remark of the defendant, was, in fact, better at the Merchants' Bank afterwards than before.—They further contended, that as the failure of the Messrs. Sewall did not occur until nearly a year afterwards, it must have been occasioned by other circumstances than those alleged. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—six cents damages and six cents costs.

Isaac Rogers vs. Daniel Riker.—This was an action for damages for the seduction of the plaintiff's daughter. A mass of testimony was adduced to show that the defendant had been a visitor at the plaintiff's house, in the character of a suitor, for more than a year; that his attentions were so marked as to induce a belief among all her friends that his object was honorable. The defendant was then a farmer, residing in Newton, Long Island; a man of supposed respectability, and a justice of the peace. Judge Duer charged the Jury, that in their estimate of damages regard must be had to loss of service, and the expenses to which the plaintiff had been subjected, as well as to the injury and agony of feeling which had been occasioned.—That, reposing perfect confidence in his character, she had yielded to temptation. There was no excuse for the seducer.—Having done the injury which he hitherto refused to repair, it was for the jury to render that justice between the parties which the defendant had denied. The jury retired, and in a few minutes returned a verdict for the plaintiff.—One thousand dollars damages.

Eagle.—Mr. A. Knowlton, of Gloucester, Mass. recently shot an Eagle measuring five feet across the wings. It is something singular that this bird should light

and commence a furious attack upon a weather vane on Mr. Knowlton's barn.—He was not convinced of his error until Mr. F's rifle brought him to the ground.—The vane was either a good representation of the bird intended, or the eagle was near sighted.

Two men lost their lives on the 8th ult. at St. Clairsville, Ohio, by going into a well in which there was foul air. One of them, soon after entering the well, fell to the bottom. His companion, seeing him fall, went down to render him assistance, and shared a similar fate. Both were entirely dead before they could be extricated. Persons cannot be too careful to have wells which have been covered thoroughly tried before they enter them. A lighted candle let down into a well in such cases will generally show whether it will be safe for a man to descend into it.

Raccoon Burr Mill-stones.—Mill-stones of very superior quality, called Raccoon Burr are manufactured in Jackson county, Ohio, by Mr. Franzen. The stone consists of pure flint, very hard, extremely sharp, and of firm cement, though perfectly porous, resembling loaf bread, only of different colours, generally that of greyish freestone. It is said to be equal to the best French Burr when properly manufactured, and besides making better flour than the common stones, they produce from good wheat five pounds more flour to the bushel.

MARRIED.
In Greenville, Pitt county, Mr. David Lawrence, of Tarboro' to Miss Emily G. Bond.

DIED.
Departed this life, at the residence of the Rev. Henry Warren, of this county, on Friday, the 16th instant, Mr. William J. Martin, only son of John Martin, Esq. of Forest Hill, in his 21st year. His urbanity of manners and amiability of disposition rendered him beloved by all the circle of his acquaintance. He has left a father, three sisters and a numerous circle of relations and friends to mourn his premature demise and their irreparable loss. But they "mourn not as those who have no hope" for previous to his death, he obtained a manifestation of the pardon of his sins, through the atonement of Jesus, and of his adoption into the family of Heaven. He expressed an entire resignation to the will of God, and said he had no desire to live.—He selected a preacher to preach his funeral sermon, and also the text of Scripture, and advised all around him to seek Religion: "O death where is thy sting? O grave where is thy victory? Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." Communicated.

At Swainsborough, Onslow county, Mr. John Powell, late of this place.
In Newbern, in the 31st year of his age, Capt. George L. Hart, formerly of Derby, Connecticut.

OLD MADEIRA WINE.

WE have lately received, and offer for sale, the following Wines and Spirits, which we can recommend to Families and others, as being of the best qualities:—

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Old L. P. Madeira Wine | |
| Sicily do | do |
| Lisbon do | do |
| Old Port do | do bottled in Oporto |
| French Brandy | |
| Holland Gin | |
| Jamaica Rum | |
| London Porter | |
| Imperial Tea | |
| Gunpowder do. | |

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Oct. 21st 1829.

FOR SALE.
ON moderate terms, a neat Pannel Double GIG and HARNESS. For terms, apply at this Office.
Oct. 20.

GRASS SEED.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD have just received from Baltimore, a supply of
Red Clover Seed,
Orchard Grass, do.
Lucerne, do.

Which they offer to Agriculturalists on good terms.
Raleigh, S. p. 1, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale his HOUSE & LOTS in the Town of Oxford, with the LAND adjoining—about 200 acres—of which about 60 acres are Woodland. The House is 52 by 40 feet, commodious, and well finished throughout, having 4 rooms with fire places on each floor, with a wide passage on each—a garret distributed into closets and two comfortable rooms; and a cellar under the whole divided into several apartments. It is situated in a most beautiful grove of Oaks; attached to it is a large Falling Garden furnished with fruits selected from the north—in Ice-House constructed of rock—a stone Spring-House—a Well of excellent water in the yard—an Office in the yard suitable for a Lawyer, and every necessary Out-house, all in good repair.

Also, a TANYARD now in operation, which might give employment to 8 or 10 hands, having 105 acres of land attached to it; and on the premises is a comfortable two story Dwelling, with every convenience for a family residence. A better constructed Yard is seldom seen any where. This property will be disposed of on reasonable and accommodating terms.

THO. B. LITTLETON.
Oxford, Sept. 1.

State of North-Carolina.

Edgecomb County.
Court of Equity—September term, 1829.
Mary G. Clark and others, legatees of Mary S. Blount,

vs.

The Executors & legatees of Mary S. Blount.

Appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Robert Stuart and Mary his wife, Sarah Foote, Van Ness and Maria his wife, Bennet Harrow, Martha Harrow, Mary Taylor, Chevalier, Lewis Williamson and Mary his wife, Mrs. L. B. Prosser, the representatives of Jacob Hunter, the representatives of Catherine Darby, Elizabeth Hunter, Jno. S. Rushworth and Jno. Summerville, legatees and defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that unless they appear at our next Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court-house in Tarboro', on the second Monday in March next, and answer, plead or demur, Judgment will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.—Witness, Isaac Norfleet, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the second Monday in September, 1829.

ISAAC NORFLEET, C. N. E.