

We alluded in a paragraph, a week or two since, to the rich Mine of Black Lead in this vicinity. We also mentioned several valuable purposes to which it might be applied. Since then, we have received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, of which the following is an extract:— "I observe from a paragraph in your paper, that Plumbago is very abundant in your State, and that the ore in your neighborhood is of a superior quality. Will you be good enough to inform me as soon as practicable, the lowest price at which five tons can be delivered in this place? This quantity is wanted for an experiment, should it answer the purpose for which it is obtained, a further order will be given." We are endeavoring to comply with the request of our correspondent, and will be glad to receive proposals for furnishing the quantity wanted. It may open to the Proprietors of the Mines a market, which, we presume, is all that is wanting, to lead to their being generally worked.

**Luther.**—In Dwight's recent Tour thro' Germany, it is stated that the traveller meets with an object of much interest in the town of Eisleben, viz: a dwelling very humble in its external appearance, almost as much so as that of Shakespeare upon Avon, and bearing the inscription over the door,—"This is the house in which Luther was born." You enter the door, you find yourself in the middle of a small school, the teacher of which very civilly accompanies you to two upper apartments, which are kept sacred to the memory of Luther. The walls are hung with pictures, ancient and grotesque; & the rooms contain chairs, tables and other decaying relics of their former possessor. A swan of full size is carved in wood, which stands erect on a table with the wings a little spread. After satisfying your curiosity, and taxing the attentive schoolmaster with various questions, you write your name, with ink from Luther's inkstand, in an Album upheld by the wings of the swan, and depart. The house has been purchased by the King of Prussia & is presumed to be as nearly in its primitive state as possible. No family resides in it, and it is only used for accommodating the little school.

**Fire at New-York.**—The Commercial Advertiser states, that a fire broke out recently in a granary in Columbia street, attached to the brewery belonging to Mr. Rice. The granary, brewery, stables, &c. were all destroyed. On Broome street, the dwelling house of Mr. Rice, and the soap and candle factory of Mr. O'Connell, were also burnt down. A number of other buildings were more or less injured, and some entirely consumed.

**The Post Office Department.**—Many of the papers friendly to the administration of General Jackson, are expressing their gratification that at least 25 per cent. has been saved on the contracts just made for carrying the mail in the Southern and Western States. Upon this subject, we recommend the following remarks of the National Intelligencer, which induce a fear that this apparent saving will prove an eventual and serious inconvenience and loss,—not only to the government, but to all who are concerned in the safe and regular transportation of the mails:—

"We are aware that the contracts, renewable at this season, have been made lower than heretofore, and we expected it. This is the necessary consequence of want of experience in those who made them, connected with the disposition, laudable in itself, to reduce the expenditures of the Department. But the effect will be lamentable. The contracts have been given, in many cases, not to those who are best able to perform their contracts, nor for the best modes of transportation, but to the lowest bidders—to the men who, having nothing to risk, incur no responsibility for undertakings, which, under any prudential calculation, would be mere madness. Some contracts have been taken, we have been informed, which could not be executed for double the amount stipulated to be paid for them. They must, therefore, fall through. The whole Line of the Mail will become liable to be deranged, and at last, besides the public inconvenience, the Department may be obliged to bribe the rejected Contractors to take the place of the accepted ones, and carry the Mails on their own terms. The Department may go on screwing down contracts to terms on which they cannot be carried, and thus upon paper a wonderful reduction may be effected of the expense of maintaining the establishment. But what will be the end of it? We can liken this scheme only to one other we remember to have read of, and the result of it, if persevered in, will not be greatly dissimilar. We refer to the project of an honest Hibernian, (or Frenchman, we forget which,) who, by gradually reducing the seed of his mare,

had just brought her to the point of living upon nothing, when an ill-luck would have it, she died, and spoiled his experiment."

**Fayetteville, Nov. 5.**  
The following gentlemen compose the new Board of Directors of the U. States Branch Bank in this town:

- John Huske,
- Eliza Stedman,
- James Hooper,
- John D. Eccles,
- Charles P. Mallett,
- Henry W. Ayer,
- Edward W. Willings,
- Aaron Lazarus, of Wilmington,
- Beverly Daniel, of Raleigh.

John Huske, Esq. has been re-elected President.—*Observer.*

**Cultivation of the Vine.**—In our advertising columns will be found the proposals of Mr. Loubat, the proprietor of an extensive vineyard in the neighborhood of the city of New-York, to furnish Grape Vine Roots upon reasonable terms to subscribers. To encourage those who wish to introduce the Vine into North-Carolina, we state, that of six or eight hundred plants ordered by the editor of this paper for several individuals in different parts of the State, we have heard that almost all budded finely and grew to the length of several feet, notwithstanding they were not received till the season was almost too far advanced to set them out. There is no doubt that they will bear fruit during the next season.

An enterprising gentleman of Chapel Hill, has 400 vines which he procured from another vineyard near New-York, last Spring, some of which, in consequence of his strictly following the directions for planting, &c., have already grown to the length of 18 feet. There is every inducement of a public and private nature, to those who can make it convenient, to engage in this interesting and profitable culture.—*Fayette Obs.*

**Sweet Potatoe.**—We were last week presented by Charles E. Johnson Esq. with a sweet potatoe of the red kind, which measured nineteen inches in length, eighteen inches round and weighed seven and a half pounds, and we think we may fairly challenge the County to produce such another.—*Edenton Gaz.*

**The Grape.**—There is a single Grape Vine on the farm of Henry Skinner, Esq. of Perquimans County, which produced this season 24 bushels of grapes, from which three barrels of wine were made; and this, after his family & neighbours had used as many as they wished, for the table.—*Ibid.*

**Sugar Cane.**—We were shown last week a stuck of cane raised in the garden of Joseph Bozman, Esq. of this town, which had ten complete joints and seemed in all respects fully matured—there was about one hundred stalks raised in the same garden, most of them as well grown as the above.—*Ibid.*

**Appointments by the President.**—James Lenox Kennedy, of New-York, to be Consul of the United States for the ports of Guaymas, Mozattan, and San Blas, in Mexico.

Silas R. Everett, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Panama, in Central America.

John George Schwarz, to be Consul of the United States at Vienna, in the Austrian Empire.

Asa Worthington, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Lima, and for the ports of Peru, vice William Radcliff, removed.

Joseph W. E. Wallace, to be Consul of the United States at San Antonio, in Mexico, vice David Dixon, resigned.

John M. Bowyer, of Alabama, to be Consul of the United States at Guazacualco, in Mexico, vice Charles Douglas, removed.

Emanuel J. West, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Peru.

The National Journal of Wednesday, contains an extract from the editorial columns of the Kentucky Gazette, of the 6th inst. and by its side an editorial article from the Richmond Enquirer of the 10th inst; they are both violent attacks upon Mr. Bradley, on account of his letter to Mr. Barry; and, what is truly remarkable, they are almost word for word alike. Is it possible that the editor of the Richmond Enquirer suffers any and every scribbler, to occupy his editorial columns—and even one who has no talent or discretion sufficient to give even a shade of difference to a similar contribution for another editorial article? It is said that this Siamese article issues from the General Post Office. Truly reformation is going on rapidly.—*E. S. Gazette.*

**A New Grain.**—We noticed in the account of the proceedings of the Agricultural Exhibition, just held at Brighton, Massachusetts, the following account of a new kind of oats recently introduced into our country:—"Soloman Thayer of Braintree, exhibited some straw and grain, from chance imported seed, called by some *Siberian oats*, heavier than rye. Half a bushel and two quarts, planted on one square rod, produced at the rate of 80 to 100 bushels the acre."

**Mark the difference.**—The Pittsburg Gazette says, "Carriage of iron from Blairsville to Pittsburg, by land, is eight dollars per ton; and by canal, freight, including tolls, is two dollars and forty cents per ton."

The Boston Daily Advertiser says:—"A gentleman who arrived in the ship Dover from Liverpool, had been absent from Boston but a hundred days. In that period, besides making two passages across the Atlantic, he spent sixteen days in England—crossed over to Havre and thence to Paris; where he spent some days—visited Brussels, Antwerp, Utrecht and Amsterdam, and passed some days in visiting the great ship canal from Amsterdam to the Helder. This stupendous work is 50 miles long, 120 feet wide, and 24 feet deep, and has three locks, most finely constructed. It cost about five millions of dollars. The expedition in travelling, above mentioned, was not accomplished by any remarkable exertion, and it is only noticed as an illustration of the facility and expedition of the ordinary travelling in Europe."

National hostilities in our day have, it is known, put on an entirely new aspect. In former periods, nations expended their best energies in a contest for positions—in a war of posts. Their armies sat themselves down before fortresses, and consumed months in the work of conquest. Now a frontier bristling with such defences is not regarded in a plan of offensive hostilities. It was long a cherished military maxim to leave no such works in the rear of the invading force. Now they are passed by the assailants, who pursue unaccustomed routes, by rapid marches. The conquest of capitals has succeeded to the subjugation of Posts. Armies in our day work out in weeks a plan of conquest that it formerly took months to achieve. This system of bold campaigning—of leaving ordinary obstructions in the rear—of pushing for the capital, to dictate the conqueror's law in the heart of the empire—renders the scheme of hostilities in our era different to what could have been anticipated from experience in the former modes and materials of warfare.

The Capitals of all the leading Continental powers, have fallen within the grasp of victory within thirty years. And the Asiatics have felt ere this, the most mortifying visitation of conquest—namely, to receive the terms of peace with the standard of the enemy floating above the heights of a proud Metropolis. The Russians will have thus lorded it over the two most splendid capitals of Eastern and Western Europe within 15 years. They have had it in their power to impose tribute in Paris and in Constantinople. To revel in Oriental and Western luxury—to rifle the arts of their treasures in one extremity, while they morally the pride and subdue the ferocity of faustical Mussulmen at the other. Much of this too in a space of time that would hardly suffice in former periods to subdue half a dozen positions within a space of a few miles. Humanity must have gained by this change in the practice of warfare. The work of death and destruction is sooner over. The sacking of towns and besieging of fortified places always left in the train of those operations, melancholy vestiges of war. When the Capital is surrendered, national pride receives a lesson of humiliation, but humanity weeps the less for the victims of a protracted controversy.—*South. Pat.*

**French Claims.**—The Newburyport Herald contains a letter from a "distinguished townsman," dated Paris, Sept. 15, from which the following is an extract:—

"Mr. Rives is daily expected, and much is anticipated from the positive instructions of which he is supposed to be the bearer; and from his own talents and character. The present conjuncture, however is unfavorable, as the ministry of the country is in a precarious situation; pursued without mercy by a powerful opposition, which comprises five-sixths of the wealth, talent, and energy of the nation, and so much occupied with the questions forced upon them by the internal conditions of the country, the public discontents, and the questions growing out of the conquest of Turkey, it is very unlikely they will be willing to open their ears to any thing coming from the opposite side of the Atlantic. Had the late ministry remained in office, our prospect would have been better; for they had assured Mr. Brown that the subject of our claims should be taken into consideration, and disposed of in one way or other."

A late London Globe says, that in future the candidates for the Methodist ministry in that country are to undergo examination by the principal preachers, in theology, the classics, and the mathematics; and if, after a probation of two years, they are found deficient in those respects, they are to give up all idea of officiating in the pulpit.—*Balt. Chron.*

**Parental Affection.**—The following is a most noble sentiment from the play of Pizarro. The sentinel who had refused a bribe, is vanquished by his own feelings, and allows Rolla to enter the cell of Alonso:—"Oh! Holy Nature, thou never plead'st in vain! There is not of our earth a creature bearing form and life, human or savage, native of the forest or the air, around whose parent bosom thou hast not a cord entwined, of power to tie them to their offspring's claims, and at thy will to draw them back to thee. On iron pinions borne, the blood-stained vulture cleaves the storm; yet is the plumage closest to the heart soft as cygnets' down, and o'er her unfeign'd brood the murmuring dove sits not more gently."

A writer in a New-York paper gives the following very simple remedy for the cure of warts:—Take the leaves from a peach tree and rub them to pumice over your hands, let it dry on, and refrain from washing for eight or ten hours, and the cure will be complete.

**Death in the Pot.**—A farmer on the banks of the Piscataqua River, in the town of Foxcroft, for many years had kept a large pot near the margin of the river, for the convenience of his family on washing days. It so happened a few days since, that the farmer had turned into the pasture where the pot stood, a pair of yearling steers tied together; who, having a fancy to explore the interior of the capacious vessel, thrust both their heads together into it. When being unable to withdraw them, they raised the pots upon their heads, and taking the direction of the river, plunged in. The weight of the pot drew their heads under water, and in that grotesque predicament they were found drowned. Another melancholy instance of "Death in the Pot."  
*Maine Paper.*

Custom is, in regard to many things, a great promoter of indifference. As an instance, in crossing Brooklyn ferry on Tuesday afternoon, we saw the noble frigate Brandywine standing up the river, just as she arrived from sea, with all her armaments, her masts, and spars on end, but without a rag of canvass spread, propelled at the rate of 6 or 7 miles an hour, by what appeared along side of the frigate a pigmy steamboat—the Rufus King, belonging to the Dry Dock Company. No one seemed particularly struck with what nevertheless, some 25 years ago, would have been deemed a miracle—and which, to unaccustomed eyes would be little less than one.—*N. Y. American.*

**Our Crops.**—We have very little doubt that the average crop of Cotton will be 1000 pounds per acre, throughout the Western District this fall. Both Cotton and Corn will be better than at any former season. From the 14 counties west of the Tennessee river, we should suppose 30,000 Bales of Cotton would be shipped. These crops of Cotton, even at a low rate, would soon relieve the embarrassments of the people, if proper economy were used.—*Jackson, Tenn. Gaz.*

**Prolific.**—Mr. Israel Hunt of Sudbury, planted two bushels of potatoes the present year, from which he raised one hundred and fifty-seven and a half! He planted the potatoes in the common way, not cutting out the eyes.

A gentleman in this town of our acquaintance, planted three potatoes of a rare and superior kind, from which he gathered three pecks.—*Concord Gazette.*

The following instance of the cruel operation of the English criminal law is given in the September number of the London Magazine. A poor boy was indicted for stealing a piece of gooseberry pudding!—When this trumpery case, was brought forward, the whole court appeared to have but one feeling of disgust. The Judge said "however much such prosecutions might be regretted, yet the law, now that the indictment had been preferred, must take its course." The jury found the boy guilty. He was recorded for DEATH. At the same time two persons, for attempting to strangle and drown a third, were sentenced to only six months imprisonment. The same Magazine mentions, that at the assizes of the preceding month, between two and three hundred individuals were recorded for death.—*Balt. Post.*

Lord Chief Justice Hale, nearly two centuries ago, remarked—"The places of Judication, which I have long held in this kingdom, have given me an opportunity to observe the original cause of most of the enormities that have been committed for the space of nearly twenty years; and, by a due observation, I have found that, if the murders, and manslaughters, the burglaries and robberies, the riots and tumults, the adulteries, fornications, rapes, and other great enormities that have happened in that time, were divided into five parts, four of them have been the issues and product of excessive drinking, or of tavern and alehouse meetings." Judge Rush, in a charge to a Pennsylvania grand jury, nearly echoes this—"I declare, in this public manner, and with the most solemn regard to the truth, that I do not recollect an instance, since my being concerned in the administration of justice, of a single person being put upon his trial for manslaughter, which did not originate in drunkenness; and but few instances of trials for murder where the crime did not spring from the same unhappy cause."



**VIRGINIA CONVENTION.**  
The question as to the basis of Representation is still under discussion. On Friday last, Mr. Fitzhugh made an able Speech in favor of the basis of white population. Mr. F. represents the district composed of Loudoun and Fairfax—he first county decided and unanimous in favor of white representation, the last in favor of a Convention, but from late demonstrations inclined to favor the basis of property combined with representation. Instructions had either been sent to Mr. F. from Fairfax, or attempted to be gotten up, against the basis of white representation—but preferring to represent the whole rather than a part, Mr. F. after advertising to the circumstance of the instructions, expressed himself more unequivocally, in favor of the basis which he believed to be of the very essence of Republicanism—a fundamental principle, which if not observed, the Republic was one in name merely. A very interesting scene then occurred. A long pause ensued and the Chairman (Mr. Powell) was about to put the question when Gen. Taylor rose, and in a very eloquent effusion, explained the

situation in which he found himself placed, and the course he had determined in consequence to pursue. His opinions he said, had been openly avowed at the time of the election—yet he had received no intimation that they were in conflict with those of his District. Notwithstanding the apparent acquiescence or approbation of his constituents at the time, he had within a day or two received instructions from a portion of his District which he was bound to respect, to vote against his known and avowed opinions, (in opposition to the basis of white population.)—These instructions he could not obey—they were in opposition to his conscience—he should feel degraded and dishonored as a man and a patriot, to pursue the course they indicated. These circumstances were recapitulated by Mr. Taylor, in a manner to secure to him the high admiration of all who heard him. Respecting the obligation of the representative to reflect the opinion of the constituents as sacred—but feeling the impossibility of obedience in this instance, Gen. T. announced his determination to vacate his seat, and give place to some other person whose opinions conformed more nearly to those of the District. The Convention thus loses one of its ablest members.

**Another Spanish Invasion.**—A Postscript to the New-York Journal of Commerce confirms a Report received a few days since by New-Orleans, of the landing of another Spanish Army in the territory of Mexico. The enemy disembarked at Port Argol and advanced about 20 leagues. It will doubtless soon meet the same fate which befel Barrados at Tampico.

**MARRIED.**  
In Johnston county, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. Christopher Christophers, of this vicinity, to Miss Sarah, second daughter of General Daniel Boon.  
In Pitt county, on the 29th ultimo, Mr. James Wilks, son of Stephen Wilks, deceased, to Miss Nancy Vines, daughter of Col. Samuel Vines.  
In Wilmington, Mr. Horace Burr to Miss Mary Jane Campbell.  
In Mecklenburg county, on the 8th ult. Mr. S. H. Eliot, of York district, S. C. to Mrs. Mary Smart.  
In Lincolnton, on the 20th ult. Col. Michael Reinhardt, of Lincoln county, to Miss Maria Allen, formerly of New-London, Connecticut.  
In Jackson, Ten. Mr. David McKnight to Miss Juliana Fenner, daughter of the late Dr. Richard Fenner.

**DIED.**  
In Salisbury, on the 28th ult. of a bilious fever, after an illness of two weeks, in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Rankin, consort of the Rev. Jesse Rankin, (Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that place) and daughter of the Rev. Wm. Paisley, of Guilford county. The premature death of this amiable lady, is a source of peculiar affliction to her relatives, and of poignant grief to the Church, and the circle of friends among whom she moved;—for she was an ornament to the one, and showed forth a bright example of all the female virtues and Christian graces, for the guidance and solace of the other.  
In Burke county on Sunday, the 29th ult. Maj. Mathew Baird, aged about 35. He had repeatedly been a member of the General Assembly, and had held other honorable posts under the state government, with credit to himself, and usefulness to his country.

**North-Carolina Bible Society.**  
Raleigh, Nov. 2, 1829.  
THE Anniversary Sermon in behalf of this Society will be preached on Sunday the 29th inst. at the Methodist Church, in this City, by the Rev. George W. Nolley.  
The annual meeting of the Society for the appointment of Officers, and for the transaction of such Business as shall come before it, will be held in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, on the following evening at 7 o'clock, when the attendance of the Members, and others who feel an interest in the Bible cause, is requested.  
J. GALES, Secy.

November 2, 1829.

**MANAGERS OFFICE,**  
Richmond, Va.

**Union Canal Lottery, No. 13,**  
To be drawn at Philadelphia, November 14, 1829  
Grand & Splendid Scheme.  
\$30,000 for \$10 only.

1 of 30,000	1 of 15,000
1 10,000	1 5,000
1 4,010	1 1,000
1 1,000	1 1,000
1 1,000	1 1,000
1 1,000	1 1,000
1 1,000	1 1,000
1 1,000	1 1,000
1 600	1 600
1 600	1 600
1 600	1 600
1 600	1 600
1 600	1 600
1 600	1 600
10 500	10 400
10 300	20 200

Besides \$100—\$90—\$80—\$70—\$60—\$50—\$40—\$30—\$20 & \$10.  
Tickets in the above splendid scheme \$10. Halves \$5. Quarters 2 50.  
To be had in the greatest variety of numbers, at the Managers office—where no less than 15 capitals was sold in the last class.  
Send all your orders to  
YATES & MINTYRE,  
A package of 20 whole tickets can be had for \$200—which is compelled to draw \$90—and may draw \$30,000 or any of the above capitals.  
YATES & MINTYRE,  
Richmond, Va.

**Roanoke Navigation Company.**  
DELINQUENT Stockholders in the Roanoke Navigation Company are requested to take notice, that the 1st requisition of 10 per cent. became due the 1st of February, 1817  
2nd do 10 do 15th February, 1818  
3rd do 10 do 10th December, 1818  
4th do 10 do 1st September, 1819  
5th do 10 do 1st February, 1820  
6th do 10 do 1st January, 1821  
7th do 5 do 1st February, 1822  
8th do 5 do 1st January, 1823  
9th do 5 do 1st February, 1823  
10th do 5 do 1st February, 1824  
11th do 4 do 1st March, 1825  
12th do 4 do 1st June, 1826  
13th do 4 do 1st January, 1827  
By order of the Board of Directors,  
A. JOYNER, Treasr.  
Weldon, Sept. 30, 1829