REPORT Of the Recentury of the " Historical Society of the University of North Carolina;" prepared for the Anniversary Meeting, June, 1845.

The Secretary of its Historical Society, in the performance of what he has deemed to be one of the duties attached to his office, begs leave to submit to the attention of that honorable body, the following Report :

A distribution of the matter under the two heads of what hat its yet been accomplished by the Society, and-what it may reasonably calculate upon as its prospects for the future, it has been thought, will give proper method to its arrange-

For the surpose of comparing what has been done by the Historical Society with that which was noticipated in its formation, it will be necessary to revert to the professed objects of the institution, as they were succinctly stated in the first publication which appeared under its auspises. It was there said that "this Society has been established, first, for the purpose of endeavoring to excite such interest in the public mind. in regard to the history of the State, as may induce the Legislature to adopt early and efficient measures, to obtain from England the most interesting documents in relation to the Regal Go. verament, together with such papers as may be found to reflect light upon the obscure history of the Proprietary Government of Carolina; and secondly, to collect, arrange and preserve at the University, as nearly as may be possible, one or more copies of every book, pamphlet, and news. paper published in this State since the introduction of the Press among us in 1749; all books published without the State, in our own or foreign countries, on the history of Carolina, and especially, all the records, documents and papers to be found within the State that may tend to elucidate the history of the American Revolution." To any one who bestows thought upon the subject, it must appear singular, and indeed almost unaccountable, that down to the present day, when sevenly years have elapsed since North Carolina took her stand as an independent State, no Institution, having in view an object similar to this, has flourished within her borders. The anfiguities and remnants of our Revolutionary story, to which may well be applied the ' tanquam tabula naufragii" of Lord Bacon, lie confusedly scattered in every direction over the scene of the late storm. Owing to this fact, many manuscripts, of great importance to the illustration of the War, have been irrecoverably lost. To prevent the progrees of an evil, which so far as it has yet gone. ie irreparable, is a principal object of this Society It can scarcely be expected that our diligence, so dilatorily awakened, shall be rewarded by an elueidation of our Revolutionary annals equal to what has taken place among the more active, Northern members of the Confederacy; yet it is some more indestructible form the memorials of a generation whose place now knows them again no more forever, we shall in some degree acquit surselves of our debt to the past and to posterity.

From deficiencies, such as those existing among the records of our own State, it must be evident, that a history of the American Revolutionary war, whose merits are commensurate with the impor tance of that great struggle, is yet to be written Narratives have appeared, without doubt, ranking high as literary productions, or, for the most part, se authentic accounts of whatever facts they may pretend to relate; but as general histories of the several campaigns, it will be found that they are essentially, although perhaps, not unaccountably deficient. It could hardly be expected that an accurate collection of the journals and other memoranda of a war which extended over the three hundred and sixty thousand equare miles comprehended by the limits of the thirteen original States could be made by gentlemen residing, as most of our historians do, in one part of the Union. This fact has impressed itself strongly upon our Revolutionary annals. Whilst the evente of the war, as carried on in the Northern and Middle portions of the Confederacy have been fully recorded, that part of the same contest which extended thro' Carolina and Georgia is strikingly imperfect. No history has yet appeared, which, does not discover a similarity to the figure which disturbed the rest of the ancient King of Chaldea; although its head and breast are composed of gold and silver, its lower extremities degenerate into an unmingling compound of iron and clay. The duty of pointing out and of remedying these difficiencies must necessarily devolve upon gentle men at the South. In appropriating this task, the Historical Society has determined that although it cannot consider itself at all committed to the labor of preparing such a stable record of Revofutionary events as is understood by the termhistory, yet the simplest form of its duty will be to render accessible to the historian, whoever he may be, as far as presible, all the facts which may be connected with the war in North Carolina.

In attempting to make a collection of these facts, it was clearly necessary to success, that the general attention of the State should be aroused to an appreciation of the importance of our undertaking. The degree of curiosity and interest already excited among distinguished portions of our fellow-citizens, is held to be a pleasing proof that this enterprise is by no means premeture or unsessonable; and the amount of material already contributed, may well be assumed as a fair precurse of a greater degree of success than bad been anticipated in the organization of the Society. In the opening Message of Gov. MORENEAD to the Legislature, at the commencement of its late Session, the subject of the " History of the State" was presend on the attention of that body in a way decided manner; and so strong'y was he presented with a sense of its importance, that e 23d of December it formed the matter of a special communication, in which was suggested the collection by public anthority of those Re-Colutionary "memorials which are scattered over the Blank and gradually disappearing; and which, like the leaves of the Sibyl, are rising in value ers necrease." Action was taken by the Legislature in accordance with the augone contained in this message, and a considarable sum was appropriated for the purpose of carrying them out. Since that time, Gov GRA-HAM, who has entered into the scheme with great spirit and cordiality, has been assiduously engaged in performing the duty imposed upon him by these Resolutions. The Synad of the Presbyteian Church also, in session at Fayetteville, in Resember of the last year, expressed great incontenary History, and sedimental of memorial of sense length to the Legislature pipos that subject. We some now to consider the efforts which here been made by private individuals to give asceroes to this pairtotic undertaking; and it gives

laces steam alatric, that the contributions from the

rious sources, as well beyond as within the limits of the State, both in amount and important have greatly exceeded our most sanguine calculations. The early example thus given to owners of books and manuscripts of Historical value, is worthy of all possible commendation. It has been thought proper to enumerate the collection, as well fur the purpose of apprising the public of its nature and extent, as for that of informing fu ture contributors of the character of these memo rials whose transmission to the archives of th Historical Society is respectfully solicited.

No. I. A collection of all the public Acts of As sembly, of the Province of North Carolina, now is force and use. Together with the Titles of all such Laws as are obsolete, expired and repealed. And, also, an exact Table of the Titles of the Acts in force. Revised by Commissioners appointed by an Act of the General Assembly of the said Province, for that

purpose; and examined with the Records, and confirmed in full Assembly. Newbern: Printed by James Davis. MDOCLII.

In connection with the date of this volume, it may not be inappropriate to insert the following extracts from Martin's History of North Carolina, with regard to the introduction of the Press into this State:

to the province, and set up at Newbern by James Davis, from Virginia; this was a valuable acquisition, for, bitherto the want of an establishment of this kind was severely felt; the copies of the laws being all manu-acripts, were necessarily very scarce, and, it is likely, faulty and insocurate." Vol. II, p. 54.

" In the course of this year. (1752,) was complete the printing of the first revisal of the Acts of Assembly; the multiplication of them by means of the pressure a valuable advantage: it tended to introduce or der and uniformity in the decisions of courts, and by defining the rights of the people, in a degree put an end to the great anarchy and confusion which had hitherto prevailed, from the ignorance of the people and the magistrates in this respect. The work was handsomely printed, and bound in a small folio volume; a yellowish hue of the leather with which it was covered, proceeding from the umkilfulness of the tanner, procured it the homely appellation of the Yellow Jack et, which it retains to this day." Vot. II. p. p. 58, 59 No. II. A collection of all the Acts of Assembly of the Province of North Carolina, now in force and use, together with the titles of all such laws as are obselete, expired or repealed. In two volumes (quarto,) with Marginal Notes and References, and an exact Tuble to the whole. Newbern: Printed by James Davis, Printer to the Honourable the Commons House f Assembly. MDCCLV.

Of the "Yellow Jacket," the history of which given above, and which was the first book printed in the Prevince, there are probably half a dozen copies now extant. Of the second book known to have been published by Davis, the title of which is given at length, the copy now in the possession of the Society, is, so far as the writer's knowledge extends, the only one in existence. The third edition of the Laws by the same publisher, (in one volume, folio,) the title of which follows, though scarce, is

not unfrequently met with.] No. III. A complete Revisal of all the Acts of Assembly of the Province of North Carolina, now in force and use. Together with the titles of all such Laws as are obsolete, expired or repealed .-With Marginal Notes and References, and an exset Table to the whole. Newbern: Printed by Archibald Henderson, Esq. of Salisbury, James Davis, Printer to the

of Assembly. MDCCLXXII. No. IV. Laws of the State of North Carolina. Published according to Act of Assembly, by James Iredell, new one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Edenton: Printed by Hodge & Wills, Printers to the State of North Carolina. 1791. (One volume folio; presented by William Boylan, Esq. of Raleigh.)

No. V. A collection of the Statutes of the Par-

liament of England, in force in the State of North Carolina. By Francis Xavier Martin, Esq. Newbern: 1792 (One volume, quarto; from Hon. David L. Swain, of Chapel Hill.)

No. VI. A collection of the Private Acts of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, from the year 1715, to the year 1790, inclusive, now in force and use. Newbern: 1794. (One thin quarte volume ; from Weston R. Gales, Esq., of

a, embracing many rare and valuable pamphlets, and other documents relating to the history of the State, from its first discovery, to its independence in the year 1776. Compiled, with various notes, and an introduction, by B. R. Carrell. 2 vols, 8 vo.

The first pamphlet in order in this compilation, ntitled " A brief description of the province of Carolina, and the coasts of Florida. And more particularly, of a new plantation begun by the English at Cape Fear, on that river now by them called Charles River, the 29th May, 1664," &c. Mr. Carroll might, with obvious propriety, have given his work the more comprehensive title of Historical Collections of Caroline. The northern part of the province was first quite as much relation to the region North as South of Cape Fear. If with this change of title, he would rive us a third volume, made up of Lawson's and rickell's Histories of North Carolina, be would render his compilation nearly complete, and would preside of the Tweed."]

No. VIII. Office and authority of a Justice of the Peace: by James Davis, Newbern, 1774. (Presented by Hon. John L. Bailey, of Hillsboro'.)
No IX. Journal of the Convention which accepted the Constitution of the United States, and which met in Fayetteville, 1794. (From Hon. J. L. Bailey,

No. X. Journal of the Convention which rejected the Constitution of the United States, at Hillsboro', in 1788. (Presented by Rev. Prof. Green, of Chapel

245 Dec. 10, 1759

NEWSPAPERS. NUMBER. Boston Gazette and Country

Journal.

124 March 2, 1770 Connecticut Journal & New 4 16, 4 Haven Post Boy, 153 Sept. 21, 4 Supplement to the Cape Fear Mercury, Nos. 48, 50, 51, 52, Oet. 13, Connecticut Courant, Sept. 17, 1771 New London Guzette, vol. 9. Jan. 10, 1772 Connecticut Gazette & Universal Intelligencer, vol. 12. Inreachusette Spy, or American Oracle of Liberty, vol. 6. 270 June 28, 1776 ontinental Journal and 72 Dec. 19, 1777 Weekly Advertiser, [Bos-107 June 11, 1778 ndependent Chronicle and Universal Advertiser, vol. 479 March 27, 1777 Continental Journal and April 3, Weekly Advertiser, [Bosndependent Chronicle and Universal Advertiser. American Mercury, from vol. 1. No. 1, [July 12, 1784,] to vol. 2, No. 59, Connecticut Courant

June 16, 1788 And same paper, March 23, 1789 Independent Chronicle and Universal Advertiser, (broken file,) for 1793 and 1794. Columbian Centinel, one number 1793, two numbers 1794

Connecticut Conrant, 1796, 1797, 1799, 1800; 1801. 1802, and 1805, Columbian Centine

1806, 1807.

Hampehire Federalists—a few numbers for 1809.

Weekly Measurger, (broken file.) 1813.

[The above form the valuable collection of Newspapers presented to the Historical Seniety, by Rev. Simeon Culton, of Fayetteville.]

North Duralina Chronicle 5 or Fayetteville Gazette, from Sept. 13, 1730, to March 7, 1731. (From Dr. Junea Webb, of Hillsbore'.)

Burth Capelina Mercury, and Salisbury Watchman, vot. 2, No. 62, June 27, 1795. (From Archibald Mendarson, Esq. of Salisbury.) me great pleasure to repeat in this place what her

MANUSCRIPTS.

Order-Book, kept by the inte Col Thomas Brown,
Blades, under the command of Gen Waddell,
1771, during the sefrom 5th Muy to 11th June, 1771, during the ex-pedition against the Regulators. Presented by A A. Brewn, Esq. of Witmington.

Order-Book, kept by English Officers under the ommund of Sir Henry Chinton, Gen. Little, and Lord Cornwallis, from Sept. 2, 1780, to March 20, 1781; found among the papers of the late. William Hooper, (one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence,) and presented by in grand-son, the Rev. Dr. Hooper, Professor of the Roman Language and Literature in the College of South Carolina.

Biographical sketch of Gen. John Ashel and other interesting manuscripts ; by A. M. Hooper Esq., of

other valuable manuscripts; by Griffith J McRee, Esq. of Wilmington. Extracts from the Letter-Book of the ate Wil-

liam Hill, Esq. of Brunswick; [from Let ers written during the years 1774 and 1775; comf maicated by his grand-son, Frederic C. Hill, Esq of Wil-

Communication in relation to the Rev lutionary services of Col. Murphy, father of the liste Judge Murphy; by Jonathan Haralson, Esq. of Flaywood, Letters and papers written during and s'absenne

to the Revolution; from the collection of the late

James Hogg, Esq of Hillsborough : selecte | and firescuted by his daughter, Mrs. Helen Caldw II. Manuscripts of Gov. Richard Caswell : presery by his daughter, the fate Mrs. Gatlin, of I enoir. A large collection of letters and manuscr pts, con prising the correspondence of Gen. John Steele, of

Gea. Steele was an efficient member of the Co vention which rejected the Constitution of the United States, in June 1788, at Hillsborough, and of the Con vention which adopted it at Fayetteville, in fovember 1789. He represented the Salisbury Dist jet in the first Congress assembled under the Constitution-received the appointment of Comptroller of this Treasu ry of the United States from Gen. Washington served throughout the administration of the elder Adams and resigned, in opposition to the earnest and repented remonstrances of Mr. Jefferson, in 1802. He subsequently represented the town of Salisbery in the General Assembly on various occasions, and, as the successor of Gen. Davis, conducted with gri at ability, the pretracted discussion with respect to the dispute boundary between this State and South Carolina which, after a contest of more than half a century was formally settled in 1813. His public forrespon dence commences with the adoption of the Constitu tion, and exhibits interesting and luminout views the operations of the Government, by hit welf and other distinguished individuals of both the great political parties that divided the country, during the first twenty-five years of our national ex stence.-Among his correspondents were Presidents Washington, Adams and Jefferson; Alexander Samilton, Oliver Wolcott, Albert Gallativ, Joseph H. bersham. and Judges Iredell and Moore; Nathania Macon Gen. Davie, William Barry Grove, and Archibal Henderson, of this State. North Caroling has pro duced few individuals, whose public services offer more interesting topics for history and hibgraphy and it is hoped, that under the auspices of he So ety, some attempt to do justice to his me hory will be made at no distant day. The Society i judebted for this valuable contribution to their collictions, to

of Thomas Burke, a member of the Contine stal Congrees, and Governor of North Carolina in 1781-2 resented to the Society through Doct. Jan es Webb f Hillshorough, by Miss Mary L. Burke, daughter and only child of Governor Burke, at pretent resi-

ding in Greensborough, Alabama. This is the most interesting, extensive, and valua-ble collection of papers which has rewarded our ex-ertions to collect Revolutionary records. Ample maerials are here afforded for the elucidation of the hitherto most obscure period of our Revisionary history. From the era of the Mecklenburg Declaration, to the capitulation at Yorktown, there is none on which our future annalists will with more patriotic pride. Among the letter to Gov. Burke, will be found communications if in Gen Greene, Gen. Wayne, Gen. Lee, Gen. Le Fayette, Count Rochambeau, (the English,) Gen Li lie, Maj. Craig, commandant of the British forces at Wilmington, and from Gov. Caswell, Gev. Nash, Cen. William Caswell, General Butler, Gen. Robert Howe, Gen Davie, Gen. Allan Jones, Cornelius Harnett William Hooper, Archibald McLain, (North Caroli na Whigs,) and a characteristic despatch rom Col David Fanning, the most energetic, remoripless and

cruel of American Tories. Letters of Charles W. Harris, Principal Professo in this University in 1795-1796. (The series some mences in 1793 and closes in 1801. The letters were addressed, with a few exceptions, to his uncle, the late Chares Harris, M. D., and to hit brother. Robert W. Harris. They reflect considerable light on the history of this Institution, and on that of the political parties which at that time divided the State.) Presented by Chas, W. Harris, Esq., of Meiklen surg

List, so far as ascertained, of the Men bers tha have represented each County of the General Amenbly of this State, from 1776 to the present time. Prepared under the direction of Col. John H. Wheeler late Public Treasurer of this State, and presented by him to the Society.

As a means of more fully carrying out it designs the Historical Society has begun an inten hange of courtesies with various kindred associations in different States of this Union ; and, with this vi w, myer al pamphlets of historical value in North Caroline have, under the direction of this Society, be in arrang ed and bound for the purpose of being tran mitted to

Having thus given some account of the perations of this body since its organization in January, 1844 this report will be properly concluded, by at verting to its prospects for the future. A method of giving at increase of effect to the prosecution of its gri ad object is an evident desideratum. The particular meens by which this intention shall be carried out, has not as yet been determined. Among the various scheme which have been suggested, however, is sup-posed that the following is the most feasible: That branch Associations be constituted through he differ ent sections of the State, the members of which shall be appointed by the parent Society, or by its Presi dent. In the absence of a better plan, it is confident ly believed that the efficiency of this Institution will in this way, be greatly increased. Althoug's the contributions as yet received have exceeded fur warmest hopes, it must be clear that, from our per uliar con stitution, much valuable material may never reach our archives. Many persons in the State n'ay never or not until too late, so much as hear of the existence of a local body of such Hmited numbers as a irs : some may unreasonably distrust our motives; off ers again be wholly unaware of the value of manisorists in their possession. To remedy this evil, it will be preper to invest some among the neighbors of hese persons with more than merely an intelligent interest in our success. This end, it is conceived, will be hest Oct. 3, attained by incorporating them into our number, and in this way, clothing them with an ex officio authority to make collections in our name; at the same time, it is believed that a membership will inspire them with a peculiar interest in the welfar and pros-perity of the Historical Society. That in very por-tion of the State, there will be found gentle men who tion of the State, there will be found genile men who are willing and even happy to act under set h a commission, our pride in the North Carolinian character will not permit us to doubt. North Carolinian character will not permit us to doubt. North Carolinian character will not permit us to doubt. North Carolinian character will not permit us to doubt. North Carolinian character will not permit us to doubt. North Carolinian character will not gradicule by the forward sons of other State, that at last, the heretofore silent pride of her citizs he, in her ancient sobriety and time-hallowed character for honor. begins to present an appearance which is better defined, and more tangible. After our Resolut many conduct had, for years together, formed the hub lot of railery and derision on every hand; and again are again been thrown in our teeth as a matter of in verylying repreach and diagrace: after we had, reported by the argument that it was no part of human just on to visit the transgressions of the parents on the hide of the children: we have at length, every other if fuge preving insufficient, taken courage to examin the fuge preving insufficient, taken courage to examin the authentic records of our Revolutionary days, ind, to our insepaskable surprise, have discovered the figure preving insufficient, taken courage to examin the accuracy in their exhibiting the amallest ground for the accuracy thing accuracy made on our patriotic in, gverything accuracy made on our patr

as State engaged in that great struggle, which was "more fixed or more forward" than that of North Carolina. It is for the venchers of this fact, long suspected, and which every day's experience goes to render more undoubted, that the Historical Society is now engaged in making assiduous search. So far as it has yet gone, fresh light has been found to break upon the every steric for the union with England, the first forces, grouped together on the iso should be kept in repair and garrisoured.—

After viewing the interior, and remarking appearance. Not far from Doune Casile and the style and architecture, which, with the rudely carved statues, sufficiently attests the hoary antiquity of this fortress so famous in was hospitably entertained. Here upon the eye at every step; the confirmations grow

more and more irrefragable.

In the end of its association, it must be clear that the members of the Historical Society cannot be more particularly interested than are any other intelligent citizens of the State. All should unite in the production of an issue in which all are equally concerned. By a sort of nonuse on the part of her citizens, North Carolina had forfeited her old renown almost beyond the power of recovery : and it is now confidently submitted to the public, as a plain principle of common justice, that the labor of repairing this breach in her character should be shared in equal proportion among those whose delinquency has been its occasion.

Respectfully submitte CHARLES PHILLIPS, Secretary.

From the Christian Observer. A TRANSATLANTIC TOUR-No. XIII. Scotland-Edinburgh-Dr. Chalmers-The Castle -Holyrood House-Stirling Custle-the High-

Old to the New Town.

prospect of land and water is spread out .monuments, of which those to Nelson, Dugald Stewart, and Professor Playfair, are the most remarkable. This bill bears no slight the imaginative reader can conjecture. resemblance to the Acropolis of Atheus, which will be materially enhanced when a resque object, its ancient towers and palaces enclosed by rugged mountains and skirted national monument, designed after the an- piled on the summit of a rocky eminencecient Parthenon, is completed. The lofty on one side, a precipitous cliff, on the other, of romantic scenery, and possessed of an adand bleak ridges of Arthur's Seat and Salis- sloping gently to the plain. Outside the bury Crags, are in near prospect, the more interesting from their association with that which the fair daughters of Scotland's nobil- which Dugald Dalghetty is introduced as model of humble heromes, 'Jeannie Deans,' ity were accustomed to former ages to look travelling, in the opening of the "Legend A truly magnificent monument to Walter down on tilt and tournament in the plain be-Scott is in process of erection in the main low. The time when Stirling Castle was street of the New Yown.

Neither the picturesque position of "auld In the remains of a very ancient palace men hanging clothes round the Calton Hill, and performing menial offices in the streets -night caps, not like "the driven snow." without introducing some "withered witch." that could vie in dignity with " Meg Merri. bles were beheaded in the early part of the ons: but what can judustry avail in the apostrophe to Stirling Castle in the "Lady densely populated district of the Old World?

Dr. Chalmers resides at a little distance from the City, His personal appearance is rather different from what I had imagined. Instead of that thin, spiritual-looking figure which one naturally associates with his writings, he is somewhat stout and robust-not one of those "sound divines," that, according to Cowper, a light blow would demolish, or so delicately constituted as to "die of a rose in aromatic pain," but rather " with Atlantean shoulders broad," like a pillar in Church or State. He walked with me to Merchiston Castle, in the neighborhood,-Here I was introduced to the resident famiy, and, their consent being readily given, the doctor led the way to a small upper to such a spot, in such companionship, I

thought an incident well worth recording. On my way back I visited the Castle .-Here is kept the curious old piece of ordnance, called Mons Meg, formed of bars of her son, afterwards James VI. and I .- and looked out of the window from whose dizzy height it is said that the infant was let down.

where the bed-room and bed of Mary Queen dy John Knoz, moving over the narrow of Scotts are preserved in their original state. bridge. Thus do a few illustrious and hisas when she occupied them, nearly 300 years | torical names survive in human remembrance, ago. The closet is shown, in which she was at supper when the conspirators broke in from a secret passage, and dragged Rizzio to a bloody death in the aute-chamber. The good humored Scotch lassie that showed the apartments was quite willing that I should join with other visiters, of easy faith in such matters, in regarding a streak of blood just discernible on the floor, as an authentic ves-

tige of that tragic event. From Edinburgh I set off for the High- | ing from its historical associations, as it is unlauds, designing to devote two or three days surpassed in he beauty and grandeur of its to the scenery of the " Lady of the Lake." - scenery. In the midst of a heavy shower I reached the steamboat just departing for Stirling. After we got on board the rain continued with little intermission, so that we lost the prospect, and were obliged to confine ourselves, most of the time, to the cabin below, there being no cabin nor awning on deck, An American steamer, especially for pleasure tours, would have been very differently constructed. We reached Stirling an hour before lords: dark, but the weather was such that I could only "take mine case at mine in," and soface mys-if with such creature comforts as the house afforded.

hoarr an iquity of this fortress so famous in was hospitably entertained. Here he fire Scottish history, I turned to view at leisure became familiar with that Highland scenery the glorious prospect from its time worn bat- which his own works have invested with the tlements. The morning must had now dis- added charm of romantic and poetical asso. appeared, and the sun shone out brightly.-On one side the windings of the Forth were visible to a great distance towards Edinburgh, giving me at a glance a large part of the scenery through which obscured by the mist, Lake, this was an obscure Highland village: our steamer had conveyed us the evening but immediately on the appearance of that previous. On the opposite side of the Cas- splendid peem, tourists througed to Lock the, the same lovely valley was visible, boun- Katrine, and Callander became the starting ded in the distance by Ben Lomond, Ben Ledi, and Benpoirlich, and other command- and at length, when practicable roads were ing summits in the Highlands. In full view made, in small vehicles, to the borders of towards the South, at two miles distance lay the lake. the scene of the memorable battle of Bannockburn, (June 24, 1314,) in which Robert Bruce secured the independence of his coun- gentleman and lady, and we agreed to take Edinburgh is the most picturesque capi- try by a signal victory over the English ar- a carriage together that evening, after devo. al in Europe. From the ancient Castle, my, three times as numerous as his own .- ting a few hours to the scenery around Cal. perched on a summit of a craggy rock, a Thirty thousand of the English, including lander. Taking a Highland lad for our guide ong sloping hill extends eastward, on which seven hundred knights, are said to have falthe O.d Town is built, principally on one len on that battle field. At nearly the same a secluded spot among the hills, where a street, with numerous lanes, called Wynds, distance in the opposite direction is a crag- mountain stream dashes furiously down branching off to the north and south. A gy and picturesque eminence, called the precipice of rock. Returning, we had a for deep ravine, now chiefly covered with or. Abbry Craig, on which William Wallace view of Ben Ledi, a mountain, three thou namental gardens, extends between the Old planted his army, Sept. 13, 1297, when a sand feet high, which bounds the prospect Town and the New, which latter has a mo- great English host, under command of Sir toward the west. Its name significs the dern and elegant air, singularly in contrast Hugh de Cressingham, advanced to give him Hill of God, and it was probably a Druidical with the massive, high piled, antique struc- battle, and were driven back with great place of worship. On its summit, a long tures of the High Street. These, when slaughter. Several other battle fields are walk of smooth turf, evidently artificial, may viewed in the rear from the bettom of the visible from the castle. Just below it is the still be traced. It is not strange that the ravine, present a strange appearance indeed, old "Stirling Bridge," almost as familiar and solitary mountain top should be chosen, even being eight, nine, and ten stories high. A famous in Scottish story as the ancient Cas. by those untaught by revelation, as a fire bridge stretches across the gulf from the the itself. Dumblane, on the banks of the place for religious homage. There, even Allan, is in view to the north, at the dis- nature itself seems to prompt to adoration of From the Calent Hill, at the southeast lance of six miles. With what feelings I the Divinity. extremity of the New Town, a magnificent looked from the towers of Stirling Captie, in the early light of a glorious summer's morn-The hill is adorned with several beautiful ing, on this magnificent landscape, associated in so many of its features with whatever is most interesting in the history of Scotland,

The Castle itself is an exceedingly pictuwalls I sat down on the Ladies' Rock, from not, is unknown in Scottish annals. As ear-What are a tourist's notes worth, if he ly as the end of the twelfth century, it was does not speak out his real impressions .- | one of the four chief fortresses in Scotland. Rockie," nor the elegance of the New Town, which forms the south side of the quadranarrested my attention so quickly as the ab | gle, there is a closet called Douglas' room, ject, squalid poverty of the lowest class of in which, (Feb. 22, 1452.) James I. statbed inhabituats. I could not but notice the un- with his own had, William the eighth Earl of usual number of miserable looking old wo. Douglass, on his refusing to break a league which he had formed with other nobles against the king's interests. Just without the walls, between the Castle and the bridge, being the universal head gear. No wonder is an eminence on which State criminals that Scott, with so many living models be- were formerly executed. On this spot, from fore him, could hardly get through a novel which they view their strong Castle of Doune, and their extensive possessions, seme I looked in vain, however, for any originals of the most distinguished of Scotland's nolies." The poor in Scotland are industri- fiftrenth century. These facts explain the of the Lake."

> "Ye towers! within whose circuit dread A Douglass by his sovereign bled: And thou, O sad and fatal mound, That oft hast heard the death axe sound, As on the noblest of the land Fell the stern headman's bloody hand."

A footpath, bordered by rose-bushes, and a part of the way shaded by majestic trees, extends round the outer wall of the castle, on the south side. Twice I went the whole length of this walk, enjoying the magnificent prospect, and exhibitarated by the freshness and fragrance of the morning air, that some of his subscribers will take a "chew" d and then made the entire circuit of the cas. tle, following a path round the precipitous crag, above which the outer defences of the chamber, where, as I wondering what there fortress rose high in the air. Descending to was remarkable in so ordinary an apartment, the valley on the north side. I directed my the doctor told me that I was in the room in steps to the high-arched narrow bridge-a which Nupier invented logarithms. A visit structure of stone, of unknown date, now in disuse, in consequence of the recent erretion of a more spacious bridge, at a little fly out so fast that nobody can catch 'em." distance down the river. While standing on this famed relic of antiquity, I thought of those that in ages past had crossed that identron hooped, and used by James IV. at the tical bridge, for centuries the only medium hind the back, and torn the face towards the zeseige of Norham, in 1498. A century ago of land communication between the North nith, may float at case, and in perfect safety, in it was removed to the Tower of Loudon, but, and the South of Scotland. Here that king- tolerably still water-ay, and sleep there, no matin compliance with the general wish of the ly spirit, Robert Bruce, had passed-here people of Scotland, it was restored to its successive kings of Scotland, now comparapresent position. Here I saw, too, the Re- tively obscure, had moved along in pomp .- deep water, you have only to consider yourself galia of Scotland, as also the chamber in Here, too, "in pride of power, in heauty's an empty pitcher; let your mouth and nove, not which Mary Queen of Scotts gave birth to bloom," had passed that unbappy Queen of the top part of your heavy head, be the highest Scots, whose history has every attribute of the most tragical romance. The memory of another individual, famous on very different bandle tips over the pitcher. Having had the From the Castle I went to Holyrood House, grounds, is also associated with Stirling and happiness to prevent one or two drownings by this at the eastern extramity of the Canongate, lifs environs; and I fancied the figure of stur-

while countless multitudes are swept away by the tide of time, leaving behind no token that they have lived. My remantic imaginings were at length effectually despersed by the remonstrances of awakened appetite; for it was near 10 o'clock. and I had not yet breakfasted-a circumstance furnishing no slight attestation to the

view from Stirling Castle. Let no tourist

The Highland village of Callander is fourteen miles from Stirling, on the way to Lock Katrine. As no one, lady or gentleman, was willing to forego the prospect, we form on the subject with the Bank of Georgia for ed a very pleasant party on the outside of the coach. We passed close to Doune Castle, a picturesque suin, alluded torn a fine old ballad that deplores the death of the "Bonny Earl of Moray," one of its ancient rate of 6 per cent is \$ 595,000 and we under

"Oh lang may his lady Look o'er the Castle Doune, Ere she sees the Earl o' Moray Come sounding through the toun." sations so recklessly made on our patrioticm, every. At an early hour next morning I went to From this place we looked pack to citating a may be far advantaged thing contributes to produce the belief, that there was the Castle, one of the four in Scotland, which, Castle, in full view, although eight miles dis-At an early hour next morning I went to From this place we looked back to Stirling It may be far advanced in the next generated

lated craggy rock, presenting a very striking After viewing the interior, and remarking appearance. Not far from Doune Castle are ciation. About noon we reached Callander, beyon which there is no public conveyance. Previous to the publication of the Lady of the

point for excursions, on foot or on horseback During the ride from Stirling, I had form ed a pleasant acquaintance with an English we walked first to the Bridge of Bracklin

"The mountains rise like holy towers.

Where man may commune with the sky." A walk of four miles satisfied the lade, although an excellent pedestrian. We left her at the inn, and preceeded in an opposite direction along the bank of the river Teith. to the Pass of Leny, a wild Highland glen, with woods, interesting in itself to the lover ded attraction, as answering to the descrip. tion of that entrance to the Highlands through of Montrose."

ANECDOTES, &c.

QUARER'S REPROOF .- Some time since, a mifor on one of our wharves, was swearing mest boisterously when one of the Society passing along accosted him very pleasantly, and

"Swear away, friend, swear away, till thee get all that bad stuff out of thee, you can never go to heaven with that stuff in thy heart." The sailor, with a look of astonishment and

shame, bowed to the honest Quaker and retired. BT The force of habit was remarkably exem. plified recently in Kentucky, on the occasion of a funeral. The bereaved wife and a few neighbors, sat waiting the arrival of the people, all solemnly idle. The widow, becoming unexey, after sitting idle a few minutes, cried out, " Betty !hring me my knitting, I may as well take a few stitches while the crowd is gathering."

IT A village schoolmaster, in the county of Bucke, one day asked a boy, who was about to leave the school, to what trade his father intended to put him. The boy said he was to be a butcher. "Why, surely," rejoined the master, " you won't like to kill the poor sheep and lambs! " No." said the urchin, " I should'nt like to

kill poor uns, but I should like to kill fut uns!" VERY PECULIAR -- Conversing one day with a fashionable and pretty belle, the facetious Mr. L. observed that 'ladies that lisp wish to be kissed.' The young lady had before spoken unaffectedly, but replied, "Tho I've heard thay."

The Boston Mail newspaper, speaks of some tobacco, which, if a man smoke or chew, he " will forget that he owes a dollar in the world." The Editor of the Nashua Telegraph is apprehensive

REWARD OF MERIT -" Sam," said one little urchin to another, " Sam, does your schoolmaster ever give you any rewards of merit ?" "I spose he does," was the rejoinder, "he gives me a lick. ing regular every day, and says I merits two!"

" No, Catherine,' said Patrick to his wife, 'you never catch a lie coming out of my mouth'-You may well say that,' replied Kate 'they

ART OF FLOATING .- Any human being who will have presence of mind to clasp the hands beter how long. If not knowing how to swim, you would escape drowning when you find yourself in part of you, and you are safe ; but thrust up one of your bony hands and down you go-turning the simple instruction, says an exchange, we publish it either for the benefit of all who love aquant sports or dread them.

It is perhaps not generally known that black peper (not red) is a poison for many insects. The following simple mixture is the best destroyer the common house fly : Take equal portions of fine black pepper, fresh ground, and sugar, say enough of each to cover a ten cent piece; moisten and mix well with a spoonful of milk, (a little cream is better); keep that in your room and you will keep down your flies. One advantage over in Scotland fail to visit this spot, as interestevery other poison is that it injures nothing else and another, that the flier seek the air and neve die in the house-the windows being open. Cineinnatti Chronicle.

> THE LAW'S DELAY .- Henry Schultz who built a bridge opposite Hamburg, S. C., has had a spil years. The suit was re-instated in the Coun of the United States, in conformity with a decree of the Supreme Court made in the case some year since. The amount claimed in the bill at the stand that the Marshal on Monday week, served the parties with a Subpæna writ, and left the same evening for Augusts, to serve the parties with Subpæna, at that place also. The preliminal points of the case may be argued in July next