

Great lamentations followed, many of the pongs at the same time laying her and her children's hands upon their heads. Agnes and her children were, however, carried off in safety, although a large body of the tallest pongs followed the steps of the party for three days; and on each day some were deputed to see that she was not being injured.

But the wife's narrative is the most extraordinary part of the story. According to her statement, the creatures' motives for stealing and detaining her, appear to have been as follows:—These animals remain always in distinct tribes, and are perfectly subordinate to a chief or ruler, and his secondary chiefs. For their expedition to rob the gardens, they had brought their sovereign's sole heir along with them, as they never leave any of the royal family behind them, for fear of a surprisal. It was this royal cub which was killed, and the queen, his mother, having been inconsolable for the loss of her darling, the old monarch had set out by night to try, if possible to recover it; on not finding it, he seized on the boy in its place, carried him home in safety to his queen, and gave her him to nurse. She positively did nurse him at her breast for three months, and never-child throve better than he did. By that time he was beginning to walk and speak, by imitating every voice he heard, whether of beast or bird; and it had struck the monsters as a great loss, that they had no means of teaching their young sovereign to speak, at which art he seemed so apt. This led to the scheme of stealing his own mother to be his instructor, which they effected in the most masterly style, binding and gagging her in her own house, and carrying her from a populous hamlet to the fair forenoon without having been discovered. Their expertise, and the rapidity of their motions, Agnes described as inconceivable by those who had never witnessed them. They showed every sort of tenderness and kindness by the way, proffering her plenty of fruit and water; but she gave herself totally up to despair, till she was introduced to her own little William gamboling away among his brutal companions for many of whom he had conceived a great affection. Agnes immediately took the boy under her tuition, and was soon given to understand that her will was to be the law of the community; and all the while that they detained her, they never refused her in aught save to take her husband again. Her little daughter was born six months and six days after her abstraction. She spoke highly of the pongs, of their docility, generosity, warmth of affection to their mores and young ones, and of their irresistible strength. She conceived them, however, to have been a tribe greatly superior to all others in the world, and greatly more than dumb human creatures. Mr. M. confesses that he had the same sort of feeling while in their settlement, for many of the young females in particular, were much comelier than many negro savages which he had seen, and they laughed, smiled, and cried very much like human creatures. They would make the most docile, powerful and affectionate of all slaves; but they come very soon to their growth, and are but short lived, in that way approximating to the rest of the brute creation. They live entirely on fruits, roots, and vegetables, and use no animal food whatever.

The writer concludes this interesting letter, by animating his intention of migrating to New South Wales, as soon as he can dispose of his stock at the settlement as he has a feeling that no part of his family is safe on any part of the coast of Africa.—Liverpool Chronicle.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—The inhabitants of New England are proverbial for untrammelled and successful enterprise. They are frightened at no rival—stopped by no obstacle—subdued by no com. emotion. Wherever interest calls them, upon land or water, under a flag or a pennant, there do they go with determination to be successful, if success be possible. Nor is the spirit which conquers them crushed at a failure—if they may be bent but it is not broken—unsuccessful, they look for a cause, and try again, adding perseverance to the attempt.

What people are most often to be seen with on the fishing ground? The yankee. What people in the Pacific, in pursuit of oil or furs? The yankees. Who is it who barbers lumber and onions with the West Indian, beads and red cloth with the Otaheitan, rank oil with the Hollander, corn with the Greek, rum, tobacco, stuff, and cast iron muskets with the Africans, cotton with the English and French, pickled fish with the Russians and Danes, flour with the South Americans, opium with the Chinese, and dry knocks with the Algerine? Why the yankee. If a freight is to be carried from one foreign port to another, who takes it for a farthing less than any other man? Why, Jonathan is there, his coat is off, he is ready for a job, and his ship for a freight; so he whisks it up and is off before the Frenchman can make a bow to the shipper, or John Bull finish his roast beef. He is very where it a prospect of gain opens that way, and a few days of hard labor is no task for him, if money is to be found at the close.

“What long legged brig is that?” said the Capt. of an English merchantmen, who was entering the port of Leghorn, as he peeped over the taffrail, and beheld a vessel whose bows in sight some twelve hours before, now close on board of him. “I don't know,” replied the mate, “but the fellow must be crazy—who'd ever think of putting a cloth on a tooth pick apart with this breeze—studding sails fore and aft!” “Who

brig is that!” shouted the captain through his speaking trumpet. “Ten Sisters of Dennis, Shubo Nickerson master.” “Where the deuce is Dennis?” “Oh, down east.” “What's cargo?”—“Lumber and stone ware.” “Now who but an infernal yankee would think of bringing stone ware to Leghorn,” muttered the captain, as he threw down his trumpet. And sure enough, who but a yankee would think of it. Yet these eastern vessels poke their bowsprits into almost every port in the known world, with an outward cargo that costs them nothing but the demolition of their own forests, and a freight home that builds towns and cities where those forests grew. With truth they may be called the most enterprising portion of a most enterprising people. The state of Maine has, for the last fifteen years, carried on a trade with the Spanish West India Islands, to a greater extent than any nation in the world; and during the first five years exchanged a cargo of lumber for a cargo of molasses, without the aid of a single dollar in cash. They have crossed every ocean—traversed every sea—visited every people in search of a market. And, during the war, their sailors were the best that could be found in the American navy. Educated in the school which is taught upon the banks of Newfoundland, where the first lesson taught is to learn to fish three months without knowing the value of a dry jacket, they were appalled by no danger, subdued by no hardships, intimidated by no foe, and after seeing many a brush upon the Atlantic, they took “their land tacks on board,” crossed the country to the lakes, gave Perry and McDonough a lift, and then returned to their homes again to peddle lumber and fish and become wealthy.—Pittsfield (R I) Chronicle.

Options of the Public Acts, passed at the late session of the General Assembly.

- 1. To provide for a division of negro and other chattel property held in common. [Authorises the County Courts upon petition of one or more tenants in common, to divide or make sale, if by the Court deemed best, of the property so held in common.]
2. Vesting in the Superior and County Courts, jurisdiction of application for the legitimating of Bastard Children. [Provides that it shall be done by petition in writing, made by the putative father and a decree to be made by the Court when said putative father and the mother shall be intermarried.]
3. Concerning the places where Company Musters shall be held. [Provides that such places shall be selected by a majority of the company.]
4. Concerning the Commissioners of Public Works. [Directs the Treasurer of the Assembly, of the state and condition of their funds.]
5. To amend and improve the Hickory Nut Gap Road. Appropriates twelve hundred dollars for this purpose.]
6. To vest the right of electing Sheriffs in the several counties within the State, in the free white men thereof. [Provides that the first election shall take place in August next, at the usual places, in each county of holding elections for Members of the Assembly, under the same rules, except that no returns shall be made to the clerk of the County Court. County Court to appoint inspectors and the person having the highest number of votes declared elected. In case of a tie or inability to give security of refusal to act, a majority of the Justices being present shall elect the person to act as Sheriff.—The election to take place every two years—no one eligible, unless he is 21 years of age, has resided in the county where he is chosen 12 months immediately preceding and owns a freehold of one hundred acres of Land.]
7. To amend an act passed in 1828, to amend the law regulating the inspection of Flour in the town of Fayetteville. [Provides for the appointment of an additional Inspector.]
8. Concerning the cross canal leading from the Great Dismal Swamp Canal, near the head of the woods in Camden county. [Extends the time for the completion of the canal to ten years.]
9. To prevent frauds in Deeds of Trust and Mortgages. [Titles to pass under them only from the prior of registration and authorizes the clerks of the county courts to make probates out of Term time.]
10. Amendatory of the laws now in force for the suppression of counterfeiting—concerning bank notes of the United States or of its branches. [Imposes whipping, imprisonment and fine at the discretion of the court.]
11. For the relief of certain purchasers of the Cherokee Lands. [Provides that the interest on the bonds of such purchasers shall be remitted on satisfactory evidence to the Treasurer that the lands so purchased have been materially interfered with by Indian reservations.]
12. To exempt the members of Fire Companies, within this State, from militia duty.]
13. To amend the Militia Laws of this State, so far as respects the Uniform Companies of Light Infantry, Riflemen, Artillery and Grenadiers. [Authorizes the forming of one company of Riflemen, Grenadiers and Artillery in each Brigade.]
14. An act concerning the Buncombe Turnpike road. Authorizes the election of officers and secures the right to alter the location of said road.]
15. An act to amend the 10th section of an act passed in 1819, prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired by treaty, from the Cherokee Indians.

- 16. To incorporate the Lake Drummond and Orapeake Canal Company. [Authorizes a corporation to dig said Canal and provide for the imposition of tolls.]
17. Amendatory of the law respecting the crime of Bigamy. [Alters the punishment for Bigamy, from death to imprisonment, branding and whipping.]
18. To provide for the payment of Jurors in the counties of Rowan, Wake, Duplin, Montgomery, Granville, Sampson, Bertie and Stokes and for other purposes. [Provides that the Sheriff shall receive Jury tickets in payment of taxes at par value, and that neither the Sheriff nor county Trustee shall trade for the same at less than par value.]
19. To amend the 3d section of an act passed in 1810, relative to the passage of fish up the Pedee and Yadkin Rivers. [Imposes a penalty of \$25 on the Commissioners for neglect of duty.]
20. To authorize the Board for Internal Improvements to contract for the re-opening and improving Currituck Inlet. [Provides that an examination shall be made to ascertain the practicability of re-opening said Inlet, and if practicable, appropriate the sum of \$2000 for that purpose.]
21. To repeal so much of an act passed in 1827, to keep open the Tuckasegee river, the Tennessee river and tributary streams in Haywood county, as relates to the Catuga creek, now in the county of Macon.
22. To repeal an act passed in 1828, appointing Commissioners on a part of the road leading from Morganton to Avery's Turnpike Road in Burke county.
23. To repeal so much of an act passed in 1810, as prevents any person from working Snares and Nets in Tar river, above the mouth of Fishing creek.
24. To amend an act passed in 1827 prescribing upon what evidence the Public Treasurer shall receive the purchase money of vacant or unappropriated land. [Provides he shall issue a grant, upon a certificate of entry from the books in the Secretary's office.]
25. Giving Femes Covert, the right of suing and being sued. [By petitioning the Superior Court, leave may be granted to them to sue and be sued, without the consent of their husbands.]
26. To prevent the disfiguring of the walls of the State House. [Imposes a penalty of Five dollars, recoverable before a Justice of the Peace.]
27. To amend the Charter of the Catawba Navigation Company. [Empowers the President and Directors to sell at the town of Charlotte, the stock of delinquent subscribers, &c. Allows also 5 years to complete the navigation of said river.]
28. To provide for the Repairs of the State House and Arsenal. [Appropriates \$2000 for this purpose.]
29. Fixing the fees of the Clerks of the County & Superior Courts & Sheriffs Fees
30. To regulate the entries of land in certain cases. [Declares that no lands now entered on the Books of the Entry Takers, and of which the entries will expire on the 15th of Dec, 1831, shall be re-entered within twelve months after that date by the persons in whose names or for whose use made.]
31. To enable the State Bank to wind up gradually and to fix a uniform rate of collection. [It extends the charter from 1835 to 1838, for the purposes of affording time to the Institution to collect its debts, lessens the number of Principal and Branch Directors, allows them to discontinue the Branches by degrees, and provides that the debts may be discharged by paying five per cent. of the present amount every 90 days.]
32. To enable the Banks of Cape Fear and Newbern to wind up gradually and to fix a uniform rate of collection. [This bill has the same provisions as that in relation to the State Bank, except that it contains nothing on the subject of reducing the number of Directors, or the discontinuing of any of its Branches.]
33. Ceding to the United States, jurisdiction over certain lands, as sites for Light Houses [Cedes certain Lands at Pamlico Points and Cape Hatteras.]
34. To extend the time for registering grants and mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale and deeds of gift. [Extends the time two years.]
35. Securing the collection of fines and amercements from Sheriffs, in this State. [Provides that the securities to Sheriffs' Bonds, shall be liable for all fines and amercements imposed on them, in the same manner as they are liable for all other deficiencies in their official duty.]
36. Concerning the bonds in the office of the Public Treasurer, for the purchase of the Cherokee and Tuscarora Lands. [Requires the Public Treasurer to prepare a list of the bonds and deposit them with the Comptroller, who is to debit him for the same and credit him for such sums as are paid, thus preserving a check on the Treasury Department.]
37. To improve the Road, from the old Fort in Burke over the Swannano Gap, to Asheville in Buncombe. [Loans \$2000 for this purpose for four years without interest.]
38. Concerning the State Road in the County of Macon. [Places it under the jurisdiction of the county courts of Macon, in the same manner as County Roads.]
39. Authorising the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Burke county, to appoint Commissioners to view and lay off a Turnpike Road from the Lincoln line to James Loving's in Burke, passing through the Laurel Gap of the South Mountain. [Provides for the appointment of Commissioners who are to let out the Road to the lowest bidder.]

40. For the relief of securities in certain cases. [Provides that when any judgment shall hereafter be obtained before any Justice of the Peace, upon any payment of debt for which any person shall have become liable as security, and the principal debtor shall desire to obtain a stay of execution thereon, but the security is unwilling that such stay shall be had, it shall be lawful for the original security to cause his dissent thereto to be entered, which shall absolve him from all liability.]
41. To amend an act passed at the last Session, entitled an act to amend the law with respect to the collection of debts from the estates of deceased persons and the law in relation to the levying of the executions issued by Justices of the Peace. [Provides that when a surety shall discharge in whole or part, the debt of his principal, the claim of such surety against the executor of his principal, shall have the same priority against the assets as belonged to the demand of the creditor.]

The following are among the Private Acts. Concerning the elections in the counties of Johnston, Wayne, Lenoir, Green, Jones, Craven and Carteret. An act empowering the County Court of Onslow to authorise Solomon E. Grant to erect a gate across the main road at Onslow Court House. An act further to amend an act passed in the year 1818, entitled an act to authorise the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven and Cumberland counties to appoint special Justices of the Peace and making compensation to such Justices for certain purposes. An act to authorise Nathan G. Blount to erect a spiral wheel in Neuse River. To repeal an act passed in 1817, to increase the fees of the Registers of the counties of New Hanover, Cumberland, Brunswick, Carteret and Craven, so far as regards Craven county.

RESOLUTIONS. Concerning the claims of North Carolina against the United States. [Provides that the Governor, shall request of the General Government a settlement of the accounts claimed by the State during the late war and send a fit agent with all necessary vouchers to authenticate the claim.] In relation to large Western Grants. [Provides that no bonds given by the purchasers of the Cherokee lands shall be for the present enforced by the Treasurer, where the lands for which such bonds is given shall be covered either by the grant made to Cathcart and Stedman or to Holdman & Epelman—the institution of a *scifac* to test the validity of these grants.

Directing the survey of Trent river. Instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to use their efforts to procure a repeal of the duty on Salt. Authorising the purchase of a portrait of John Stanly, executed by Ford to be placed in the House of Commons.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT. TABLE WITH COLUMNS FOR ARTICLES, D. C., and J. C. listing various goods and their prices.

TEAS. FRESH Imperial and Gunpowder TEAS, just received and for sale by G. BRADFORD & Co. SALT. 100 bushels ground allum SALT, just received per Newbern Packet, and for sale by C. V. SWAN. Newbern, Aug. 6.

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE OR LEASE. THE Subscriber offers for sale, the PLANTATION which he purchased of Doctor White, adjoining the Land of Col. Washington and Captain Russell, containing five hundred acres; of which a sufficient quantity is cleared, to make three hundred barrels of corn. This tract is a good quality of land in Barnwell Land—the soil being well calculated for the production of cotton. The uncleared Land is well timbered. SAMUEL SIMPSON, Fort Barnwell, Craven County, Dec. 18, 1829.

W & J. M. STURGES HAVE just received a new supply of Goods, consisting of DRY GOODS, HATS & HOES,—among which are 3 cases Superior Hats, very low, 2 do Children's & Youths, 1 case LEOPARD HATS, which they will sell as low as can be purchased in Newbern. Dec. 19, 1829.

JAMES KAY HAS just returned from New York and has opened at his Store on Craven-street, near the Old County Wharf, an assortment of Dry Goods, CROCKERY & HARDWARE, BOOTS SHOES, & HATS, AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES. AMONG WHICH ARE Old West India & N. E. RUM. Cognac, Apple & Peach BRANDY, Holland and Country GIN, Monongahela and common WHISKEY, Madeira, Port, Malaga & Country WINES, Loaf, Lump and Brown SUGARS, Imperial and Hyson TEAS, Coffee, Chocolate and Molasses, Family Butter, Cheese and Lard, Box Raisins and Spices of various kinds, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c. Which he will sell at the lowest cash prices Newbern, Dec. 6, 1829.

JOHN STREET PERFECTLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store on Craven Street, formerly occupied by Mr. George Reid, where he has opened a general assortment of GROCERIES, which will be sold as low as at any other place in town. Having a number of convenient Rooms, he is prepared to accommodate a few BOARDERS, either by the year, month, week, or day. He pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting, to ensure the comfort and convenience of those who may think proper to patronize his establishment, and indulges the belief that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His table shall always be furnished with the best of viands, and his cellar with the choicest liquors. OYSTER SUPPLERS will be served to parties, or to single persons, at any hour when called for, and being provided with excellent cooks, and every convenience for roasting oysters on an extensive scale, he is persuaded that his supplies will be found not inferior to those of any other that have been put up in this city. N. B.—PICKLED OYSTERS put up in a superior style, at short notice and on reasonable terms. Nov 14th, 1829.

Chesapeake and Delaware CANAL. NOTICE is hereby given that this Canal is now open for navigation. The Locks are 100 feet in length, by 22 feet in width, and the Canal can be navigated by vessels within those dimensions, and drawing seven feet water. The rates of toll have been fixed so low, as to make it the cheapest, as well as the most expeditious and safe channel of communication between the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware. Any information in relation to the Canal rates of toll, &c. may be had on application at the Company's Office, No. 41, Walnut-street, Philadelphia. Horses for towing, may always be hired at a low price, at either end of the Canal. ROBERT M. LEWIS, President. Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company H. D. GILPIN, Secretary. Nov. 3 1829.

NEW GOODS. Irish Linens and Sheetings; Linsey wooley; so low linen; Fine and coarse satinetts; [Annels super, middling and coarse, red white and green Super black cotton and worsted hose Super and common cotton hose and half hose Super any common plain Swiss and mull muslins Plain and figured book muslins; 6 4 camb. do Brown and bl'd domestic shirtings and sheetings; Superior light and dark fashionable colored Grog de Naples 1 piece first quality black satin Black, white, straw, light and dark green, pink, crimson, scarlet and lilac Italian crapes Fine and common white linen pocket bookts, and thread cambricks 8-4 and 10-4 damask table Diaper, French calico shawls 5 4 cashmere shawls; long white kid gloves Fine and common black bombastets Super, middling and low priced bedticks, Clark's white and colored spool thread Silk twist, assorted superior largest size Whitney and crowa bloom kets, just received, and for sale by G. BRADFORD & CO. Oct 26, 1829.

NOTICE. BY virtue of a Deed Trust, I will sell at the Court House, in Newbern, for cash, on the 18th instant, all the lands purchased from Silas S. Stevenson by Andrew H. Richardson, lying at the Fork of Neuse and Dover Roads, 11 miles from Newbern. The improvements are a good Dwelling House and other convenient out houses. JOHN C. STANLY, Trustee. Newbern Jan. 2d, 1830.

State of North Carolina, CRAVEN COUNTY. November Term. A. D. 1829. Constantine V. Swan vs George Whitehead. Original Attachment &c. IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this County, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the North Carolina Sentinel, for six weeks, that said Defendant appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Craven County, at the Court House in Newbern, on the second Monday of February, 1830, and reply or plead in issue, or judgment will be rendered against him. Attest, JAMES G. STANLY, Clerk