Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the wants amount of the year's sub-

soription in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. For every square (not exceeding 16 lines this size type first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent-

insertion, twenty-five cents. The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will he charged 25 per cent, higher; and a destuction of 35 per cent, will be made from the regular prices for advertisers by the year.

T Letters to the Editors MUST be post-paid.

DERKINS INSTITUTION FOR BLIND .- This establishment has been remove ed to that apacious and elegant edifice known as blount Washington House, at South Hoston, and i. ow ready for the reception and instruction of young blind persons of either sex from any part of the coun-

The salubrity of the location, the facilities for sea bathing, and the extent of the edifice, which offers separate rooms for the pupils, make this establishment a desirable residence for those young blind

persons who desire superfor seconsodations.

The course of instruction comprehends reading. graing, arithmetic, algebra, and geometry; geography, bistory, natural and moral philosophy, &c. &c. bendes the theory and practice of music. Those who desire it may acquire a knowledge of the aneient and modern languages.

A thorough and scientific knowledge of music, and

opportunities of practice upon the plane-forte and or-gan, are given to all, besides which the papel may instrument which he wishes to Particular attention is given to physical educa ton Tauns: Board and tuition, with the use of books ad musical instruments, from \$150 to \$200 per an-For those who wish to study the languages a to bate the use of a pieno-forte in their chambel, or to receive extra musical matematical, \$2.0. The more will cover all the ordinary expenses of the pu-

Extra accommudation charged in reasonable pro-The most favorable age for instruction is between

the S h and ISh years. The following genelemen, are connected with the direction of the Institution and may be referred to: Peter C. Brooks, Thomas H. Perkins, Peter R. Dalion Edward Brooks, Samuel A Elliot, John D Pinter, Thomas G. Cary, John Homans, James K. Mills, Robert Rantoul, Samuel Loud, Samuel May Ozias Goddwin, Hornee Mann, Robert C Winthrop For procedure information address the Director Dr. S. G. Howe, Boston, to whom all application should be made.

N. B No persons will be received while under medical treatment for the recovery of sight.

HORRID DEPRAVITY

Some notorious Counterfeiters have nearly killed selling them a spurious and talse

nisture of Haya' Liniment.
The genuine is warranted perfectly harmless and ifficitual. Never buy the article unless it have the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the plendid wrapper. That firm are solely authorized

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DARING FRAUD! This article has been imitated by a notorious coun

terlener. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK,or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wings per. This is the only external test that will accure the public from deception. A constant supply of the above valuable prepara-

A constant supply to the tion will be kept for sale by W. M. MASON & CO. II evow 12m

PROCLAMATION.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY EDWARD B. DUDLEY,

GOVERNOR, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come-Greet-

WHEREAS it has been officially reported to this Department, that on the 13th day of November, 1839, one NATHAN LAMBERS, of Davidson county, in this State, was so beaten, bruised and maimed that he died; and whereas one JOHN GOSS stands the god with the commission of said deed; and, whereas Lee Wharton, Abner Ward, Alexander Bishoft. Joshua Baer and Hope H. Skeen were present, hading an I am g and maintaining the said John Gass in the spectation of said belong and whereas said offends. have fled and secreted themselves from

the regula superations of the Law and Justice:

Now refere, to the end that the said John Gos
and his recomplices in the murder, may be brough to trial, I have thought proper to issue this my Proc-lamation, offering a reward of I'wo frundred Dollars for the apprehension of the said. John Goss, and a turther reward of One Hundred Dollars each, for the r either of his accomplices, to any person or person who will apprehend or cause to be apprehended any or all of the offenders and fugitives atoressid, and confine them, or either of them, in the Just, or di iver them, or either of them, to the Sherill of Da vidson county in the State aforesaid. And I do. moreover, hereby require all officers, whether civil or military, within this State, to use their best exeras to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the ingitives and offenders storesaid.

friven under my hand as Governor and the Great Seal of the L. S. S Carolina. Hone at our City of Kaleigh, EUWARD B. DUDLEY.

C. C. BATTLE, Private Secretary

Description of the Offenders named in the above Pro clamation. John Gors is about 33 years old, 5 feet, 9 or 10 nobes high, dark complexion, dark curts bair, and has some specks of guapowder in his fare stout

made and quick of speech.

Lee II horton is shout 23 years years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 mehes high, fair haif and complexion, has fore tech broad and wide apart, large eyebrows, a down look, voice fine, slow spoken and is stout made. Abuer Ward is about 58 years old, and 5 leet 6

inches high, stoop shoulders, fair complexion, blue syes, soli spoken and grey-headed.

Johna Deer is about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, tair skin, blue eves, spore made, thin visage, quick stocken, h. ir dark colored.

Alexander C. Hishop is about 25 years old, fair and pale completed, sandy colored hair, quick spoken, 5 feet 6 or 7 nickes high and dark eyes.

Hope H. Skeen is about 55 years old, 5 feet 8 cr. 9 inches high, fair complexion and full tare during the stoop of the stoo

inches high, tair complexion and full fore, du ir and churk, ande, and speaks in the ordinary

Oct. 23 I'me Standard, Salisbury Watchman, fireens mugh Patriot, Intelligencer, Lexington, Ky., and more, Na hville, Tenn., will insert the above rkly until connermanded. weekly until counterm

BAIN'S LETTERS. Letters and medite tons on Religion and other subjects, by William T. Hain for Sale at the North Carolina Book Store. Hairigh, June 34, 1840.

BALBICH STAR, And North Earolina Gazette.

"NORTH CAROLINA-Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources-the land of our sires, and the home of our affections. the state of the s

RALEIGH N. C WEDNESDAY, DECMBER 9, 1849.

NO. 49.

REPORT

MAJ. GWYNN, CIVIL ENGINEER,

THE PRACTICABILITY AND PROBABLE COST

OF OPENING AN INLET

NAG'S HEAD.

NAG'S HEAD, MAY 27, 1840. To the President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvements.

to carry into effect the act of the last session of the General Asmy communication of the 27th February, as indispensable to an peared." enquiry so difficult and important, I repaired on the 25th April to the town of Newbern, with a competent party of assistants .-On the Milk, I embacked in the Government Steambout Newbern

The belt of land which now stretches across the mouth of Alken by several inlets. The two best known, and which were long with the whole colony for England.' used for purposes of navigation, were the Roanoke and Cura sand hill called Nag's Head, between Collinton and Roanoke opening Roanoke Inlet. And my researches into the early histo-

feet of water in this inlet, which gradually shouled, and finally his geography of these countries. filled up, about 30 years ago.

and into the means of re-opening it.

quantity of fresh water,, and the impurity of the land and sea timber, and the manners and customs of the natives." He say

being divided among the several inlets, and the discharge through north of it. the marshes constantly increasing, the refluent tide became weak. In this opinion every Engineer preceding me in these investigathe inlets gradually accumulating.) its action, conjoined with the tion and proper enquiry. unceasing efforts of the wind and waves which sweep over the Having arrived at the cause of the closing of Roanoke Inlet, in

of the marshes. That this has been the process there can be no Because Gun and Hatteras, (former outlets of Pamlico Sound,) numerous channels around the tufts of the remaining scattered Is- oke Inlets. lands. These indications show a violent action of the waters, in Now, we cannot fix the precise period of the closing of Gun and cently fallen, others in a tottering condition.

from the f rmation of the sheals at the mouths of the small thus causing those inlets to fill up. north side. And Mr Price, who was remarkable for his accu than the water of Pamlico at Washington: and by a line of lev- ing of the currents of the Neuse and Pamlico. els I have caused to be run, from the mouth of Kendrick's Creek on Albemarle Sound, 30 miles below Williamston, to Woodstock, terly winds opposed by the flow from Albemarle Sound, have S miles above the mouth of l'ungo River, which empties into maintained its depth, as is evident from the channel being on the l'amlico 30 miles below Washington, the fall is inches, from which I infer a descent from Albemarle to l'amlico.

feet inches, sufficient to create a current in Croatan Sound; a fact which a calm, while I was engaged in the survey.

afforded me an opportunity of testing. This curren, however, opposes but a feeble resistance to the and Roanoke Sounds, control the currents and drive the waters tion, it has no natural tendency to gain a longer course, as that to and fro between the marshes, swelling them sometimes to a would lessen the declivity. If, therefore, water is found pursuto and fro between the marshes, swelling them sometimes to a

height of 5 feet above ordinary water. The foregoing, with such additional facts as I shall now adduce, inclines me to the opinion that, at no very distant period owing to the intervention of some bstacle, so placed that the wa- through the marshes, I cannot entertain a doubt. From my own ofand Pamlico Sorads.

to be crossed on a fence rail; and fir Francis Drake, who, on his re- frequently observe in nature. turn from the conquest of St. Domingo, Carthagena, and St. Augustine, in 1586, visited the Colony planted by Sir Richard Grenthe obstacle preventing any great increase of outflow through it,
ville in 1585, says "the people he left behind, settled on Roanand accounts satisfactorily for its not being improved by the openRoanoke Inlet, has given origin to a project of an artificial harbour, oke Island. I gave them a bark, of which they were in the log of the marshes And the application of the above principle, based upon the theory of there being a necessity of a conformity when he left Capt. Amydas among them, had given him the title Sound. of Admiral, he had not left them a ressel of any kind." Now,

Roanoke and the main through the marshes, Sir Richard would! marshes, has had in closing it, viz: because the accession of water certainly have left them a ressel of some kind, one that would thereby given to Pamlico Sound, has not eaused an improvement have enabled them to cross it. The bark which fir Francis of Ocracocke Infet From the best information I have been able Drake gave them, and of which he says they stood in so much to obtain, the depth of water on the bar has increased, notwithneed, was a vessel of considerable s ze, and in which a portion of standing the width of the inlet has become greater. But, as was the Colony was conveyed to Englands it cannot, therefore, be to have been expected, as a natural consequence, the bulkbeads understood, that the bark was wanted to enable them to cross to and shouls on the inner side, and opposite the mouth of the sinici. the main land, but to facilitate their explorations. And from the have accumulated; for it is there that the Albemarle waters meet account which Governor Lane gives, of the relief afforded by those of the Newse and Pamlien. In the conflict which takes Sir Francis Drake on this occasion, in a letter to Sir Richard Hacklevyt, I should infer that Sir Francis' fleet, which consisted of 23 sail, entered Roanoke Inlet.

Governor Lane says, "the colony was reduced to a desperate GENTLEMEN: Having been appointed by your honorable body, state, for the want of provisions, and the hostility of the Indians constantly lessening our numbers, and the famine grew so exsembly, requiring a report upon the practicability and probable treme among us, our means failing us in fish, that I was enforced cost of opening a communication between Albemarle Sound and to send Capt. Stafford with 20 men, to Croatan, my Lord Admithe Ocean at Nag's Head, and in conformity to your directions ral's island, to serve two turns—one to feed himself and company, to commence the survey in April or May, which I reported in and the other to watch for shipping, and give warning, if any ap-

"Sth June, 1586. Came advertisement to me from Capt. Stafford, at my Lord Admiral's island, that he had discovered a great fleer of 23 saff. The 9th of said month he himself came to me, for Roanoke Island, where I arrived safely, after a stormy pas- having travelled by land 20 miles. He brought me a letter from sage, on the 29th, and immediately commenced the survey and ex- Gereral Sir Francis Drake, with offers of supplies of vessels, men, which is not felt in the sound, counteracts and destroys the scouraminations, upon which, and the information I have been able to ammunition, and supplies fall sorts. The 10th he arrived in ing effects of the ebb tides. This evil can only be remedled by the road of our bad harbour, and came to anchor. On the Hth. I visited him, and he renewed his offers of assistance. 19th June, bemarle Sound, and separates it from the sea, was formerly bro- 15%, the fleet having been previously injured by a storm, set sail

I quote these facts, because they have been considered of suffirituck Inlets, through which the waters of the sound were disc cient importance to be called to the view of one of the Engineers charged into the ocean. Roanoke Inlet was situated just south of who has preceded me in enquiring into the practicability of rery of this portion of the coat, which have been very elaborate, Deriving my information from the best authenticated history, enable me to satisfy doubts which have been entertained on the and from living testimony, I feel fully justified in stating, that subject, stating that Sir Walter Raleigh never visited the coast of there was, prior to the opening of the channel through the North America. Nearly all his writings relative to the countries marshes between Roanoke Island and the main, a depth of 10 discovered by expeditions fitted out by him, have been lost; as also

I have been favored with a perusal of Doctor Hariot's journal, Let us enquire into the causes which have led to its closing up, which, it was thought, would throw much light on this import ant subject, and aid in the enquiries in which I am engaged; but It is well known, that the constant tendency of every harbour it is wholly taken up in speaking of "merchantable commodities, is to silt or fill up, more or less, according to situation; and as the commodities for food, roots, fruits, wild berries, beasts, fowl, fish, waters, differ in one place from another. The sea is incessantly not one word about the coast, islands or rivers. It is sufficiently bringing in sand and other substances; the streams, soil and mud; clear, therefore, without extending our views turther, that in some and unless the current of the land waters is mainly confined to former age there was no change through the marshes; that at marshes into the ocean, and the mouths of some of the longest Roanoke island, at the time of its discovery and settlement, in

ivers in the world, are in this way shut up-at least for all pur- 1584-86, was cut off from the main land by a very inconsiderable channel through the marshe ; and that the opening of this chan-Such has been the effect here; the waters of the Albemarle nel has been the cause of closing Roanoke Inlet, and every inlet

er and weaker, until its efforts, thus enfechled, rendered it inca- tions, concurs. Not the slightest doubt or qualification is express pable of returning to the sea the sands brought in by the waves. ed by any of them-or, as far as I am able to learn, by any pro-Meeting with more and more resistance every day, (the bars of fessional man-or by any one who has made a personal examina-

broad expanse of the exposed waters of Albemarle and Pamlico a manner entirely satisfactory to myself, and, I hope, to every unit against the North East winds, and that a good harbour cannot Sounds, has been spent on the soft yielding ba ks of the marshes. prejudiced mind, I might proceed at once wi h a plan for re-open-Thus have these united forces gradually opened, and given vent ing it; but the subject is one of much importance, and my object to all the waters of Albemarle Sound; and the necessary conse- is, not only to satisfy my own mind, but to endeavour to meet the quence has been the filling up or swerving of all the inlets north many objections which have been raised, and to convince others

doubt. It is apparent from the testimony of many persons of ha e closed, and New Inlet and Ocracocke have not improved, (as great respectability, veracity and intelligence, from the nature it is said,) by the accession of the waters of Albemarle Sound, it and consistency of such of the marshes as are left. which are of is doubted by some, for whose opinions I entertain the highest rea soft alluvial character with steep borders and irregular inter- spect, whether the opening of the channel at the marshes has had mediate soundings, (in some places 50 feet deep,) and from the the effect ascribed to it, viz., that of closing Currituck and Roan-

passing to and fro through the marshes, striking irresistable and Hatteras anlets. The memory of man reaches not back to the conclusive, at first sight, that they have been cut through recent period when they were open; but, as we cannot say when they y, and are now wearing away. And all along above the marshes were closed, we will admit they were open when the waters of we have evidence of the continuing encroachment of the waters of Albemarle broke through the marshes. These waters, meeting the sound. Stumps are found as high up as Mann's point, both with no resistance, would of course flow on south, until checked on the shores of Roan ke island and the main land, stretching out by the combined action of the waters of the Neuse and Pamlico from a hundred yards to a mile into the sound, and, in some pla- Rivers. A glance at the map would designate this point, and fix ees, reaching nearly across it: and the recent abrasion of the it opposite Geracocke, precisely where they do meet. The conbanks is shewn by the bare roots of hundreds of trees, some re- sequence of thus arresting the waters of the Neuse and Pamlico was, to turn a portion of them into Core Sound, which has had In assigning the causes of the washing away of the marshes, the effect greatly to improve Beaufort Inlet; but by far the greatand of the encroachments upon the banks of Croatan Sound, est bulk of the waters have passed through tleracocke, it being in we must not overlook the effect of the tendency of the waters of the direct line of deflection, thereby weakening the refluent wa-Albemarie to unite with those of Pamlico, by reason of their be- ters of Hutterns and Gun, so that they were no longer able to caring favored by a descent in that direction, which is apparent ry back the sand and earthy matters brought in by the sea, and

creeks that empty in o Pamlico Sound, being always found on the The closing of these inletz, then, may be fairly ascribed to the opening of the channel through the marshes, and the consequent racy, ascertained, by a sur-cy made by him in 1818, that the wa- union of the waters of the Albemarle and l'amlico Sounds. New ter at the mouth of Smithwick's Creek which empties into the Inlet being further up the Sound, and more favorably situated in Roanoke a little below Williamston, was 5 feet 5 inches higher relation to the land, has not been so much affected by the arrest-

The reflux tides occasioned by the back waters of the south eas south side. It has not improved, for the . bvious reason that the bulkhends and shoals formed within the inlet, before the opening of the marshes, oppose more resistance to the passage of the water than its tendency to run in that direction, even with a greater descent, is capable of overcoming. "For the natural tendency of water is, to make its way in whatever direction it finds the winds which entirely influence the tides in Croatan, Albemarle greatest declivity; and if this happens to be in the shortest direcing a direction which is not the shortest, we may conclude, (and, on examination, we will always find.) that the longer course is gravel back into the sea, had not the waters of Albemarle broke back, there was no communication whatever, between Albemarle ters cannot have, at that particular point, a more speedy descent and Pamlico Socads. In the memory of the last generation, there was a mere gut line of the whole descent; and, fr m causes of this kind, a stream the beach, across which, in strong westerly winds, they have been may have a course meandering in every possible direction, as we known sometimes to break into the ocean, satisfies me they were fulbetween the marshes through the eastern channel, narrow enough may have a course meandering in every possible direction, as we

The shoalness of the water opposite the mouth of New Inlet, is ters of Albemarle with those of Pamlico.

THOS. J. LEMAY, EDITORS.

I'll ask no you writ the Francis tried of their supernants. I will agree that such as inter-tifical may take one of the inarraments and ver it thoroughly before paring for it. I disk that there can be but lit le risk may way to having a Prante from a seller who less disposed of opening of two burst selling a had one, and esertainty search chatever, where payment is not required and a c-

Book and Piane Porte Store Peterskung, 1.C.

place, there is a kind of stagnation or diminished velocity; during which, the solid matter held in suspension is precipitated, so that after the union of these waters, they flow on comparatively pure

to the sea, leaving behind deposits which form the bulkbeads and

shoals that obstruct the entrance into Ocracoeke lalet. For this

reason, the accession of the waters of Albemarle Sound have proved injurious to the lalet.

Upon the with irawal of the these waters, as is proposed in the opening of Roanoke Inlet, when the waters of the Pamlice & Neuse shall be allowed to pursue their direct and undistributed course through Oceracoke, the deposits will not be so great. & a considerable improvement of the inlet may be expected, and will no doubt be the result. But a swash or middle ground, opposite the inlet, must always exist, owing to the great expanse of the waters; and confining the waters and directing their energies into one channel. Considering and comparing the circumstances in relation to the two lalets, even the small depth of ater at Ocracoke is favorable to the conclusion I shall presently draw of the successful result attending the preject for re-opening the inlet at Nag's Head.

Shutting off the waters of the Albemarle Sound from the l'amlico Sound, will have the effect to improve New Inlet. The waters blown up the sound by the south winds, as before mentioned, meeting with resistance from the dams eross Roanoke and Croatan sounds, will be banked up and forced th ough the inlet (only 0 miles distant from the dams) with a velocity that will cut uway a portion of the swash, and by taking advantage of low tides to stir up the sand, which can be done at a very moderate expense, either with the Hedge Hog or Harrow, the bulk heads may be entirely removed. The advantages to the commerce of the northern part of Pamilico Sound and the entire security the harbour would afford to vessels driven to leeward of Roan ke Inlet, would more than compensate for any expense that might be incurred in keeping it open and of a sufficient depth for the admittance of ordinary coasting vessels.

I has been suggested that Albemarle Sound will not afford a supply of water adequate to keep Roanoke Inlet free of obs ruebeen over estimated.

To investigate these matters fully, would occupy more time and incur more expense than I consider them worthy of, unless indeed I entertained such doubts myself. I am willing to rely on the statements heretofore made relative to them; and upon such, together with my own estimate of the quantity flowing through Croatan Sound into tamlico, when uninfluenced by winds, I have no hesitation in saying there will be a sufficient quantity for all purposes, and that too without taking into the estimate the quaztity thrown in by the influx tides.

Another ground upon which the failure of the improvement has been predicted, is, that it has no cape to the windward to shelter

There are many striking instances abroad against this theory; but I prefer drawing conclusions from a similarity of circumstances in our own country. A glance at the map will show, without discussing the matter, that it will not admit of general applica-

At the mouth of Cape Fear River, New Inlet, which, next to Beaufort, is the best inlet on the coast of North Carolina, broke out some sixty years ago to the windward of the cape, and Old Inlet, under its lee, is becoming more and more shoal every year .--Further South, we find Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick and Pensacola all good inlets, with good harbours, on a straight sandy

In support of the theory, that Roanoke Inlet was not filled up by the opening of the channel through the marshes and the withdrawal thither of the waters of the Albemarle from the inlet. its filling up has been ascribed to the sinking of a vessel in the channel of the inlet, to the blowing in of the sand, and to the currents from the land not being as strong as those from the sea.

Fortunately my own observations, strengthened by the testimony of respectable persons, enable me also to refute these specclations. The hull of a vessel wrecked, 16 years ago, within half a mile of the site of the old inlet, still shows itself above the sand. although it is nearly submerged by every flood tide. And admitting a vessel was sunk, of which there is much doubt, it is hardly probable it would form a nucleus sufficient to cause the closing of the inlet. Such has not been the effect in the ease of the steamer William Gibbon, sunk about 5 years ago in New Inlet, where the gallous frame is now to be seen above the water at high tide, and the julet still us good as it has been within the memory of

As to the blowing in of the sands, there is no accumulation o sand near the site of the old inlet. The beach at Nag's Head i flat for the distance of a mile and a half, on each side of the former course of the inlet; indeed, so small is the rise, that ut the distance of five miles, the lines of separation between the ocean and the sound are imperceptible; and a person unacquainted with the fact of the inlet being closed, would not suspect that any land intervened, and it so happens that this part of the beach is composed principally of gravel. I cannot, there'ore, believe that the filling up of the inlet has been in any way facilitated by a wreek in the channel or by the blowing in of sand. The greater quantity of gravel which enters into the formation of the sea beach hore than is found elsewhere, attests the power with which the land currents have resisted the sea.

That they would have been sufficiently strong to have forced this servation of their force, (governed exclusively by the winds) and the violence with which they are driven on and along the inner edge ct ly as strong as the currents-from the sea, before the union of the wa-

greatest need imaginable, for though hir Richard Grenville, confirms my statement of a descent from Albemarle to Pamilico fixed proportion between the capacity of a harbour and its inlet; and when he left Capt. Amy das among them, had given him the title Sound. We come now to another doubt which has been raised, as to the adequate to free the harbour and preserve it from attention. But it had there been a channel of any considerable extent between effect the diversion of the waters from Roanoke Inlet, through the is a well established theory that tidal currents do not contribute an