

THOMAS J. LEMAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Subscription, three dollars per annum—
in advance.
Persons residing without the State will be
required to pay the whole amount of the year's sub-
scription in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For every square (not exceeding 16 lines in size
type first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent
insertion, twenty-five cents.
The advertising notices of Clerks and Sheriffs will
be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of
33 1/3 per cent. will be made from the regular price
for advertisements by the year.
Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

RALEIGH STAR, and North Carolina Gazette.

"NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections."
VOL. XXXII } RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1841. } NO. 14

PERKINS' INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

This establishment has been removed
to that spacious and elegant edifice known as
Mount Washington House, at South Boston, and is
now ready for the reception and instruction of young
blind persons of either sex from any part of the coun-
try.
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 establish-
ment a desirable residence for those young blind
persons who desire superior accommodations.
The course of instruction comprehends reading,
writing, arithmetic, algebra, and geometry; geography,
history, natural and moral philosophy, &c. &c. &c.
The pupils are also taught the theory and practice of
music. Those who desire to acquire a knowledge of the
ancient and modern languages.
A thorough and scientific knowledge of music, and
opportunities of practicing upon the piano-forte and
organ, are given to all, besides which the pupils may
select any instrument which he wishes to learn.
Particular attention is given to physical education.
The pupils are furnished with the best of books,
and musical instruments from \$150 to \$300 per an-
num.
For those who wish to study the languages,
to have the use of a piano-forte in their chamber,
or to receive extra musical instructions, \$200.
The above will cover all the ordinary expenses of the pu-
pils.
Extra accommodations charged in reasonable pro-
portion.
The most favorable age for instruction is between
the 8th and 18th years.
The following gentlemen, are connected with the
direction of the Institution and may be referred to:
Peter G. Brooks, Thomas H. Perkins, Peter H. Dal-
ton, Edward H. Cook, Samuel A. Elliot, John D.
Fisher, Thomas G. Cary, John H. Mann, James K.
Mills, Robert Rutoul, Samuel Loud, Samuel May,
Ozias Goodwin, Horace Mann, Robert C. Winthrop.
For particular information address the Director,
Dr. S. G. Howe, Boston, to whom all applications
should be made.
No persons will be received while under
medical treatment for the recovery of sight.
July 3. 37-38.

NEW PIANOS FOR OLD ONES.

I AM willing to take second-hand Pianos in ex-
change for new ones and allow whatever judges of
the article may consider them worthy my object as to
take the money on the second-hand Pianos, and
would therefore either take them at their valuation,
or sell them for the best advantage to their owners.
I have now on hand a beautiful assortment of
superior Piano-Fortes, varying in price from 275 to
\$500.
Those who favor me with their orders shall be
pleased to see my list shall be required.
E. P. NASII,
No. 12 Book and Piano Seller, at Chambers, Va.

State of North Carolina. Cumberland County.

Court of Pleas, and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1840.
John Baker, James Baker, Sarah B. Ker, Elizabeth
Ann Baker, Daniel Baker, John Baker Sen, John
McPhail and Mary his wife, John Gaddy Sen,
and John Gaddy Jr.
vs.
Catherine Baker, William Baker, Archibald Baker,
Mar. Murphy, John M. Laurin, Jr. Guardian
ad litem of Maria Jane Murphy, and Daniel S.
William Murphy

Petition for Partition of Real Estate.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that
Catherine Baker and William Baker are not inhabi-
tants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that
publication be made at the Court House door at
Fayetteville and also in the State Gazette for the
space of six weeks, notifying the said non residents
personally to be and appear before the Justices of
said County at the next Court, to be held for
said County at Fayetteville on the first Monday of
March next, and there to show cause, if any
they have, why prayer of the Petitioners should not
be granted; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso
and heard as matters in dispute.
Witness my hand and the Seal of said Court at
said Office the first Monday of December A. D.
1840, and of American Independence the sixty-fifth.
JOHN McLAURIN, Jr.
Price adv. \$5 02 32-6w.

WARRENTON MALE ACADEMY.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed
on Monday the 18th of January next.
TERMS of Tuition for the session of five months:
Lower English Branches \$12 50
Higher do do including Mathematics 15 00
Ancient and Modern Languages 20 00
Board may be had in respectable private families
at \$5 per month. ROBERT A. EZZELL, A. M.
Principal.
Warrenton, Dec. 8, 1840.
EXTRACT FROM RULES.
Students from the country will not be allowed
to board at public Hotels.
No Student will be admitted to visit the Hotel,
Stores, or Shops in the village, except on business
and by the special leave of the Principal.
No Student who is known to be of irregular habits,
or of immoral character, will be suffered to enter
the School, or if found to be incorrigible after ad-
mission, will be allowed to remain.
Dec. 7, 1840. 49-2m.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER of Milton, N. C.

would respectfully inform his friends and the
public that he intends for the future to devote
himself almost exclusively to the practice of the law,
and will attend the Superior and County Courts of
Wake, Graham, Person and Caswell counties, and
also the Federal Court at Raleigh. He will receive
charges for collection due in any part of North Car-
olina, or the counties of Pittsylvania and Halifax,
Virginia. Business of any kind entrusted to his
management shall be faithfully and diligently at-
tended to.
REFERENCES.
D. W. Stone, Esq., and Alfred Jones, Esq., Ra-
leigh, N. C.
Thomas Glancy, Esq., P. M., and Maj. James
M. Palmer, Hillsborough, N. C.
Samuel Watkins, and Martin P. Huntington,
Milton, N. C. Feb. 28. 9-3w

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

For Sale.
The subscriber anxious of carrying into execution
his long cherished intention of removing to the
West, offers for sale the very valuable and valuable
property in the city of Raleigh, known as the CITY
HOTEL. Having had personal charge of the Hotel
for several years, the subscriber can speak from
his own knowledge as to the productiveness and
value of the property. To a person who is well ac-
quainted with the business, the certainty of a profit-
able investment of his money will be ensured. It
always has commanded, and from its eligible situ-
ation, always must command a fair proportion of
business. Its advantages as a public house, are too
obvious to be detailed in an advertisement, but
can be demonstrated to any one inclined to purchase.
The terms of sale, which will be very accommodat-
ing, may be known on application.
DANIEL MURRAY.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1841.

N. B. The subscriber will also sell a plantation
of 300 acres of land, situated within 1-2 miles of
Raleigh, known as the GRANIT tract.

William T. Basin would take a few
Boarders by the month or year. His terms are
moderate. March 17, 1841. 11 t.

LAW SCHOOL IN RALEIGH.

The undersigned propose to open a Law School in
the City of Raleigh, on the 1st of June next, pro-
vided a sufficient number of students (eight at least)
can be obtained to justify the undertaking.
The most approved course of studies (eight at least)
can be pursued, and it is proposed that they shall be given
and oral and written instruction will be given
showing the alteration of the law as laid down by
Blackstone, arising from our Acts of Assembly and
the decision of our courts. The students will be re-
quired to undergo frequent and stated examinations,
and when they shall have become sufficiently ad-
vanced, it is proposed that they shall be made
where they may argue legal positions, and be made
acquainted with the forms of pleading and practice
in the courts of this State. A complete course of
studies will embrace two years, but students will be
advised for any shorter period. The terms for
instruction and the use of our library will be \$100
per annum, or \$10 per month, for any shorter pe-
riod than a year.
JAMES TREDWELL,
WILLIAM H. BATTLE,
Raleigh, March 31, 1841. 15 t.

HERDS GRASS SEED.

Just received one hundred bushels genuine Herds
Grass Seed. Price 50 cents per bushel. C. S. H.
TURNER & HUGHES.
March 31st, 1840.

IMPORTED HORSE



ROWTON.

Winner of the Great St. Leger.
This celebrated and unsurpassed English Race
horse and capital Stallion will stand the present
season at Milton, Granville county, N. C. at \$50
per mare, and \$75 Insurance, with the dollar to the
groom. The season money will be due the 1st July,
at which time the season expires, the insurance so
soon as the mare is ascertained to be with foal, or
parted with. Mares will be led for 33 cents per day,
which must be paid before they are removed. Blank
persons coming with mares will be benefited free of
charge. Great attention shall be used to prevent
accidents and escapes, but no responsibility for any
which may happen. I pledge myself to my friends
and patrons, to do them justice in all respects if they
will send to Rowton. For his running in England
and that of his Colts, see his bill.
E. W. H. CARTER
Wilson, March 29, 1841. 15 w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

By His Excellency, JOHN A. MOREHEAD,
Governor, Captain General and Commander-
in-Chief, in and over the State aforesaid.
WHEREAS, I have been duly informed by the
Proclamation of His Excellency, WILLIAM
HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States,
that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st
day of the month) has been fixed upon by him for the
holding of the first session of the twenty-seventh
Congress of the United States; an event which renders
it expedient and necessary that the Elections for
the Representatives from this State in the next
Congress should be held at an earlier day than the
usual time of holding said Elections.
Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me
vested, by an Act of the General Assembly of this
State entitled "An Act concerning the mode of
choosing Senators and Representatives in the Con-
gress of the United States, Revised Statutes of
N. C. Chapter 33d.) and to the end, that the Fixtures
of the State may be duly represented in the next
Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid,
I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby com-
manding and requiring all Sheriffs and other re-
turning Officers of the several counties composing
said Congressional District, to cause Polls to be
opened and kept, and Elections to be held, for Rep-
resentatives to the next Congress of the United
States, on Thursday, the thirtieth day of May
next, at the places established by law in their re-
spective Counties, for holding said Elections. And
I do further command and require said Sheriffs,
and other returning Officers, to meet for the purpose
of comparing the Polls, at the times and places pre-
scribed law for that purpose. And I do by this
proclamation, further require the Free-men of this
State, to meet in their respective Counties at the
times aforesaid, and at the places established by
law, then and there to give their votes for Rep-
resentatives, in the next Congress.
In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great
Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed
the same with my hand.
Done at the City of Raleigh, this the
twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight
hundred and forty one, and of the Inde-
pendence of the United States the sixty-
fifth.
J. M. MOREHEAD.
By the Governor:
J. T. LITTLEJOHN, P. Sec'y.

State of North Carolina. NOTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—
March term, 1841.
John W. Southall vs.
Original Attachment levied
on Land.
In this case appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this
State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that pub-
lication be made in the Raleigh Star for six
weeks, notifying said defendant to be and appear
before the Justices of said County, to be held for
said County at Northampton, at the Court House in
the Town of Jackson, on the first Monday of June
next, and there to reply or plead to issue, or
otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken and
the property levied on condemned subject to the plain-
tiff's request.
Witness my hand, Clerk of our said Court,
at office, the first Monday of March, 1841, 65th
year of American Independence.
WM. BOTTOM, CLK.
15-6w

WHAT IS GENTILITY?

Every body can distinguish what they
call a gentleman from a man whom they do
not consider to be one. It is true, how-
ever, that every body has not the same stand-
ing for gentility, and what one might con-
sider to be gentler another might consider
to be very far from it. It is, therefore im-
possible to give such a definition to genti-
lity as would accord with the ideas of every
one; or, if such a definition could be given,
there would be a wide difference of opinion
as to the rules that might be laid down for
carrying it out. If we were to venture an
opinion on the subject, we would say that
gentility is that deportment, whether at
home, in society, or in the street, which is
the result of a desire to avoid saying or do-
ing anything that could give offence to
others. A strict observance of this law would
undoubtedly secure for its observance the
respect of all with whom he would be brought
into contact, and in carrying it into practice,
if he aims at the highest standard of gentility,

he must consult the taste of the most refined
and even the most fastidious, or else he
may fall short of his object, and be consid-
ered as gentler by one set of persons, and
vulgar by another. A man who should act
up to the following standard could hardly
fail to be considered as a gentleman by ev-
erybody, although we are free to admit that
he might be considered by many as rather
too much of one:
It is not gentile to swear.
It is not gentile to indulge in licentious
conversation.
It is not gentile to talk loud in company.
It is not gentile to laugh loud.
It is not gentile to interrupt others in con-
versation.
It is not gentile to be quick and abrupt
in conversation.
It is not gentile to pass your opinions in
a dogmatical and positive manner.
It is not gentile to attempt to give force
to your assertions by hammering on the
table, or by any extraordinary gesticulations,
as if you were inflexible.
It is not gentile at an evening party
where refreshments are served, to fill a
lady's plate with terrapins, or oysters, or
chicken salad as if she had eaten no din-
ner.
It is not gentile to slam a door in going
in or out of a room where there are other
persons.
It is not gentile to smoke cigars in the
street, as some respectable-looking strangers
are often seen to do.
It is not gentile to twiddle the thumb to
turn to his nose at twiddle in company.
It is not gentile to talk at concerts or
lectures, so as to prevent others from hear-
ing.
It is not gentile to whisper in company.
It is not gentile at a table to begin before
the rest of the company are helped.
It is not gentile to eat fast or put a large
quantity in your mouth at once.
It is not gentile to finish a meal until
others have had time to make some progress
with theirs.
It is not gentile to eat so slowly as to eat
after the others are done.
It is not gentile when you are invited to
a party to meet a stranger, to go away before
the stranger.
It is not gentile, if you be that stranger,
to wait an unreasonable time before you
take your leave.
It is not gentile to salute a gentleman,
whilst walking in the street with a lady,
with a nod of the head.
It is not gentile to contradict others.
It is not gentile to lean back in a chair in
company.
It is not gentile to rub your head, whilst
seated on a sofa, against the newly-papered
wall of a parlor in which you are a visit-
er.
It is not gentile to stand before a fire-
place and intercept the heat from others
who are as cold as yourself.
It is not gentile in company to comb your
hair with your fingers.
THE CHARM OF WOMAN.—There are many
defects in the character; but beauty and
gentle manners in the great estimate of wo-
man go far toward supplying their wants of
energy, and even their want of heart.
It is as wife that these defects appear and
grow upon the disappointed husband, like
frightful figures exhibited by a magic lan-
tern, increasing in hideousness as they in-
crease in magnitude and distinctness. It is
when the doating lover begins to suspect
that the silentness, is in reality the silence
of the soul—the calm of imperturbable sta-
tion, when he discovers that he has
devoted his first and best affections to a
beautiful but marble statue; when he re-
turns to his home, which ought to be "an
ever sunny place," and finds nothing but
the yawning vacancy of a cold and cheerless
void; where he pours his fresh warm feel-
ings that burst in unstudied language from
his burning lips, upon the stony surface of
an insensible heart—and that heart a wo-
man's!—It is then that he shrinks back
repelled and blasted, as if the blooming
charms he once adored, were exchanged for
deformity and horror.
Oh! it is by the secret fountain of never-
fading love—the well of inexhaustible re-
freshment in the desert—the rose that
blooms forever beneath the sunshine of one
loved eye—the voice that rises in contin-
uous strain of melody above all the discord
of the world—the bird of beauty, whose
faithful wing is never folded save in its
own sheltered nest—the pure unsullied stream
offering sweetness and balm in every bosom
it meets, but reserving the full tide of its
gladness for one—it is by such mystical
symbols as these that we would describe
the natural, the distinctive, the holy charm
of woman—not by her perfect form, her
ruby lips, her sparkling eye, or her silken
tresses, whether they fall in raven masses
over a marble brow, or glitter in the sun-
beams like threads of waving gold.
TEMPERANCE.—The following beautiful
and touching appeal to young men we se-
lect from the Christian Mirror.
A stranger stood upon the shore of the
mighty ocean that laves the coast of Hol-
land. A storm had broken the barrier that
confined its tremendous power within lim-
its prescribed by man; the tide swept over
the land, burying in one undistinguished ruin
the labors and hopes of many years. Yet
the possessor of those once fair fields did
not sit down in hopeless despondency.
Before the traveller left that scene of desola-
tion, the young and old were banded to-
gether, with the firm purpose of making the

ocean retreat before them. The stranger
looked on with unbelieving wonder as he
saw man in all his weakness daring to con-
tend with that element on which his might-
iest efforts had never yet left a trace of a
footstep. He left them, and when after the
lapse of a few months he returned, the wa-
ters had disappeared; and verdure, and beau-
ty again bloomed in that region which
ocean lately claimed as his own domain.
What had accomplished this wonderful re-
sult? United persevering efforts.
Young men, such a task is yours! A
tide more desolating than a wept over our own
fair land, whelming beneath its dark and
terrible waves, not national and individual
wealth alone, but the domestic altar, the
sweet charities of home, the cheerful fire
sides of New England. Here and there
this degraded vice has been stayed; but it is
again rising in its fearful power, menacing
destruction to all we hold dear. The wife
from her
"Dreadful post of observation,
Dark every hour,"
watches its desolating progress, and waits
with agony of spirit, the moment when the
last barrier between her and utter and hope-
less misery, is swept away. She sees how
faint and feeble are the efforts to stay its
course, and as she preses her little ones to
her bosom, her soul sickens at the thought
that those innocent ones in whom are gar-
nered up all her earthly hopes, may tread in
the footsteps of her wo. "Friend tells us
not such a friend," but her appealing looks
are turned to you. She knows full well
that you are to form the character and hab-
its of our community, and that you arise in
your strength and consecrate to the cause of
temperance the pride and vigor of your
fearless and elastic spirits, that warnings of
the aged, and united influence of the phy-
sician, the jurist and the pastor will be un-
availing. Much indeed has been already
done. But ask that trembling mother
whose first-born son, her hope and stay,
had been enticed to taste the fatal cup that
has already carried desolation into her
heart and her home, and she will tell you
that much yet remains to be done. She
looks to you—and shall the appeal be made
in vain?—You did never yet refuse to re-
spond to the call of your country, nor of
suffering, oppressed humanity. Here then
is a cause worthy of freedom, of patriots,
of those who would without hesitation
"pledge their lives, their fortunes and their
sacred honor," in defence of their native
land.
SPANISH WOMEN.
The Spanish women are very interesting.
What we associate with the idea of female
beauty, is not perhaps very common in this
country. There are seldom those seraphic countenances
which strike you dumb or blind, but faces in a
bundance which will never pass without com-
mending admiration. These charms consist in
their sensibility. Each incident, every person,
every word, touches the fancy of a Spanish lady,
and her expressive features are constantly con-
fiding the creed of the Moslem; but there is no-
thing coarse, harsh, or forced about her. She
is extremely unaffected, and not at all French.
Her eyes gleam rather than sparkle—she speaks
with vivacity, but in sweet tones; and there is in
her carriage, particularly when she walks, a
certain dignified grace which never deserts her,
and which is very remarkable.
The general female dress in Spain is of black
silk, called a *basquina*, and a black silk shawl
which they envelop their heads, called a *man-
tillo*. As they walk along in this costume
in an evening, with her soft, dark eyes dis-
tinguishingly conspicuous, you will, I believe, in
their universal charms. They are remarkable for
the beauty of their hair. Of this they are very
proud, and indeed its luxuriance is only equalled
by the attention which they lavish on its cul-
ture. I have seen a young girl of 14 whose hair
reached her feet, and was as glossy as the curl
of a contessa. All day long even the lowest
order are brushing, curling, and arranging it.
A fruit woman has her hair dressed with as
much care as the duchess of Ossuna. In the
summer they do not wear their mantilla over
their heads, but show their combs, which are of
very great size. The fashion of these combs
varies constantly. Every two or three months
you may observe a new form. It is the part
of the costume of which a Spanish woman is
most proud. The moment a new comb appears,
even a servant girl will run to the miller's with
her old one, and thus, with the cost of a dollar
or two, appear the next holiday in the newest
style. These combs are worn at the back of the
head. They are of tortoise-shell, and with the
very fashionable they are white. Last next to a
lady of high distinction at a ball-light at Seville.
She was the daughter-in-law of the captain gen-
eral of the province, and the most beautiful Span-
ish I ever met. Her comb was white, and she
wore a mantilla of blonde, without doubt ex-
tremely valuable, for it was very dirty. The
effect, however, was charming. Her hair was
glossy black, her eyes like an antelope's, and
all her other features deliciously soft. She was
further adorned, which is rare in Spain, with
a rosy cheek, for in Spain our heroines are rather
sallow; but they counteract this light defect by
never appearing until twilight, which calls them
from their bowers, fresh, though languid,
from the late siesta.
The only fault of the Spanish beauty is, that
she too soon indulges in the magnificence of em-
bellishment. There are, however, many excep-
tions. At seventeen a Spanish beauty is pos-
sibly. Tall, lithe, and clear, and graceful as a
jannet, who can withstand the summer lightning
of her soft and languid glance. As she advances,
if she do not lose her shape, she resembles Juno
rather than Venus. Magestic she ever is, and
if her feet be less twinkling than in her first bo-
lors, look on her hand, and you'll forgive them
all.
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all.

to a brig lying in the stream, and who
had been permitted to go ashore, got drunk
and refused to return to the vessel. The Cap-
tain sent a man with a boat ashore to bring
him back. This man came across the sail-
or at Chesnut street wharf in company with a
friend of his and in obedience to his orders,
tried to get the delinquent into the boat,
seeing which, his friend took up his quar-
rel and in a moment they had each other
tightly clutched, and in this manner fell to
punching each other most lustily, until in
the course of the movements they slipped
overboard. In the meantime the drunken
man had been swaying his self back and
forth to maintain his balance, and endeavor-
ing to follow combatants in their struggle
around the wharf. Seeing the two disappear,
he staggered to the edge of the wharf to as-
certain what had become of them, and lo-
osing his balance tumbled headlong into the
water, where with the other two he flound-
ered about to the great amusement of the
spectators. Ropes were immediately thrown,
and after considerable scrambling they were
all rescued, the passion of the two comba-
tants greatly cooled down, and the drunken
man completely sobered by his cold bath.
Phila. U. S. Gazette.

A HAPPY RETORT.

The obscurity of
Lord Tertentor's birth is well known; but
he had too much good sense too feel any
false shame on that account. We have
heard it related of him, that when, in an
early period of his professional career,
a brother barrister, with whom he happened
to have a quarrel, had the bad taste to
twit him on his origin—his manly and severe
answer was, "Yes, sir, I am the son of a
barber; if you had been the son of a barber,
you would have been a barber yourself."

SKETCHES OF FRANKLIN.

We happen to know something of the
Doctor's determination, however, in two
cases, both growing out of the same event,
where the natural temper of the man broke
out—blazed up, like a smothered fire—
became visible, as it were, all at once, in
spite of himself. Some time in the year
1767, or 8, he was in England, acting as
agent for some of our transatlantic posses-
sions. The troubles had already begun
there. One day he went before the Privy
Council, as agent with a petition from the
assembly of Massachusetts, or, more care-
fully speaking—one day when a petition
from the provincial assembly of Massachu-
setts Bay, already presented by him, was
taken up. He was treated with great indig-
nity—insulted—grossly abused by the So-
licitor General, Wedderburne. He bore
it without any sign of emotion. All eyes
were upon him. No change of color or shadow
of change, went over his face. His friends
were amazed at his forbearance. They
wondered at his equanimity—they were
almost ready to approach him for it. Such
a timely self-command could only proceed
from indifference to the great cause; or so
they thought—from a strange moral insen-
sibility. On his way from the place of
humiliation, they gathered about him. He
stopped—he stood still—his manner—look-
ing—voice—were those of a man who had
quietly concentrated every hope under heav-
en—all his energies—upon a single point.
"His master shall pay for it," said he, and
passed on.
The other circumstances grew out of the
same affair. As a mark of special consid-
eration for the Privy Council, the doctor
appeared before them in a superb dress
after the fashion of the time. He wore it
bravely—he looked uncommonly well in
it. Finding, however, that his courtly
garb, thus worn, had been of no avail as
a refuge or shelter to him; that, on the
contrary it had only made him a better
mark, and exasperated his adversary that,
worse than all, his considerate loyalty
had been misunderstood for a piece of dirty
adulation—or, worse yet—for a piece of
wretched flattery—he went, on leaving
the council, straight way home, threw the
dress aside, and from that hour never
wore it again, till the day on which he
went, with full power, into the court
of Bourbons to sign the treaty between
France and America—the United States
of America! What must have been his feel-
ings? That paper gave the death blow to
British dominion over the western world.
It was done!—the threat was accomplish-
ed!—Franklin was at peace with himself.
The majesty of Great Britain had paid—
bitterly paid—for the insolence of the So-
licitor General!

"Is Jonathan Dumpe here,"

asked a raw
country fellow, bolting into a city printing
office. "I don't know such a man," replied
the foreman. "Don't you know him?" ex-
claimed Johnathan, "why he courted my
sister!"

GENERAL JACKSON'S SYSTEM

of political
economy seems to work as disastrously for
himself as others. It has left him, as we
are informed, very destitute. When they
who propagate systems are ruined by them,
there is pretty good reason to conclude
there is something wrong. The great pity
is that the result cannot be confined to the
experimenters themselves; too many wid-
ows and orphans are usually involved in
the calamity.—North American.

"Fudge one, I love thee still,"

as the baldheaded
man said to his wig

But, says the gentleman from South
Carolina, (Mr. Rhett) the Florida war will
probably soon be terminated. Probably
soon be terminated! This is the language
we have heard for years. This long been
the theme of Executive reports, and of the
despatches of commanders-in-chief. It is
a few miserable squaws be taken, or starv-
ing old men surrender themselves, and it is
immediately heralded throughout the land
that the power of the Indians has been
destroyed; that they are all coming in;
and that the war will soon be at an end.
And the next account we hear is, that
blood has been flowing in torrents, and
houses have been wrapt in flames. For
every brave destroyed two seem to spring
up in his place. We have, within the last
day or two, heard of the capture of sixty
or seventy Indians; but how often has this
been the case heretofore? It is impossible to
estimate the number of Indians in Florida.
Years ago, it was said there was only a
few hundred; and although we have been
destroying them all the while, yet the
work of murder and ravage has continued.
As soon as the army relaxes its operations,
they become emboldened, leave their in-
accessible haunts, and commence anew
their course of pillage and death. You
may suppose there is not an Indian in
Florida, you may suddenly withdraw your
army, and the first thing you hear, may
be, that the Indians have reappeared in all
their power. Sir, the Florida war is not
at an end, nor is it soon likely to be.
Sam Jones and Tiger-tail yet lead their
merciless bands through the everglades
of that ill-fated region to-day doing "the
deed of death," and to-morrow concealed
in the impenetrable swamps. The bloody
Mickasukies yet rive through the forests
of Florida, leaving death and desolation in
their track. To legislate with a view to
the early disbandment of the army in
Florida, is to leave your own countrymen
exposed to the horrors of savage warfare.
To do this through a false economy, is to
sell the blood of your citizens for nothing.
It is to surrender a portion of your territory
to the savage, and to confess, in the
face of the world, that a predatory band of
Seminoles has successfully resisted all the
bested power of the Government. To
stop the war at this stage, is to compr-
mise the honor of the country. You must
you are compelled to prosecute it as a
successful issue. I therefore take it for
granted that, in estimating the appropriat-
ions for the military service, you must in-
clude the \$2,385,325 proposed in the let-
ter from the Secretary of War.

It seems that the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, in estimating the reductions for the
present year, cuts down the expenses of
the Indian department \$174,000 below
the appropriations of last year. I know
not whether this on account of there be-
ing funds in the hands of agents yet un-
paid, on account of outstanding appropri-
ations, or whether it is in pursuance of
that system of gradual retrenchment re-
commended in his report; for it will be
seen by reading the report of the Secre-
tary, that he undertakes to read Congress a
lecture on economy, after having exhaust-
ed the Treasury by his extravagance and
mismanagement. And, in pointing out
the causes of, and grounds for, future re-
trenchment, he says that "fewer Indians
remain to be removed." Certainly there
are fewer that ought to be removed this
year than were removed last? Judging
from the rapid settlements of the Western
States, and the consequent pressure upon
the Indians remaining, I should suppose
there were more. I appeal to gentlemen
from the Western States—from Indiana,
Illinois, Michigan, Missouri—and I ask
them, if they are not anxious to have the
Indian title to the lands in their States
extinguished, and to have those Indians
removed to the West? A few not every
day becoming more inconvenient to the
whites, and the whites to them? And yet
the Secretary seems to think this system
of Indian reductions will soon be at an end,
and the expense attending it will be less-
ened every year. This is a most absurd
idea. The Indian relations of this coun-
try will constitute a permanent, standing
charge upon this Government for one hun-
dred years to come. And as the popula-
tion of the country increases, and its fron-
tier is extended, the more complicated and
expensive will our Indian relations be-
come. This must be the case, till the
vast region from the Mississippi to the
Pacific is settled by the white man, and
not an Indian is left remaining.

MR. RAYNE'S SPEECH.

[CONTINUED]

The Secretary of the Treasury further
says, in pursuance of his pretended anx-
iety for retrenchment, that the pensions are
diminished by deaths. Not so very much,
sir. Some of the old revolutionary pen-
sioners die off to be sure, and I am sorry
for it. I wish they could live forever.
They serve as a connecting link between
the past and the present. They would
serve to remind us of our departure from
the pure and virtuous principles of the
Revolution. And these old men hold on
to life well. The same physical vigor
which enabled them to perform such deeds
of daring in the Revolution, yet preserves
to them health and strength. The gen-
tleman from Maine, (Mr. Evans) demon-
strated that, if he had died off last year
at the rate of ten per cent, it would not
reduce the pension appropriation more
than \$200,000; whereas, the truth is they
did not die in nearly large a proportion.
But, sir, it must be recollected that,
that whilst the pension list is annually
lessened by death, it is still annually in-
creasing from additions to the list. Look
at the annual reports of the Commissioner
of Pensions, and you will see that this is
the case. Look at the quantity of bills
on your table for placing additional names
on the pension roll—many and most of
which will probably pass, as soon as time
can be obtained to pass upon them. Ow-
ing to these facts, I have no doubt but
that, for the next five years, the additions

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