THOMAS J. LEMAY. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Seasculerion, three dollars per annum-h Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the wasts amount of the year's sul-

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For every square (not exceeding 16 lines this size type first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent-paction, twenty-five cents. The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs willf he charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction o 334 per cent, will be made from the regular pri-

C Letters to the Editors MUST be post-paid.

Mitchell's Geography and Atlas. This excellent work, published about one year a-go, by Thomas Copperthwait, & Co. of Philadelphia, has already obtained a patronage almost unparalleled. It has describedly received the approbation and recommendation not only of numerous professors in our best scadenies and schools, but of many literary gen-tlemen in private life. So great has been the demand for this work, particularly by schools and academies, that the enterprising publishers have recently increased the additional expense, (thereby rendering it will more valuable,) of adding the additional maps to the Atlas, the one comprehending Great Bestain and Ireland, and the other Germany, Switzerland an Northern Italy It is unnecessary to add anything further than to say, that this is the best compile ed and most correct School Geography and Atlas which has ever been presented to the public.

U. S. Gazette.

Mitchell's Primary Geography. It would seem that Mr. Machell's enterprise, in-destry and desire to do good to the rising generation is unbounded, he having just completed another most exections work for samager pupils, (which is published by the same booksell2rs as the above,) entitled Mitchell's Primary Geography, being an exsy introduct on to the study of geography, designed for the instruction of children in schools and families. This we beautiful little work, well printed, and containone handred and twenty engravings, and fourteen ored maps. Every child from seven to ten or twelve years old, should have this book, and it should they can be add in this part of the country.

It is divided into eighty-three lessons, some of which relate to astronomy. It is limself, from the long experience in the business, designed as a first book of geography for children as soon as they are old enough to comprehend it.—

It is simple in its arrangements and beautifully cluther as being the sound of the country. Watches repaired in the part of the country. Watches repaired in the part of the country. Watches repaired in the business, the same of the country. Watches repaired in the part of the country.

giegraphy for primary schools which has ever been These valuable works are for sale at the N. Carolina Book Store, Raleigh, by Turner & Hughes.

et sees the geography of our own and the other countries of the earth, and is decidently superior to any

The American Atmanac, and Repository of inetal Knowledge, for 1841, This day received at the North Carolina Book Store. October 28

Walker on Intermarringe,-Just re-TURNER & HUGHES.

Feb. 3rd. VALUABLE CITY PROPER TA

For Sale. he subscriber anxious of carrying into execution

his long cherished intention of removing to the West, offices for sale that very valuable Establishment, in the city of Raleigh, known as the CITY HOTEL. Having had personal charge of the Ho-tet for several years, the subscriber can speak from his own knowledge as to the productveness and vahe of the property. To a person who is well ac-iquated with the business, the certainty of a profit-able investment of his money will be ensured. It always has commanded, and, from its eligible situstion, always must command a fair proportion of custom. Its advantages as a public house, are too numerous to be detailed in an advertisement, but can be demonstrated to any one inclined to purchase, The terms of sale, which will be very accommodation may be known on application.

DANIEL MURIAY.

Raleigh, Jan 27, 1841.

N. B. The subscriber will also self a plantation of 220 agres of land, situated within 2 1-2 miles of Raleigh, known as the GRANT track.

NOTICE.

Will be sold on Tuesday, the 18th day of May next, before Gates Court House door, in Gatesville, the following Tracts of Lind, or as once, as will of Taxes due for the year 1839, together with the cost of advertising, &c.

193 Acres Benton Abram Horrett Gilbert Hurdle Jas. T. Hunter Elisba R. Howelt David Hoffler Levin King Norman Laureter Kuder

Olom Thomas Parker Wiley Powell James, of Mo. Perce Abraham Parker lasse

Rogerson Abel Small Rubin White Roberson Curl Richard . JAMES R RIDDICK, Sheriff.

Gatesville N. C. April 8. (Pr Ad \$

EDUCATION.

THE Trustees of the Smithfield Academy, Johnston Country, have engaged the services of Mr. J. H. Brooks for the next year, to superinten! the above institution, and would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the advantages which our pleasant village, good reciety, and healthful situat on alfords for educating their children and wards Mr. Brooks is a graduate of Wake Forest Co lege, and has given practical evidence of his "aptness to -- is a man of unblemished moral character, and a Minuter of the Gospel, and expects to make School teaching the main busines of his fature life, and will spare no pains to procure for lum-elf such a reputation as will always insure business in his profession. Board, including washing lodging, &c. may be had in the families in and about the village, at six dollars per month. Constant attention wil be given by the Teacher and Trustees to the good management of the school and r. orals of the stu dents. Prices of Trivion, as follows:

For Speling Reading, and Writing, per an. \$12 00 Spelling Reading, Writing & Arithmetic 16 00 Arithmetic, Geography and English

Grammar. The Languages, with any or all the above 24 00 Algebra, Philosophy, Geometry or Rhetoric, additional charge of two dollars.

DAVID THOMSON, Prest. Trustees.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. AND GENERAL AGENT, AND COLLECTOR.

FALEIGH, N. C. Will attend the Courts of Wake, Orange and Granville. Claims of every description thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Thomas J. Lemey and Ruffin Tucker, Esqrs., Raleigle. Il n. Wm. A. Graham, Hillsborough. Hon, Robert B. Gilliam, Oxford.

J.BRANNAN & Co. OLD DOMINION CLOTHING STORE.

Opposite Mesers. Allison & Watte China Store Main Street. WE would beg leave to inform our friends and

the public generally, that we keep constantly on band (lothing of all kinds, and suitable for all seasons, which we will sell low for cash. We would it sue all to call and examine for themselves, whether they want to purchase or not. All goods sold by us that do not answer in every particular, can be returned, and the money refunded, provided

Richmond, Va., March 20, 18,1. 12 12m.

BALBICH STAR, And North Earolina Gazette.

WORTH 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, MAY 26, 1841.

NO. 21.

COMMITTED

To the jail of Northampton county, N. C. on the 21st December, 1840, a negro slave, as a runaway, IMPORTANT TO SILK GROWERS-THE calling himself

SYLVESTER.

He says he is the property of Alexander Walker, He is about 40 or 45 years of age, dark complexon, is 5 teet 4 or 5 inches high, has on common ome made clothes The owner is requested to article. come forward, prove property, or he will be dealt with according to law.

WM. S. BILBRO, Jailor. Juckson N. C. Jan. 7th, 1841. -2 if

NEW JEWELLERY STORE,

WOHN C. PALMER has commenced the above Mr. Richard Smith on Fayetteville Street, a tew doors above his Store, where he intends to carry it on, in all its brinches. In a lew days he will receive from Philadelphia, a new and fashionable assortment of Jewellery and Watches said Collery consisting of gold and silver Levers and plain Watches, Watch Chains, Keys and Svals, Ear Hing. Breast Pins, a fine assortment of Kuives and Razors and Ill of us have heretofore, considered our worms exempt from this fatal disease, as of which he engages to sell as thesp for each as

for twelve months. He hopes the citizens of Ruleigh and country sround, will call and give him a trial and find out for themselves. Call at the sign of the Vatch, nearly opposite the Log Cabin. Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 14, 1840.

A Treatise on Agriculture:--By John Armstrong, with notes by J. Buel-for sale by TURNER & HUGHES.

Information Wanted

Concerning ELISHA BURTON or his children. dead his children, will be entitled to something from the estate of his deceased britther, All n Burton, by the estate of his deceased briffier, All a Burlon, by application to the Subscriber at Tuseumbia, in Frank-lin County, Alabama. The said Elisha Burton resided near the Shailow Ford, on the Yadkin River, in North Carolina, when last heard from, and had emigrated from Virginia to that place. OSCAR A. ROLFE,

Ex'r. of Allen Burton, dee'd.

Leave the choice of your Piano to myself, and I'll insure you a fine one. There are many persons who would purchase Piand Fortes it they were sure of being since without much trouble. To such, I would say, leave the choice of your instrument to myself, and it send you an indifferent article it will be my own loss, simply send in your order and say what priced Piano shall be

chosen.

I am thoroughly convinced myself that my Pianos are superior, and, in order that others may be convinced also, I will agree for them to be tried before being paid for. It is out of my power to, make a more liberal proposition.

Book and Pano Forte Store, Petersburg Vallangers 21

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS. STODART, WORCESTER & DUNHAM'S

PIANO FORTES.

E. P. Nasn, sole Agent for Va. and North Carolina. tain cocoons from 97 per cent. of all the It has been remarked by some of the most distinguished musicians in the United States, that few instruments are to be found in any country equal to those made by Stodart, Worcester & Dunham, New York. Their tone is remarkably soft. sweet and mellow, and at the same time powerful. ty and keeping in tune

E. P. NASH, Petersburg.

FRENCH LANGUAGE. MR. COUBIRE, a native of France, is now in

his terms moderate. Apply at the Misses Put-

Maleigh, May 15, 1841.

Me to place a Piano Forte in your house upon trial

Me to place a Piano Forte in your house opon trial at my own risk, if it suits you keep it, otherwise return it hetore paying for it.

I will ask the above named privilege (and shall emisider it a fator) of such as are desirous of purchasing really good Piano Fortes. An individual wanting so valuable an article as a Piano, certainly adult secupt of such situations as the one above.

E. P. NASH,

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Respectability .- A witness in an English court once speaking of a man as respectable, was asked what, in his opinion, constituted respectability. He replied that the person spoken of was respectable, because he kept a gig. Whether this is the criterion of a New York editor, who states that 'some persons of the highest respectability are probably connected with the robbery at Windsor

Pennsylvanian. South America Antiquities .- A paper was lately read before the Royal Geographical Society in London by Lord John Russell, containing an itinerary of a journey of Lieutenant Caddy and Mr. Watson, from Belize to the celebrated ruins of Palatay in Gaute-

Castle,' is a question we are unable to settle.

mala. The account says: " Notwithstanding their grandeur and immense extent, they were not known to travellers until the latter part of the last century, when it required the aid of 100 Indians to cut down the trees by which they were surrounded, so profuse was the vegetation .--The remains were evidently of Egypto-Indian architecture, and in them was seen the true Saracenic arch, which has not hitherto been met with out of the country of the Sur- bad treatment. By this discovery there acens. The travellers were 48 days in the fore, we have only found out the name and ruins, making sketches, and returned to Bel- nature, and means of prevention and cure. ize through a country rich in every variety of a thisease we have all along had amongst of n maral produce, and with which an ex- us. It must not be considered in the

and Rural Economist.

MUSCARDINE IN AMERICA. Probably the most important information of Augusta, Georgia; that he was raised in Halifas, it has ever fathen to the lot of the editor N. C. and was sold by Mr. Austin of said place, to of the Silk Journal to communicate to the Mr. Davis of Petershurg, about three years ogo. public, on the subject of silk culture in this country, will be found in the present

It has long been known to every reader of publications on silk culture, that by the ravages of a disease called muscardine in Europe, the average loss of worms, taking one year with another, amounted to 45 or 50 per cent, of all that were hatched, and business in the new building lately erected by this too after the greater portion of the Mr. Richard Smith on Fayetteville Street, a few expense of the rearing had been incurred. this too after the greater portion of the and all other articles not necessary to mention, all it has generally been supposed that it did they can be sold in this part of the country.

Watches repaired in the best manner He flatters delusion. We have just received from not exist here at all. This was a faral imself, from the long experience in the business. France a copy of the Annales de la Suciete Sericicole, fondee en 1837, pour 1838 and 1839, in one of the volumes of which we find a most excellent plate representing silk worms in the various stages of the muscardine, the first glance at which shewed us that it was the identical disease of which a great portion of the silk worms in this country have perished. All who saw the disease last year and have seen this plate, identify the disease instantly. We shall endeavour to have The above named Eliana Burton, it living, or it translations made for our next number, descriptive of the disease, and if possible -if we can get the means-publish the plate also. In the meantime, however, we have thought it advisable to take this hasty notice of the fact, that all silk growers may be enabled to apply the remedy. Happily the remedy will do no harm, whether the worms are affected with the muscardine or not; nor will it injure the worms even if they are perfectly healthy, or if they have other diseases. The remedy is the free application of air-slaked lime to the worms, and also over the floors of the cocoonery, and whitewashing all the wood-work of the fixtures. The lime should be sifted through a fine sive on the worms two or three times a week if healthy, and once a day if diseased, in the morning before the first feeding, and always af-France who have used it, to save and ob-

worms hatched. Now that we know the disease that has done us so much injury, and also know the remedy, the latter should be applied; They are made with particular reference to durabili- and as there is very few, if any, who yet know the disease by sight, we would most earnestly recommend that the remedy be applied in all cases, whether the worms be sickly or not, as a preventive, for it is cven more effectual as a preventive, than as this City, and desirous of giving instruction in the 3 remedy, and as before stated, will do French Language, either in public Seminaries, or no harm to either healthy worms or those to Select Classes, or in private families. His testamonials will be found perfectly satisfactory and borne in mind that this is a contaminate borne in mind that this is a contagious disease, and if but a single worm be affected by it, the disease speedily spreads among the others, until all or a large por tion of them are destroyed. The French have discovered that the disease consists of a fungus growth, something like mildew, or mould on cheese, scarcely discernible to the naked eye, but perfectly developed by the microscope. This fungus is propagated with great rapidity-so much so that from the small speck on a single worm it will spread over a whole cuconnery in a very few days. -It generally attacks the worms after the fourth moulting, and when not arrested, it carries off the greater portion of them. Sprinking the worms with slaked lime, however, effectually prevents the disease and will cure all the worms in which it has not made too great an impression.

We have already been asked how this discovery corresponds with our New Theory, in relation to retarding the hatching of the eggs, and anticipate further questioning on that point. In our opinion, it is perfectly consistent with the principles inculcated by the New Theory. Retaiding the hatching of the eggs beyond the natural period, the New Theory says. weakens the constitution of the young worms, and predisposes them to disease. The present discovery points out the par tirclar disease thus induced, or at least, one of them, and that the most formidable. Let the eggs be hatched at the natural pe riod, that is about the time in 1841 that their parents were hatched in 1840, and then the constitutions of the worms will not be debilitated or vitiated by the unnatural process of retarding. By this means we shall usher the young worms into the world with good sound constitutions, subject to no other disease than those they may contract from contagion or

vice to us in this our day of ordeal.

any valuable result from a sickly worm, other. and would therefore recommend that all Thanks to our correspondent for this

rid of them at once. 'amelioration et la probagation de l'in- save the trouble of clearing the hurdles. We our, and unfit for whitewashing. dustree de la Scie en France,' for 1837, have ourselves years ago pursued such a plan, and with success too. But there is danger in all such, which must not be overlooked. If disease occur among the and dying in their concealment, the first notice we shall have of the existence of the offensive odour evolved by the dead my man, says he, tell me, says he, how worms; and very probably a rapid spread of contagion among the healthy worms. -In feeding with branches, therefore, we should clear the hurdles just as often, and as necessarily, as when feeding with picked leaves.

worms were destroyed last summer by lime is to prevent and cure every disease, by other necessary and proper treatment. and told the joke." If from any cause the worms have a debilitated and sickly constitution, they will ter clearing the hurdles. The quantity er preventives will be the above, viz: Office the other day, and handing in a letter, of lime to be sifted on the worms may be cleanliness, through ventilation, the use modestly asked how much was to pay, as, just sufficient to whiten the worms and of lime, &c. We must truly believe that she said, the letter was to her mother, and leaves well. This remedy has during the the most prolific source of all the diseases she wished to pay in advance. The clerk two past years enabled those persons in of silk worms last summer, was the retar- on reciving it, asked the usual question, sinding of the hatching of the eggs. The gle or double? when she replied with the the various exciting causes of disease, than they would have been had they possessed robust constitutions. We believe that by a fungus growth, which fungus is a vegetable of an inferior order, and produced by its own seeds. The inference then is that it cannot be produced in the absence of its seed. But we know that the mould of bread, cheese, &c. is a so of the same order of vegetable growth, and that it is produced at any time when the temperature of the weather is favorable to it, and hence we infer, not that is a spontaneous production, but that its seeds always pervade all substances in which the growth is found, and are only prevented from growing by the non-concurrence of the circumstances necessary to their growth. Time, high temperature and moisture, are the circumstances that are generally required to concur in the production of mould, millew, &c. Take away either, and neither mould nor mildew

will be produced. One more remark seems appropriate deyness of our aimosphere, compared with that of any part of Europe, is notorious; and it was this fact that induced the universal belief that the muscardine did not prevail here. But although our atmos- before he had progressed to any great phere be comparatively dry, the air in our cellars and ice-houses and cocooneries is not always so. The keeping of eggs in damp cellars and ice-houses, wherein they have become mouldy or mildewed, and especially when kept there for a long time and beyond the natural period for hatching, may very well be considered capable al developing the lungus growth constitu- pre to the atmosphere they rapidly under to return to the boat, to proceed farther ting the disease called muscardine; and unless we take care to avoid such, it will be in vain to expect our climate to protect zens, who no doubt will preserve them as provisions and baggage, and compelled us against the consequences. G. B. S.
[For an interesting article on the use of

ferred to page \$14, vol. ii. of this Jour-

OF SILK WORMS.

From the Journal of the American Silk Society, of averting one that already afflicts us. It to that produced by means of anthracite is fortunate that this invaluable informa- coal. The former is, I suspect, that used tion has reached us at this particular mu- in France; and the latter may possess ment-just in time to be of immense ser- some qualities or properties not precisely adapted to the end in view. Experience It must not be supposed that the above has shewn that for ordinary uses in the remedy is alone to be depended on or that arts, wood-burnt line is decidedly superithe application of lime as above directed, or to the other. Masons and tanners here and for the purpose specified, will author- are well aware of the difference; and a ize the omission of the usual precautions fair test would. I presume, bring farmers and attention to cleanliness, ventila- to the same opinion. There are chemical tion, &c. On the contrary, the strictest reasons for the fact, which, however, it is attention to cleaning the hurdles, remov-not necessary now to detail. But if you ing rubbish, purifying the air by ventila- believe with me that the Jime used in the tion, &c. must be observed at all fimes, silk culture of France is wood-burnt. I Every worm found on the hurdles'in a presume you will also think that there can sickly condition or dead, should be imme- be no disadvantage at least, in recommendiately removed. We have never seen ding recourse to it, in preference to the

> such be removed to a distance and de- suggestion-it is a good and timely one, stroyed. Some of the French silk grow- and may be the means of averting much ers have hospitals for the reception of such evil, without the possibility of doing harm. invalids as afford any hope of recovery; Silk growers will be able to secure woodbut we think it is better economy to get burnt lime by purchasing that only which is sold for white-washing, the lime pro-We hear occasionally of fixtures being duced by anthracite coal, and which ought contrived for rearing worms upon, that to be avoided, is generally of a dark col-

The Irish Coachman's method of gaining his first place .- " The master had two worms, the sick are apt to be concealed beautiful English horses, and he wanted a by the accumulating rubbish and branches, careful man to drive them; he was a mighty pleasant gentleman and he loved a joke. Well, there was as many as fifteen after the disease to any considerable extent, will be place, and the first that wint up to him, 'Now, near the edge of a precipice would you undertake to drive my carriage!' So the boy considered, and he said, says he, . Within a foot, pledge your honor and no harm.' 'Very well, says he, 'go down and I'll give ye ver answer by-an-by.' So the next came up. and said he'd be bound to carry 'em within That no one may be misled by the re- half a foot; and the next said five inches; marks in this article on the muscardine, and another-a dandyfied chap intirelyand its preventive, by the use of lime, it was so mighty nice, that he would drive it seems necessary to say, that several other within three inches and a half he'd go bail. diseases affect silk worms, and many Well, at last my turn came, and when his honor axed me how nigh I could drive his other diseases. It must not, therefore, carriage to a precipice, I says says I. Plaze be taken for granted that the application of yer honor, I'd kape as far off it as I could. Very well, Mister Byrne,' says he, 'yo're though we believe it will act as a preven- my coachman,' says he. Och! the roar tive of most of them, when accompanied there was in the kitchen whin I wint down

Double Letters .- A pretty little maid of be liable to various diseases, and the prop- Erin presented herself at the grate of the Post worms were weakly in consequence of it. most bewitching naivate, at the same time and thence more liable to be affected by blushing up to the eyes, 'double sir! I was married last week.

Authentic .- A queer joker at Nantucket, the muscardine may be, and probably is, who had no special reverance for the ten generally generated by this very process in commandments, once stole a ham from the this country. The French say, it is caused store of a Mr. Mitchell. Mitchell obtained sufficient proof of the fact, and called upon the offender. He asked the man what could induce him to do such a deed ?

. Why, Mr. Mitchell, answered he, . the truth is, that if a man does not look out for himself, nobody will look out for him.' Picayune.

The Bench-the Bar-the Press .- In these three words, says one, consists the germ of a nation's liberty. If the first is pure and just, the second independent and firm, and the third free and untrammelled, no people can ever be permanently enslaved; but if either the bench or the bar attempt to control the press, they will find their own power shaken to the very centre.

here. Our climate is unquestionably more dug the entire skeleton of an Indian war- thought of such a visitation, the Indians, favorable for silk worms than that of any rior; and our reflections naturally carried in the dead of night, came down upon part of Europe; and it is particularly so in us back to the by gone days, when these them, and early the next morning the once regard to the muscardine. The extreme native sons of the forest were the true Lords proprietors of our soil.

We learn that the keeper of the bridge, with the inebristed and infuriated Indians wishing to sink a well on the bluff at the dancing smid the desolation they had crebridge, commenced his excavations, but ated memorials of this once great, but now rap-[For an interesting article on the use of idly disappearing people. These remains have been viewed and visited by a large number of our citizens, and have naturally created inquiries respecting this lone sleeper at the "beautiful pass" of the WOOD-BURN'T LIME IN DISEASES Trent. Our attention having been drawn A correspondent at York, Pa. has most ry, and finding it intimately connected opportunely suggested to us the propriety with the early settlement of our town, we of cautioning silk growers as to the kind have been induced to believe that we could of time to be used for the prevention of offer nothing more acceptible to our readdiscuses in silk worms. He says, 'allow ers than a condensed history, from such tensive and advantageous commerce with light of a new calamity that threatens us; me to suggest that lime produced by the books and manuscripts as we could obtain might be carried on."

On the repeal of the selebrated Edict of Nantz, by Louis XIV, a number of French Huguenots, who had come over to Virginia under Philip de Richebourg, a clergyman of their profession, settled on the Trent river, a little above Claremont Bridge, near Pembrake. The French continuing their depredations in Europe upon the Palatinate, compelled the inhabitants to descrit their country, and twelve thousand of these unfortunate people fled to England in a most forforn and descitute condition, in the reign of Queen Anne. and were there supported out of her privy purse. A number of them emigrated to North Carolina, under Governor Tynte, and settled in the county of Bath. Christopher Baron de Grauffenreidt, a Swiss nobleman from the canton of Bern, was at that time in England, with a considerable number of his countrymen, desirous of emigrating to America, and the Lords Proprietors, thinking that the value of their estates here would be greatly enhanced in value by an increase of population, offered to provide ships, &c., to transport the Palatines to this country, and to furnish them lands. Baron de Grasffenreidt was created a Landgrave. and Louis Mitchell a distinguished man among the Swiss, had ten thousand acres of land granted to him on the rivers Neuse and Cape Fear, or any of their branches, at the rate of ten pounds sterling for every one thousand acres, and five shillings of quiet rent. One hundred thousand acres were reserve for him at the same price, provided they were taken within seven years. One hundred acres to every man, woman, and child, free from quiet rent for ten years. Besides the Palatines, fiftern hundred Swiss followed the Baron. In the month of December, 1710, the Palatines errived at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent rivers, and, for their accommodation, Thomas Pollok laid off a tract of land there, which, in compliment to the leader of the Swiss, he called New Bern, from Bern, in Switzerland, the birth place of the Baron.

At this late day it may not be uninteresting to apprise our readers of the comforts and enjoyments of the early settlers here, in order that they contrast them with their present luxury and ease. Each of the settlers in New Born received from the Commissioners in England as a sort of outfit, twenty shillings in clothes, and five" pounds ten shillings were paid for their transportation and comfortable settlement: they were composed of ninety two families, and the Baron and Mitchell agreed to allow two hundrd and fifty acres to each family, to be divided among them by lot. free from rent for five years, and after-wards at the rate of one half per cent. Carolina money. Provisions were allowed them for one year, payable at the end of the year. Two cows and calves, a sow and pigs, two owe lambs, with a male of each kind, to each family, the value whereof was payable in seven years, with one half of the stock then remaining; tools and implemen s for felling wood and building houses wer furnished gratis.

This beautiful tittle colony, and its quiet

and peaceable inhabitants, bid fair to be one of the most prosperous and flourishing in the new world; but the Indians viewed with jealousy and distrust these encroachments of the whites, and in September, 1711, different tribes entered into a league similar to the one proposed by Tecumseh to all the indians within the borders of the U. States, just previous to the battle of lippecanoe, and they concerted a plan of a sudden and simultaneous attack upon every white settlement in the colony. The Tuscaroras undertook the attack upon a the settlements on the Roanoke river, and between that river and the Panil co, now the Tar; the fie ce Cothecneys, who lived on the creek of that name in the present county of Greene, agreed to come down and join the Cores, and to slay all the settlers on the Neuse and Trent rivers; and the Matamuskeets and Matchapungos undertook the destruction of the settlers in the neighborhood of Bath. Consternation and dismay pervaded the once happy colony of New Bern, for they were poorly provided to resist the incursion of such savage foes. The Indians kept a strict watch by land up n the movements of the colonists, and "howbeit from Morattauk point they could well discern their movements on the water." This must have been the bluff which is how the site of OUR TOWN AND THE INDIANS, Claremont Bridge and from which our As we crossed the beautiful bridge of town presents so beautiful and swanlike an the Clermont company the other day, we appearance, as if sitting on the bosom of stopped to view the mound of earth out of the gentle and placid waters of the Nense which the worthy keeper of the bridge had and Trent. At a time when they little pretty and happy little settlement of New Bern presented a scene of smoking ruins,

A few days before the massacre, the depth, he found the entire skeleton of an baron of Graaff-nreidt and Lawson left Indian, covered over with pine bark, hav- Newbern, attended by a negro, with a ing glass and ivery beads about his neck view to ascend the river Neuse, to explore and breast, lying in s ate, with the rude the land on its banks; having proceeded to implements of warfare by his side, with a small distance, they landed to pass the his head towards the rising sun. These night, and were approached by two Indiremains, and the bark, were in a remarks- ans, who were soon after joined by about ble state of preservation, but after an expos- sixty more, well armed: this induced them went decay. The beads, &c., have been up, where they were followed by the Indistributed about among many of our citi- dians, who took from them their arms, them to march with them all night to a consideral distance from the river, where they were given up to the chief of a vil-lage; a council was held, and it was determined to summon the inhabitants of the villages in the vicinity, to decide on the late of the prisoners. About two hundred Indians met, and forty of them were chosen to compose the council, who strictly examined them on the subject of their excursion; they answered, that their intention was to seek a better and shorter road to the plantations of the whites in Virginia, that on the north side of Athemarl sound being distant and bad. The