

pretty much in the same place. The lighting ought surely not to have been absent from such a scene; and it was not: it pervaded the surrounding body of clouds (which we have styled a screen) almost every second, in distant flickering corrugations, and seemed to rejoice, as if its jubilee had come. This is a sketch for one moment: for the scenes exhibited, were as varied and fantastical as the pictures of a Kaleidoscope. Sometimes the screen was green, then blue, then orange interspersed with red of various shades; in fact, in a very few minutes you might have marked all the colors of the rainbow in thousands of strata curves and involutions; sometimes it was broader, & seemed to occupy the whole Northern half of the sky then against its limits would contract to the borders of the horizontal dawn-light: This remained pretty much unchanged the whole night, only towards midnight we observed that small horizontal rays of distant black clouds would shoot into it and remain unchanged for many minutes at a time. We almost constantly noticed radiations in the edge of the dawn-light itself, and often quite through it, but these seemed to be no of distinguishable color: on the layers of black clouds we never once observed any radiation, nor was there any electricity apparent in them which induced us to believe that this Phenomenon was not so much a northern affair as might be supposed. But be it from what country it may, we would say it were hard to beat.

The apparent convergence of the rays was to some point far below the horizon. In this, differing from all the accounts we have seen of the "Borealis race": There was no lateral or vibratory motion of the radiating light: there was no crossing of rays: no arches or curves in them: no noise or rustling as we perceived, no corons or stopping point above: in all which particulars there is a difference from other phenomena which we have seen described.

Although throughout there was but little change in the main body of white light at the horizon, nevertheless, there were frequent cessations in the radiations above and through it: sometimes these pauses were for several minutes together, and the first recurrence of these rays after each was far more brilliant than before. About half after 12 o'clock, after a suspension of about 15 minutes we saw a most beautiful phasis of the Phenomenon: it seemed as if at every half degree for about one eighth of the visible horizon, there was an enormous comet with its head hid below the tree tops, and its bushy tail flaring high up into the heavens. We looked no more.

cient number of the party in favor of it to bully the rest into measures, it will no doubt be pressed. The alarm should therefore be sounded at once: not the least quarter should be shown to this latest version of the experiment. The least compromising may prove fatal to liberty. Such a bank would never wind its affairs up until it should have wound up the affairs of this nation. But having abandoned the specie, humpog it is their last experiment, and we believe will be essayed by the party. Will the people not take the alarm and drive the projectors at once from the infamous scheme.

LET THE PEOPLE INSTRUCT.
We sometime since proposed that the people of North Carolina, should hold preliminary meetings to instruct Messrs Brown and Strange on some of the matters in which they seem most unfortunately to misunderstand their constituents: since then a stonger case has occurred: ruin has come over the country, and there appears to be no possible way to get rid of it unless Mr. Van Buren shall be made to change some of his understandings of the people. His great principle of action is the will of the people, whether they be right or wrong, and in following devotedly the will of General Jackson, he departed not very far from his principle, for he saw the people ratifying and confirming every thing General Jackson did, however absurd or wicked, in its tendency. He has said that his opinions were known before his election: that therefore they were approved by the people, and with these lights he must follow them out: We are greatly mistaken however, if Mr. Van Buren has not become heartily sick of a position which out of subservency to one misled man, and out of fear for another bullying one, he has been forced to assume: We are satisfied that with a very small voice from the people on the subject of the currency, he would change that position and assume the only one which can give any credit to his administration. There are other matters, however on which we could not expect to find Mr. Van Buren so yielding, and on which therefore, public expression should be full and peremptory. For instance the great question of the public lands. This subject has been taken up in North Carolina, and discussed fully before the people, there can be no doubt as to their wishes, and Mr. Van Buren ought to hear from them directly. By the way, they might embrace the occasion of giving our Senators a further hint on that and several other subjects. There can be no possible objection to the people coming together, not only in North Carolina, but elsewhere in the country. The present state of public affairs seems to demand imperiously to demand some such a course, and we believe that if the presses in our State favorable to the project, were to take a little pains, a very general voice might be called forth from the People. We have received communications from various sources of the very highest respectability approving our views on this subject, and urging us not to let the proposal drop. No hope remains for our country but an APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE against their rulers. Elections are too much matters of inference and too easily evaded to answer for the crisis. A plain direct talk from the people upon these subjects addressed to their representatives would be understood and obeyed.

Backing out—Treasury Bank, &c.
The Globe, which is regarded on all hands as the oracle of the party, after having advocated for the hundredth time an exclusive metallic currency, has at length backed out from it, and now declares that it only wishes the small change of the country to be furnished in specie. He has the effrontery too, to say, that such has ever been the views of Senators Benton, Rives and Tallmadge: The last named gentleman however, has lately told us that he understood this matter quite differently: he thought that certain mad attempt of theorists to force a metallic currency on the country had well nigh ruined the country. Benton also, in a late communication to some of his constituents, seems to consider the matter differently, for he therein lauds the money system and denounces paper money. There are readers of the Globe, so forgetful as not to remember the Sherrod Williams letter and the emphatic manner in which that paper repeats Mr Van Buren that he is its author, as if it would pin him up to the faith therein expressed? But the thing is explainable without difficulty. The independence of Mr. Tallmadge allied for him a strong party in New York in favor of the Bank credit system; in fact, it is that that no man of importance except Cathering, Alexander Ming & the Loco Focus are for hard money humpog. Mr. Rives, it is believed, has also given notice that he will not back any further with the Bentonians; other notes to the same effect have been given by Walker, Nicholas and others; so to prevent a rupture, the humpog is to be disowned, in hopes that Benton will relax and join in exchanging it away, while the desideratum will be supplied with a Treasury Bank. Now, if it were meant to issue treasury notes for the disbursements of the revenue, the people who get little of the treasury pay will be as bad off as ever. They will never be satisfied that the office-holders shall provide a good current for the payment of their own salaries, and the remainder of the community have to put up with notes of non specie paying banks that will not pass from one State to another. If, on the other hand, it be meant that this new treasury monster is to lend out money to the people, and thus take the whole money power into the hands of the Government, the most useful source of corruption that ever was established in any country will be the result. Give the men in power that much more power in addition to the vast patronage now exercised, and a new army of faithful dependents will be brought up—our liberties are gone and our country ruined. The proposition is so alarming, that projectors, though they be as daring and ignorant in their assumptions as ever men were, were not dared to come out openly with their views. They have proposed it in such a way that they may retract and disown it too—if the people should be started at its enormity: should they however, or should there appear a suf-

Question by Mr Wise to Mr Henshaw; "Is Amos Kendall now, or has he been since he has been an Executive Officer, a member of any company for the purchase of public lands?—If so state what company, and the extent of his interest."
Objected to by Mr Mann and rejected.

Did the said Amos Kendall make any advance to the capital of such company? And if so, in what manner was the sum procured and advanced?
Objected to by Mr Mann, and rejected.

Question by Mr Wise to Mr Henshaw; "What advantage or benefit was contemplated from the said Amos Kendall becoming a member of said company?"
Objected to by Mr Pierce, and rejected.

Question by Mr Wise to Mr Henshaw; "Did Amos Kendall at any time, and if so, when, apply to be released from said company?—And, if so, what reasons did he assign therefor?"
Objected to by Mr Mann, and rejected.

Question by Mr Wise to Mr Henshaw; "Have you any information of persons interested with Mr Kendall in the profits of buying and selling public lands? If so, state what."
Answer by Mr Henshaw; "I have no information of any persons interested, at this time with Mr Kendall in the profits of buying and selling public lands."

NOT OBJECTED TO: and why not? The committee had their cue. They knew Mr Kendall had withdrawn—sold out—or disengaged himself in some way or other of his engagements with the American Land Company—or some other great speculating company of the day, and of this withdrawal, the committee had information. Therefore the question was not objected to. But mark the next question—a question of precisely the same nature—merely involving the difference of the past and present tense.

Question by Mr Wise to Mr Henshaw; "Have you any information of persons who have been interested with Mr Kendall, since he has been an Executive officer, in the profits of buying and selling public lands? If so, state what?"
Objected to by Mr Parks and rejected.

General Jackson's Expose.—We have examined a few columns of General Jackson's defence as he calls it against Judge White's attack on him. There is nothing in it that any one, at all acquainted with the Hero's paper squabbles, might not have expected to find—verulence—vendictiveness—a full share of self-complacency, and an overflow of wrath against John Bell and Henry A. Wise. The paper with all its spicing is nevertheless a dull one, and the worst punishment we can vote our opponents is a study of its contents. So little do the friends of Judge care for its effect, that we find it published in some of the journals most devoted to his interest, if there was any more interest in it that may be found in a merchantman's log or the discouragements of Jeremy Becham, we too would give it a place, but we are sure no reader of the Watchman would thank us, so we decline the task.

Salisbury Omnibus.—The heat during this week has been quite intense, often as high as 92 degrees (Far.) and the weather quite favorable for harvesting. Corn grows with great rapidity. Flour sells here at \$6. Corn at 75 cents, Cotton at about 7 (little done.) The town is quite healthy, and the country around scarcely less so. Our town girls look beautiful, notwithstanding the pressure. (on their ribs!) they however take a good deal of exercise as well on horse back as on foot: pony riding, and dancing being quite the rage during the solstice. Our beaux (foreign and domestic) are sprightly looking chaps, but they don't seem to get a head: at least one would conclude so from the barrenness of hymenial intelligence. Traveling through here is rather at a low ebb. Since money has become scarcer or rather worse in South Carolina, the state has either become much more healthy, or their own springs improved greatly in medicinal virtues. Mt. Rencher has no opposition in this Congressional District, nor seems likely to have. Our Female School is flourishing. Our Court Dockets are small. Our jail is empty, and so is our pocket. Thus our readers have a sketch of what's going on here and hereabouts.

It with great satisfaction we make the following extract from the Richmond Whig: It appears that Rip has at least one corner of his eye a little open.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.
The following information of the progress of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, is from an intelligent source, and entirely to be relied upon: "The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad is still prosecuted with energy, notwithstanding the pressure. Seventy miles are now located, which on this the longest Corps of Engineers are present actively engaged. Sixty miles of the road are under contract, and on fifty of them the contractors have progressed rapidly with the grading and masonry, and will have this distance completed ready to receive rails by November. On this distance too, the timber for the track has been chiefly delivered, but it is thought better not to lay the rails until the embankment have been settled by the winter's frost, except the first ten miles crossing the Roanoke, which will be laid at once. The pier & abutments of the Bridge over the Roanoke at Gaston are ready to receive the superstructure, and the latter is now framing and will be put up & the Bridge completed by Christmas. The great Southern express mail has been transferred to this route. A very superior line of coaches runs regularly between Gaston and Raleigh, and thence South to Columbia, and will continue to run from the end of the Railroad as it may be finished, so that the traveler will be carried through without delay, or the fear of imposition."

It is stated that the Stockholders in North Carolina are in high spirits with the work, and express their readiness to meet their instalments as fast as they may be required, having the fullest confidence in the success of the scheme.

The Globe thus props up one of the broken Peis:—
BANK OF THE METROPOLIS.
We understand, from good authority, that the Bank of the Metropolis, late the deposit bank in this city, has paid the whole of its debt to the Treasurer of the United States, except a mere trifle, which will be extinguished in a few days time. Also that she has reduced her discount line five hundred thousand dollars since February last; and her circulation nearly to one-third of what it was a few months ago.

Trouble is brewing in Maine, relative to the disputed Northwestern Boundary line between the U. States and Great Britain. One of the Maine sheriffs has been arrested and put in jail by the British authorities, for encroaching on their alleged territory. It is nearly time that this question was settled. If the controversy had been with Mexico, Spain, or any other imbecile power whom Gen. Jackson could have bullied into measures, the boundary line would have been run long ago.

The Texian government has appointed Gen. J. P. Henderson, late of Lincoln N. C., minister plenipotentiary to the court of Great Britain. He was expected to sail from New Orleans about the 20th June.

Rhode Island.—The Whigs in this State, have brought forward Joseph L. Tillinghast and Robert Conston as candidates for the next Congress. The late members, Dices J. Pearce and Wm. Sprague, have been nominated by the Vauties.

Gen. William Henry Harrison has been appointed to deliver the Anniversary Oration in Cincinnati, on the Fourth of July.

Amos Kendall has written a reply, expurgatory and vituperative, to the letter of Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky. We have not seen it.

MARRIED
Late in Fayette Co. Tenn. Mr. ADDISON J. KELLY, to Miss ELIZA BLACK.

DEED
In Hillsborough, on Saturday morning last after a protracted illness which she bore with christian resignation, Mrs. MARY CAIN, wife of Mr. William Carr. Mrs. Cain was highly esteemed by all who knew her, and has left an afflicted husband, a large family of small children, and a numerous circle of connections and friends to mourn an irreparable loss.

In Orange county on the 24th ultimo, JAMES H. STRAYHORN about 19 years of age.
In Orange co. on Friday 11th ult about 8 o'clock, Mrs. NANCY STRAYHORN, wife of Mr. William Strayhorn.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.
Raleigh, June 12, 1837.
Several of the Proprietors of the Newspapers published in North Carolina, having proposed the holding of an Editorial Convention in this State, for the purpose of taking into consideration such matters, in relation to their business as may be deemed expedient; and one of the Proprietors having suggested the first Monday in September next, as a convenient day, the Editors of the Papers at the Seat of Government have come to the conclusion of requesting a meeting in the City of Raleigh, on the said first Monday in September next, to which they cordially invite the attendance of all their brethren.

Look at this! \$40,000!!
North Carolina State LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.
CLASS NO. 13, FOR 1837.
To be drawn at Rockingham, Richmond Co. N. C. on Thursday, 20th July, 1837
66 No. Lottery, 10 Drawn Ballots.
STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers

SCHEME.
40 Prizes of 1,000 is 40,000
40 Prizes of 400 is 16,000
40 Prizes of 200 is 8,000
56 Prizes of 100 is 5,600
56 Prizes of 50 is 2,800
56 Prizes of 30 is 1,680
56 Prizes of 20 is 1,120
2296 Prizes of 10 is 22,960
15400 Prizes of 5 is 77,000

18040 Prizes amounting to \$175,160
Whole Tickets \$5
Halves \$2.50
Quarters \$1.25
To be had in the greatest variety of numbers, either by the package or single Ticket, of
WHEELER & BURNS,
Salisbury N. C.
July 8, 1837.

NOTICE.
THE new Steamboat Company beg leave to inform the public that they are having a boat built in Baltimore at a light draught of water, for the express purpose of plying betwixt Camden and Charleston, and to be here early in September. It is confidently believed that she will be able to navigate the Waterway at any stage of the river. Merchants and others to have their goods and produce sent through this channel, as the freights will be reasonable,—in case whatever, will any additional charge be made for lighterage, nor any exertions of expense wanting to ensure regularity and dispatch. She will ply with the new steamer "Cauden," whose success this last season has put the navigation of the Waterway beyond a doubt. Both boats will be able to accommodate passengers comfortably, being neatly fitted up, with the ladies and gentlemen's cabins distinct and separate.
BENJ. GASS,
Agent New S. B. Company.
July 8 1837—2m51

A LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, North Carolina, July 1st, 1837.
A—Rebecca Allison 1, Revd Benjamin A. A.
B—Charles Bogby, Esq 1, Brigadier General 11th Brigade 1.
C—Samuel Corzine 1, Revues Chamberlain 1, John Clarke 1, moss Cust 1, Colonel 95th Regiment 1.
E—Elizabeth Fossey 1, Gabriel Caylor 1, George W. G. on 3, George M. Gibson 1.
H—David C. Houston 1, Revd A. Hamby 1, Jeremiah Hoge 1, William S. Harris 1, James H. Hester 2, James H. Howell 5, Andrew Hays 1.
K—D. Robert Kirkpatrick 1, Andrew Kirkker 1, Charles Ketter 1.
L—Culpeper Lee 1, Jonah Love 1, William Lawder, Ann Littleton, Joseph McKinley, Revd J. S. McKethen, William Miller.
N—William F. Nicholson, Henry Nash, P. James Parr, John Petty, R—Harries L. Ramsour, Phillip Ridenhart, Mrs Margaret R. Rodgers, John Calvin Ross, Revd John Robinson, John Rodgers Esq, Rev Robert & Huguines, William B. Stone, Mrs Mary W. Ross, E. H. Rodgers.
S—David Stokes 2, John Stephens, Rev P. A. Stobel, Richard Sherrill, Donald Sizer, L. A. Small.
T—Trustees of Female Academy W—Wm. W. Winwood.
Y—Robert Y. Young.
GEORGE KLITS, P. M.
July 8, 1837—361

50 DOLLARS REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 15th inst., three negroes, viz: a fellow named ENOCH, about 50 years of age, well set, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a little bow legged, hair bushy, complexion a little light, intelligent, and answers questions with great propriety, but is slow in doing so. Two girls, daughters of the above— one about 20 years of age—the other 18. The elder named JINNEY thick and chunky—the younger MARY, spare made. They left without the slightest provocation, which leaves me utterly at a loss to conceive their design. From the quantity of plunder taken with them it is believed they are assisted by some white person. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the above negroes, and their delivery to me at my residence in Number dist. 8 C., or confinement in any Jail, of this, or any adjoining state so that I can them. A proportional reward will be given for either singly.
WILLIS SPANN.
July 8, 1837—6w51

Boarding School for Young Ladies.
MRS. PHILLIPS'S School for Young Ladies, will re-commence on Monday, the 10th July, 1837.
In this School all that constitutes a sound practical education will be taught, embracing the English, Latin, Greek and French languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Rhetoric, Composition, Intellectual Philosophy, Music and Drawing.
It will be the constant aim of the teachers to establish in the pupils a habit of thinking for themselves, and the disposition to believe any thing on the word of the instructor, or to rely implicitly on the authority of any one will be checked, and the maxim inculcated that whatever is not gained by their own patient thought is gained to no purpose.
The Young Ladies will be considered, and treated in all respects, as the daughters of the Principal; and their conduct, conversation, habits, associates, moral and intellectual nature will be carefully watched over, and their best interests promoted with the watchful solicitude of a parent and the conscientious integrity of a Christian. The Bible is made a text book in the School, and recitations from it required, as suitable exercises for the Sabbath.
The terms for the course are two hundred and twenty five dollars a year, (including books,) payable in advance.
To meet the wishes and wants of those who may prefer an English education for their daughters without either Music or Drawing, a class will be formed, for whom the terms will be fifty dollars a session, payable in advance. The necessary books will be furnished by the Principal and charged at the usual store prices.
As it is desirable that the classes should commence their studies simultaneously, it is requested of those who intend patronizing the Institution to make such arrangements as will enable this object. There is still room for the reception of a few more boarders.
If a pupil arrive after the commencement of the session, before it has half expired, she will be charged for the whole time, otherwise for fifty half.
The soundness and extent of the above course, the determination on the part of the Principals that it shall be thoroughly taught, the beautiful situation, and the facility of communication between Chapel Hill and the various parts of the State, are advantages which the public will duly appreciate.
JAMES PHILLIPS,
Prof. Math. & Nat. Phil.
Chapel Hill, July 8, 1837—3w51

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to Amos Weaver, in the season of Marlboro, are requested to make payment to H. V. Nichols, so he may be authorized to receive the same.
AMOS WEAVER.
July 8, 1837—6w51

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE