

WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

Published by Thomas Loring.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

Wilmington, North Carolina.

NO. 3

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1836.

VOL. I.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS. THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Not exceeding a square inserted at ONE DOLLAR the first, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each subsequent insertion.

No Subscribers taken for less than one year; and all who permit their subscription to run over a year, without giving notice, are considered bound for the second year, and so on for all succeeding years.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Yearly advertisers, who will agree to pay \$10 per year, will be allowed 30 per cent. discount, on all over that sum, and that sum included, so as not to reduce their yearly bill below \$10.

OFFICE on the south side of Market street, below the Court House.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being anxious to be employed, is willing to undertake the settlement of Accounts, posting Books, collecting or closing Accounts, drawing up Instruments of Writing of all kinds.

He has taken an Office, 2d door above the BANK OF CAPTAIN RICHARD, where he will gratefully receive and attend to all applications, upon moderate terms.

L. H. MARSTELLER. 2-3t.

Wilmington, Jan. 15, 1836.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

I WILL sell at Public Auction, under the Court House, on Saturday the 30th of January, just, the following property belonging to the Estate of Richard Bradley, deceased.

1st. 600 Acres of Cypress timbered Land on the Island lying between the North-west and Black Rivers, believed to contain as much shingle timber, and of its good quality as any other body of land of equal size on the river.

2d. The WHARF on the West side of the River, nearly opposite the Custom House, running 135 feet on the river, and containing 4 acres of land to the south of and adjoining the wharf of Mr. Savage.

3d. The LOT on Front Street at the corner of Henderson's Alley, with brick walls standing, of easy repair; formerly occupied by D. Cazaux.

4th. The LOT on the corner of Dock and 2d streets, 40 by 66 feet, formerly the residence of Gen. Smith.

5th. The 3 LOTS on the south of Dock-street adjoining Dock Harris on the west. The 4 last described Lots are certainly as eligible situations for the erection of private Residences as are to be found in the Town.

6th. The LOT on the M-th Street Hill, opposite the Meeting House, extending from Front street to the River, and embracing Jack Moore's saw-pit. It is improved with several small dwellings.

Also LOT No. 17 on Mulberry-street running from Front-street to the River, 66 feet wide by 230 feet in length including Dr. P. J. Hill's residence, and one of the most desirable sites for a lot or two or three lots in the town.

JOHN HILL, Esq. 2-3t.

Jan. 15, 1835.

PRIVATE Boarding School, For Young Ladies, at Kelvin, Near PITTSBOROUGH.

THIS Institution, long known as Mrs. Edward Jones' School, will hereafter be conducted under the joint superintendance and instruction of Miss Charlotte C. Jones, and Mr. H. H. Hardin. The next session will commence on the first Monday in February next, and continue until the middle of July, including a short vacation, when the second session of the year 1835 will commence; which will terminate on the 15th of December. A competent Assistant will be employed, if necessary. It is in contemplation to enlarge the accommodations for the School, and before the beginning of the next session, it is expected that every School-room convenience for each Young Lady will have been provided.

As it is determined to preserve the private character of the School, the pupils will board in the families of the Teachers; and it is to this rule only will be made to meet peculiar circumstances and the special wishes of friends and relations.

TERMS—Board, (including every necessary) Tuition, Stationary, and the use of School Books, \$75 per session.

Music and Drawing will form separate charges. Books and Stationary will be furnished to the day Scholars who reside in the Village and vicinity, and those who may board in other families, at moderate prices.

W. H. HARDIN. 2-3t.

Near Pittsborough, Dec. 20, 1835.

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER, Price 50 Cents per Box.

THE Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart-burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ache, pain and distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulency, habitual constipation, loss of appetite, sick-head-ache, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable Agent for Females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ache, heart burn, and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students, and most other persons of sedentary habits find them very convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distension which follow, by taking the Pills. Those who are drinking mineral waters, and particularly those from Southern climates and agree and fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

The character of Dr. Beckwith as a physician and as a man of integrity is a sufficient introduction of these pills to the notice of the public. But their efficacy in these diseases for which they are recommended by him, are well attested. Among the persons who have given certificates of their efficacy, are gentlemen, well known in this State for probity and intelligence, viz: Gov. Irwin, Capt. Gano, Dr. McPeters, Rev. G. W. Freeman, Rev. B. T. Blake, William R. Gates, Esq., W. M. Hill, Esq., Secretary of State, Judge Butler, T. P. Derwent, Esq. of Raleigh, Richard Hines, Esq. of Tarboro', Judge Potter, of Fayetteville; Dr. Elijah Crosby of Duplin co.; Dr. Robert C. Bond, of Halifax. Many in Wilmington and vicinity are ready to join in the recommendation.

January 22, 1836. 1-c-4t.

J. P. Moore, & Co.

EMBRACE this method of informing their friends in general, that they have opened at MOORE'S CREEK BRIDGE, a well selected assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries: HARDWARE & CUTLERY; and well assorted LIQUORS; all of which they will sell on moderate terms.

Jan 15. 2-4t.

Satin Beaver Bonnets.

A FRESH supply of this new & splendid article, just received per schr. Vindicator, and for sale by

HENRY NUTT. Dec. 15. 2-2t.

Just Received,

12 BARRELS and Tierces Judd's Winter LAMP OIL.

CANDLES, 6's and 1's. 70 bags Green Cuba

180 bags St. Domingo COFFEE. 25 bags Porto Rico

Porto Rico SUGAR, barrels and Hhds. FLOUR, in variety.

10 Hhds. LEAF TOBACCO. For sale by

R. W. BROWN, & SON. Jan. 6, 1835. 1-3w p.

For Sale,

A HOUSE & LOT opposite the residence of Gen. E. B. Dudley's. Also, a large lot of SHIP TIMBER.

Apply to JAMES T. MILLER, or JOHN S. JAMES.

Assignees of J. K. McILHENNY. Jan. 8. 1-1t

Gig for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on accommodation terms, a GIG, nearly new and lately painted.

W. J. POITEVENT. Jan. 1, 1836. 1-c-1t.

Fire Insurance.

THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford Conn. have appointed the subscriber their Agent, and offer to insure every description of property, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

HENRY R. SAVAGE. November, 1835. 1-c-1t.

List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C. on the 1st day of January 1836, which if not taken out before the 1st day of April next, will be sent on as dead letters to the General Post Office. Those whose names appear on this list are requested, when they call, to inquire for advertised letters.

A. Lowry W. Aborn; B. Avery & Malette, A. Avness; C. W. J. Andrews, John Alexander, David Anderson.

B. James I. Basworth; C. John Banting, II. & D. Banting, L. J. Banting, Wm. S. Brown, Mrs. Ann D. Butts, Mrs. Ann M. Butts, Wm. Branscomb, Miss Sarah M. E. Blanks, Mrs. Mary Blanks, Joseph Brown, Capt. Brown, Miss Mary Bray, Mrs. Emma Brown.

C. Miss Mary Costin, Hiram Clark, Fred. Curtis, Hugh T. Costin, Mrs. Coxeter, Thos. F. Caps, Ezekiel Chidwick; D. Isaac Cason, Miss Eliza Jane Chidwick, John Corbett, Andrew Jackson Clifton; E. John Camalt, Asa Curtis, Robert Caswell, Jacob Chapman.

D. H. Davis.

E. Garney Ellis, Mingo Eagle, Brice Ellis.

F. James Fullerton, Revd. Geo. Fennel, James Flinn, James Farrow, David K. Futch, Revd. Wm. J. Findley.

G. Josiah Gladding.

H. Mrs. Catherine Harris, John T. Hewitt, R. S. Halsey, Peter Hannah; I. Wm. Huntington, Wm. Hodykins, Meaus Holmes, Herman S. Hotchkiss.

J. Alexander C. Joy, H. E. Jenks, Miss Sarah Johnson, Thos. J. Johnson.

L. Isaac Lincoln; M. Johnathan Linnell, jr. 2; James Lombard; N. John Ledden, Thomas D. Littlefield, Haugh Larry.

O. Samuel Mason Jr., Capt. McKinnis, Trustram G. Mitchell, Joseph Messick, John Murray, Ross Moore, John McKithen; P. Alfred Moore, Samuel Mitchell, Mrs. Lucretia McKittick, Joseph Mills, senr.

Q. Mrs. Lenora Norman, Robert Neal.

R. Water L. Oty; S. Wm. H. Oppie, Capt. Owen.

T. John Patrick, Samuel P. Park 2; Thos. C. Peart, Thos. S. Pickett, James Pellaway, John V. Pratt; U. Miss Prudence Potter, Andrew Poor.

S. Mrs. Martha M. Spicer, Samuel A. Silby, John Sardy, B. F. Spicer, Edward Shali, David Staples.

T. Mariels Toomer, George A. Tisdale, George W. Tibbets, Benjamin Tyler.

V. Roland Varman, Joseph Varman.

W. Wm. Williams; X. James Williams, John Wolston, Stephen D. Wallace, Miss Edith Walton; Y. Joseph Wardwell, William Wiman; Z. Hardy Weeks, Wm. B. Wortman, Mrs. Hearty Wortman, Stephen Williams, George D. Wooster.

Those who owe for postage for the quarter ending yesterday, are requested to call at the Post Office and pay without further delay or notice.

C. DUDLEY, Post Master. January 22, 1836. 2-6p. 1-3t.

Information Wanted

CONCERNING Mrs. ELIZABETH SPOON, the sister of the late Mrs. ANN MOORE, of Wilmington, N. C. widow of Mr. Hilory Moore, deceased. If Mrs. SPOONER should not be living, information of any of her Heirs will be thankfully received, who will hear of something to their advantage, on application at the Office of the Wilmington Advertiser. Nov. 6, 1835. 1-c-4t.

The Subscribers

HAVE entered into a co-partnership under the firm of POTTER & PARSLEY, for the transaction of COMMISSION and other business. Having purchased from P. K. Dickinson, Esq. his interest in the COWAN S. S. MILL, they are prepared to receive and execute orders for Lumber, and having on hand a large stock of

Yellow and Pitch Pine Timber, they will be able to fill orders for Lumber of any description.

GILBERT POTTER, O. G. PARSLEY.

Refer to Gen. E. B. Dudley, Aaron Lazarus, Esq. Wm. Donnell, Esq. P. K. Dickinson, Esq.

April 1, 1835. 1-c-4t.

The Subscriber

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by F. & E. KIDDER, and has on hand a good assortment of WEST INDIA GOODS, &

GROCERIES.

Viz.—COFFEE, Sugar and Molasses, Imperial, Pouchong, and Souchong TEAS. Double refined LOAF SUGAR.

Coz. Brandy; Sicily, Madeira, Port, and Sherry WINES; CORDIALS; &c. &c.

Crockery and Glass Ware; CUTLERY

Boston Mess and No. 1 Beef; Winchester's b. Prime and No. 1 Pork. } October packed. A few superior HAMS.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Dry Goods, &c.

and many other articles, usually found in a Grocery Store, all of which will be sold at fair prices.

BENJAMIN ATKINS. Nov. 13. 1-c-1t.

\$50 Reward.

RUN AWAY FROM the Subscriber on the 25th May last, a mutatto fellow by the name of

DICK. The said Dick is about 45 years of age 6 feet high, and has a considerable stammering in his speech. He is supposed to be lurking about Rocky Point, or on the Sound, or in Onslow.

I will give a reward of 50 Dollars for his apprehension.

100 DOLLARS REWARD will be given for information that shall convict any white person of harboring the said Negro DICK.

The said DICK is OUTLAWED. T. COWAN. June 17, 1835. 1-c-1t.

LEVI HURLBUTT.

AT THE SIGN OF THE LARGE HAT.

North Side of Market-street

HAS just received from the north a large supply of

HATS and CAPS; Also, a large assortment of

BOOTS and SHOES. He has in his assortment

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Ladies' Bootes and Shoes; Children's do do

Umbrellas, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

He will receive by nearly every packet from New York, an addition to his Stock, which will always be kept complete, having an Agent in that city, to make purchases to the best advantage, by which means he can sell at moderate prices. August 14. 1-c-3mo.

Fresh Fruit, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, per schr. Charles E. Thorn, and schooner Olive, from New-York.

25 boxes fresh BUNCH RAISINS. 25 half do do do 10 quarter do do do 1 bbl. Madeira NUTS, 1 bbl. Currants.

3 bbls. Filberts. 3 barrels Cranberries, in fine order. 10 half bbls. Black-wheat. 30 qr. do do 50 lbs. Sapsago Cheese.

12 Casks of American do 3 Brs Butter Crackers, 3 do Water do 5 Boxes Sperm CANDLES, 10 Brs prime FLOUR, 15 do do do 2 Brs Smoked BEEF, 10 half Brs family do, pickled, and Fresh, warranted sound.

2 Brs Beef Tongues, smoked and Pickled. 12 half Brs No. 1 MACKEREL, 3 Brs prime FLOUR, 12 half Brs do do 3 cases East India PRESERVES, 2 do West do do 2 cases GINGER, One case PRUNGS, 6 Baskets Champagne WINE, comest and key brand, 1 Box COCOA &c. and for sale by

R. BRADLEY. Nov. 1-3t.

FROM THE GREENVILLE MOUNTAINEER. REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

THE TRAITOR BOY.—The writer has been indebted to his friends for many of the "Incidents" which he has given to the public; and among those which have been thus kindly furnished him is the following. It cannot fail to interest the reader on more accounts than one. To see a boy, just able to wield the rifle, engaged in the defence of his country during the American Revolution; was no uncommon occurrence. But it was a most extraordinary circumstance to find one not yet arrived at the age of maturity, fighting on the side of liberty, when his parents and all of his relations were zealous and active partisans on the opposite side.

It may with truth be said, that hundreds and thousands took sides during the American Revolution from accident or interest; whilst it is not to be denied, that the great mass of the people were actuated by principle in their resistance to tyranny and oppression. But it would seem that Jordan Montjoy espoused the cause of his country in the same manner that Sir John Falstaff alleged to have known Prince Hal, in his encounter with the robbers. It was not reason or reflection which taught him that right and justice were on the side he took, for he was too young to reason or have reflection on the matter. Nor was he governed in his choice by interest for this would have prompted him to have taken the side of the King. He must then have known by instinct that liberty was the true and lawful inheritance of his countrymen, and that duty required him to forsake father and mother, and cleave unto it with the ardent and insatiable feeling of love.

The parents of Jordan Montjoy were Tories of the deepest dye, and their house was a place of common rendezvous for the "bloody scout," when in Spartanburg District. All the meetings of the Tories in that part of the country were held there, and their schemes and plans of murder and devastation were there formed and concerted. No whigs ever visited the house through social intercourse, or deemed it prudent so to do, under any circumstances, unless with a strong escort.—Jordan associated with none but the friends of his father, and seldom saw any of those who were opposed to him; yet he felt a secret partiality for those whom he knew not, and whose principles he never heard mentioned except with execration! He was thought by his friends to be too young to be of service to them, and was therefore suffered to remain at home in peace and quietude. Their schemes and plans, however, were not concealed from him, and he had free access to all of their deliberations and meetings.

It was during one of these meetings of the "bloody scout," that he became cognizant of a deep laid scheme to surprise and capture a company of "liberty men," under the command of Capt. Thomas Farrow, of Laurens District. No sooner had he heard of all their arrangements than he mounted a fleet horse, and put off post haste to inform the whigs of their danger and contemplated destruction. Capt. Farrow immediately determined to take advantage of the timely warning, and surprise the Tories by an attack that night. This he did successfully, and thereby turned the scales against the "bloody scout," to the terror and confusion of their friends in the neighborhood. This traitorous act of young Montjoy became known to the Tories, and they threatened his death on sight. In consequence of their threats, and the high displeasure of his parents and relations, he had to leave home forever and take up his abode in the American camp. He became in a very short time one of the most active, enterprising, and daring partisans of whom the whigs could boast. He was always selected to reconnoitre and spy out the movements of the Tories. In one of these adventures near his father's house, he met a company of the Tories under a noted leader by the name of Gray. With the speed of an arrow he dashed by Gray, fired his pistol in his face, and made his escape in safety.

For some time, during the latter part of the revolution, young Montjoy belonged to an American garrison on the frontiers of Georgia. On one occasion, whilst there he volunteered to go with a small detachment in pursuit of some Indians who had been stealing horses in the neighborhood. The detachment was under the command of a lieutenant, who did not exercise that precaution which is absolutely necessary for safety in a pursuit of Indians. The detachment were surprised, and all killed except Montjoy and one other. Montjoy did not leave the ground until he had fired his rifle and two pistols, and seen all his comrades, save one, fall by his side. He escaped unhurt, but had several balls to pass through his coat and pantaloons.

On another occasion, whilst in this same garrison, the Indians became so troublesome that it was dangerous to venture out at all. It was at the hazard of one's life to go to the creek or branch, within sight of the fort. There was an old lady in the garrison, who had a horse about this time, which she could get no one to ride to water for her. After making application to several, she asked Montjoy if he would be so obliging as to risk his life in riding her horse to water. Without any sort of

hesitation, Jordan complied with the old lady's request, took his pistols, mounted her horse, and rode to the creek. Whilst the horse was drinking, he discovered an Indian slipping from the bushes on the bank nearest the fort, and before he could wheel, the savage had his bridle reins in his grasp. With the quickness of thought Jordan drew his pistol and lodged the contents of it in the bosom of his assailant. Such boldness and presence of mind, such perfect command of himself, under circumstances so well calculated to try the nerve of a lad, acquired for him, very deservedly, a high character among his associates in arms.

Many other incidents, similar to the above, might be related, it is said, of this youthful hero of the revolution. He is yet living in Spartanburg District, but very infirm from the exposure and sufferings of the revolution, which have brought on a premature weakness of body and mind.

FROM THE BOSTON MORNING POST. A SCENE OF THRILLING INTEREST.

POLICE OFFICE.—"Misery is well akin to guilt," is the maxim of an American poet, the truth of which philosophy and experience unite in confirming; nor are its unhappy effects merely confined to the guilty agent as a most distressing example, exhibited in court yesterday, will illustrate.

A short time since, a lad named David B. Bragg, offered some second hand books for sale in the streets near the Court-house and Corahill, kept by Mr. Burnham, where they were recognized as being books stolen from Mr. S. G. Drake's store, next door. The boy was of course arrested, and implicated two other lads as his confederates—Daniel O'Brien and Michael O'Brien—brothers—the former twelve, the latter nine years of age. The boy Bragg was ordered to recognize for his appearance in the municipal court in the sum of \$120, and warrant issued against the O'Briens, who were brought up yesterday, and having confessed their privy to the theft, were also required to give bonds, and ordered to be committed to jail for the want thereof. The mother of the two brothers, a widow, was present, but did not utter a syllable till the examination was concluded and the result announced; when she arose from her seat and asked what they were going to do with her boys.

"They must go to jail, unless they can be bailed," replied three or four voices.—"My children shall not go to jail—they are innocent," she answered. "That must be for a jury to determine," was all the notice her remark elicited. She then moved in the direction of her boys, and said—"If you take them to jail, you shall take me with them." "Don't go to making a fuss about it; they will be taken care of," said the officer, interposing to prevent her approach to them, but she glided by his side, and folding her cloak around her boys, stood literally like the hen gathering her brood under her wings. Apprehending a conflict, yet unwilling to resort in the first instance to physical force, the officers essayed the art of persuasion, but were unable to prevail over her prejudices by the beatitudes of the prison they so pathetically portrayed.—"The more they argued the more she wouldn't be convinced; and the louder they called upon the boys to quit her, the more firmly they clung to her waist, till it became apparent they could not be removed without a scuffle.

The officer had hands on one of them but was actually driven from his ground by the screeches of the boys, and the shrieks of the mother. Two officers then advanced toward them with words of honey on their lips, but with bars and bolts in their hearts, and that they well knew, and again compelled a retreat by the mere power of their yells. It was now evident that the prisoners must be permitted to go at large, the process of the law nullified by screechification, or violence and main strength be called into action. A fierce struggle now took place. With the tenacity of a tiger, the mother grasped the boys, and they fastened upon her like young wild cats, and the whole three sent up a mingled howl of horrible distress, that was truly appalling. Several times the hands of the officers were upon the boys, but she as often wrenched them back again. Now facing to the right, and then to the left, she kept them at bay, till, by the velocity of one of her evolutions, she unfortunately flung the younger lad, that clung to her back, aside upon the floor. Being thus detached from his frantic defender, he fell an easy prey to his enemy, and was instantly led off.—She had now but one to protect, and with indomitable strength, agility, and courage she maintained her resistance and disputed every inch, utterly regardless or unconscious that the fastenings of her apparel had nearly all given way in the encounter.

The ribbon with which her cloak was tied beneath her chin, remained faithful the longest, but that at last proved treacherous, and with it fell all her hopes of rescuing her only son. By the suddenness of one of her lateral lurches, the little fellow's gripe was broken, and, perceiving himself disengaged, he seized her by the cloak. At this moment the mother was inclined backward, and was only supported from falling by her cloak, held by the

boy, who also stood in a similar attitude opposite. A constable now attached his weight to the boy's rear, and after pulling and hauling some seconds, "split the difference" between the mother and son, drawing with him the cloak, and the mother, falling prostrate on the floor, by the force of gravitation. She fell her whole length, and heavily, and appeared to be somewhat stunned by the fall, and before she could rise her last boy was consigned to his cell.

Perceiving that her desperate struggle had been unavailing, she endeavored to regain her composure, and adjust her dress; but her agony was too harrowing to exist without some external note, and though speechless and unobservant of the place and its functionaries, she commenced clapping her hands in the very exasperation of despair. Twice did the order to leave the court fall unheeding upon her ear, but the third summons she obeyed, and as all present supposed, left the premises. But five minutes after she was discovered, lying senseless, just beyond the door, and upon being moved, she fell into convulsions, with foam and blood gushing out of her mouth. As soon as a carriage could be obtained she was removed, in some degree revived and pacified.

By this time, the excitement and curiosity occasioned by the singular context which had taken place had in some degree subsided, and the spectator had begun to reflect upon the unutterable anguish he had witnessed. It was an exhibition of human feeling—of a mother's affection—blind, perhaps; ignorant certainly—but yet as human and natural, as it was deep and dark. When, exhausted with the affray's toil, and intensity of woe, she reclined against the carriage, pale as death, it was impossible to refrain from inquiring—

"Is it Heaven's will To try the dust it kindled for a day With infinite agony?"

CHARLESTON, S. C. JAN. 12. FURTHER FROM FLORIDA.

In addition to the information received from our correspondent at St. Augustine, published in yesterday morning's paper, we have been favored with the sight of a letter, received by a gentleman of this city, dated St. Augustine, Jan. 2, from which we have made the following extracts:

"The intelligence conveyed in my last was but too true—there is not a settlement left south of the Tomoka. Hunter's, Dammert's, Williams', Darley's and Anderson's negroes have got to town, and their details are truly distressing. Depyster's negroes were traitors, and must have been in league with the Indians; they assisted them with a boat to cross over to Dammert's. There were not more than ten who crossed over who pillaged and burnt the house. The poor old man escaped; but took not a thing with him, not even his papers. One of the Ormond gang escaped. One of Mr. Hunter's made his escape, after being in their service as Cook for part of a day, and reports some of their pranks. Mr. H. has lost four.—Not one of major Heriot's negroes has been heard of since the boy made his escape. Mr. Dunham's house was set fire to and exploded, there being 3 kegs of gunpowder in the cellar. The other establishments were fired the next day, all at the same time, with the exception of Anderson's, which was standing on Wednesday, when Mr. Hunter's man passed—I have heard since that it was burned. Anderson's negroes behaved with the utmost prudence and fidelity. They carried over to the beach 200 bushels of corn, and thatched it; and took every thing else that they conceived of value, and concealed it as well as they could, in the bushes—but we can calculate very little on them, as Heriot's and Ormond's negroes must have known what they were about, and may expose them. If Mr. Dammert had had the forethought of Anderson's driver, the wretches would not have the means of crossing the river, for what boats he (the driver) could not bring away, he stole to pieces. Their patience and perseverance were remarkable. They brought a ferris boat up to the Haul-over, and then took her up on their shoulders, with two of the women in her, and brought all 7 miles over land. Their exertions to save property has been very surprising, and have been accompanied by marks of affectionate attachment, never to be forgotten. Major Putnam had taken a position at Below's. Solano's troop (in which are the Smyrna men, under Dammert) amounting to 35, are stationed at James Williams's, Matanza.

"What a situation this town is in! crowded with women and children, and negroes, with 60 or 70 old men and boys to protect it. There must be most shameful neglect or mismanagement somewhere, or this would not be the case. We are without any other than chance communication with Gen. Clinch."

Another letter, dated 2d inst. states that major Heriot's and Mr. Williams' houses had been consumed, and that the whole of major Heriot's and Depyster's negroes, had moved off with the Indians, that Dammert's house on the hill is not destroyed, but every thing in it is, and that every other building South of Tomoka has been burned.

STILL LATER. By yesterday's Southern mail, we re-