

# WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

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"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

Wilmington North Carolina.

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VOL. 1.

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 advertisement 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.

The charges for inserting the proceeding of political and other meetings, will be the same as for advertisements. No attack on private character will be received, either as a communication or as an advertisement. We do not know that we can refuse to print communications, when handed in as advertisements, and paid for as such. But we desire no income from this source, and can only hope that they will not be presented for publication.

## ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having connected himself in business with Messrs. Evans, Huns & Co. at Haywood; Evans, Huns & Co. Pittsboro; and Peter Evans & Co. Egypt; assures those of his friends, who remove to the back country, that they can purchase every article in the Dry Goods, Hardware and Grocery line, at either of the above places, as cheap and of good quality as can be had in this, or any other place in the State. Every article warranted.

HENRY A. LONDON.

March, 18, 1836. 11-4t.

## Sugar and Coffee.

100 BAGS prime green St. Domingo COFFEE, 37 Hds. } Muscovado SUGAR, 15 Bbls. } Just received per Brigs Cashier and Franklin, and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

March 18. 11-4t.

## Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscribers living at the March Term, 1836 of the Court of Pleas & quarter sessions, of the County of New Hanover, obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of ALEXR MILLER, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

C. B. MILLER, 11-4t.

## Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a Co-partnership, under the firm of BRADLEY & DICKSON, commencing on the 1st inst.

R. BRADLEY, D. DICKSON, 9-4t.

## Just Received.

200 DOZ Palm leaf HATS, various qualities; Lot, Boston BOATS Copied and Iron fastened, Four Barrels FINE SUGAR. For sale by BENJ. ATKINS, & Co.

March 4, 1836. 9-2m.

## REMEDY FOR Asiatic Cholera,

CHOLERA MOREUS, DIARRHEA, &c. Prepared only, and sold by the Sole Proprietor, ROBERT S. BERNARD, Druggist, Norfolk, Virginia.

Price \$1.—Patent Right Secured.

IN consequence of the very great and increasing demand for this invaluable preparation, induced by the many cases which have been effected by the use of it in cases of Asiatic Cholera, common Cholera, Morbus in Children, and Disorders of the Bowels generally; the proprietor has prepared, and will continue to keep on hand, a large supply.

This Remedy has been used by many eminent physicians, some of whom have charge of the largest hospitals in the United States, where the Cholera has prevailed to a great extent, and been fatal to innumerable, aged, and infirm persons. Their confidence in this Medicine is such, that they say they are not afraid of the most inveterate cases of Asiatic Cholera, when taken in time.

The following are only a small proportion of the certificates I have of the efficacy of this Certain Remedy of Cholera. Those opposed to quackery, will at once see that this is nothing of the kind—For those persons who have subscribed their names to these certificates, live among us, and are known to be men of the first standing, and upon whose word the utmost reliance can be placed.

DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful of the mixture, with the same quantity of water, every hour or half-hour, until the vomiting, purging, and pains have ceased. In common ordinary cases of Diarrhea, a table-spoonful of the mixture may be taken three or four times a day, and repeated at night, upon going to bed. This medicine has been administered to children afflicted with Diarrhea, or Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints, with complete success. In no case has it failed to cure the most inveterate attack. The best mode of administering it to young children, is to take a tea-spoonful of the mixture and mix it with the same quantity of water, giving it as above directed; a little sugar may be added, to make it more palatable. Keep the bottle well corked.

The above Medicine is for sale at the office of the Wilmington Advertiser, where the Certificates above alluded to may be seen.

T. LORING, 11-4t.

## Comprehensive COMMENTARY.

SUBSCRIBERS to this work are informed that the 1st and 2nd volumes will be ready for delivery in a few days. Those who have subscribed in Wilmington and vicinity, will please inform the undersigned what kind of binding they prefer—the price for plain sheep, \$3; plain calf, \$3.75; extra, \$4.50; and also which edition they will choose, whether Baptist or Presbyterian.

T. LORING, 11-4t.

## NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken the STORE, under the Counting Room of R. W. BROWN & SON, where he has on hand a good assortment of

## GROCERIES;

And a variety of Dry Goods, Crockery Ware, &c. &c. Which he will sell low, for cash or country produce.

J. L. GAUSE, 10-4t.

## Notice.

ALL persons against whom the Subscriber has claims for collection, are requested to come forward before the first of April and settle; as he is directed to place them in the hands of an officer, or in suit, at that time.

L. H. MARSTELLER, 10-3t.

## The Subscriber,

HAVING SUCCESSFULLY Mr. JOHN A. TAYLOR in business, by taking his well established stand and purchasing his entire stock in trade; gives notice that he is now prepared to suit Customers with almost any thing in his line. He has in his employ the best of workmen, and will always have his work done in the best possible manner, added to this punctuality to all orders. He hopes to merit the patronage hitherto extended to his predecessor.

STEPHEN D. WALLACE, 9-13m.

## ALEXANDER'S MODERN Acting Drama,

NEW SERIES, Embellished with Splendid Engravings. THE publisher has been induced, from the extensive patronage bestowed on his work, materially to change its typographical appearance and to improve and enlarge its pages.—It is already known to be the most popular edition of Plays which has ever been attempted in this country, and the prospect of its further success is simple and satisfactory. In future the MODERN ACTING DRAMA will be published in monthly numbers of 48 pages each—12 of which will constitute a volume, or one year's subscription—amounting in all FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SIX PAGES. EVERY PLAY or FARCE is to be accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving—making in the course of the year nearly FIFTY-TWO EMBELLISHMENTS—to which will be added a Prospectus to the work, a full sized SKELETON ENGRAVING, containing the likenesses of SIX DISINGUISHED ACTORS AND ACTRESSSES. Every person who desires to preserve an invaluable collection of the best Dramas the Authors should forward his name forthwith as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for.

THE publisher pledges himself to make this work equal in interest and superiority of execution to its competitors, or he will refund the price of subscription, free of all charges.

The first number of the new series will appear about the first of March—this delay is occasioned by the time necessarily consumed in preparing the Engraving. The terms of the MODERN ACTING DRAMA is three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscribers to the GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM will be furnished with both works for five dollars.

Any Person collecting four subscribers to the GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM or the MODERN ACTING DRAMA, and retaining the amount of one year's subscription (\$3) for each—shall be presented with the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE, in two volumes, a work of considerable popularity, and which is now selling for \$1—it contains the productions of eight different authors, well known to the public as among the most interesting writers of the day.

A large and beautiful white sheet, imperial size, FILLED ON BOTH SIDES WITH HUMOROUS AND COSTLY ENGRAVINGS, will be published every quarter as a supplement to the SALMAGUNDINE. It will be furnished gratuitously to all new subscribers to the GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM, or the MODERN ACTING DRAMA, and to all the old subscribers of long works who forward their subscriptions, for the present year, in advance, without further solicitation. 6t.

## A MAN BURIED IN THE SNOW.

A man named Taylor, a resident of Monroe, in this county, was ascending the banks of Deerfield river, a day or two after the recent heavy snow storm, when a drift which he was trying to struggle through, broke away from the bank, took him off his feet, and after carrying him some distance down the declivity, left him fixed, head downwards, with five or six feet of snow above him. He struggled violently to liberate himself, but ineffectually, till his strength failed him, and it seemed to him, by his own subsequent account, as if the bitterness of death were past. It so happened that his sudden disappearance was noticed by some persons who were on a hill at a quarter of a mile's distance—help was procured, and after a long and fatiguing search, he was finally dug out, two hours from the time when this wintry tomb closed over him, and in a state of suspended consciousness from which he recovered slowly and with great difficulty.—Greenfield (Mass.) Mercury.

## KING'S SPEECH.

London, Thursday Evening, Feb. 4.

His Majesty this day opened the Session of Parliament with the usual formalities. He went in state from St. James's Palace, preceded and followed by the whole of his Household retinue, in a carriage drawn by eight horses richly compared, with superb new harness—the postillions in attendance being also dressed in new state liveries.

His Majesty's departure from the Palace, and arrival at the House of Peers, was announced by the firing of cannon.

Though the day was far from favorable, the crowds of people to view the procession were very great, and along the whole line of road which his majesty passed, he was received with loud cheers.

His Majesty, we are happy to state, appeared to be in the possession of excellent health.

On his Majesty's arrival at the House of Peers, he was conducted to the Throne with the usual ceremonies, and in a firm and distinct voice delivered the following most gracious

## SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.

It is with great satisfaction that I again meet the great Council of the nation assembled in Parliament. I am ever anxious to avail myself of your advice and assistance, and I rejoice that the present state of public affairs, both at home and abroad, is such as to permit you to proceed without delay or interruption, to the calm examination of those measures which will be submitted to your consideration.

I continue to receive from all my Allies, and generally from all foreign Powers, assurances of their unaltered desire to cultivate with me those friendly relations, which it is equally my wish to maintain with them; and the intimate union which happily subsists between this country and France is a pledge to Europe for the continuance of the general peace.

Desirous on all occasions to use my friendly endeavors to remove causes of disagreement between other powers I have offered my mediation in order to compose the difference which has arisen between France and the United States. This offer has been accepted by the King of the French; the answer of the President of the United States has not yet been received; but I entertain a confident hope that a misunderstanding between two nations so enlightened and high minded, will be settled in a manner satisfactory to the feelings, and consistent with the honor of both.

I have still to lament the continuance of the civil contest in the North Provinces of Spain. The measures which I have taken, and the engagements into which I have entered, sufficiently prove my deep anxiety for its termination; and the prudent and vigorous conduct of the present Government of Spain inspires me with the hope that the authority of the Queen will soon be established in every part of her dominions; and that the Spanish Nation, so long connected by friendship with Great Britain, will again enjoy the blessings of internal tranquility and union.

I have given directions that there be laid before you the Treaty, which I have concluded with the Queen of Spain, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

## GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

I have directed the Estimates of the year to be prepared, and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with the strictest regard to well considered economy.

The necessity of maintaining the maritime strength of the country, and of giving adequate protection to the extended commerce of my subjects, has occasioned some increase in the Estimates for the Naval branch of the public service.

The state of the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom is highly satisfactory. I lament that any class of my subjects should still suffer distress; and difficulties which continue to be felt in important branches of agriculture, may deceive your enquiry, with the view of ascertaining whether there are any measures which Parliament can advantageously adopt for the alleviation of this pressure.

## MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have not yet received the further report of the Commission appointed to consider the state of the several dioceses of England and Wales. But I have reason to believe that their recommendations upon most of the important subjects submitted to them, are nearly prepared. They shall be laid before you without delay, and you will direct your early attention to the Ecclesiastical Establishment, with the intention of making it more efficient for the holy purposes for which it has been instituted.

Another subject, which will naturally occupy you is the state of the Tithe in England and Wales, and a measure will be submitted to you, having for its end the rendering this mode of providing for the Clergy more fixed and certain, and calculated to relieve it from that fluctuation, and from those objections, to which it has hitherto been subject.

The principle of toleration in which I have been invariably guided, must render me desirous of removing any cause of offence or trouble to the consciences of any portion of my subjects, and I am

therefore anxious that you should consider whether measures may not be framed which, whilst they remedy any grievance which affect those who dissent from the doctrine or discipline of the Established Church, will also be of general advantage to the whole body of the community.

The speedy and satisfactory administration of justice is the first and most sacred duty of a Sovereign, and I earnestly recommend you to consider whether better provisions may not be made for this great purpose in some of the departments of the Law, and more particularly in the Court of Chancery.

I trust that you will be able to effect a just settlement of the question of Tithe in Ireland, upon such principles as will tend to establish harmony and peace in that country.

You are already in possession of the Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the Municipal Corporation in Ireland, and I entertain the hope that it will be in your power to apply to any defects and evils that may have been shown to exist in those Institutions, a remedy founded upon the same principles as those of the Acts, which have been already passed for England and Scotland.

A further Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the poorer classes of my subjects in Ireland will speedily be laid before you. You will approach this subject with the caution due to its importance and difficulty, and experience of the salutary effect of the Act for the Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales may in many respects assist your deliberations.

I rely upon your prudence and wisdom, and upon your determination to maintain well as to amend the Laws and Institutions of the country; and I commit these questions of domestic Policy, to which I have deemed it my duty to direct your attention, into your hands, persuaded that you will so treat them, as to increase the happiness and prosperity, by promoting the religion and morality of my people.

## CHARLESTON, MARCH 14, 1836.

## LATEST FROM TEXAS.

We are indebted to an officer lately in the Texian Naval Service who arrived in this city on Friday last via New Orleans, and who left Victoria, a port in Texas on the 28th ult. for several particulars in relation to the state of affairs in that Territory. Our informant states that Gen. Houston, arrived there from the Mission de Refugio, (which at that time was Head Quarters) on his way to San Philippe, the seat of Government, some difficulty having taken place between Governor Smith and the Provisional Government, who had not however, resigned. The Troops were concentrating at Copeno. They were to move on the 1st March, and the forces consisted as well as can be recollected of the following: at the Mission 180, at Labadie, 110, at Copeno, 210, at Bezar, 80, 100 men had landed at Dmmol's point from North Alabama about the 10th February, 180 sailed from New Orleans about the 23d. They are the Troops that left New York and were carried into Nassau, N. P. Col. Fanning, commands the forces at Copeno. The gallant Corps of Volunteers Greys from New Orleans had generally returned, disgusted with the service, saying that they would no longer fight to enrich a few land speculators; they went to establish the LIBERTY of the Country. The general supposition in Texas was that there would be no fighting until summer was far advanced, as the insurrection of two Generals of St. Anna's, occasioned a division of his force, which at no time amounted to more than 8000 troops. Col. Bowie had gone amongst the Comanche Indians to have a Talk and he will endeavor to keep them quiet.

Elections were going on at the time our informant left for Members to the New Convention which was to assemble on the 1st March. On the 4th March the Texian Declaration of Independence was to be made at San Felipe and the Provisional Government under the new order of things instituted.

The Texian Banner was the same as that of the United States, with the exception of a single Star in the centre, instead of the Thirteen.—Patriot.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The awful calamity which has afflicted the city of New York is naturally the absorbing topic of all the journals after the 16th. In the midst of this terrible visitation, it is, however, consolatory to see the elastic energy of the people. Instead of wasting their time in despondency over this frightful desolation, the whole population seems on the alert to repair the mischief. The poorer classes work with spirit, and the richer consult together with calmness and promptitude. Plans of rebuilding on an improved scale and modes of borrowing money for that purpose, on sound securities, are discussed as steadily and rationally as if, instead of having incurred an almost unparalleled loss, the inhabitants had met how best to employ an immense surplus capital.—This, we repeat, is a consoling spectacle; and, as Englishmen, let us be allowed to say, that we recognize in such men the congenial nature of our common ancestors.—Times

Melancholy.—We have just been favored with the perusal of a letter from Mr. Wm. A. Garlick, of Shefford, L. C., to his brother, Dr. Garlick, of Peru, from which it appears that during his absence from home on the night of the 4th ult., his house was burnt to the ground with three of his children and all his furniture, &c. We learn from that letter that Mrs. G. and her six children were in bed at the time the house was discovered to be in flames. Their residence was a mile from that of any neighbor, upon being aroused from her slumbers by the raging element, she sprang from her bed and endeavored to awake those of her children who slept in the same room with herself; she found that all attempt at escape through the door was cut off by the fire. Having gone into the adjoining room at great risk of her life, with one child in her arms, she succeeded in awaking the two children who slept there, and taking one in her arms, was compelled by the bursting of the flames into the room, to make her escape with the two children from the window. After she had got out, she called to them to come to the window and she would take them out; one was saved in this manner. The flames by this time had so completely filled the house that all attempts to save the other children would have proved fruitless.—Their agonizing cries, the recollection that they had once been, and their melancholy death was all now that remained to her of the house with the three children, and had given up all hope of saving the others, she found it necessary to procure help to remove her children.—Herself badly burnt, barefoot, and scarcely a vestige of clothing, and almost frantic with sorrow, she placed her surviving children upon a blanket, and started for the nearest neighbor. She froze her feet, but accomplished her errand, and the children were brought to her. One of them was badly burned, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mrs. Garlick is recovering. Plattsburg Republican.

From the Bangor (Maine) Whig of March 2.

WOODEN NUTMEGS, HAMS, & C. OBTAINED.—We were shown, yesterday, by the city marshal, one of the most ingenious, yet wicked, Yankee deceptions of which we recollect to have heard. To commence the story at the right end—it appears that a countryman came to this city a day or two since with a number of cheeses for sale which he represented to be a first rate article, made entirely of new milk. Soon after making a trade with some of our dealers, a person to whom he had sold a quantity between his residence and this place, overtook him, and having procured a warrant, arrested him as a common swindler. It appeared upon examination of the cheeses which he had sold, and which to all appearances, were of an excellent quality, that they were a downright and abominable cheat, made up in the following manner, which we venture to say, would never have been thought of even by the inventor of wooden nutmegs. In the first place a skim milk or more familiarly speaking, a white oak cheese had been made and pressed until it was about the consistency and heat of lead; it had then been braided and disguised with a thin covering of card, made of new milk, and then re-pressed, giving to the cheese thus completed, every appearance of as fine an article as one would wish to nibble to a summer's day. The deception failed—the cat was let out of the bag, and the man had to take back his commodities and clear for home, minus costs of prosecution, and thanking his stars, that he had been suffered thus to escape the penalties of the law.

MYSTERIOUS.—On Saturday last, about sunset, a man and a woman, of decent appearance, arrived at the Jersey City ferry from Newark. The female was ill, so much so as to require to be carried on board the boat by her companion, where he left her and returned to the gate; being asked if he intended to leave her alone in her helpless situation, he replied, that he had offered to see her safe to her friends in New York for half a dollar, but that she thought she would be able to reach her destination alone, or procure other assistance when she got over the river.—The man soon disappeared, and the woman's illness rapidly increasing, she was brought ashore, and carried in a state of insensibility to the house of Dr. Clark, corner of Grand and Hudson-streets, where medical assistance was rendered her. We understand that her symptoms were such as to indicate the action of poison. On being restored to sensibility, she declared that the man who accompanied her to the ferry was her husband; that she was perfectly well when she left Newark, and she had taken nothing since except an apple which her husband had given her, immediately after eating which she had experienced an uneasy burning sensation in her stomach. We learn that when sufficiently restored to be removed, the woman was given into the care of the commissioners of the poor.—Jersey City Gazette.

## LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.

Refusal of the Merchants of Liverpool to admit O'Connell into the Exchange News Room.—This morning Mr. O'Connell arrived here to attend a dinner to be given him by the Radicals of this town.

In the course of the morning he addressed a large mob from the balcony of the Adelphi Hotel. Elated by the reception he there met with, he flattered himself that he should meet with a similar greeting from the merchants and gentlemen of the town, and accordingly, about 3 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. W. Rathbone, one of the newly made justices, a band of music, and a large mob, he proceeded to the Exchange News Room. No sooner had he got within the walls of the building, which was crowded with gentlemen, than the cry of "turn him out!" resounded from one end of the room to the other. He endeavored to effect his way into the room, but the gentlemen formed a barrier round him, and effectually retarded his progress. In vain he endeavored to obtain a hearing—he was actually driven from the room, evidently deeply chagrined, and condemning those injudicious friends who had taken him there.

La Revue du Havre relates the following fact:—"A husbandman in the neighborhood of Montivilliers, found, six weeks ago, while laboring in his field, a vase of dirty metal, which he took for lead; after having rubbed it with wet earth, he carried it home with him, and on the following day he sold it to a strolling brazier for half-a-dozen of pewter spoons, thinking that he had made an excellent bargain, the brazier, at the same time, believing that he had purchased a copper vessel washed with silver. Finding from the form of the vase, and its bulk, a difficulty in placing it in his scuffle, he beat it by repeated blows of the hammer, and then continued his route through Dieppe, towards the north. Having arrived at Boulogne, he put up at an inn, hung up his baggage, and began to make preparations for turning the steep parts of the hotel which had been intruded to his care. An Englishman present perceiving in the midst of this kitchen tackle the deformed vase, took it up in his hand, examined it with as much attention as surprise, and at length agreed to give the brazier the sum of five francs for it. Taking it up stairs with him, he recognized in the bargain which he had just made, an antique cup, of pure silver, ornamented with figures in bas-relief, and of the most exquisite workmanship; the blows of the hammer had very slightly damaged it. He took his treasure to London, a goldsmith restored it to its original form, and a member of the British parliament, a great lover of antiquities, purchased it of its fortunate possessor for 15,000 francs."

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

From the Jacksonville Courier, March 10.

LATER NEWS FROM GEN. GAINES. The intelligence from the Outhla-coochee continues to be of great interest and importance.—Soon after our last publication, we learned that Gen. Gaines continued fighting the Indians.—After the battle of the first day Gen. Gaines found 30 Indians killed. He had two of his men killed and several wounded. On the third day the Indians crossed the Withlacoochee to attack him. He, having taken only eight days provisions, and being thus closely pressed, sent for reinforcements, provisions, and ammunition. Gen. Clinch being under the orders of Gen. Scott, and having received no order to send the provisions for the Army, sent corn from his own plantation, and Mr. B. M. Dell started with upwards of 80 head of cattle.

They had not proceeded many miles, when an express arrived from Gen. Gaines, containing the intelligence, that he was entirely surrounded by the Indians, and unless he received provisions he should be under the necessity of cutting his way through them, leaving his wounded. He requested the assembling of the Alachua militia to guard the provisions sent to him. After receiving this unexpected intelligence, the provisions, which were on their way, were ordered back. The soldiers of Alachua, though so unceremoniously discharged, and who had refused to be discharged in the present defenceless state of the country, assembled to the number of about 200, to go to the assistance of Gen. Gaines.

The following extract of a letter received by Col. Dell from Capt. Priest, dated 4th inst. contains some further particulars:—"You may not have heard of the recent occurrences here. Gen. Gaines was attacked on Saturday evening, on this side of the Outhla-coochee and has been fighting ever since. Sometimes he has three fights in the day and one in the night. At one of the fights there were found dead thirty Indians and one negro. The result of the others we have not heard. At the last advices the loss to the army of 1200 men, was 4 killed, and 36 wounded. But we have heard the cannon several times since, firing very heavy.

Our Ala-hua companies left here about one o'clock this morning in a very hard rain, in order to assist in guarding provisions and ammunition to the Outhla-coochee, both of which Gen. Gaines is much in want of. We understand, that two days since, Gen. Scott, with his forces was at Picolata, and that two different expresses had been sent for him.

By the arrival of Mr. Samuel Harrison, from Alachua, on Tuesday evening last, we are furnished with still later information.