THE STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

NO. 17 — RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1835 — VOL. XXVI

THE STAR,

And North Carolina Gazette,

PUBLISHED, WEEKLY, BY

LAWRENCE & LEMAY,

TERMS.

Per annum, Three dollars per annum—one half in advance. Subscribers in *other States* cannot be allowed to remain in arrears longer than one year, and persons resident without this State, who may desire to become subscribers, will be strictly required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding fifteen lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

All letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

BECKWITH'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS,

For the relief of almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowells, Liver and Spleen—such as Heart-Burn, Sick Headache, Acid Eructations, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Pain and Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Jaundice, Flatulence, habitual, Costiveness, Piles, &c.

The most delicate Females and Children take them with perfect safety. In full doses experience has shewn them to be a most efficient Anti-Lues Medicine.

The extensive and rapidly increasing demand for this valuable Compound in the above diseases and the daily accounts received of its usefulness are assurance that these Pills will ultimately supersede the pernicious use of Calomel as a *Drastic* Medicine, as well as a large portion of the popular drastic Pills with which the country has been so long and liberally supplied. Testimonials of the claims of these pills to public patronage, from the following gentlemen, have been selected from many of similar import, recently furnished, and will accompany each box. Hon. Thomas P. Devereux, Esq U. S. Attorney for the District of N. C.; Wm. S. Mhoon, Esq. Treasurer; the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D. Bishop of N. Carolina; Governor Iredell; Hon. Henry Potter, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court for Dist N. C.; Rev. Wm. M'Pheeters, D. D. late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Raleigh; Rev. G. W. Freeman, Rector of Christ Church, Raleigh; Capt. E. P. Guion; Rev. R. Blake, of the Methodist E. Church; Wesley R. Gales, Esq Wm. Hill, Esq. Secretary of State; Hon. George E. Badger; Hon. Richard Hines, late Member of Congress from the Edenborough District; James Grant, Esq. Comptroller of Public Accounts in North Carolina; Professor Anderson, University of N. C.

Prepared *solely by Thos. L. Jump, Chemist*, Raleigh, and sold wholesale and retail at the store of Beckwith & Jump, and by appointment in almost every town in this State.

Raleigh, August 15 — 55 tf

COACH MAKING.

The undersigned tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally for the encouragement heretofore received in his line of business, and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues at his old stand, two hundred yards west of Mr. *E. P. Guion's Hotel*; where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture FAMILY CARRIAGES of every description, made in the most substantial manner, of the best materials.

He therefore solicits gentlemen to call and judge for themselves, before they send their orders to the North, or *purchase elsewhere*,—being employed workmen of the first order, he is able to execute any job in his line, with a taste and neatness not surpassed at any of the Northern manufactories.

In every instance, the work will be warranted, and the price as low as it can be purchased elsewhere. Orders are respectfully solicited.

THOS. COBBS.

Raleigh, March 30, 1835 — 15 tf

Attention!

The subscriber having sold out all his *Books and Stationary*, wishes anxiously to wind up with debtors and creditors. He hopes that this Notice will induce those who are in arrears, to call for a settlement. He can be found at W. J. RAMSAY & Co's Store, ready to receive and to pay out. D. LINDEMAN.

Dec. 5, 1834

An Excellent Tract of Land

I wish to sell one half of a 640 acre tract of Divided land, lying on the north side of Cedar Creek, in Franklin county, and between two and three miles from Louisburg, adjoining the lands of Oscar Green, Major Howerton, and others.

Persons wishing to purchase will call on Jos. Whitaker, at Rose Hill, who will show the land, or apply to me in Raleigh.

Twelve months' credit will be given, by the purchasers giving approved security.

F. J. HAYWOOD.

Jan. 15, 1835 — 4 tf

$200 REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 10th day of October last, a negro man named PETER, about twenty-one years of age, jetty black complexion, high forehead, teeth of snowy whiteness, and remarkable for the smallness of his eyes. He has an impediment in his speech, and when closely examined or agitated, stutters. He is by trade a Blacksmith, is about five feet eight inches high, and carried off with him a variety of clothing. It is supposed he will make for some non-slave holding State. He stole a free negro pass, in the name of JAMES WEAVER, dated about five years ago, a copy of which is annexed. No doubt he will call himself WEAVER still.

I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in the United States, so that I get him again.

JOHN HEADEN,

St. Lawrence P. O. Chatham co. N. C.

State of North Carolina, } To all whom this may
Orange County. } concern.

We hereby certify that JAMES WEAVER, a man of color, has been raised in this county, always considered to be free, he being about to remove from this county or State, made application for permission. He has ever maintained a good character, as far as honest and upright conduct. Given under our hands and seals, 1st March, A. D. 1830.

RICHARD THOMPSON, J. P. [Seal.]
WM. MOORE, J. P. [Seal.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, do hereby certify that Richard Thompson and William Moore, Esquires, who have signed the foregoing certificate, were at that time duly qualified Justices of the Peace.

In witness whereof, I do hereto set my hand, and seal of office, this 4th day of March, A. D. 1830.

J. TAYLOR, C. C. C.

9 3m

For Rent.

The Store house heretofore occupied by R. S. King, and adjoining our Drug Store, is for rent. It is well filled up, and considered one of the best stands in the City for business

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, Jan 27, 1835 — 6 tf

Red Clover Seed.

Just received, a supply of *fresh* Red Clover Seed, of the best quality, and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, March 14, 1835

Wedding Slippers.

Plain white Satin and figured Gro de Naples Wedding Slippers, of a superior quality and fashionable style, for sale by

WM. H. MEAD.

31 tf

Beaver Hats,

Of a superior quality, only weighing 4 oz. warranted genuine Beaver, or no sale, for sale by

WM. H. MEAD.

Dec. 5 — 51 tf

China Plates.

A few dozen pure white CHINA PLATES—Breakfast, Dining, Tea and Dessert, for sale by

WM. H. MEAD.

Dec. 5 — 51 tf

Cloak Cloth.

One piece 7-4 super Blue CLOAK CLOTH, expressly for Ladies' dresses, for sale by

WM. H. MEAD.

Dec. 5 — 51 tf

Umbrellas.

28, 30 and 34 inch Paris style Umbrellas, gold and ivory tipped; also mourning Umbrella, of Scotch Gingham and Gro de Swiss; a few very large and heavy Black and Bordered Gro de Naples, warranted to be equal to any in markets for sale by

WM. H. MEAD.

31 tf

NOTICE.

At the February term, 1835, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Wayne county, the subscribers qualified as Administrators (with the will annexed) of the estate of PROBERT COLLIER, Esq. deceased.

All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES GRISWOOLD, } Adm'rs.
NEEDHAM G. BRYAN, }

February 17, 1835. — 10 3m eow

Notice.

On the 13th September last, the subscriber mailed a letter at the Post Office at "Troy's Store," directed to James Denniston, of New York; in which was inclosed one hundred dollars of Bank Notes, also the left hand half of an hundred dollar Note, issued by the Bank U. States, No. 13, letter O, payable Richmond, Va. and dated Jan'y 1st, 1829; which letter has not been received by Mr. Denniston, and has no doubt fallen into other hands; and as the half note can be of no service to any person but the subscriber, he would be thankful to the holder to have the generosity to enclose it to him, or to the person to whom it was originally directed.

JNO. B. TROY.

Jan'y 15, 1835 — 5 3m

COMMITTED

To the jail in Asheville, Buncombe county, North Carolina, on the 10th instant, a negro man, who calls himself JAMES NELSON. He says he is a free man; that his father lives in Augusta, but has not any papers that induce that belief to shew. He is six feet high, has a tolerably dark complexion, is stout made, appears to have no flesh marks, and speaks low.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JACOB SUMMEY, Jailor.

February 22, 1834 — 31 10m

From the Nashville Republican.

General Jackson's Letter—Ourselves—National Convention, &c.—Had the letter from Gen. Jackson, which we give below, been shown to us under the seal of confidence, however much our feelings might have been wounded by its perusal, we should have passed it by in silence. But as, through one channel or another, its contents have been already extensively circulated, and as it has been handed to us for publication by the Reverend gentleman, to whom it was addressed, we conceive it our right and our duty to accompany it with the article alluded to, and with a few remarks.—These shall be made in the manner in which a son might remonstrate against a misconception of his views by a venerated father, and in the spirit with which every freeman has a right to express his opinions. To the letter—to the article itself, (which we republish from our paper of the 10th of February) and our comments upon both, we request the dispassionate and unprejudiced attention of our fellow citizens in this State and throughout the Union.

[Here follows the letter from General Jackson to the Rev. James Gwin, published in the Star last week.]

From the Nashville Republican of the 10th of February.

GENERAL JACKSON'S PREFERENCE.

It must be apparent to the most superficial observer, that an effort is making, both in this State and elsewhere, by those who are opposed to Judge White, to create the impression that General Jackson would decidedly prefer Mr. Van Buren to *any* other person, as his successor, and thus to bring the influence of his powerful name to bear upon the approaching election. General Jackson is but a *man*, and, like the rest of us, has his preferences and dislikes, and no reasonable person would blame him for wishing for the success of his friends, in opposition to those who have violently and bitterly decried every measure of his Administration. While it was believed that the contest for the Presidency would be between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay, or some other prominent member of the opposition, it was natural, it was to be expected, that General Jackson should prefer Mr. Van Buren, of whose character and capacity he has shown that he entertains a high opinion, by appointing him, on more than one occasion, to an important station. But a different state of things has now arisen. Judge White, a staunch Republican, has been brought out, without solicitation or management, as a candidate for the Presidency, and in all probability the contest will be between him and Mr. Van Buren. In this contest can General Jackson prefer Mr. Van Buren to Judge White? We should think not.—*If he have a preference*, we should suppose his predilections would all be on the side of Judge White. They are citizens of the same State—nearly about the same period of time, young, adventurous and enterprizing, they emigrated to the wilds of Tennessee—together they have "grown with her growth and strengthened with her strength"—on the bench and at the bar they have toiled together—and for more than thirty five years they have been united by the bonds of an intimate and uninterrupted friendship. On most of the great political topics of the day they have thought alike, and side by side have they battled for those principles, which have been pronounced by a large majority of the American people to be sound, salutary, and correct. Judge White has been an efficient, sincere, and independent, though not a sycophantic, supporter of the most important measures of General Jackson's Administration, and no man would, we are convinced, *carry out* those measures with more ability, firmness, and discretion. How then can General Jackson prefer Martin Van Buren to Hugh L. White? WE WILL NOT FOR AN INSTANT BELIEVE, THAT HE WILL DESCEND FROM "HIS HIGH ESTATE" TO TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN THE ENSUING ELECTION, OR CONSENT TO LEND AN IMPROPER AND UNREPUBLICAN INFLUENCE IN THE APPOINTMENT OF HIS SUCCESSOR: but we speak now of his private and personal feelings, of which, as a man, he cannot entirely rid himself, and we ask again, how can he prefer Martin Van Buren to Hugh L. White?

Besides all these considerations *nineteen twentieths* of the people of Tennessee, we are convinced, are in favor of Hugh L. White; and we cannot believe that General Jackson will separate himself from his long tried, his faithful, and his sincere friends, where no *principle* is at stake, and every reason exists that they should think alike.—The opinion and wishes of General Jackson would have great weight with the people of Tennessee, on any subject, and one of the many causes which will induce them to support Judge White is, that he has been a consistent and straightforward supporter of the Administration of him, whom they "have delighted to honor." We trust then that they will still be found together. If, however, we are mistaken, we are certain of one thing, that—much as the people of Tennessee love General Jackson—much as they venerate his name—they will never surrender, *even at his dictation*, that glorious prize, for which he and they so bravely contended at the battle of New Orleans—PEACE AND FREEDOM.

We now ask our readers to determine whether, from any thing contained in the above article, we deserve the charge of opposing the principles of Gen'l. Jackson's Administration, and of seeking to connect his name with an attempt to divide the great body of Republicans. Our principle object in penning the offensive article, was to defend and not to decry or oppose Gen. Jackson. We had heard it alleged at every corner of the street—we had seen it asserted in the newspapers—that Mr. Van Buren was the known and acknowledged choice of Gen. Jackson. We knew that an effort was making, both secretly and openly, to create the impression upon the people of this State, that the President, whom we all loved, and for whose opinions we entertained the highest respect, had taken a decided stand in favor of Martin Van Buren as his successor, and that he would view any attempt to promote the election of any other individual, as opposition to him and his measures. We were not disposed to credit these assertions. We believed that they were calculated to do Gen. Jackson no good, and we thought it unfair that his great influence should be brought to bear against the claims of Hugh L. White. We labored to *disconnect* his name from any direct interference in the approaching election, and we wanted to show that, if he consulted his personal predilections, it was not natural or unreasonable to suppose his preference would be on the side of Judge White. We stated our reasons for believing this—we mentioned the long intimacy and uninterrupted friendship which had existed between them, and the uniform and efficient support which had been given to the measures of General Jackson's administration by Judge White—but we unequivocally stated, *that we could not for a moment believe that General Jackson would descend from his high and dignified station to take a part in the coming controversy.* And yet for expressing these opinions we are charged with endeavoring to connect General Jackson's name with an attempt to divide the great body of Republicans, in the choice of a President!

The first political article which we ever penned was written in support of General Jackson. From the lips of a father, who was his devoted friend and ardent admirer, we learned to believe him one of the greatest and best of men. Our boyish opinions were strengthened by the associations of more advanced years, and when we were able to think for ourselves our judgment approved and confirmed our previous predilections. We have ever given him such support as an humble individual, who had but little influence and was too young to effect much, was able to do. We have spoken and written in his favor. Since we assumed the control of a public press, we have on more than one occasion given utterance, in no measured terms, to our admiration of his character and services, and we defy any man to find in the columns of this paper, since we have edited it, one single expression which can be tortured into the slightest disrespect towards Gen'l. Jackson. We have, moreover, in an inefficient way, its true, given our support to the measures of that great Party of which he is the leader, and we gave it not with the hope of reward—not with the expectation of Office, but because we honestly believed that they were intended to advance the happiness and prosperity of our beloved country.—And yet General Jackson says, in this letter, that we are aiming, under the form of friendship, to carry out our purpose of opposing the great Republican principles, which he has endeavored to advance as President of the United States. What principles are discussed in the article alluded to? We speak of Judge White as a staunch Republican, as a consistent and independent supporter of Gen. Jackson's measures, and as being likely, should he be elected, to carry out those measures with firmness, ability, and discretion. In what respect then are we opposing Republican principles? In saying that Gen. Jackson and Judge White entertained similar opinions on most of the great political topics of the day, and that they had battled side by side, to establish and *maintain them*? Is it opposition to Republican principles to assert that Hugh L. White is worthy to succeed Andrew Jackson? Is it opposition to Republican principles to believe that the freemen of Tennessee will think for themselves, and follow their own judgments, even if in so doing, they should be separated from their long loved and venerated President? Let any man examine the article, and then say wherein we have opposed, by penning it, any principles of the great Republican Party. We were writing about *persons* and not about *principles*. We were endeavoring to show that General Jackson was too much of a patriot—that he had the interests of his country too much at heart, that he had too high a regard for his own character, and the dignity of his exalted station, to use his great influence, in the appointment of his successor. Is this opposition to Republican principles? If a candid acknowledgment of our preference of Hugh L. White over Martin Van Buren, be opposition to the principles which General Jackson has endeavored to advance as President of the United States, then we are ready to plead guilty to the charge. If to believe that Judge White has been a more consistent Republican, and one of longer standing, than Mr. Van Buren, that he has been a truer and a more disinterested friend to General Jackson, be opposition to Republican principles, then do we acknowledge that we are not as good a Republican as General Jackson would desire us to be.

General Jackson says, that if Judge White be not the choice of the great body of Republicans we are ready to cry out dictation. We humbly conceive that this is a wrong construction of the article in question. It was only upon the happening of a certain contingency (the interference of the President) that we intended to endeavor to warn our fellow citizens against dictation. We were speaking of the preference of a distinguished individual between the Republican candidates for the Presidency, and we meant to be understood in this wise.—After enumerating the reasons why we believed Gen. Jackson's *personal* feelings might be in favor of Judge White, after expressing our conviction that, prefer whom he might, he would not take an active or direct part in the ensuing election—we stated, that if we were mistaken—in what? In believing that he would not so far forget his own fame and character as to consent to the use and influence of his name for the purpose of promoting the election of any individual as his successor—that he would not separate himself from many of his long-tried and faithful friends where no *principle* was involved—if we were mistaken in all these things—if Gen. Jackson should be willing to prostitute his high office—conferred upon him by the unsolicited suffrages of his countrymen, and which should be guarded with care and preserved in purity—to the dangerous and anti-republican endeavor of appointing our next President—if he could consent to use the great influence which he possessed to force upon the people of this State a man whom they did not prefer—then, that the freemen of Tennessee would not submit to his dictation—that, reluctant as they might be to differ from their much loved hero—they would not surrender the right of opinion—they would not vote against one of their most honored, and most able citizens—a firm, consistent and independent republican, even if Gen. Jackson should tell them to do so. Let any man read this article from the commencement to the colophon—let him take the whole of it together—and then say if this is not its legitimate meaning? And yet for the avowal of such sentiments as these—sentiments which should be dear to every freeman—sentiments which must be cherished if we hope for the perpetuity of our republican institutions—we are said to be striving to oppose and overturn the principles of the great Republican Party—we are accused of the meanness of stabbing, under the cloak of friendship, Gen. Jackson's character and of endeavoring to enforce the arguments and charges of his enemies. We had believed that Gen. Jackson knew too well the father whose name we bear, and whose only legacy to his children was an honest name, to accuse his son of such dastardly conduct as this. We had flattered ourselves that he knew us too well to believe that our professions were insincere, and were given to the world for the purpose of deception. When we were endeavoring to shield his fair fame from the reproach which indiscreet friends were drawing upon it, by boldly asserting that Mr. Van Buren was his known and acknowledged choice, and would be warmly and openly supported by him, we did not expect to be looked upon as an enemy, as a mean, cowardly assassin, who was secretly endeavoring to undermine his character, at the same time that we were, before the world, an advocate of him and his measures.

General Jackson, it will be discovered, is in favor of a National Convention. On this subject, much as we may regret it, we are compelled to differ with him in opinion. We have already given a portion of our reasons for our opposition to this dangerous mode of selecting the candidates for the highest offices in our Government, and we shall take a future opportunity of continuing our remarks. Not one word, however, about a National Convention is contained in the article which produced this letter, and we are unconscious of ever having connected General Jackson's name in any way with what we considered an irresponsible Caucus, or with any selection it might make. Had we been left to conjecture his opinion, we should have unhesitatingly concluded, from his whole life, and from the principles upon which he was first elected, that he was opposed to a Convention. We look upon the People as sovereign, and as able to think for themselves, without the intervention of a body, irresponsible in its nature, and entirely unknown to the Constitution. Let Conventions be established, as one of our Republican institutions, and where is the boasted liberty of the people? It is left to the inclinations and judgments of a few interested politicians and unconscientious office seekers. The elective franchise will become a useless privilege, and the ballot box, which is now our surest safeguard, will be trampled under foot, and broken into a thousand pieces.

As an AMERICAN CITIZEN—as the conductor of an independent press, we have considered it due to ourselves, and due to our patrons, to say thus much against the charge of misrepresenting a man, whose fame and character are dear to every Tennessean; and of endeavoring to oppose and destroy the principles of the great Republican Party. We call upon our fellow citizens to examine the whole matter—to scrutinize closely every thing that we have said or written; and then, if we are guilty, to visit us with merited condemnation—but, if they find that we have acted and spoken as a FREEMAN should always act and speak, we confidently appeal to them for their countenance and support.

In conclusion, we will remark, that, although General Jackson seems disposed to view us as his enemy, we shall continue to give the measures which he has so ably sustained, and which have met with the cordial approbation of a large majority of his countrymen, our humble but zealous support, and to advocate those principles which, in our opinion, are best calculated to ensure the perpetuity of the liberties of the AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Scenes in the Indian Country.

Extracts from Washington Irving's forthcoming work, entitled "A Tour to the Prairies."

News of the Rangers.—The Count and the Indian Squire.—Halt in the Woods.—Woodland Scene.—Osage Village.—Osage visitors at our Evening Camp.

In the morning early (October 13) the two Creeks who had been sent express by the commander of Fort Gibson, to stop the company of rangers, arrived at our encampment on their return. They had left the company encamped about fifty miles distant, in a fine place on the Arkansas, abounding in game, where they intended to await our arrival. This news spread animation throughout our party, and we set out on our march at sunrise, with renewed spirit.

In mounting our steeds, the young Osage attempted to throw a blanket upon his wild horse. The fine sensitive animal took fright, reared and recoiled. The attitudes of the wild horse, and the almost naked savage, would have formed studies for a painter or a statuary.

I often please myself in the course of our march, with noticing the appearance of the young Count and his newly enlisted follower, as he rode before me. Never was preux chevalier better suited with an esquire. The Count was well mounted, and, as I have before observed, was a bold and graceful rider. He was fond, too, of caracoling his horse, and dashing about in the buoyancy of youthful spirits. His dress was a gay Indian hunting frock of dressed deerskin, setting well to the shape, dyed of a beautiful purple, and tastefully embroidered with silks of various colors, as if it had been the work of some Indian beauty, to decorate a favorite chief. With this he wore leathern pantaloons and moccasins, a foraging cap, and a double barreled gun slung by a bandaleer athwart his back—so that he was quite a picturesque figure as he managed gracefully his spirited steed.

The young Osage would ride close behind him on his wild and beautifully mottled horse, which was decorated with crimson tufts of hair. He rode with his finely shaped head and bust naked—his blanket being girt round the waist. He carried his rifle in one hand, and managed his horse with the other, and seemed ready to dash off at a moment's warning, with his youthful leader, on any madcap foray or scamper. The Count, with the sanguine anticipations of youth, promised himself many hardy adventures and exploits in company with his youthful "brave," when we should get among the buffaloes, in the Pawnee hunting grounds.

After riding some distance, we crossed a narrow, deep stream, upon a solid bridge, the remains of an old beaver dam. The industrious community which had constructed it had all been destroyed. Above us, a screaming flight of wild geese, high in air, and making a vociferous noise, gave note of the waning year.

About half past ten o'clock, we made a halt in a forest, where there was abundance of the pea vine. Here we turned the horses loose to graze. A fire was made, water procured from an adjacent spring; and in a short time our little Frenchman, Tonish, had a pot of coffee prepared for our refreshment. While partaking of it, we were joined by an old Osage, one of a small hunting party, who had recently passed this way. He was in search of his horse, which had wandered away or been stolen. Our half breed, Beatte, made a wry face on hearing of Osage hunters in this direction. "Until we pass these hunters," said he, "we shall see no buffaloes. They frighten away every thing, like a prairie on fire."

The morning repast being over, the party amused themselves in various ways. Some shot with their rifles at a mark, others lay asleep half buried in the deep bed of foliage, with their heads resting on their saddles, others gossiped round the fire at the foot of a tree, which sent up wreaths of blue smoke among the branches. The horses banqueted luxuriously on the pea vines, and some lay down and rolled amongst them.

We were overshadowed by lofty trees, with straight, smooth trunks, like stately columns; and as the glancing rays of the sun shone through the transparent leaves tinted with the many colored hues of autumn, I was reminded of the effect of sunshine among the stained windows and clustered columns of a Gothic cathedral. Indeed there is a grandeur and solemnity in some of our spacious forests of the West, that awaken in me the same feelings that I have experienced in those vast and venerable piles, and the sound of the wind sweeping through them, supplies occasionally the deep breathing of the organ.

About noon the bugle sounded to horse, and we were again on the march, hoping that we might arrive at the encampment of the rangers before night, as the old Osage had assured us it was not above ten or twelve miles distant.