

# THE STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1838.

VOL XXIX. NO 7

THOMAS J. LEMAY,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

**TERMS.**  
Subscriptions, three dollars per annum—on half in advance.  
Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.  
**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
For every square (not exceeding 16 lines this size type) first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.  
The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33 per cent. will be made from the regular prices for advertisers by the year.  
Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

### DEFERRED ARTICLES.

**The Exploring Expedition.**—We learn that a new difficulty has arisen, as to the character of the vessels intended to compose the squadron for this expedition. According to the last plan, it is to be reduced to a sloop of war; one ship of about 450 tons, the *Relief*; one brig, and the schooner *Active*. In the opinion of Captain Kearney, (who had accepted the command after Captain Jones's retirement,) and the officers associated with him, there would not be, on board these vessels, sufficient accommodation for so large a scientific corps as that appointed by the President. We regret to add that Captain Kearney, on the 18th instant, resigned the command of the squadron, and that his resignation has been accepted.

**The Petersburg Intelligence.**—It will be seen that this old establishment is now for sale, owing to the sudden and lamented death of Mr. Sparhawk, its late Editor. We know of no concern in the State which now offers a stronger inducement to a purchaser combining the qualifications necessary to the management of a newspaper. Its Whig patrons are liberal and spirited, and it meets with strong encouragement from many of the dominant party. Under Mr. Sparhawk's auspices it was improving handsomely—a fact which proves that it only needs the proper sort of talent to ensure for it popularity and success.—*Whig.*

**Presidential recommendations.**—A resolution has been introduced into the Kentucky Legislature, recommending Henry Clay as a suitable candidate for the next Presidency, and expressive of a desire to leave the final decision to a National Convention.

A very large meeting of the friends and neighbors of General Harrison took place in Cincinnati; Judge Burnett in the chair. An address and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a recommendation to hold a Convention at Pittsburg in June next.

**Colonization.**—A gentleman in Lebanon co. Tenn., wishes to emancipate 17 of his slaves to be sent to Liberia. A vessel with colored emigrants for that destination is to leave New Orleans about March 1st. The free colored people of Maryland are now so anxious to go to Africa, that the colonization office at Baltimore is thronged with applicants. In the past year there have been not less than six vessels chartered and fitted out with emigrants, teachers, missionaries, and officers, to be borne by the winds of Providence to the coast of Africa.—*N. Y. E. Star.*

**Baltimore, Jan 23.**  
A most melancholy accident occurred in this city on Sunday last, under the following circumstances. A respectable physician prescribed for a lady of this city, who had nearly recovered from illness, an ounce of phosphate of soda, and wrote his prescription that no mistake might occur. It was sent to an apothecary, and the messenger received from him what was afterwards discovered to be white precipitate of mercury, a most deadly poison. The case is rendered still more aggravated from the fact that the patient refused to take the medicine until it had been sent back to the apothecary with a request that he would examine the written prescription and the dose, which he did, and pronounced it correct. The medicine was taken, we regret to say, with the most fatal consequences. The patient died on Sunday, notwithstanding every effort to counteract the effects of the poison.—*American.*

**General Jackson's Opinions.**—We copied, some days ago, as news which our readers were entitled to know as well as others, an article from the Nashville Banner, giving a statement of a certain conversation reported to have been held by General Jackson, in which he was said to have declared the downfall of Mr. Van Buren's Administration. It is due to truth now to state, that the promised proof of this fact has failed, the person relied upon to prove it having stated that he only spoke of it as rumor, which he did not himself believe to be true. This statement of his conversation is flatly contradicted. But, as the case stands, it is clear that he either did not say what was imputed to him, or that he

now equivocates. In either case, the report of the said conversation of General Jackson is not sustained by proof. So states, in substance, the Nashville Banner of the 11th instant.—*Nat. Int.*

**A base attempt to swindle an Indian.**—Two fellows in Cattaraugus county, meeting an Indian with his ox team, persuaded him to go to Fredonia to bring them a load of flour. One of them purposely dropped his pocket book in the road, the Indian picked it up to hand it to the owner who accused him of being a thief and advised him to make off. He did so, and the scoundrels brought the team to Fredonia, where the Indian soon after arrived and related the story as above. Query: Would an Indian have been guilty of such baseness?

**SALE OF RAIL ROAD STOCK.**—The Athens Banner says:—“A sale of 1,000 shares of Stock in the Georgia Rail Road and Banking Company, took place at their Banking House, in Athens, on Tuesday last. The whole was taken at an advance of \$6 per share.”

**For the Star.**  
Mr. Editor: A few nights since, after having, to the entire satisfaction of my querulous conscience, performed all the duties of the day, I was sitting alone in my room by a very comfortable fire. The night was bright and tranquil; but the air was bracing and cold. Every thing around invited to a sober and candid communion with my own mind, and an impartial examination of my past conduct, and the treatment, whether pro, or con, which I had received from the world. After having, with “my mind's eye,” taken a review of the secret motives which had hitherto governed me, and of the conceits which I had cherished concerning the relation which I had always held towards those around me, I plainly saw that I had been all along deceiving myself; that I had been daily feeding my vanity with the idea that I possessed great merit; that this merit was open and manifest, and fully appreciated by all who knew me. These pleasing fancies, which I had been so long cherishing, I found to be perfectly false and unfounded. My imagined merit, I found, proceeded entirely from my vanity, which made me blind to my own faults, and quick to construe every act of the world as indicative of its good will and respect for me.

Pained and chagrined with this result of my cogitations, my selfish and illiberal disposition prompted me to enquire whether the whole human race are not subject to the same illusions, which had been as an *ignis fatuus* to me through life? Memory, with surprising celerity, placed before me the conduct of my acquaintances, as well as many examples of human character exhibited in the records of what has been said and done by men in different ages of the world. But all this gave me no insight into the secret recesses of the heart. While thus perplexed, Morpheus, who has more than once relieved me from bodily fatigue and mental inquietude, came to my aid. He, in a twinkling, transported me from the cold reality of things as they exist, into the land of dreams, where the imagination, unfettered by reason, roams in proud independence throughout the *terra incognita* of Philosophy, Astrology, and Psychology. I determined to make the best possible use of this favour of the omnipotent god of night, and soon had an opportunity of settling the knotty question much to the satisfaction of my wounded vanity.

First, an old revolutionary soldier made his appearance. He had just been reading the life of Washington, and to the natural optics of any one, he would have given indications of great humility—a deep sense of the transcendent greatness of Washington—and of a spirit of invocation for a blessing upon his name; but I was gifted, for the time being, with optics so keen as to see what, in less favorable circumstances, cannot be seen. Every secret recess, nook, and corner of the heart disclosed its *arcana* to my view. Guess my surprise when I saw this hoary headed old man internally congratulating himself, that he possessed all the great qualities of the great Washington, and but for the blindness and obtuseness of the world, in not discovering his merit, his fame would be as great. But, says he, I glory in my intrinsic worth, though slighted and neglected.

My attention was next called to one who had acquired among men great fame for wisdom and learning. Instead of finding him, as might have been expected, modest, unassuming, and unconscious of deserving all that the voice of fame had allowed him, his mind exhibited nothing but vanity, self-conceit, and complacency. He imagined himself the very Atlas of the intellectual world—wisdom, he clearly saw, would die with him, unless, as he cordially wished, some other intellectual sun would rise in its stead, when he was extinct.

These are only a few of the mental reservations which I saw during my sojourn in the region of fancies. Next week I will give some others.

SOLONON GLEES-EASY.

### EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

#### EXTRACTS

From the Proceedings of the Virginia Editorial Convention.

At a Convention of the Editors of Virginia held pursuant to notice, in the Capitol, on the 17th January, 1838—Thomas Ritchie, Esq. was called to the chair, and Wm. M. Blackford, Esq. appointed secretary.

On calling the names of the Editors of this State, the following gentlemen were found to be in attendance:—  
Thomas Ritchie, Richmond Enquirer.  
Alexander Mosley, Richmond Whig.  
James A. Cowardin, Richmond Comp.  
Wm. H. Davis, Richmond Comp.  
Z. Mead, Southern Churchman.  
Wm. A. Smith, Conference Journal.  
Wm. Sands, Religious Herald.  
Thos. W. White, S. L. Messenger.  
John S. Gallaher, Ches. Free Press.  
Edmund Ruffin, Pet. Farmer's Register.  
Edward Snowden, Alexandria Gazette.  
Richard H. Taler, Lynchburg Virginian.  
Alex. J. Marshall, Warrenton Times.  
Robert Ricketts, Warrenton Jeffersonian.  
E. P. Hunter, Martinsburg Gazette.  
Wm. B. Blackford, Frederickburg Political Arena.

Mr. Hill, Editor of the Wilmington (N. C.) Advertiser, being present, was invited to take a seat in the Convention.

Mr. Ruffin, from the committee appointed yesterday, under the 1st resolution, presented a report and resolutions, which after some debate and amendment, were adopted in the following form:

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the relations of publishers and their subscribers, with instructions to report the existing evils, and to propose suitable remedies—submit their views in the following report, which, with the resolution annexed, they recommend to be adopted by the Convention.

It has long been gradually understood and admitted, that the arduous labors and large expenditures requisite for publishing newspapers and other periodicals have been paid for by the subscribers, on the general average, with less punctuality and certainty, and with more abatement of the just amount, by partial or total losses of dues, and by the cost of postage and of commissions, and other expenses of collections, than in any other trade or business of importance and necessity to the public. The pecuniary causes of the greater losses sustained in this branch of industry, are presented in the following circumstances.

Differing from every other kind of business, the furnishing of newspapers and magazines to those who subscribe for them, is done (in this country) almost wholly on credit—and, moreover, the debts so incurred, are for very small sums, due from hundreds or thousands of different individuals, remotely located and widely dispersed who are, of the far greater number, altogether unknown to their creditor, and who therefore, of course, are scarcely often found to be entirely irresponsible for such obligations. The magnitude of these causes of loss, has not been appreciated, and scarcely can be properly appreciated, by any except those who have suffered the consequent injuries. But, if it be supposed that any other business—no matter in what department of industry, and though now it be among the most prosperous and profitable—were placed on the like footing, as to the small amount of each customer's annual purchases, the great number and small amount of the debts so made, and the general absence of any real accountability of the debtors, or means of enforcing payment—then it will be readily understood and conceded, that the previous prosperous and safe condition of the supposed business, would be speedily and certainly changed to loss, embarrassment, and finally to bankruptcy.

Owing to such causes, the heretofore usual and average losses of subscription money sustained in conducting newspapers and other periodical publications, have not been less than one-fourth of the whole amounts subscribed and legally due. Many publications, with subscription lists promising fair profits, have lost much more than a fourth. But this former and usual rate of loss has been greatly augmented by the recently produced, and still existing disordered state of the currency, and general depreciation of bank paper, and the pecuniary embarrassments of the country in general. Every trade, and indeed every individual, has sustained enough of difficulty and loss from this condition of the currency to form some conception of the enormous addition of loss that it must make to whatever was before imposed on printers and publishers of periodicals. The greater and irregular depreciation, within this State, of the Bank paper of most other States, has a new and considerable difficulty in making payments for subscriptions, even to the most punctual and conscientious of remote debtors; and it has furnished a plausible excuse for delay and failure of payments, which has been fully availed of by many of a different character.

The general credit system which has been established in the printing busi-

ness, and the long extensions of time for which debts for subscriptions have been permitted to remain unsettled, and without the debtors being even heard from, have served to give importance and great increase to another class of losses. Many postmasters, alike disregarding the requisitions of the law and the instructions under which they act, their oath of office and the plain moral obligations which their publications are sent to their respective Post Offices (or times of considerable length, and some times even for years together, directed for persons who have moved away, or are dead, or who otherwise fail or refuse to take the numbers sent to them. In many cases a subscriber is thus made, by the misconduct of the Postmaster, to appear to be an unfaithful, or fraudulent debtor, when, in fact, he has been guilty of no fault, save the carelessness of trusting to a Postmaster to discontinue his subscription, who fails to do so—or afterwards to give the publisher the proper legal notice, strictly enjoined in every case of a publication being addressed to a person who refuses or fails to take it from the Office. Without such notice, and under the existing tax of the credit system, in all cases the journal is continued to be sent; and it is only perhaps, after one or two years, that the publisher learns, by chance, or by a tardy notification from the delinquent Postmaster or his successor in office, that he has been a long defrauded of his labor and property, and has no means of redress worth resorting to. Before the discovery is made, perhaps the supposed (and unconscious) debtor has been long a resident of a distant State or is dead—and even the Post Office directed to, may have long been discontinued, and the continuation of the neglect or fraud be then carrying on at some other place, and by another person.

Many of the losses incurred belong to and are inseparable from the business of publishing journals on subscription. But there are many others which may be mitigated, if not entirely guarded against. Among the causes of loss, the most important and injurious is the very blameable and absurd facility with which publishers have permitted debts for subscriptions to be contracted by remote and unknown individuals, and to remain due for years before payment is made—if ever made. This loose system of giving and continuing credits, that no one publisher could adopt a different and proper course, without giving offence to, and losing the support of many subscribers who are both honorable in conduct, and responsible in estate. And as no single publisher has dared to commence a reformation of the general bad usage, all have aided to establish, by their excess of indulgence, a mode of carrying on their business, which all deemed injurious to their interests, and which every considerate subscriber would admit to be improper and inexorable, in every point of view. To remedy these evils in some measure, the following regulations are proposed.

1. All subscriptions hereafter shall be considered as incurred and due in advance, and for a year's publication, unless specially ordered for a shorter time, when so ordered.
2. No publication shall be sent to the order of any new and unknown subscriber, unless paid for in advance, or satisfactory reference is made to some known and accessible person in regard to the subscriber or his payment, from a new subscriber who is unacquainted with the conditions, a single number may be sent, containing, or accompanied by, a copy of this regulation.
3. The names of all subscribers whose ability to pay may be unknown to the publisher, and who remain indebted on open account at the end of two years, from the time when the advanced payment was due, shall be erased from the list of subscribers.

Mr. Snowden, from the committee under the 3d resolution of yesterday, presented the following report and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

The committee to which was referred the third resolution of the Convention, relative to the conduct of the press in Virginia, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report:

So important has the newspaper press become, not only as a disseminator of intelligence and the ordinary news of the day, but as exerting an influence upon the moral as well as the political relations of society, that all must take an interest in seeing its tone and character elevated and sustained, and its energies directed to the best and most useful ends. If a free press be the palladium of our liberties, a free press is absolutely necessary to preserve our rights for our liberties, and fit us for a proper enjoyment of them.

The public, therefore, is concerned, and its interest deeply involved in the correct management of the press, and in the character of the newspapers of our country. What is designed for our intellectual repast around the family fireside, of which all are to partake, cannot be a matter of indifference to any virtuous citizen. As much however, as the public is interested, the editors and conductors of the press themselves, must feel a still deeper solicitude. When men devote their energies to any labor, they are anxious to see that labor applied to its legitimate purposes, and produce its proper results.—We are all daily and hourly employing our time and our minds in a laborious task, and are constantly occupied in a profession, to which we seldom, as things are at present, reap profit, and often meet with discouragement. It is, therefore, as much a matter of interest as of duty, with us, to unite in an attempt to increase the usefulness and advance the respectability of the press, and thus make it more worthy the countenance and generous support of the public.

To make practical rules applicable to all cases, in furtherance of this desirable object, would be found impracticable. We all agree that the general conduct of the newspaper press ought to be improved—its tone changed and its manner polished. It is, however, in the hands of responsible and independent individuals, whose opinions and judgments are as various as their establishments are separate and distinct. It is obvious then, that much must be left to the sound discretion of the editors themselves. We can do nothing more than to recognize certain general principles which ought to regulate the press, and recommend to our brethren throughout the Commonwealth to act upon them, and apply them as they may see proper, so as never, however circumstances may vary, to violate their spirit, or intercept their barony and symmetry. These, at last resolve themselves into the general doctrine, of making the press pure as well as free, dignified as well as independent, respectable as well as interesting. If this were accomplished the situation of an editor would be rendered more pleasant, and even more honorable than it now is. If we respect ourselves, the public will respect us. Along with the habit which has now grown to be a part of our nature of looking at our newspapers for information on all the topics of the day, would grow up a confidence in the rectitude of our intentions and the excellence of our motives, which would make newspapers even more than they now are, a necessary part of the literature of our country, and give increased value to our labors. We would then be thought worthy of a full and ample remuneration, for works, on which all could turn, with profit and pleasure.

No where could the experiment we are now about to make, of elevating the character of the press, be more advantageously commenced, and with a fairer prospect of success, than in the State of Virginia.—The newspaper readers, and in this case we may include nearly all the citizens of the Commonwealth, are intelligent and virtuous. They have, at heart, the welfare of their country, and happiness of the people. Conscious how much depends upon the conduct of the press of the State, in effecting these objects; how potent an engine the press is in their political and social relations; how great its influence must necessarily be, for weal or for woe; they, we confidently believe, will applaud us for, and sustain us in the effort we are now making, to render it worthy of them and of us.

Fully impressed with this belief, with the brief and general views here given, we submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention in referring to editorial opinions, the name of the newspaper, among should be used and discussion between editors carried on, directed entirely of personal references, of opprobrious epithets, and of harsh language, should be marked by a censor, and, as far as possible, good feelings and kindness should be the course of the editors in dealing with one another, setting an example to correspondents, and relieving themselves and the public from the disgust attendant upon newspaper controversies, in which personalities of abuse are indulged.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, to rid the press as much as possible of personal controversy, it is proper that all articles of a purely personal nature, in which the passions or prejudices, or feelings of one or more individuals only are concerned, should be entirely excluded from the columns of the newspapers, and that such articles of controversy as result from personal difficulties, but from the circumstances attendant upon them become of concern to the public, be inserted as, and charged double the regular rates of advertisements.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, it would greatly tend to correct the public taste, to advance the cause of virtue and sound morality, if the editors of newspapers would discontinue, as much as possible the publication of the horrid minutiae and details of murders and suicides, the disgusting incidents connected with duels and strays which sometimes occur in different parts of our country, and also accounts of the iniquity of the slaves in their derelictions upon society—all of which only tend to encourage vice and spread the knowledge of crime.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, it would be highly conducive to the interests of the public, and honorable to the character of editors, if the newspapers of the country were to be devoted, as much as possible, to the dissemination of useful facts or general knowledge, and of all such matter as will tend to refine, to enlighten and to improve, in preference to articles which merely gratify taste, or pamper a degraded appetite for scandal.

On motion of Mr. Blackwood, Resolved, That Messrs. Ritchie, Gallaher, Cowardin, Ruffin, White and Sands, be appointed a committee to devise some plan for the more quiet and certain collection of money due to editors.

ous to see that labor applied to its legitimate purposes, and produce its proper results.—We are all daily and hourly employing our time and our minds in a laborious task, and are constantly occupied in a profession, to which we seldom, as things are at present, reap profit, and often meet with discouragement. It is, therefore, as much a matter of interest as of duty, with us, to unite in an attempt to increase the usefulness and advance the respectability of the press, and thus make it more worthy the countenance and generous support of the public.

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On motion of Mr. Balfour, Resolved, For the purpose of cultivating a personal acquaintance among the members of the Editorial corps, and for renewing and confirming the kindly and cordial intercourse which has been so happily commenced, and also to strengthen, amend, or complete the course of measures now adopted and in progress—let another Convention of the Editors and Proprietors of Virginia, be held in the city of Richmond, on the 23d of February, 1839.

### SUCCESS TO MANUFACTURES!

We have derived the most heartfelt satisfaction from the excellent which have so rapidly accumulated for two or three years past, that the people of N. Carolina are awakening to a sense of their true interests, and the advantages of their position, by engaging in the Cotton Manufacture. Quite a respectable number of Factories are already in operation in different parts of the State, others are now going up, and others still are projected, so that we have much reason to look forward to the period as not far distant, when the extent of works of this description will entitle N. Carolina to be ranked among the manufacturing States. At no point in the State will the facilities for the successful prosecution of such works compare with those possessed by our own Fayetteville. Possessing within her limits and the immediate vicinity, cheap water power, sufficient for hundreds of thousands of spindles,—labor and living cheap,—the market for a rich back country which produces the raw material and provisions in abundance, as well as for the sale of the manufactured goods,—the location of Factories at this place will save a heavy expense of freight and transportation, which they must encounter in most other situations, either at the North, or in the back country. They therefore enter into the competition for the sale of their goods with a decided advantage, which is made perfectly manifest by the complete exclusion of Northern Yarns from all his region of the State since the Factories have gone into operation here.

We have heretofore had occasion to mention Mr. Mallett's Factory, which, with 1500 spindles, has been in operation for nearly two years, with results entirely satisfactory to the proprietor and the public.

We have now the pleasure of stating that the Cross Creek Mills, owned by Messrs. B. Bow & Co., from Guilford County in this State, commenced operations last week, with 325 spindles, which will be increased to 2500 as rapidly as the machinery can be brought into use. We have been presented by these gentlemen with a specimen of their first manufacture of Yarn, which is of an excellent quality and handsome appearance. We understand it is their intention gradually to introduce 1,000 spindles into their Mills, for the manufacture into cloth of the greater part or the whole of their Yarn. These gentlemen are practical working men, their machinery now, of the latest improvement, and highest finish, justifying the expectation of that ample success which has heretofore attended similar works here and elsewhere.

We have also the pleasure of stating that a company has been formed, the site fixed on, and the immediate steps taken, towards the speedy erection of a Woollen Factory, on Cross Creek, nearly in the centre of our town, and that it is expected to go into operation during the next Fall.

And last, but not least, that the Rock Fish Manufacturing Company, whose movements have been retarded by the pressure of the times, unanimously resolved, at a meeting last week, that their extensive works shall be pressed with all possible expedition. It is hoped that a portion of their machinery may be brought into use in all next Fall or Winter.

These are cheering signs. They indicate the realization of those hopes which have long been entertained of making Fayetteville what nature has philosophically intended her for, a manufacturing town.—*Fay Obs.*

**SINGULAR CASE OF CONVICTION.**—A young girl named Pennington, while at a school, had been the night of the 7th, was so alarmed by an unexpected discharge of cannon the ensuing morning for Mr. Jackson's victory that she fell in a convulsion, which was treated with such success at every report that the other pupils heard of. She now lies very ill, and even the slamming of the door near the apparatus.

**The Duel.**—The gold mines will probably be disappointed in the termination of the Ware and Glendon affair. A correspondent of the Baltimore Transcript says:—“Many think a duel will grow out of this. I do not. Wise, I understand, thinks he is not called upon to take the first step to such a decision, and as for Glendon, his emaciated, ghastly form seems to have the seal of the grave upon it already. His right arm is in a slung.”

**A novel Shipment.**—On board the packet brig Moses, this morning, as the crew were stowing away a cask, as it was supposed, of beef, the head burst out, and it was discovered to contain the bodies of two full grown negroes, preserved in salt. The crew was holding an inquest on them at 2 o'clock in the Bridewell yard.—*N. Y. Com.*