

Gen. J. F. Patterson

# THE STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1838.

VOL. XXIX NO. 42

THOMAS J. LENAY,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Subscribers, three dollars per annum—  
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 10 lines in  
size) first insertion, one dollar each sub-  
sequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

Advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs  
with the charge of 25 per cent. higher; and a de-  
duction of 25 per cent. will be made from the  
regular price for advertisements by the year.

Letters to the Editor must be paid.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty.

Doctors Harrell's Medicines.

1. THEIR ANTI-BILLIOUS TOMATO  
PILLS.

These pills supply the place of calomel and  
are a certain cure for all diseases of the liver,  
the different varieties of fever, all chronic affec-  
tions, and every other malady requiring a cathar-  
tic or brisk operation and the aid of alterative  
medicines.

2. THEIR ANTI-DYSPEPTIC SLIP-  
PERY ELM PILLS.

These pills are a sure and certain remedy for  
indigestion. They gently open and give strength  
to the bowels, restore the appetite by imparting  
tone to the stomach; and to these timely use  
serious attacks are prevented. There are a fine  
dinner pill and are invaluable in diseases pecu-  
liar to females and children.

The above preparations are now patronized by  
the profession and others of the highest respecta-  
bility, and are giving daily proofs of their su-  
perior intrinsic virtues. These considerations,  
patronage of the public and physicians generally,  
the respectable certificates of the following  
gentlemen are given as testimonials in their favor:

Pasquotank county, N. C. 1837.

To all whom it may concern.—This is to cer-  
tify that I have witnessed the most successful  
results produced by A. & J. Harrell's Anti-Dys-  
peptic Slippery Elm Pills, especially in dyspep-  
sia, and that without pain or uneasiness; and do  
not hesitate to recommend them to the public as  
an uncommonly pleasant and useful medicine.  
In testimony of that confidence, gentlemen, I  
will go forward to a thousand forwih.

Respectfully,  
THOS. MITCHELL, M. D.

From H. ratio N. Williams, Justice of the  
Peace.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 1838.

Doctors A. & J. Harrell's— I have the past  
year made frequent use of your Anti-Dyspeptic  
Slippery Elm Pills, and find them a most valua-  
ble medicine; they produce the most beneficial  
effects on my system, whenever I have had occa-  
sion to use them.

Respectfully,  
HORATIO N. WILLIAMS.

From the Rev. James A. Riddick, Itinerant El-  
der of the M. Methodist Episcopal Church.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 1838.

In testifying to the efficacy of Doctor A. & J.  
Harrell's Anti-Dyspeptic Slippery Elm Pills, I  
feel free to say, that I have used them in several  
instances with considerable benefit. They op-  
erate pleasantly without offending the stomach,  
and in my own case, they have been entirely suc-  
cessful in removing the symptoms of dyspepsia.  
Against these pills a superior medicine, and  
should be kept in the house of every family.

Respectfully,  
JAMES A. RIDDICK.

From Mr. Charles Harrell, a respectable Mer-  
chant.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 1838.

Gentlemen—This is to certify that I believe  
your Anti-Billious Tomato Pills to be a good  
and genuine medicine, and that they contain all  
the qualities for which they are recommended.  
I have used them in my family in several in-  
stances, and they have proved effective in every  
instance.

Yours, &c.  
CHAS. HARRELL.

From a respectable citizen of Pasquotank  
County.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 1838.

Gentlemen—This is to certify to the efficacy  
of your Anti-Billious Tomato Pills. In a recent  
attack of liver affection connected with disor-  
derment of the lungs their use was attended with  
the most salutary results. They operated promp-  
tly yet with peculiar mildness, reducing fever and  
clearing the stomach and bowels of their morbid  
contents. I think them a superior medicine and  
recommend them without hesitation to public no-  
tice and patronage.

Respectfully,  
JOSIAH PRITCHARD.

From Mr. Charles Bright, farmer, Pasquotank  
County, N. C. 1838.

To all whom it may concern.—This is to cer-  
tify that I have taken Doctor A. & J. Harrell's  
Anti-Billious Tomato Pills with great benefit. I  
have been always subject to sick headache and  
have found but little relief by the remedies  
I have resorted to. By the use of your pills, how-  
ever, I have realized much advantage, and I  
think by their further use that I shall be perma-  
nently cured. They merit universal confidence.

Respectfully,  
CHAS. BRIGHT.

Prepared in Elizabeth City, N. C. by the pro-  
prietors and principally transported from New-  
York, Virginia, for sale at the Drug Store of  
Wm. M. Mason & Co.  
Raleigh, North Carolina  
July 15, 1838.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.  
Sign of the Golden Mortar.

WM. M. MASON & CO.

Having restocked the entire stock of Messrs  
T. S. Harrell & Co. have commenced the  
APOTHECARY business at the stand formerly  
occupied by them on Fayetteville Street, second  
door north of W. & A. Stith, where they have  
just received a further supply of

Drugs, Medicines, Glass, Oil,  
Paints, Dye Stuffs and Per-  
fumery, together with a  
general assortment of  
FANCY ARTICLES,  
which they will dispose of on the most reasona-  
ble terms.

Merchants and others can be furnished with  
all other medicines on as reasonable  
terms as they can be got such of the Postoffice.  
Persons would do well to call and examine for  
themselves. Physicians at a distance, who may  
favor us with their orders, will have them  
promptly attended to. No pains will be spared  
in selecting Chemicals and Pharmaceutical prepa-  
rations, as they are determined that no medi-  
cines but such as are genuine, shall be sold by  
them. One of the Firm having been brought up  
to the residence, to which he will give his undiv-  
ided attention, thereby avoiding those fatal  
mistakes that often occur through incompet-  
ency or carelessness; they hope by strict atten-  
tion to business, to merit a share of the public  
patronage.  
104

State of North Carolina.  
Wake County.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term,  
1838.

Ann Neighbors vs. William Neighbors—Peti-  
tion for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,  
that the Defendant, William Neighbors, cannot  
be found, and proclamation having been made at  
the Court House door, for the party to appear  
and answer according to the Act of Assembly in  
such cases made and provided; it is therefore ordered  
that publication be made for three months, in the  
Raleigh Register and Star, newspapers printed  
in the City of Raleigh, that unless the said Wil-  
liam Neighbors appear at the next Term of said  
Court, to be held on the first Monday after the  
fourth Monday of September next, and plead,  
answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, it will  
be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso entered  
against him.

H. B. HAYES, C. S. C.  
(Price adv. \$7-50) \$3 50

Register.

JOHN VAN BUREN IN EN-  
GLAND.

The following letters from Col.  
Webb, explain the fact in relation to  
his arrest in England. It will be seen  
that he was arrested under a process  
based upon the affidavit of John Van  
Buren, without which an order to hold  
to bail could not have been issued.  
Under such circumstances, Col. Webb  
was authorized to infer, as he did, that  
Van Buren was the responsible "actor  
in the scene" instead of the volunteer  
agent of oppression.

Col. Webb was in London, mingling  
freely in society, was known to  
gentlemen of distinction, and could have  
been arrested there. But he was evi-  
dently permitted to depart with the  
design of having him arrested, on the  
eve of his departure, at Bristol. How  
far Van Buren was a party to this  
scheme, we are unable to say; but un-  
til we have higher authority than the  
worthless assertion of Crosswell, we shall  
hold to the opinion that those who ob-  
tained Van Buren's affidavit, acted  
under his instructions.

Albany Journal.

New York, Sept. 22, 1838.

My Dear Sir,—Yours of yesterday  
calling my attention to an article from  
your paper, together with a commenta-  
ry on it by the Argus, came to hand  
this morning, and although the affair is  
rather of private than public nature,  
yet as the persecution I experienced  
on the eve of my departure from Eng-  
land most unquestionably had its ori-  
gin in political enmity, I have no  
hesitation in giving you the particulars  
of the disgraceful transaction to which  
you have alluded. If I could with a  
clear conscience, consider aught that  
the Argus says, as calculated in the  
slightest degree to injure the character  
of a political opponent, I might add,  
that having repeatedly, since my re-  
turn, narrated the conduct of Mr.  
John Van Buren in this transaction, I  
am bound in honor to relieve you from  
the charge of "infamous fabrication"  
made by the Argus. But the charac-  
ter and standing of that cowardly  
and reckless pander of a corrupt ad-  
ministration, is too well known to ren-  
der any defence against his opinions  
necessary. I will, therefore relate to  
you the facts of my arrest in Bristol,  
on the affidavit of Mr. John Van Bu-  
ren of Albany.

It is well known to you that I sailed  
for England on the 7th of May last, in  
the steamer Great Western; and it was  
understood by my friends at the period  
of my departure, that I went abroad  
for the purpose of establishing a corres-  
pondence for the Courier and Enquirer  
in different parts of Europe and that I  
would return in the July trip on the  
same steamer. Among my notes payable  
falling due during my absence, was  
one drawn eighteen months previously,  
for which I had never received any  
consideration—which had been ob-  
tained under false pretences—and  
which the holder in March last agreed  
never should be presented for payment,  
if I would abstain from making known  
the circumstances under which it was  
obtained, and not go before the grand  
jury to ask an indictment for swin-  
dling. Upon this assurance, I left  
the country, knowing that the note in  
question would fall due in a few days; but  
I made no provision for its payment, in  
the full conviction that the certainty  
of indictment and punishment would  
prevent any use being made of it.  
But in this I was mistaken. It ap-  
pears that a prominent political oppo-  
nent in Albany heard of the existence  
of the note, obtained possession of it,  
endorsed and lodged it in the Bank  
of Albany for collection, caused it to be  
regularly protested when due, and sent  
it to England for prosecution.

I was in London from the time of  
the coronation until a short time pre-  
vious to the sailing of the Great West-  
ern. The son of the President of the  
United States was there at the same  
time, the associate of Princes and No-  
bles, and with a degree of courtesy  
and attention of which, in common  
with every American, I was proud,  
viewing, as I did, the signal distinction  
with which he was received by the  
Queen, as evidence of her respect for  
the U. S. During this period, I little  
dreamed that he was in any way con-  
nected with a contemplated proceed-  
ing against me, having in view my in-  
carceration in a foreign prison; and  
you may imagine my surprise when in  
Bristol, and on the evening previous to

the sailing of the Great Western, I  
was arrested at the suit of the City  
Bank of Albany, upon a process issued  
out of the King's Bench and order to  
hold me to bail, procured by the affi-  
davit of John Van Buren, the son of the  
President of the United States.

On learning from the Sheriff's offi-  
cer that he was directed to require  
bail to the amount of one thousand  
pounds sterling, and knowing no per-  
son to whom I could apply in Bristol,  
I at once proposed that he should post  
to London with me, where I could pro-  
cure the bail required, and by hard  
posting get back to Bristol in time to  
save my passage in the Great Western.  
But I was then told—and the officer  
exhibited a feeling on the occasion  
which did honor to his humanity, that  
by the law, no bail could be received  
except a freeholder of the city of Bristol  
—that from the manner in which the  
suit had been commenced there was no  
escape from its severe penalties, and  
that I must find such bail among entire  
strangers, or immediately be consigned  
to a prison!

I will not attempt to portray my  
feelings. To be thus kidnapped into  
prison in a foreign land, and that too  
by the affidavit of the son of the Chief  
Magistrate of my country, was well  
calculated to excite in my bosom a de-  
gree of indignation which cannot well  
be described. But there was no time  
to be wasted in the indulgence of re-  
flections upon the character of the  
proceeding of the deep disgrace in  
which it involved my prosecutors.—  
Bail, immediate, local and satisfactory  
bail, or the cell of a foreign prison  
was the alternative presented me as  
the suitable punishment of an opponent  
of Martin Van Buren. Let any man of  
the slightest sensibility imagine what  
would be his feelings thus situated, and  
he will find no difficulty in arriving at  
the conclusion, that even the prospect  
of incarceration in a foreign prison did  
not appear more appalling to me, than  
the alternative of applying for aid to  
one upon whom I had no claims, and  
to whom I was only known in conse-  
quence of having extended to me the  
hospitalities of his table. But it was  
due to myself and family to make the  
application—and Robert Bright, Esq.,  
of Bristol, with a degree of promptness  
which evinced the generous and noble  
character of the man, on the simple as-  
surance that he should not suffer, gave  
the requisite bail, and thus completely  
thwarted this well planned scheme to  
disgrace a political opponent.

Of the conduct of Mr. Bright and of  
my never-to-be-eradicatd feelings of  
gratitude, this is no place to speak.  
Those who can appreciate true nobles-  
sime of character will require no promp-  
titude to estimate his value and my grati-  
tude—nor can any honest American  
fail to appreciate an act which, in point  
of fact, was a compliment to the Ameri-  
can character—for my only claim on  
his liberality consisted in my being  
an American. Suffice it to say, that  
the Great Western on her next trip  
will take out the full amount of the  
claim, to be deposited for the protec-  
tion of my bail—but as the law of this  
State is applicable to the case in the  
English courts, not a dollar will my  
persecutors ever recover, while they  
have the mortifying reflection of know-  
ing that their scheme to injure me  
abroad has been the most signally de-  
feated, and all concerned in it as sig-  
nally disgraced.

I have thus given you the facts of  
the case. Whether John Van Buren  
took the note to England with him, or  
whether it was subsequently sent to  
him, or whether he was not the author-  
ized agent of the holder of the note,  
and by him directed to commence the  
suit in London, instead of Bristol, I do  
not know, and of course do not pretend  
to say. It may be as the Argus would  
insinuate, that he has acted exclusivel-  
y as a volunteer in this dirty business,  
but I should imagine that this, instead  
of mitigating is rather calculated to in-  
crease the odium which should attach  
to any one in thus loaning himself to  
the prosecution of a countryman in a  
foreign land. The facts speak for  
themselves, and I leave to others to  
draw their own conclusions, as to the  
conduct of this son of our Executive  
and the nature of the undertaking in-  
terested him and his immediate political  
associates in regard to the manner, the  
time, and the place of my arrest upon  
a note obtained by admitted fraud.  
Smearing under the attempt to disgrace  
me, and feeling that the worthless Ameri-  
can who was then receiving the most  
marked attentions of the British  
Court as a representative of my country,  
was in fact more fitted for the em-  
ployment in the paludians of the Lon-  
don Police, I did not hesitate in attrib-  
uting his conduct to a deep-laid plan  
on the part of my political enemies, in  
the prosecuting of which the son of the  
Executive was the mere tool. Under  
these circumstances, I wrote him the  
enclosed letter, in which, if the Argus  
is to be credited, I find injustice to my  
persecutor here, and did not hold in  
sufficient contempt the judgment and  
discretion of the weak young man who  
it would now appear volunteered his  
services to punish a political opponent  
of his father by endeavoring to incar-  
cerate him in a Foreign Prison. I

care not on which horn the dilemma  
the Argus may think it convenient to  
place the son of the Executive. In ei-  
ther case, he at best is most effectually  
disgraced in the estimation of all hon-  
orable men.

Very truly your friend,  
J. WATSON WEBB.

From the New York Evening Star.

John Van Buren in England.—The  
Argus is laboring to exonerate this  
young sprig of Royalty from the odium  
and execration which is every where  
heaped upon him, in consequence of  
his volunteering his services to im-  
prison a political opponent in a foreign  
land—publishes the following letter,  
purporting to be from the London At-  
torney for the City Bank of Albany:

"61 Cheshide, London, 19th July, 1838.

"Sir—I received yours, of the 9th ultimo,  
but have received no further instructions than  
those contained in your letter.

"Upon its receipt, I immediately proceeded  
to find out Mr. Webb, and was informed by  
Mr. Jaulton that he was resident at Fenton's  
Hotel in St. James street. On enquiry there I  
learned that he had left there some days pre-  
viously, and had gone to Liverpool, but that  
he intended being in London and remaining there  
for about a fortnight previous to his leaving the  
country. I called on Monday last at his hotel,  
and learned there that they did not know  
where to forward letters to him, and I have but  
just learned that he intended leaving this per-  
son Saturday next, and therefore conclude that he  
has some reason for misleading the hotel keeper.

"I shall by to night's mail send down a confi-  
dential clerk to apply to him for payment, and in  
the event of his not getting cash or security; to  
hold him to bail, as his conduct and silence in  
regard to my letter, induce me to believe that  
he is in difficulties or apprehensive of arrest.

"I remain yours truly,  
H. LLOYD.

Now it is evident to us from the fol-  
lowing circumstances, that the forego-  
ing is either a base fabrication got up  
for the purpose by the Argus, or that  
the writer is incapable of telling the  
truth. Col. Webb has called and  
shewed us a letter from Mr. Fenton,  
the keeper of a hotel in St. James  
street, where Col. W. lodged all the  
time he was in London, dated July  
19th, bearing the frank of Lord Car-  
lew, in which Mr. Fenton acknowl-  
edges the receipt of a letter from Col.  
Webb, inquiring whether he had as-  
signed, forward all his letters to Mr.  
Jaulton, to which he answers, that regu-  
larly upon the receipt of letters for  
Col. W. they had been forwarded to  
Mr. Jaulton, agreeably to his instruc-  
tions when he left London.

This sufficiently establishes the false-  
hood of the charge contained in the  
letter of H. Lloyd, that Col. Webb  
had mislead his hotel keeper.

This Mr. Lloyd is also made to say,  
that he was informed at Fenton's, that  
Col. Webb had gone to Liverpool  
"some days previously," but that "he  
intended being in London and remain-  
ing there about a fortnight previous to  
his leaving the country." To demon-  
strate the utter falsehood of this in all  
its particulars, Col. W. has exhibited  
his bill at Fenton's, by which it ap-  
pears that he did not leave there until  
the 8th of July, only twelve days be-  
fore the sailing of the Great Western;  
and yet Mr. Lloyd is made to say that  
he was informed at Fenton's, that he  
was to be absent some days, and then  
return and spend a fortnight in Lon-  
don before he left the country! We  
repeat, the letter published in the  
Argus is either a forgery, or is evidently  
a fabrication by this Lloyd in order to  
screw Van Buren.

Col. Webb has deemed thus much  
due to himself, in order to put down  
the infamous charge of the Argus, and  
if documentary testimony was ever  
conclusive, it is so upon this point.—  
We would now inquire of the Argus,  
wherein it differs the face of the charge  
against Mr. John Van Buren, whether  
he swore only to the signature of  
Judge Lansing in relation to the pro-  
test of the note, or to the signature of  
Col. Webb? In no event could the  
arrest have been made without the af-  
fidavit of Mr. John Van Buren, and  
that under such circumstances he  
should have been a participator in this  
infamous transaction, is sufficient to  
disgrace him in the estimation of all  
honorable men.

We are happy to have it in our power  
to add, that there are but very few  
Americans belonging to, any party in  
this country who could have been in-  
duced to take part in such a scheme.  
It is evident that it was intended to  
keep Van Buren's name out of view if  
possible, and with that view, several  
Americans now in this city were ap-  
plied to for their affidavits; but they  
indignantly refused to take any part in  
this kidnapping a countryman in a  
foreign land. The secretary and at-  
taches of the American Legation were  
next applied to, but the application  
was rejected with scorn; and John Van  
Buren was compelled to appear in the  
proceeding or fall in his scheme of en-  
trapping Webb.

But there is another point of view in  
which this question presents itself, and  
which goes far to exhibit the object of  
the prosecution. When it was dis-  
covered that Webb had eluded the  
snare so cunningly devised for him,  
and that a gentleman of wealth and  
standing had become his bail, behold  
the prosecution is abandoned, and the  
costs, about \$150, thrown upon the  
defendant.

We annex a letter to Col. Webb,  
announcing this fact:

"Dear Sir—Mr. Bright has, in your presence,  
annulled the bond, agreement, and note of hand,  
given by you to him, and intends, as you  
demand, to forward them to you by the Great  
Western, which sails to-morrow.  
The Plaintiff has taken no further steps  
J. WATSON WEBB.

From the New York Evening Star.

John Van Buren in England.—The  
Argus is laboring to exonerate this  
young sprig of Royalty from the odium  
and execration which is every where  
heaped upon him, in consequence of  
his volunteering his services to im-  
prison a political opponent in a foreign  
land—publishes the following letter,  
purporting to be from the London At-  
torney for the City Bank of Albany:

"61 Cheshide, London, 19th July, 1838.

"Sir—I received yours, of the 9th ultimo,  
but have received no further instructions than  
those contained in your letter.

"Upon its receipt, I immediately proceeded  
to find out Mr. Webb, and was informed by  
Mr. Jaulton that he was resident at Fenton's  
Hotel in St. James street. On enquiry there I  
learned that he had left there some days pre-  
viously, and had gone to Liverpool, but that  
he intended being in London and remaining there  
for about a fortnight previous to his leaving the  
country. I called on Monday last at his hotel,  
and learned there that they did not know  
where to forward letters to him, and I have but  
just learned that he intended leaving this per-  
son Saturday next, and therefore conclude that he  
has some reason for misleading the hotel keeper.

"I shall by to night's mail send down a confi-  
dential clerk to apply to him for payment, and in  
the event of his not getting cash or security; to  
hold him to bail, as his conduct and silence in  
regard to my letter, induce me to believe that  
he is in difficulties or apprehensive of arrest.

"I remain yours truly,  
H. LLOYD.

Now it is evident to us from the fol-  
lowing circumstances, that the forego-  
ing is either a base fabrication got up  
for the purpose by the Argus, or that  
the writer is incapable of telling the  
truth. Col. Webb has called and  
shewed us a letter from Mr. Fenton,  
the keeper of a hotel in St. James  
street, where Col. W. lodged all the  
time he was in London, dated July  
19th, bearing the frank of Lord Car-  
lew, in which Mr. Fenton acknowl-  
edges the receipt of a letter from Col.  
Webb, inquiring whether he had as-  
signed, forward all his letters to Mr.  
Jaulton, to which he answers, that regu-  
larly upon the receipt of letters for  
Col. W. they had been forwarded to  
Mr. Jaulton, agreeably to his instruc-  
tions when he left London.

This sufficiently establishes the false-  
hood of the charge contained in the  
letter of H. Lloyd, that Col. Webb  
had mislead his hotel keeper.

This Mr. Lloyd is also made to say,  
that he was informed at Fenton's, that  
Col. Webb had gone to Liverpool  
"some days previously," but that "he  
intended being in London and remain-  
ing there about a fortnight previous to  
his leaving the country." To demon-  
strate the utter falsehood of this in all  
its particulars, Col. W. has exhibited  
his bill at Fenton's, by which it ap-  
pears that he did not leave there until  
the 8th of July, only twelve days be-  
fore the sailing of the Great Western;  
and yet Mr. Lloyd is made to say that  
he was informed at Fenton's, that he  
was to be absent some days, and then  
return and spend a fortnight in Lon-  
don before he left the country! We  
repeat, the letter published in the  
Argus is either a forgery, or is evidently  
a fabrication by this Lloyd in order to  
screw Van Buren.

Col. Webb has deemed thus much  
due to himself, in order to put down  
the infamous charge of the Argus, and  
if documentary testimony was ever  
conclusive, it is so upon this point.—  
We would now inquire of the Argus,  
wherein it differs the face of the charge  
against Mr. John Van Buren, whether  
he swore only to the signature of  
Judge Lansing in relation to the pro-  
test of the note, or to the signature of  
Col. Webb? In no event could the  
arrest have been made without the af-  
fidavit of Mr. John Van Buren, and  
that under such circumstances he  
should have been a participator in this  
infamous transaction, is sufficient to  
disgrace him in the estimation of all  
honorable men.

We are happy to have it in our power  
to add, that there are but very few  
Americans belonging to, any party in  
this country who could have been in-  
duced to take part in such a scheme.  
It is evident that it was intended to  
keep Van Buren's name out of view if  
possible, and with that view, several  
Americans now in this city were ap-  
plied to for their affidavits; but they  
indignantly refused to take any part in  
this kidnapping a countryman in a  
foreign land. The secretary and at-  
taches of the American Legation were  
next applied to, but the application  
was rejected with scorn; and John Van  
Buren was compelled to appear in the  
proceeding or fall in his scheme of en-  
trapping Webb.

But there is another point of view in  
which this question presents itself, and  
which goes far to exhibit the object of  
the prosecution. When it was dis-  
covered that Webb had eluded the  
snare so cunningly devised for him,  
and that a gentleman of wealth and  
standing had become his bail, behold  
the prosecution is abandoned, and the  
costs, about \$150, thrown upon the  
defendant.

We annex a letter to Col. Webb,  
announcing this fact:

"Dear Sir—Mr. Bright has, in your presence,  
annulled the bond, agreement, and note of hand,  
given by you to him, and intends, as you  
demand, to forward them to you by the Great  
Western, which sails to-morrow.  
The Plaintiff has taken no further steps  
J. WATSON WEBB.

In the action, which we conclude is now put on  
hold. We therefore take the liberty of send-  
ing herewith our costs, as well as in respect to  
the action, we for the preparation of the securi-  
ties given by you to Mr. Bright. The Plain-  
tiff's attorney will refer to you the costs,  
(part of the above.) You will therefore bear  
in mind settling with the parties to your own  
country, that you are entitled to deduct them,  
as mentioned in our letter to you of the  
4th. We are dear sir,

Yours very truly,  
OSBORNE, WARD & SONS.

Bristol, 7th September 1838.

Col. W. Wans, New York.

Disastrous Storm and loss of Prop-  
erty.—On Saturday morning our town  
was visited with one of the most violent  
storms which we ever witnessed.—

About 2 o'clock, A. M., the rain ac-  
companied by a violent gale from the  
North East, began to fall in torrents,  
and continued without intermission un-  
til 7 A. M., when it abated. During  
this period, short as it may appear, a part  
of the town was completely inundated,  
causing several families to leave their  
own homes and take shelter with their  
neighbours—and doing much injury to  
the property both of the town and indi-  
viduals. At one time, Bank, Market,  
and Old Streets, presented fearful as-  
pects—the water rushed in torrents  
from every direction—cellars were filled  
to overflowing, and great fears were  
entertained that several houses would be  
undermined by the force of the flood.

We have not been able correctly to  
learn the amount of property injured,  
but we should suppose that individual  
losses amounted to at least \$5000, and  
the town to perhaps \$10,000 more.  
On the coast we fear the loss of life  
and property has been great. Owing to  
the injury received by the Richmond  
and Petersburg Rail Road, (which we  
understand will be speedily repaired,)  
the Northern mail of Saturday, was not  
received until Sunday evening. The  
Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road,  
though somewhat injured, is still in a  
passable condition. Our Friday's pa-  
pers which were mailed for the South,  
were destroyed by the inundation of the  
Post Office; this will, we hope, account  
to our Southern friends for the failure  
of their papers. We understand great  
injury has been done to the adjoining  
county, in the destruction of Bridges,  
Mill-dams, Fences, &c.

Injury to the Baptist Church.—The  
injury sustained at the Baptist Church  
is considerable. The arch in front and  
the made ground over the branch, is car-  
ried away, together with the fine shade  
trees, the gates and the fence. The  
water rose three feet in the house.—  
From the repeated disasters to this  
property, we hope that now an appeal  
will be made to our citizens for a new  
Baptist Church, and we feel confident  
that a cheerful response will be given  
to such a call upon the sympathies of  
the town. The Denomination also to  
which this Church belongs, is now  
specially called upon to erect a better  
house on a more eligible site.

Pub. Int. Oct. 4.

PROPOSED INDIAN GOVERN-  
MENT.

In reply to an esteemed subscriber  
and correspondent, and for the informa-  
tion of others who may feel an interest  
in the welfare of our Indian Tribes, we  
now state that the bill to establish an  
Indian Territorial Government or Con-  
federacy west of the Mississippi under-  
went consideration in the Senate of the  
United States on the 26th, 27th, and  
30th, of April, and finally passed in  
that body, without a division, two days  
afterwards. In the National Intelli-  
gencer of April 28th and May 1st, the  
proceedings on the bill are succinctly  
but fully given. The great object of  
the bill is distinctly expressed, the re-  
marks of several Senators are published  
in brief, and the first speech of Mr.  
Tipton, the author of