

wall. Here lie mingled, with their parent dust, the ashes of five students; two of whom I learn, fell martyrs in the cause of learning. What a worthy and noble cause! Had all the blood that has been spilt in defence of ignorance, fanaticism and superstition; and all the treasure that had been expended in riveting the chains of error and delusion on the human mind, been devoted to this cause; who can tell, how infinitely superior would have been the splendour of the sun of intelligence, to what at present it is! That instead of the few fugitive rays, that with difficulty find their way to our earth, a whole dazzling flood of light would be poured upon us. The places where three of these young men lie, are marked by beautiful marble monuments, upon which are suitable inscriptions. The adjacent country presents quite a picturesque appearance, and in the silver mantled brooks that checker its vales, and high hills, whose summits melting away in the dimness of distance, are bleached with the pure ether, seems to court the attention of the inspired votary of the muses. It bears a more striking resemblance to Italy, I suppose, than any other portion of our country. It is high and broken, its atmosphere pure and elastic, is never tainted with those noisome exhalations, that render the low lands so unhealthy, the sky seldom obscured by clouds, and as for tempests, they are almost entire strangers in this quarter. Surely the founders of this institution, must have been aided by Providence in their choice of a location. Unlike most universities, it is situated apart from the distractions of a city. No gaming table can here present itself with all its enticements, to inexperienced and unstable youth, to win them from the ways of integrity and virtue; no tipping shop, in which to draw the energies of soul, fraught as it may be, with the destinies of this great people; none of the allurements of society, to draw off the mind from its abstractions in study, and no bustle and confusion to disturb the quiet necessary for improvement in a college. And strange as it may seem there are some, who with all the strength and vigor of their minds, have fallen into an error as I think, in wishing to have the University located at Raleigh. But more of this at another time. In my next, I will tell you something about the Libraries, belonging to the college, if I do not leave this place sooner than I expect.

Sincerely Yours,
JIM CROW.

College, East Building, Oct. 1833.

MR. HARBINGER.—How just are the long deep guttural sighs that voluntarily and almost imperceptibly steal from us (luckless students) when we reflect upon the advantages lost during the sessions and the manifest drawback upon our pleasures during commencements, arising from the (memorable dicta) fact that there is not a commodious and well arranged tavern within the village. Is it not curious that among the many who are daily making their "shifts and turns" to procure a competency, there is not found a single one sagacious enough to foresee riches and pleasant living in store for him who shall erect a large, commodious tavern in this place? To charm the doubting fortune-seeker by an exposition of the benefits and to overwhelm all objections by simple truth, I will deduce accurate calculations both pro and con. The Tavern and the other houses on the premises we will estimate at five thousand dollars. And such a sum would construct a splendid one, such as would attract visitors from a distance. The interest of the capital invested at lawful per cent would amount to three hundred dollars. At the very least calculation thirty students would be regular boarders at eight dollars per month, which would be a certain annuity of twenty-four hundred dollars. Estimating all necessary and contingent expenses at eighteen hundred dollars, which is a very liberal sum, and still there would be remaining double the interest of what the establishment cost. From the students moreover, a surplus of more than two hundred dollars would accrue from a ball that would be given every commencement. Now here is upwards of eight hundred dollars clear gain which the constructor would inevitably possess, after defraying every pertinent expense. Deducting interest for capital first expended and a full grown five hundred would still remain, and which sum I would ensure to him that might undertake the project. If the tavern be constructed conveniently large an additional sum of one thousand dollars may be added for the visitors at every annual commencement. And about a thousand more for travellers and those who might pay the Hill an occasional visit during the year. For all such visitors and even those at commencement there would be but a slight accession of expenses and scarcely any more trouble. However to be liberal in our views, let us estimate the additional labour and expense at one thousand dollars, there will be a remnant still of fifteen hundred dollars clear gain, and that too in ready cash, for a landlord's bill is always first to be paid. At this rate even if the principal with which the house is built be borrowed it might be refunded within four years; and the value of such property at this place would rather in all human probability increase than diminish, so that at any subsequent period it would command if no more at least its original cost. In this summary statement all presumptive calculations are purposely omitted: But if there were such an establishment here, is it not possible, ay, even more than possible, that this would become a place of resort for the valetudinarians from the more sickly part of the state? Why may we not flatter ourselves with such hopes? The retirement of our village is a great incentive, the kindred ties of the students would draw them; and O! how could they resist the charms and allurements of the libraries belonging to our two literary societies. So that the

landlord might feed himself upon that blessed manna, hope, for upwards of a thousand more from health seeking sojourners. From these calculations, which seem just enough, it would not be building too big an "air castle" to expect the clear annual gain to amount to two thousand and upwards. We wish not to be understood as speaking disrespectfully of the taverns now in the place, nor of the manner in which they are kept. Many a weary traveller has gone ten miles off his direct journey, for fear if he remained here, he should be crushed underneath the ruins of our weatherbeaten and time-worn taverns.

But to any enterprising individual desirous of accommodating the public, and promoting his own best interest, a sufficiency of undeniable truth has been revealed. Let him that is willing to undertake the project reflect upon the subject and make his own calculations and we doubt not that in a short time a large tavern will adorn our scanty village and prosper with merited success.

Yours Respectfully, J. A.

MR. HARBINGER.—The poet beautifully but slightly speaks of "the baseless fabric of a dream." And those who lay claim to superior wisdom and acquirements, affect to disregard the admonitions of these wonderful visitors of our sleeping hours, and laugh at the sapient and worthy matrons who consider their dreams (generally discussed with their coffee at breakfast,) as oracles from whose responses they deduce their plans for the day and determine a wedding or a funeral from a dream before or after midnight. But believe me Mr. Harbinger, I place no little reliance on the inferences to be deduced from dreams properly interpreted, and believe there is more in dreams "than is dreamt of in our philosophy." In support of this opinion, I could refer to many well attested facts were the time and opportunity suitable, at present it is my purpose to tell you, that being naturally of a timid, bashful disposition, and having the fear of a fate similar to that above mentioned before my eyes, I cannot dare to disclose to my acquaintances generally the errant fancies of my lonely unfriended pillow, and have therefore resolved to keep them a profound secret; but being rather a poor hand to keep a secret, I wish to call to my assistance a discreet confidant, such as yourself Mr. H., and do you be sure if you tell any of your particular friends, to charge them to tell nobody.

I dreamed and lo! in the progress of a journey I had undertaken, I came to a University, the situation and appearance of which has entirely escaped my memory. I seemed in company with a numerous assembly to be seated in a large hall, awaiting the commencement of some exhibition. On an elevated platform before us, sat in solemn silence, a number of young gentlemen. At last one of them arose, advanced a few steps and extended one foot to the utmost limit allowed by a considerable crural longitude, and bringing it down with an emphatic slap, drew up the other foot to it with an audible scrape, at the same time bending his head towards the company, as if to shew that no old fashioned queue dangled behind it. And whil'st I was anxiously waiting to see whether a somerset or a sky rocket vault would be his next exploit, to my surprise he assumed an erect attitude and commenced in a loud, pompous, and monotonous tone, the following remarks:

"About the beginning of the thirteenth century, whilst the sun of science was just arising to dispel the worse than Egyptian darkness that hung over the world, and disperse the thick mists of ignorance and superstition.—England, haughty, proud, imperial England, beheld the rise of one of the greatest, most valiant, and most gigantic heroes the world ever saw.

The claymore of this mighty, determined, and puissant warrior, like the descending avalanche, which like a thunderbolt falls at once terrible, beautiful, and unexpected; blighting in a moment the noblest oaks, and killing many a sheep and cow, rushing upon the peaceful vale below, crushing in its course, in one undistinguished ruin

"The hamlet and the rock,
The shepherd and his flock;"—BYRON.

piled in large, gory, and promiscuous heaps, the bodies of his foes. As a statesman, cool, determined, and vigilant; the proudest days of Greece, and Rome produced not his parallel. "In war the mountain storm, in peace the gale of Spring." In fine my audience, whether we consider him as a warrior, a statesman or a potentate; the fame of a character, at once so magnanimous and so mild; a genius so noble, and a humility so profound, shall resound to the utmost limits of the civilized globe, and echo and re-echo while time itself shall last. And now my friends shall I place the name below the portrait? shall I affix the hero's name to the description? no! no! you must already be aware that I allude to the renowned, the victorious, the illustrious Thomas Thumb, a name dear alike to science, humanity and liberty. In vain do we search the annals of mankind for his parallel. Hercules was powerful, Caesar was brave, Napoleon was politic, Scipio was magnanimous, but it was reserved for Thumb, uniting all these great qualities in his own character to outstrip the heroes both of ancient and modern antiquity, and show the world the model of a man.

In the further consideration of this great man's history, my Auditors, let us compare the works of all glorious nature as displayed in the eastern hemisphere, and our own native land. There where once proud cities raised their cloud piercing spires in splendour to the skies; now the broken column, the decaying statue, the mouldering ruin, at once give impressive, sad, and certain evidence of the marring, ravaging, and all-conquering effects of time, and serve as excellent harbours for lizzards. There, solitude,

desolation and ruin, together stalk abroad, and silence yells around; there the shades of departed heroes, patriots, and sages, animating the bodies of fern scented, gloomy and "time honoured" buzzards, flap their dusky wings o'er their deserted sepulchral mansions, and like guardian spirits, the genii of the place, alighting on some shattered tower extend their dark heaving pinions in petitions for the re-edification of their once favoured abodes, and turn their solemn eyes to the sun, and call on him to testify how happy, proud and prosperous they once were.— There the industrious peasant, torn from the bosom of his peaceful cottage and forced to swell the haughty train of some petty tyrant; which, like some devastating whirlwind, awful, rapid and tremendous, prostrating in its course, the stately edifice, and the majestic oak, bearing ruin and dismay to the tenant of the forest and to man; is employed to forge and rivet in numerous tight and irrefragable links, the chains of his fellow-men.

"Hope for a season, bade the world farewell
And freedom shrieked as Kosciusko fell."

But now let us reverse the picture, let us dwell for a moment on the more pleasing prospects of our once happy country. There where once the yell of savage beasts and still more savage men, the grin of the opossum, the gurgling of the tremendous cascade, the serene and ever during placidity of the powerful lake, reflecting back to heaven its own beauteous tints, while seated on its banks, the vigilant fly catching, the agile bullfrog, pours forth a note like the memory of other days at once pleasing and mournful to the soul,

"Alas
Nor wife nor children more shall he behold,
Nor friends, nor sacred home."

The keen-eyed rattle snake, has marked him for his prey, and charms him "with an eye that never winks and a tail that never tires." The destroyer comes with a spring furious, sudden and inevitable, he bounds upon his unsuspecting victim, and seeks with a horrid rapacity to ingurgitate him alive.— Bullfrog, firm as a thousand rocks, with desperate valour receives the charge, and then commences a battle in comparison with which all that Caesar ever saw, or Homer sung, are but as the small dust of the balance. Now the water of the tranquil lake mingled with the blood of the combatants, and splashed up by the contending heroes, assaults the skies and stains the azure vault of heaven; now dirt, gravel and weeds torn up by their fury, envelope them in a thick cloud, hiding them from the view of hills, trees, cattle, birds, fishes and streams that gaze on in mute astonishment. But what avails noble daring, even when contending for life, liberty and equal rights against superior force and devilish subtlety. Bull frog falls, he falls not unwept, unhonoured and unsung; but dies on his native soil, striking for all that made life dear. Here the majestic river sweeping along like the stream of time uninterrupted save by the roar of the waterfall and the sudden plunge of the mail-clad terapher, who lies like some ancient philosopher "chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancies" on the top of some mossy rock

"Around whose base though waves of discord flow
Eternal sunshine rests upon its brow."

Now splendid cities resounding with the hum of busy thousands rise, where stood the rude and solitary wigwag of the Indian brave.— And whiskered dandies dress, strut and plume, where once the skunk and woodchuck prowled. Where once nought was heard, save the hooting of the grave owl (as sitting on the naked branch of some half rotten tree a mournful relic of former ages, he turned his everstaring gaze on the bold intruder, and stretched his full orb eye clothed with wonder, "a mental pyramid in the solitude of time,") now the ponderous "justice" seated in state in that hall where *decency, sobriety, and good order* REIGN, monarch of all he surveys, dispenses with magisterial air his learned, wise and impartial decisions.— The free enlightened citizen of these United States, sits unmolested under the shadow of his own vine and fig tree, and fears no intruder and yields to no dominion but that of the fair. O beauty! thou sole ruler of the free and brave, thou in whose presence freshmen tremble, and juniors stand dismayed, thou whose approach can disperse the sleep, seated throng, and whose eye dwells with polite complacency on the oft shewn picture, thou whose anticipated, approving smile, seen like a "star on futurity's ocean" animates the collegian's toil, O beam propitious on our path to fame and greatness, not like the devouring element, blasting in one horrid moment the work of toil clad years, and turning out to houseless, homeless penury, many a painstaking rat, and economical mouse, but shedding like chaste Cynthia thy mild lustre in gentle radiance o'er the rugged asperities of fatiguing unavoidable and interminable study.

Here the orator closed his remarks and going through the same strange evolutions as at the beginning; took his seat. Then came a thunder of applause and stamping, when I suddenly awoke and found that some unlucky wight had fired a pistol in the third story and several of the faculty were in full pursuit of him down the stairs.

COMUS.

NEW PRINTING PRESS.

Mr. Kitchen of Great Britain, has invented a new-Printing press, which promises to supersede most of those now in use. It is said to be much lighter than recent inventions and to occupy but half the height and half the length of the Columbian Press. There is also a great economy in labour, one person being able to perform the work of four at ordinary presses, and the price will but little exceed the common press. We hope these advantages, and the many more enumerated, may be realised. In our southern climate, the cheapening and ameliorating the press work is a great desideratum.—*People's Press.*

Intelligence.

Foreign.

The packet ship Erie, captain Funk, has arrived at New York, bringing Paris papers of the 24th, and Havre of the 25th August, being two days later than our former advices from the French capital, by way of England. They furnish no later dates from Portugal than we were before in possession of; but the continental news, or rumours, are of some interest.

Italy, as well as Switzerland, is in a ferment, and Naples was said to have been the scene of a very serious insurrection. There is nothing authentic on the subject, but from the anticipation, for some time past, of the Paris Press, that trouble was brewing in Italy, it is to be believed that some outbreak has occurred at Naples. On this account, possibly, though ill health is the reason assigned, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia at Toeplitz is countermanded.— On this head the Nuremberg Correspondent says:

"Accounts from Toeplitz apprise us that the meeting to have taken place on the 8th at Lowositz, in the chateau of Prince Swartzenburg, between the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia, was suddenly countermanded by an aid of the Emperor. The cause of this counter-order is, that after the review at Theresienstadt, the Emperor had access of fever: the King of Prussia was also indisposed. The Minister Ancillon, who had preceded the King of Prussia, was recalled by a courier. Prince Metternich arrived at Theresienstadt, and went off next day to Toeplitz. The departure of the Emperor for Prague, for which great preparations were making, will be put back by this incident."

The Tribune, (a republican paper) expressing its belief that a serious insurrection had broken out in Naples, says:

"It should be understood that the democratic movement in Italy may be the commencement of a conflagration, of which the limits cannot be perceived. If that revolution has commenced, and if it should spread along the Apennines; if Chambery respond to Rome and to Naples, this powerful initiative will not be lost. The words Liberty, Equality, Humanity, find an echo in every generous bosom. It is the cry of justice—of people resuming their dignity. France will never hear this cry without comprehending it. Obligated as we are to-day to reason upon conjecture alone, we could not refrain nevertheless from the frank expression of our opinion upon the natural result of a probable event. Our Adversaries will imagine our hopes, our friends will explain to themselves our wishes. Time and opportunity always come in aid of the just cause, and justice, like liberty, is of those things which do not perish."

The Berlin State Gazette of the 18th Aug. has intelligence from St. Petersburg of the 16th, announcing the arrival of Count Orloff in that capital from Constantinople.

A diligence running between Chateau Gorthier and Laval, had been stopped by a party of Chonans, and robbed of a sum of money belonging to the Government.

The *National* contends that it would be absurd to allow England to enjoy exclusive commercial treaties with Portugal while France is condemned to sacrifice all the advantages it might derive from Belgium, merely to please the English merchants.

The *Temps* also complains of the readiness which is shewn to give up Portugal to England, and thinks that France has a right to expect similar advantages from Belgium to those allowed to England and Portugal.

The *Journal du Commerce* contends that Lisbon should be open to the free competition of both nations, as well as of Antwerp, by which means Portugal will at once be allowed to effect its commercial and political emancipation, by entering into the great family of European commerce, and thus assist in securing the new federative commercial system of Europe.

Paris, Aug. 22.—Mr. Fennimore Cooper has arrived at Havre, on his way to England and New York.

The Anniversary of July was celebrated at Ancona with great pomp.

Prince Frederick of Sa'm Kirbourg, recently married the widow of a shoemaker named Schulmeister, who left her fortune equal to a million of francs.

The members of the Algiers commission have at length received their instruction.— It is said that the President is furnished with very full powers to enable him to obtain all the information necessary to assist the Government at and the Chambers in deciding upon the question of colonization.

Latest from Liberia.—By an arrival at New York, Liberia papers to the 8th of August have been received.

A free school for the benefit of re-captured Africans had been in successful operation for some weeks under the care of Rev. James Eden.

Mr. Savage, who had recently arrived as Agent for the emigrants by the Ajax from New Orleans, was making arrangements to establish a Manual Labor School at Millsburg.

Massachusetts Free School at Liberia.— We are pleased to learn, that our friends in Massachusetts have given their attention to the subject of Education in our infant Republic. We have schools, it is true, but a body like ours, which is daily extending, there are always opening, for schools. At present, our settlement at Grand Bassa is without any.—Our settlement about to be formed at Junk, will be in the same situation, and the chiefs and head men at Cape Mount, now are clamorous for a teacher; and in their cession of land for a settlement there, the establishment of a school is the chief and most important item in the deed of conveyance. But the Colonial Agent has been unable to

establish the school, or occupy the grant, from want of means; there is a heavy expense attendant upon the foundation of every new settlement. Why will not our friends in Massachusetts—throughout New England, raise funds to settle a certain tract or coast to be called New England, or Plymouth, or Boston? We need call only on the friends of the cause.

Domestic.

Health of New Orleans.—We are pleased to notice a manifest decrease of the number of interments for the last three days, and to understand that the number of cases of sickness have become less. We advise strangers, notwithstanding, not to hasten their return yet. As it is our intention weekly to notice the sanitary state of our city, they will readily perceive from our columns, when they can return with perfect security, and without risk.

Interments in the Catholic and Protestant Cemeteries.

	Catholics.	Protestants.
September 13	23	12
" 14	21	7
" 15	14	15

N. O. Bce of Sept. 18.

There has been quite a decrease in the number of deaths within the last three or four days, but is owing more to the want of subjects, than any abatement in the disease. We have ascertained that there has been a few new cases of cholera, but it does not appear to spread, and has been in almost every case produced by imprudence.

New Orleans Adv. Sept. 18.

The Cholera.—There have been three deaths by Cholera since our last publication. On Wednesday morning last, Master David Petry, of this place, was taken, and in the course of the day expired. On the day following, Mrs. Wells, sister of young Petry, and Mr. Wells, brother, were both taken, and have since died. No cases remain.

In Natchez during the prevalence of the epidemic, no less than six journeymen printers were fatally attacked with the disease. Seven of the same class died in New Orleans, the past season. All were young men who had forsaken their homes and friends, to make their fortunes.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Augusta, dated Donaldsonville, Lou. Sept. 26.

"We shall commence making Sugar the middle of October; crops are very good, and planters have large expectations; and I assure you they need money, for there are no men more in debt than Sugar planters. I have one piece of news for you.—Natchez on the Mississippi, 200 miles above, is becoming a shipping port—two ships, of 500 tons, have gone up lately from New-York, and vessels from Liverpool are expected shortly; they will load with Cotton for New York and Liverpool. Business is very brisk—they are making great alterations and improvements for an extensive commercial business, and before long we may expect it to be a very flourishing Town. The people are wealthy, the lands are rich, and for good cotton, Carolina and Georgia cannot compare with them."

Commodore Porter.—A letter recently received from an American gentleman at Constantinople, speaks in high terms of the courtesy and kindness of our *Charge d'Affaires* towards our countrymen who visit Constantinople. His habits and style of living are remarkably plain and unostentatious, and it will interest some of our readers to learn that public service is held interchangeably, on the Sabbath, at his house, and at Mr. Goddell's.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

It gives us much pleasure to learn, by letters received in this city from Constantinople, that the health of Commodore Porter, which was sometime since stated to be infirm, has lately been much improved.

In consequence of the governor of the Virginia State Prison having issued a notice that tailoring would be done in that establishment by the convicts, in the most fashionable manner, at a lower rate than could be obtained at other places, the tailors held a meeting, supported by other mechanics, for the purpose of determining on the best mode to put a stop to this unjust proceeding.

By boring to the depth of 627 feet, Mr. John Murray struck a vein of salt water, opposite Pittsburg, on the south side of Monongahela, a short distance above the bridge. The water rises about 30 feet above the level of the earth, and is said to be stronger than that of Kiskimetas. Seven thousand gallons per day are discharged—sufficient to make fourteen or fifteen barrels of salt.

Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road.—The Railroad will be opened for passengers on Thursday next, the 3d Oct. on which day his Excellency the Governor of the State, and suite, with a Committee, &c. will be conveyed by locomotive power to Aiken, 120 miles from Charleston, and other passengers by Hand-cars to Hamburg by the Railroad. The non-arrival of the brig America with the Locomotive, intended to run from the foot of the inclined Plane to Hamburg, South Carolina, will prevent locomotive conveyance beyond Aiken.—*Cour.*

China.—Shoemakers form the most numerous class of operatives in Canton. The number is estimated at about 25,000. Of lapidaries there are upwards of 7,000. Of weavers there are about 15,000. The carpenters and cabinet makers are estimated at 16,000. There are above 18,000 boats of different sides trading, which pass along the river from Canton to Whampoa. The tanks or small boats, in which people live, are said to be upwards of 50,000.