

the snake, certain messages to his friends in the land of souls, and many thanks for their having sent him to them in their emergency.

The snake was soon skinned, and cut up into inch pieces—each warrior taking a bit for his medicine bag, whilst the snake's skin was made to ornament the person of his discovery. Its head was tied to a lock of the Indian's hair, the rattles trailing upon the ground, a foot at least behind his feet, who wore this badge of hope and of triumph.

The rattle snake had served only to diminish, not clear away their doubts. The Indians moved ahead with reluctance. It was of the utmost importance that all this superstition should have use in fight for the services of all concerned.

It so happened that shortly after another Indian, espied a bear in the brush.

Each was immediately resolved into the most encouraging circumstance, and as plainly demonstrating that their friends, from the land of souls, were in favor of their going ahead, and of the cause they had engaged in. The bear was talked to. He was told over and over again, how grateful it was to meet him—what troubles they were in—how kind their friends were to send him. Then getting his rifle ready, the Indian having first discovered him, said to the bear "Bruin—it's not the Indian but the white man. The Indian loves Bruin. The white man makes him die. When you go back, Bruin, tell all this, and don't forget to thank our friends for sending you." Then taking aim he fired. The bear fell with a growl—and was soon skinned, cut up boiled and eaten.

We then went on without further difficulty, until the object of our march was accomplished.

From the Richmond Enquirer. VALEDDICTORY ADDRESS. Of Bishop Moore, Sunday evening, May 19, 1833, at the close of the late Convention of the Clergy and Laity.

It has been my constant practice to convene you around the altar at the close of our conventional labors, in order to bid you an affectionate farewell, prior to your departure to your respective Parishes, and to assure you of the deep interest I feel in your welfare, and personal happiness.

To the neighborhoods and distant congregations I once visited with great delight, I have bidden through the effects of local infirmities a final adieu; and it is only upon the return of your conventional meetings, that I am blessed with the sight of my old friends, and am permitted to shake by the hand a family of Clergymen, who have been set apart to the ministry of the gospel by myself.

In examining the record of the Clergy of the Diocese this afternoon, I discovered that in a list of fifty-six individuals, forty-four of the number have received the imposition of my own hands, and been clothed with ministerial authority by myself. The satisfaction I derive from such a consideration is increased, by a knowledge I have of their usefulness; and the hope I entertain of their continuance in well doing. The success which has hitherto attended your labors should excite in your minds the greatest gratitude to God, and stimulate you to the most unwearied efforts in the cause of the gospel. Be determined I beseech you to make full proof of your ministry.—Preach Jesus Christ and him crucified. Confine your attention to the sacred duties of your office. Avoid all interference in political matters, and that Being who has so signally crowned your labors with success, will never leave nor forsake you.

We, my clerical brethren, may never meet again on a similar occasion. Two years, from the location of the next Convention must necessarily pass away, before we shall see each other again—death

in the mean time may step in and thin our ranks, and our divine master may summon some of you into eternity. Living in the faithful discharge of our sacerdotal obligations, death, remember, will be deprived of its terrors, and a crown of rejoicing be given to us by the Jesus who is appointed judge of both the quick and the dead. The salutation of well done good and faithful servants will greet our ears, as the portals of Heaven expand for our reception; and that rest provided for the people of God be our final reward. In your trials, my beloved sons, may the Almighty be your refuge, and underneath you may he place the everlasting arms of his love.

My Brethren of the Laity, accept I entreat you, my best wishes for the present and eternal welfare of all whom I have seen sound me during our present session, were members of the first Convention I ever attended in this Diocese. The Clergy were then a small band; but small as that number was, you gave us your support, and united your efforts with us in the resurrection of the Church of our fathers. The Almighty has blessed our labors with such success as the most sanguine mind could not have anticipated. Our congregations which then amounted to little more than twenty, have increased to upwards of one hundred—and our Clergy, which then consisted of six or eight effective men, now number about 60. You, my brethren, have been co-workers with us. You merit our thanks, and deservedly enjoy our united confidence and regard. We have but one interest, and that interest is the glory of God, and the salvation of souls.

My labors the last year have been confined to a small circle; few however, as have been the duties I have discharged, I mention them for your encouragement. After the late Convention returned, I admitted in the Diocese eight candidates to the orders, and three deacons to the order of Priesthood. In July I visited Smithfield in company with the Rev. Wm. Lé, and preached and administered the Lord's supper in the Old Church to a very large and deeply impressed congregation. On Good Friday, which occurred the 5th of April, I administered the rite of confirmation in Christ Church, in this City, to 13 persons. After which I was called to Norfolk, in which place I preached and consecrated St. Paul's Church, and also instituted the Rev. Mr. Boyden, Rector of the same. In Christ Church, which is under the care of the Rev. Dr. Ducachet, I preached and confirmed 33 persons; and on the Monday following I visited Mr. Wingfield's Parish in Portsmouth, preached to a large congregation and confirmed three individuals. Six candidates were admitted by myself last Sunday morning in the Monumental Church to deacon's orders, and two deacons were at the same time advanced to the Priesthood, by my worthy friend the Assistant Bishop of this Diocese.

Brethren I now bid you farewell, and may the Lord be with you all—Amen.

R. C. MOORE.

BRITISH SHIP HIBERNIA.

The Buenos Ayres paper of the 30th March, contains a detailed statement of the burning of this ship. The Hibernia sailed from Liverpool last December, with emigrants, for Van Dieman's land. On the 5th of February, when in latitude 4 40 S. longitude 20 30, at 11 A. M. the second mate was sent to the store room to draw off some spirits, and was preparing to return on deck, when by accident he stumbled, and the lighted candle fell into a bucket of spirits, which was instantly in a blaze. In the confusion, the bucket, with the liquid fire, was knocked over, and the flames spread in every direction. At 1 o'clock all hope of saving the

ship was abandoned, and the boats were ordered out; they were instantly filled and shoved off.

The Captain did not leave until the flames burst through the hatches, when he and the Mate threw themselves overboard, and were picked up by one of the boats which had dropped astern. Being loaded almost to sinking, the boats now left the ship, as follows; the long boat with fifty-three persons—pinnace with seventeen, and the jolly boat with ten. The Captain took charge of the long boat, the Mate of the pinnace, and the Boatswain of the jolly boat, and proceeded to Pernambuco. Two compasses, a chronometer, sextant, a few charts, and a quadrant had been saved by a cabin boy, and a small portion of provisions.

On the 11th a sail was seen, which proved to be a Spanish vessel, which was burnt to the water's edge, and those that still survived were in despair on the bowsprit, and other parts of the ship where the fire had not yet reached, the scene was shocking and heart rending. No assistance could be rendered them, and they must all soon have gone down with the wreck.

The boat left her with very little provisions, and that little damaged by salt water. Some fresh water had been saved, but this was carried off by the pinnace, which deserted her companion in misfortune—the jolly boat had been previously separated from her consorts.

The long boat had made but little progress on the 10th February, by which time all in her were so debilitated from fatigue and thirst, that they lost all hope. The boat too was so very leaky that it required the constant attendance of eight men to bail out the water. On this day, a highly respectable gentleman, Mr. Hitley, died from exhaustion and want of nourishment.

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Several of the passengers were very respectable. One of the gentlemen saved lost £1500. The emigrants were to be immediately forwarded to their respective destinations.

The Editor of the Buenos Ayres paper, from which we have condensed this article, says that it was painful to hear of the distressing circumstances which occurred when the Hibernia was burning—parents endeavoring to save their children, and self-devotion in various individuals.

The English ladies at Rio formed themselves into working parties, and contributed greatly to the unfortunate females saved, by making up clothing, &c. for them.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Lafayette, to a gentleman of this City, dated Feb. 28, 1833.

"I thank you for your letters; they are more and more necessary to me. The anxiety that I experience on account of our unfortunate American dissensions is beyond any thing I can well express. The last news seems to point to an amicable settlement. It must not be believed that the glory of each party consists in the triumph of its opinions. It is quite the contrary. The friends of America will rejoice when they see both parties animated by a spirit of conciliation. It is in this point of view that the patriots of Europe consider this business. They would wish to contrast the internal policy of the United States with the violent measures, for instance, that the British Ministry have lately proposed in Parliament with regard to Ireland. They would wish to be able to say—'See the difference between the political system of the U. States and that of the European Governments, even of those who pretend to act upon principles of liberalism.' This view of the subject is of great importance, and ought to strike our citizens of all parties and of all opinions. It is right that there should be a diversity of sentiment respecting

State Rights on the one hand, and the powers of the National Government on the other; this is necessary for the maintenance and preservation of the Constitution. But the thing must not be carried too far on either side. My anxiety, I may say my anguish, will not be at an end until I shall know that all is amicable settled. The spirit of mutual concession that will produce such a result will be honorable in the eyes of all the friends of liberty in Europe."—Nra. Int.

REFLECTOR.

PITTSBOROUGH.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1833.

The Post-Office is a structure erected by the State, and is open to all papers to persons in the room, not in the immediate vicinity of a post office.

Another Bank Failure.—The Cashier of the Greensborough Branch of the State Bank of Georgia is found to be in arrears in his cash account about \$71,000.

The 1st inst. being the third Anniversary of the City Guards, an Independent Company at Raleigh, it was celebrated in their usual way, viz: by a parade, and firing at a Target for a Silver medal. The medal we understand was awarded to Mr. James Litchford, he having made the best average shot.

Florida.—The return of votes, shew that Col. White has been re-elected the delegate from this territory to the Congress of the United States, over Geo. Call.

Slander Suits, &c.—The case of Wm. G. Cox vs Thos. Singing, for slander, was tried at the late term of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, and a verdict of 2,000 dollars damages rendered in favor of the plaintiff. There was also another case for slander and one for breach of marriage contract; in which verdicts were rendered for 500 dollars each.

A fight was fought between two men of the Columbia, S. C. and Mr. G. fought at Rice Creek on the 29th ult. the former received a wound in his body of which he died in a few hours, the latter had his thigh bone broken and the wound is thought to be dangerous.

The Lexington, (Ky.) Gazette notices the exhibition, in that place, of Miss Snyder, a young lady, about nineteen years of age, who is regarded as one of the greatest natural curiosities ever seen. The lady has neither hands nor arms, nor is there to be seen the least appearance of an arm! She has one leg and foot complete, with the exception of the toes being only four instead of five. The other leg has but one joint, (that of the ankle), and it is only but half the length of the first; the foot having on it, only four toes. She is about three feet high, weighing 60 lbs. in the possession of all her mental faculties, converses very finely on any subject, and is very fond of engaging in conversation with her visitors. She knits, sews, paints, cuts a variety of flowers, watch papers, &c. and writes with her left foot.

The Fredericksburg "Arena" of Tuesday says that Mr. Ro. B. Randolph arrived in town the preceding morning from the North. "He had proceeded as far as New Castle, on his way to join his relation, Mr. Jno. Randolph, in whose company he was about to visit, when the intelligence of the death of that gentleman reached him. The Marshal of the U. S. (his Deputy) having heard of his movements, left Washington to intercept him in his transit through Delaware. In company with the Attorney General of the State, he visited the Chief Justice at Wilmington, and obtained a warrant. He returned to New Castle the same night, and summoned a posse, intending next morning to arrest Mr. Randolph; but that gentleman, being apprized of his intention, at an early hour left New Castle and arrived at French Town in time to take passage in the Steamboat for Baltimore, whence he proceeded in the Stage to Washington, the same evening. Of course he did not remain long in Washington."

JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, is no more! He died in Philadelphia, on the 24th ult. being on the eve of his departure for Europe. He has been for some time in so feeble a state of health, that the news of his death causes but little surprise. He was indeed a singular and extraordinary genius—a man of infinite learning, of vast resources of mind, and possessed of a thousand eccentricities of character. The following notice is from the National Intelligencer.—Rat. Reg.

Mr. RANDOLPH, it is well known, was a member elect of the 23d Congress, of which body he had been, with occasional intermissions, a member for thirty-five years. From his first entrance into public life, in 1798, he had been one of the most prominent politicians of our country. In some respects, he was one of the most remarkable men of the age, and in a few particulars, perhaps, the most remarkable. If, in the course of his long career, the peculiarity of his temper, and his propensity for sarcasm, made him enemies, no man, on the other hand, had warmer personal friends; and the time has been when few would have disputed the justice of the high compliment which was paid him, when he was pronounced to be "eloquent as Chatham—as Cato incorruptible."

Our City.—It is truly gratifying to witness the animation which at present pervades every department of business in this City. The listless apathy, which was produced by the destruction of the Capitol and our subsequent intermissions, altogether unusual for an inland town. In every quarter of the City, the hum of industry resounds, and from morn to night the busy hammer makes cheerful music. A large number of substantial stone and brick edifices are in various stages of progress, chiefly intended for stores. Real estate has risen in value, and promises a steady increase. In short, a new impetus has been given to Raleigh, which is to be, we are confident, the harbinger of better days and of a more stable prosperity.

Besides the erection of private buildings going on, our new Capitol is rapidly progressing under the superintendance of Mr. Drummond. The entire foundation, which is of ample dimensions, is nearly laid, and the superstructure will be immediately commenced. A vacant corner has been left for the head stone of the building which, we understand, is soon to be laid with appropriate solemnities, though no specific day is fixed on. We would respectfully suggest the ensuing 4th of July, as combining more advantages for so imposing a solemnity than any other day.—Raleigh Register.

Freshet.—The Editor of the Halifax Advocate says, he has never known the Roanoke river so high, as it was on Tuesday last. The corn and cotton fields on the river are entirely covered with water, fences are swept away and much stock, no doubt, lost. One of the locks of the canal at Weldon, has been blown up, and a considerable quantity of timber belonging to the extensive oil factory erecting at that place, floated away.—The farmers on the river will have a large portion of their farms to fence, plough and plant anew.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President of the United States. Louis McLane, of Delaware, to be Secretary of State, in the place of Edward Livingston, appointed Minister to France. William J. Duane, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Louis McLane, appointed Secretary of State.

Edward Livingston, late of Louisiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of His Majesty the King of the French.

Thomas Pennant Barton, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Paris.

Jacksonville, (Ill.) May 9, 1833.

From the passengers who come up in the stage last evening, we have received the unwelcome intelligence, that the Cholera has again made its appearance at St. Louis. A number of deaths occurred on Tuesday morning; and general consternation, it is said, pervaded the city. The citizens of St. Louis have cause to be alarmed at the return of this awful pestilence, which committed such terrible havoc among them the past fall.

Horrors of Jacobinism.—Letters from Para (Brazil) inform us of another insurrection in that unfortunate and misgoverned country. Brazil, attended, as almost all such insurrections are and must be, where the great mass of the people are so ignorant, so idle, and so miserable in almost every respect upon which the exaltation of a nation depends, with terrible consequences. They know not, and it will be a long time before they are taught, the difference between licentiousness and liberty. We make, the following extract from a letter received this morning. Our readers will perceive how much the people require firm and resolute government:

"On the 6th April, all business ceased; every mercantile house, as well as every dwelling house, was shut up, and many of the Portuguese and their families embarked on board the shipping in port. Things remained in a dreadful state of suspense until the 18th, when an open rupture took place. The President caused arms to be distributed amongst the mob, mostly blacks and mulattoes, and 'Kill the Portuguese,' resounded through every street in Para.