

MAJOR DONOHO.

We noticed last week, the premature death of Major Saunders Donoho, of the 5th Regiment United States Infantry, stationed at Cantonment Clinch, near Pensacola.

It appears (says the Gazette) that in the afternoon of Friday, the 7th inst. one of the Sergeants (Benj. Donika) appeared on parade in a state of intoxication, on observing which Major Donoho shoved him from the ranks, reprimanded him and ordered him to his quarters—the Sergeant obeyed, but when the Major was on parade at tattoo, he came from the quarters, approached Major Donoho and asked him if he meant to have him arrested—Major D. enquired what he meant, when he immediately presented his musket and fired. They were standing quite close to each other; a ball and several buckshot entered the Major's body, a little below the ribs on the right side, and the ball passed out just above the left hip. He expired about seventy minutes after—during which time he was perfectly rational—related all the circumstances himself—said he was satisfied that all he had done to Sergeant Donika was in the discharge of his duty, and that his chief regret in leaving this world was the grief his death would cause to his Mother. The perpetrator of the horrid deed was taken immediately and is now in confinement, awaiting his trial.

In recording the death of such a man as Major Donoho, we feel at a loss to express ourselves in terms sufficiently strong to convey an idea of the mournful feelings of a whole community, at a bereavement so melancholy and so sudden. Possessed of one of the mildest dispositions, polite, affable and gentlemanly in his deportment to all; humane, kind and attentive to those under his command, Major Donoho was among the last on whom we could have anticipated that such an outrage would have been committed; and it is hardly possible to believe, that any thing short of insanity could have nerved an arm, to raise an instrument of death against one so universally beloved, esteemed and respected.

It remains only for us to say, that by the death of Major Donoho his friends and acquaintances have sustained a loss which never can be forgotten, and that by it a blank has been created which few are competent to fill:—we leave his eulogy to a bolder pen and his more intimate associates. His remains were interred on Saturday evening the 8th instant, at Cantonment Clinch, with military honors, and were also followed to the grave by a very large collection of naval officers and of the citizens of Pensacola.

Since the above was in type, we have been favored with the following order from the Colonel Commanding:

Head Quarters, 4th Infantry, Cantonment Clinch, Florida, July 8th, 1826.

In announcing to the 4th Infantry and to the Troop as at this post, the death of Maj. S. Donoho, of the 4th, who fell by the hands of a dark and drunken assassin, on the night of the 7th instant, the Colonel commanding, wants language to do justice to his high, honorable and Spartan-like character as an officer, and to all the nobler virtues of the man, or to depict in colours sufficiently strong, this outrage on the laws of God and man, and in subversion of every principle of military subordination. This is another sad example of the pernicious and damning vice of intoxication—it perverts man, who is endowed by nature with all the nobler faculties of the mind, to more than demon; and thus has fallen, in the discharge of his duty, in one fatal moment, one of our country's best officers, and the noblest work of God, an honest man.

The highest military honor, to which the deceased is entitled, will be paid to his remains, this evening, at four o'clock.

The officers of the 4th, and those of the 1st Infantry, stationed at this post, are requested to wear crests attached to the hilts of their swords for thirty days as a testimony of the high respect in which the deceased was held by them.

(Signed) D. L. CLINCH, Col. 4th Infantry Commanding.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

On the evening of the fourth of July last, the Sunday Schools in Petersburg, Va. assembled to commemorate the Jubilee of American Independence. An Oration was pronounced by G. P. Disoway, Esq., of which the following is the conclusion.

It was but yesterday, that we seemed to be a people. Fifty years ago, clouds and commotion filled our political horizon. We appear at once to have emerged into a different atmosphere—the winter is passed, and now what cheering prospects are before us. Scarcely has the shrill clarion of battle ceased to sound, and the soldier to lay down his helmet, than the voice of peace is heard through the land. The past short period which has brought us to our present condition, is only a prelude to the future splendid scene before us. It is widening and extending, it surpasses the widest range of thought. Blessed with a healthy climate, a fertile soil, an extensive country, a moral people, a free government, our situation is without parallel on the earth. Let our population increase as rapidly as it has heretofore; allow that it will continue to double once in 22 years & a half, as it did previous to the last census, and before the close of the present century, we shall amount to more than Fifty Millions! And we shall, with this increase, soon become one quarter of the whole earth.

Our lofty forests will lie prostrate before the rapid march of civilized man. Where all was gloom, and the stillness of nature prevailed, there now, the echo of human speech bursts from every grove. The seasons passing on their solemn course, all witness this vast continent one day covered with populous and splendid cities.

Our navy and our Flag shall triumphantly ride upon the bosom of our most distant waters: The clouds shall be dispersed from the wilderness—there shall be Sabbath bring round its mild and sweet return, and the Sanctuary unfold its inviting doors. Amidst the hills and valleys many Sunday Schools raise their humble roofs, filled with blooming and happy children.—Where once was heard the war song of the cruel savage, there now resounds the carol of the peaceful ploughboy, as he traces the silent furrow; Agriculture and Manufactures are increasing and multiplying the sources of affluence and ease. Our Commerce spreading her white wings abroad, with propitious gales, visits every ocean. Public roads and canals will extend themselves to the most distant parts of the Union. The majestic waters of the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Missouri, the Columbia, covered with vessels propelled by the giant force of steam, will bring the choicest productions of foreign countries into the very centre of America.

Thus, as succeeding ages roll on, guided by Heaven, our empire will increase—our Freedom shall survive—Yes! our children, and our children's children to the latest posterity, shall maintain unspotted their birthright, and perpetuate the morality, the happiness, the power, and peace of this mighty Commonwealth.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

CONNORRE DECATUR'S OPINION OF PERRY'S VICTORY.

Sir, said he, (addressing himself to his friend,) I look upon the victory of Com. Perry as the most complete of any with which I am acquainted. It is a perfect illustration of heroic intrepidity and self-possession—and I have no recollection of a sea fight, in which the capacity and resources of a commander are more conspicuously displayed. The fame which Com. Perry has acquired, in my estimation, is more enviable than that of any other officer, for it is indisputable, that the country is more indebted to him for this victory, at this juncture, than to any other man now before the public.—The important consequences resulting from the destruction of the enemy on Lake Erie, can never be too highly appreciated, neither can the praise or reward bestowed on Com. Perry, exceed the merit of having been the first American Naval Officer, who in the command of a fleet, triumphed over a British force, in every respect superior to his own.

Such was the opinion of Decatur—are we not then indebted to the patriotic Member of Congress, for having been instrumental in sending to a foreign land for the remains of this departed Hero, who, in announcing his victory, might in truth have said—"I came, I saw, and conquered."

From the National Intelligencer.

It is worthy of remark, that, by the success which has attended the efforts of Major Denham, and his enterprising fellow travellers, to penetrate the interior of Africa, they have fully ascertained the truth of the theory advanced and so ingeniously supported by the enlightened Spaniard who travelled in Africa and Arabia, some years ago, under the auspices of Napoleon, and under the feigned name of Ali Bey, in the character of a Turk; namely, that there must exist an immense Lake or Sea, in the central regions of Africa. The English travellers, above mentioned, reached and examined an interior Lake, 2000 miles long and 150 broad, called Lake Tchad. If Major Denham's account be correct, this is one of the most remarkable lakes in the world. It is thus described:

It is situated in 16 deg. E. long, and 13 deg. N. lat. it is about 2000 miles long from E. to W. by 150 broad, and occupies nearly the precise position of Wangara, as laid down in Arrowsmith's Map, in which the Joliba or Niger is supposed to terminate. It covers a surface about as large as the two American Lakes, Erie and Ontario, both together. The Tchad r. ceives a river called the Yeon, about 50 yards broad in the dry season, which has its source about 400 miles distant in the S. W. and which was well ascertained to be the Niger. Another river, six times as large, with a delta of 50 miles broad at its embouchure, flows into the Lake from the S. and is called the Shary, which may be, but most probably is not, the river alluded to. What is rather a puzzling fact in physical geography, this Lake, though it has no efflux, is fresh, and yet saline incrustations are found in some parts of the country around, and small salt pools are found close to its Northern margin. The Lake Tchad has a number of islands on its eastern side, which are inhabited by the Biddomans, a race of piratical savages, who come in a fleet of a hundred boats, and rob or carry into slavery the People Fong near its banks. The Lake swells greatly when the periodical rains fall, and vast numbers of lions, elephants and hyenas, driven from their retreats on its bank by the waters, destroy the small crop of the villagers, and carry off the cattle or the women who are set to watch the fields. Sometimes these animals attack the villages.

BANKING.

Persons well acquainted with the principles of banking, or a paper circulation, generally suppose that if a bank cannot at a moment's warning redeem all its bills in specie, it is not correctly managed and should be put down. This is a great error, & unfortunately too prevalent in the community. If a bank were under the necessity of having in its vaults specie equivalent to the amount of its circulation, it would defeat the very intention of a banking system. No profits whatever could be made. The object of paper money is to form a substitute for a specie currency. By this means the amount of specie thus displaced by paper is transmitted to other countries, and becomes so much added to the capital of the merchants at large, or, which is the same thing, the nation. Every bank makes its issues principally on commercial paper or the notes of merchants transacting real business. The paid-in capital of a bank may be invested in any shape, but the circulation, as it is called, which is the princi-

pal privilege a banking institution enjoys, can only be used for the daily transactions of life and business. If the poorer class of society perfectly understood this feature in all banking institutions, they would never think of making a run upon a bank, for a run on any bank brings on the very evil which they wish to avoid. If it were possible to unite, by false alarms or any other means, all the holders of bills in a city, and produce a simultaneous run on the banks, they must all fall together—that is, they have securities ample enough, but they could not redeem all their bills in specie on the spur of the occasion. Again, if it were possible to unite the holders over the United States, all our institutions would tumble to pieces at once; but what then? Why, the merchants, traders, mechanics, butchers, bakers, &c. would become bankrupt too, and we should have to return to the barbarous traffic of early times, & buy a barrel of flour by giving in payment for it a barrel of pork, or take a live ox in exchange for a shelf of dry goods.

Nat. Adv.

American Porcelain.—The Porcelain manufactory at Jersey City, established about 8 months since, is now going on with a fair prospect of success. The materials both for the body of the article and for the glazing are all found abundantly in the U. States, and are thought to be of a quality at least equal to the best French materials. Skilful and experienced workmen have been induced to come over from France, and a variety of articles of porcelain have already been finished at the establishment. A still greater quantity of porcelain vessels, many of them executed with great ingenuity and perfection, after the finest models of the antique, are now ready for the oven. We have seen many of the articles manufactured there, which, in the purity and delicacy of their texture, are nothing inferior to the finest French porcelain. We cannot but hope that the enterprise of the individuals, who are attempting to introduce this elegant manufacture among us, may be rewarded; and we do not see that any thing is wanting to secure success, but attention and perseverance. So far as the employments of a people may be presumed to affect their morals, it is certainly infinitely more desirable that those manufactures should flourish among us which require the exercise of judgment, ingenuity and taste, and thus create the necessity of a degree of intellectual training and activity, in preference to those which demand only bodily motion and manual dexterity. The manufacture of porcelain requires in its forms no small degree of the talent of the sculptor, and in its ornaments of the powers of the painter. The United States have this advantage over England in the manufacture of this article—that the latter is obliged to import the materials from foreign countries.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

Rail-Roads.—Another successful experiment has just been made in Great-Britain of the efficacy of Rail-Roads, which affords a more remarkable and satisfactory result than any preceding one. We copy the following account of it from the London Courier.

Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway.—This important & useful undertaking, the object of which, as our readers may be aware, is to connect the great Monkland coal fields with the Forth and Clyde Canal, and consequently, by means of the Union Canal, with Edinburgh, approaches to its completion; and on Wednesday last, a slight trial of its performance was made by Mr. Grainger, of this city, who superintends the works, which, considering the rails are not yet perfectly adjusted, and other parts of the work and machinery incomplete, was highly satisfactory. A single horse was attached to a train of eight wagons, containing each 42 cwt. of coals, and weighing besides of itself, 18 cwt. making in all 164-5 lbs tons of coal, and 7-1-5th tons in the wagons. With this accumulated load of no less than 24 tons, the animal started from Gartshery colliery, and arrived at the depot near Kirkintilloch, a distance of six miles and three quarters, in two hours. Owing to a mistake, however, one of the guides which direct the wagons into the passing places, was turned the wrong way, and by this oversight, the train was stopped fully eight minutes, so that in reality, the time employed in the 6 1/2 miles was only 1 hour and 52 minutes, or fully better than at the rate of three and a half miles per hour.—The first two miles of the Railway is on a level, and it afterwards descends, with various rates of declivity, from zero down to 1 foot in 120, which forms the greatest descent in the line, and where it is important to remark, the wagons were observed to move with their own weight, and to require a drag to check their too rapid descent.

Caledonian Mercury.

Tar and Feathers.—At the last May term of the Lloyd county circuit court, five men were tried on a charge of trespass and false imprisonment, at the suit of a Mr. Rice of Greenville. It appears in testimony that Mr. Rice, some time last winter, had established in that town the business of wooden clock making; in consequence of which united with some other causes, being a Yankee, perhaps not among the least, he became obnoxious to the neighbourhood. In April last about forty of the surrounding inhabitants, including some of the village gentry, led from the seat of Bacchanalian revelry, with animated step, at the sound of tin pans, kettles, &c. began to approach his shop with the determination of tarring and feathering him.—On learning their object he took refuge in a house occupied at the time by a woman and some small children. Here he was surrounded and a demand made of him to surrender. On his refusal a forcible entry was made, and three of the most daring seized upon him, but were repulsed. Some further attempts were then made, but at last he was left to the enjoyment of his freedom. This is an outline of the testimony as we have it from a Gentleman of the bar who was present at the trial. The jury brought in a verdict in behalf of Mr. Rice against five of them, for the sum nine hundred dollars, who it is said are able to pay the judgement. This perhaps is the highest verdict for an offence of this kind ever had in our state—and as such is worthy of note.—Salem In. Tocsin.

In the course of his oration, in honor of JEFFERSON and ADAMS, Mr. Sergeant, of Philadelphia, related the following anecdote:

Mr. John Adams took his seat in Congress the 5th of September, 1774, the day the Old Congress first met. In June, 1775—after blood had been shed, that war was certain, and that the enlightened and patriotic were preparing the public mind for revolution and independence, it became necessary to appoint a Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United Colonies. Gen. Ward, of Mass. the colony which Mr. Jno. Adams in part represented, was the person thought of for that important station. The 15th of June, 1775, a memorable day in the history of this country. Mr. John Adams rose in his place, and with much judgment and knowledge of public feeling, nominated Geo. Washington, of Va. to command all the continental forces raised, or to be raised, for the defence of American Liberty. So entirely unexpected was this proposition, that Mr. Washington was, at the time it was made, in his seat in Congress. With the modesty which characterizes and appertains to greatness, he was so overcome as to retire immediately from the body. Congress then proceeded to the choice of a General, by ballot, and George Washington, Esq. was unanimously elected.

Charlestown, Va. July 19.

That splendid work, the pride of Western Virginia, Gauly Bridge, was burned on the morning of the 12th inst. An unusual light from the Western extremity of the bridge, was first discovered by Mr. Mancer, who was in bed in his house on the west side of Gauly river, at about one o'clock; and before he could dress and summon aid the bridge was entirely enveloped in flames, and his own house was in imminent danger. It was the work of incendiaries. Two men have been apprehended on suspicion and are now in the jail of this county, awaiting their farther examination, by the called court, which has been summoned to meet for that purpose.

The bridge was on the James and Kanawha road, and crossed Gauly river, just above its junction with the New, or Kanawha river. It was 571 feet in length, built of wood, entirely covered, and was supported by two stone piers of excellent workmanship. The whole cost about 20 thousand dollars.

To Bookbinder

A BOOKBINDER who is steady, may secure a constant situation, by applying to Hieskell and Brown, of Knoxville, Tenn. Tools and materials will be furnished. August 11. 86

Notice.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, in June last, a Dividend of 4 per cent. on the Capital Stock of said Company was declared; which dividend will be payable on the 1st day of October next. JOHN CRUSOP, Treasr. Fayetteville, Aug. 9. 86-9w.

Take Notice.

FORWARD all persons from harboring or entertaining of my wife, or selling her any thing on my account, as I do not intend to pay any thing on her account, she having left my board and lodging without any cause. WILLIAM HEDGPETH. August 12. 86 3t

Roanoke Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm on Roanoke river, situated between Williamson and Plymouth, at the place known by the name of Cedar Landing, about 9 miles from Windsor. This farm is supposed to consist of 1000 or 1,200 acres of land, from 5 to 600 of which is cleared land. This is considered one of the most valuable farms on this part of Roanoke river. Any person disposed to purchase will find the subscriber disposed to terms of accommodation. W. H. JORDAN. July 13. 78tf

North-Carolina.

Cabarrus County. TAKEN up and entered on the Stray Book, by Mary Parks one Bay Horse. He has a star in his forehead and has some white hairs on his back. No brand to be seen. Over 15 hands high. His age not known. Valued to 4 dollars. Said Mrs. Parks lives 8 miles west of Concord, on the waters of Rocky River. ALEX. SCOTT, Ranger. June 21. 783w

Cobbs' Mills

ARE situated seven miles east of Raleigh, on a Neuse River, are in good repair, and have always a sufficiency of water. In consequence of the difficulty of getting Meal, the subscriber has had an additional pair of Stones put in operation, which will enable him to grind from 60 to 80 barrels of corn per day. He is also prepared to manufacture Flour, having the necessary machinery for that purpose. Persons sending to these Mills may rely on having their grain ground well and with despatch. THOS. COBBS. July 22. 81 3w

Reports of Supreme Court.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for sale at J. Gales and Son's Bookstore, Vol. 2. of Murphey's Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, from the year 1811 to the year 1813, inclusive, and those of July Term, 1813, which make the Reports of the Supreme Court of this State complete. The Reports complete can be had at the same place. Raleigh, July 10.

Property near Hillsboro' for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers his possessions, lying within a mile of the Court-House in Hillsboro' for Sale: To the person who shall succeed him in the Academy, in the event of his being disposed to take boarders, the establishment is particularly desirable—it is equally so as a Summer Retreat for a numerous family—seventy eight and a half acres of woodland are attached to the premises: a particular description will be given, and the terms stated on application by letter. JOHN ROGERS. Hillsboro', July 24, 1826. 81 law4w P. S. The Editors of the North-Carolina Journal, and the Centinel, Newbern, will please to publish the above fourtimes, and forward their accounts to the subscriber. J. R.

Notice.

ON the 3d Monday in September next, at the Court-house in Greensboro', will be sold the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1824.

One tract on Haw River adjoining the lands of Sjhon Tatum and others, containing 346 acres, said to be the property of Sharp Blunt's heirs, also, one tract on the waters of Reedy Fork adjoining the lands of Ann Vickers and others, containing 85 acres, the property of Howel Parker.

WM. ARMFIELD, former Sheriff, by Isaac Armfield, Deputy. Guilford county, July 23. 82 7w

Twin Lever Cotton Press.

RECENTLY invented (by Mr. Ch. Williams) and highly approved, of which a full description is given in the "American Farmer," No. 50, Vol. VII. The subscriber is authorized to dispose of Patent Rights for the erection and use of the same, and will give information respecting the plan on application. A complete model will be received in a few days, and exhibited at the subscriber's for public inspection; and a Press will be erected in the city as early as possible. J. C. STEEDMAN. 83 tf

Raleigh, August 2.

Shocco Springs,

(Nine miles South of Warrenton.)

IN addition to the former extensive and commodious buildings of this well known, healthy, and delightful watering place, since the last season, 12 additional out-houses, suitable for the accommodation of families, have been erected, which will be ready for the reception of company by the first day of July. My friends and the public are assured that there shall be no falling off in any respect.

The price of Board will be— For Ladies and Gentlemen per day, \$1 00 Children and Servants, 50 Horses, 75 The Ball Room will be constantly open for those who are fond of such amusements. The Stages during the season, will continue to pass and re-pass every day by the Springs, for the convenience of the visitors. ROBERT R. JOHNSON Warrenton, June 9. 68.

Salem Male Academy.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Trustees of the Female Academy Salem, Stokes county, North-Carolina, intend opening a Boarding School for Boys, also, in the same place; in which all the branches of a good English Education will be taught—and besides that, the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages. The undersigned, on whom the superintendence of this School will devolve, begs further leave to state, that five competent Teachers will be employed for the various branches of instruction; and that every exertion will be made to render this institution worthy of the patronage and confidence of parents and guardians, by adopting and pursuing such a course of education and school-discipline, as will be calculated to improve the minds, regulate the conduct, and preserve the health of the pupils. And while endeavoring to prepare them for a life of usefulness and respectability in this world, the higher concerns of eternity will not be lost sight of, but a conscientious care be taken, to imbue their minds with religious knowledge and impressions.

The pupils will board and lodge under the same roof with their teachers, and be continually subject to their inspection. The School will commence, and be opened for the reception of scholars by the first of July next. Arrangements will be made to accommodate from thirty to forty pupils. The terms of admittance will be: Entrance money, \$5. Board, including bedding, washing, and tuition, embracing Reading, Grammar, Composition, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Surveying History and Geography, \$35 per quarter, payable in advance; instruction in Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Music and Drawing, each \$3 per quarter. Books, stationery, and other contingent expenses, placed to account. Clothes found by the parents, or placed to account at their option. No pupils are admitted under eight, or above twelve years of age. Applications, mentioning name, age, &c. received by ANDREW BENADE, Pastor of the Congregation at Salem, N. C. Salem, March 18. 61 3m

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell the place on which he at present resides, situate on the waters of Grassy Creek, in Granville county, eighteen miles north of Oxford and ten southwest of Clarksville, Va. It contains 400 acres, about 200 acres of which have been cleared; 18 or 20 acres of it in highly improved lots, and upwards of 40 of good creek low grounds, well set with Clover and Green Sward. The plantation also abounds with the same Grass, being originally the first quality of land in the county. One third, which has been cleared, being in the possession of those some years previous, who could not attend to it, has grown up in natural growth, which is no disadvantage.

The balance is in tolerable condition; one half of that which is to clear is good tobacco land; the other is better calculated for cotton than tobacco. The tract is very nearly divided, as to its soil, in two kinds, viz. red, or mulatto, and gray soil. There are within the plantation ten or twelve Springs, the water of which is excellent and well known to be good. The plantation may be divided into 3 or 4 parcels, so as to have a bold branch to pass through each division. The small experiment made with the cotton crop, have sufficiently proven, that it is admirably adapted to the growth of that article; and as for tobacco, wheat, and corn, its adaptation is unquestionable.

The improvements consist of a good Dwelling house, and other necessary Out-houses, good Apple and Peach Orchards of choice fruit; also fruit-trees of almost every description which the country affords. There are also elegant trees for shade around the house and yard. This place is noted for its pleasant, healthy, and eligible situation. A more agreeable, respectable neighborhood cannot be found. The society is good, and surrounded with Christian societies of different denominations. Any person wishing to enjoy health and the above advantages, would do well to see it. It has been frequently and justly observed that few places would bear a higher state of improvement. There is also a good Mill-seat on it. Being determined to sell, a bargain may be had by those disposed to purchase. Possession will be given on or before the 10th of October next.

Terms of sale—A credit of one, and two years one half each year, if the payments to be secured by a deed in trust on the land. HENRY YANCEY. June 7. 67 2m P. S. Should there not be enough in the above there are two other tracts adjoining; one containing 250 acres, and the other 200 acres, unimproved land, for sale. H. Y.