

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,
Unwar'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

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THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1829.

NO. 1,362.

Supreme Court. The arguments of Counsel before the Court are closed, and the Judges are engaged in preparing their opinion. Saltar Lloyd of Bladen has received County Court licence.

We are requested to state that Thomas Rycraft, Esquire, is a Candidate to represent this county, in the House of Commons.

We mentioned a few days since, the case of a child who swallowed a spoonful of Aquafortis (not Assafetida as was printed) which had been carelessly left within its reach. Hopes were entertained of its recovery, but it died on Thursday last.

A letter to the Editors, from Burke county, states that there is a Gold Mine, within 15 miles of Morganton, owned by the Messrs. Carsons & Co. from which they have dug, in the course of three or four months, though worked in a loose manner, at the lowest estimate \$25,000.

Reform.—Another instance of proscruption has occurred in this State. Jas. McKnight, Postmaster at Statesville, Iredell county, has been reformed out of office. He was a friend to the late Administration, and that was crime enough.

Col. Richard Allen has been appointed United States Law Agent in Florida, vice Samuel Brent, removed.

Ralph Higginbotham of Maryland, has been appointed Consular Commercial Agent for the United States, for the Islands of St. Christophers and Antigua.

Mr. Clay.—On the 4th July, an appropriate compliment was paid Mr. Clay, at a manufacturing village in the west part of Scituate, Mass. The village is the seat of a large Comb Manufactory. The following was the most interesting part of the celebration. General Whitaker, one of the principal owners of the Factory and the founder of the village, presided at the table. After the cloth was removed, he addressed the Company as follows:

Gentlemen.—This little village which within the last year has come into existence, has never yet been honored with a name. At the request of its inhabitants I now name it CLAYVILLE, in honor of the great statesman of the West, Henry Clay. By this name it will hereafter be designated.

The public services rendered by Mr. Clay entitle him to all the honors we can bestow. Mr. Clay is among the few individuals that have lived not alone for themselves, but for their country and posterity. The noble institutions which his talents and patriotism have established will forever remain monuments of his and his country's glory.

At this eventful period of our National history, New-England is anxiously looking to Mr. Clay as the Armistice of safety. In times past he has been our best friend. We owe him a debt of gratitude which has been increasing for the last twenty years. Without detaining you longer, I now propose,

The Toasts drank throughout the Country on our late Anniversary, do not vary materially from the usual sentiments on such occasions, unless perhaps they present fewer indications of political excitement. For this reason we have transferred none of them to our Columns; but the following form so brilliant an exception to the usual "stale flat and unprofitable" effusions, that we must give them, after premising that they were drank at a Public Dinner in Lynchburg, Va.—

By Mr. Abram H. North: William T. Barry, the present Postmaster General, has greatly surprised his political opponents, and agreeably surprised his friends, by his able and judicious management and arrangement of the mails.—For, when he was appointed to the office, which had been so ably conducted by his predecessor, his friends did not expect that he would be able to make any considerable improvements, although they had the greatest confidence in his ability and integrity. But, how does it happen that he has retarded the arrival of the mail in this place several hours, when, in every other part of the country we have heard from, he has expedited it very considerably? Is it because there is more Adams people in this town than in any other of the same size in the world?

By the same.—Removals from office; the coalition prints, aided by their great champion Henry Clay, with his innumerable, put up a most piteous howling and growling at every removal, and say he was turned out without any fault except his political opinions, although if newspaper accounts be correct, the government has been hatched out of many thousand dollars, though they were appointed by Washington and Jefferson, which is proof positive that they had been in office much too long. New officers make much the best, attentive business-like and accommodating public servants. The old adage "a new broom sweeps clean."

Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Meeting Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fayetteville, held on Monday, July 13, 1829:

Whereas we have viewed with deep regret, the demoralizing effects of sending men to Congress or the State Legislature, who are either intemperate men, or who treat, or employ others to do so, for electioneering purposes, we as a body

Resolved, That we will not vote for men whom we know to be of this description, and request the Preachers to recommend the private members of the Church to follow our example.

A true copy, CHARLES BETTS, P. Secy.

Two persons have been convicted at Manchester, England, of stealing a loaf or two of bread, whilst in a starving condition, and sentenced each to six months imprisonment at hard labor! A thousand refinements of argument may be brought to prove, that the practice of honesty will still be the same, in the most trying and necessitous circumstances. He who never was an hungered, may argue finely on the subjection of his appetite—and he who never was distressed, may harangue as beautifully on the power of principle. But poverty, like grief, has an incurable deafness which never hears; and nature never produced a man who would starve in a well stored larder, because the provisions were not his own.

We never heard of a more felicitous use of the argumentum ad hominem, than was addressed by an American to the celebrated Doctor Johnson. At an interview which Doctor Ewing had with him in England, about the commencement of the Revolutionary war, the latter observed, "Why, what do you know in America? You have no books." "Oh pardon me, sir," said Dr. Ewing in a compliment not less elegant than just, "we have just published an edition of the Rambler." It is needless to say, that the Ursus Major of British literature was propitiated by this flattering evidence of our discrimination and intelligence.

Counterfeiting on a small scale.—The public are advised to be on their guard against receiving altered North Carolina Treasury Notes, which have obtained considerable circulation here. The alteration is effected by tearing a corner from a 75 cent bill, and the opposite corner from another bill and the words "Seventy Five Cents" from the body of another, and fixing all these upon the body of a 5 cent bill which is thus converted into 75 cents, while the three altered bills do not pass the less readily for want of the small part taken from each. We understand there is reason to believe that there is a manufactory of these precious articles in this town, where it is supposed the business is carried on to some extent. Should the requisite proof be obtained of his proficiency, the law will be happy to patronize the proprietor, by providing him with lodgings.—Fay. Obs.

Forgery.—We were not aware that in any part of this country forgery was punishable with death until we saw in a late Camden (S. C.) Journal, a letter from Gov. Miller, of that State, commencing the sentence of death which had been passed upon Wm. Hinson convicted of forgery, at the last Court in Kershaw District, S. C. for the punishment of whipping. The Governor gives as the reason for this commutation, the youth and ignorance of the culprit, and the small extent of the public injury. But says, that forgery, in its more aggravated forms, may well be regarded as meriting the highest punishment." We beg leave to dissent from this opinion; and we suspect that the law in every other State, is equally at variance with that of S. Carolina. In our own State, the first offence is punishable by fine, imprisonment, pillory, and whipping; and the second as is the second conviction for horse stealing, punishable with death. A repetition of either crime is considered as exhibiting such a hardened and corrupt heart as to justify taking the life of the criminal.—But this is by most persons considered a punishment greatly disproportionate even to that offence. The law of South Carolina is probably the English statute, continued without alteration since the Revolution.—It is evidently the practice of that Government strictly to enforce that law, and pardon almost any crime in preference to that of forgery. But her sanguinary criminal code is not much admired in this country. ibid.

From the National Intelligencer. A strange rumor has just floated to the surface of the tide of public gossip, that the Ministers of his Majesty George the IV. (with the aid of our Minister to England) are about to make a Tariff of Duties on Imports for the United States! Such is the plain English of the "rumor." The thing is absolutely incredible, far exceeding any absurdity that has ever been conceived of under the wildest notions of "reform." We hope that the story is altogether a hoax, though it is given to the world from a very respectable source.—It is added to the rumor, that "the British Minister at Washington approves of the project." No doubt of it. How could the British commercial, and manufacturing, and fiscal interests be better promoted, than by a tariff to be made by treaty, such as the Government of Great Britain will approve of? If Mr. Vaughan has persuaded the Administration into any such measure, his country will build him statues of gold, and crown him

with unfading laurels, for achieving a greater victory than the Duke of Wellington ever dreamt of:

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser. Rumor.—There is a rumor, (we know not on what authority,) that preparations are making for an arrangement with Great Britain on a basis of extended commercial reciprocity; and that a tariff on imports will be agreed upon between that Government and the U. States, which will meet the approbation of both. It is said the British Minister at Washington approves of the project, and that a special mission to England is on foot, for the purpose of completing the arrangements.

William Cobbett says, he and his family of 12 persons (including laborers) have lived at his farmhouse more than a year, without wine, spirits, sugar, tea, coffee, or any thing not produced in England.—No doctor or apothecary has crossed his threshold; and he offers to bet £100 that there are not under any six roofs any 12 persons with "so many square inches of red upon the cheeks," as in his family.—He adds, "if people will not restrain themselves from those indulgencies which cause sickness, sick they will be, & sick they ought to be."

Woodbury, (N. J.) July 8. We heard, a few days since, of the most horrible instance of intemperance and death that has come under our observation since we commenced our career as journalists, which took place in Pittsgrove, in the adjoining county. A man named Abbott, who had for a long time given himself up to the indulgence of a beastly appetite for liquor, had been on a "frolic," as he termed it, for several days together, and on the evening of the 18th ultimo he went to his house (where he lived alone) with his gallon jug filled, to supply himself during the night. In the morning he appeared at the door of his next neighbor, a horrible spectacle of poor depraved, debased human nature.—His body in a state of nudity, save only a few tatters around his neck, and his flesh, to use the words of our informant, "burnt as black and as hard as cinder." The fire, indeed, had literally baked him alive, from his feet up to the breast, and he was barely able to crawl to the house. A doctor was sent for, but he died before any means prescribed for his relief could be applied. Before the breath left him, he was able so far to reply to the inquiries put to him, as to make those around him understand that he had lain down on the floor, with the bottle beside him, but further recollection he had not, and, upon visiting his dwelling, it appeared, from the marks on the floor that he had either rolled into the fire, and thence about the house, writhing under the agony of the burning, yet so dead drunk as to be insensible to his situation or his sufferings; or that, in his wallowings, he had upset his jug, and the liquor, running towards the fire, communicated the flame to his body.—Herald.

There is a said to be a custom in Germany which is worthy of imitation in all countries.

"When an individual is sick, the friends of the family call and ring at the door. In the hall they find a book lying on the table, in which some one of the family writes, every morning and evening, the state of the patient's health giving all those particulars which would be interesting to the friends of the individual.—Under this morning and evening bulletin, all those who call write their names, to apprise the family of their sympathy.—They never see the members of it, unless they have some other object than ascertaining the condition of the patient.

Ascent of Mount Blanc.—The whole number of successful ascents to the summit of Mount Blanc is stated to be eighteen, viz:—Ten Englishmen, two Americans, two Swiss, one Russian, one Dutchman, one German, and one Savoyard. The two Americans were Dr. Van Rensselaer, and Mr. Howard. The last ascent of which we have any account, was made by John Auldjo, Esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, a narrative of which has recently been published in London. The dangers of the ascent are very great, so much so, that one of Mr. Auldjo's guides declared that the person who started with an intent to reach the summit, ought to make up his mind to lose his life in the attempt rather than return unsuccessful, and some have actually made their wills before starting. The first attempt to gain the summit was made in 1762, but was not entirely accomplished until 1786.

The ascent of Mr. Auldjo was made on the 8th and 9th of August 1827.

Aurora. Great Curiosity.—We wonder how large the largest animal was in the days of old. There are specimens of bones to be seen at No. 300 Broadway, a few doors above the Masonic Hall, which must have belonged to an animal as big as the Park Theatre. One side of the under-jaw bone is twenty feet in length, and three in width, weighing 1200 pounds. the ribs are nine feet long! The other bones are of propor-

tionate size. These relics were discovered in the valley of the Mississippi. They were found seventeen feet below the surface, and we are told by the proprietor that the labor of getting them out was prodigious, as the water poured in so fast upon the workmen that a steam engine would have been necessary to discharge it, before the whole skeleton could have been raised. These bones must have been in active motion at the time when man

"Went forth with a pine, As a spear 'gainst the mammoth, And struck through the ravine At the foaming behemoth."

Men and animals have sadly dwindled since that period. We are becoming more concise every generation, & in a few more centuries mighty man will be no longer than a Lacedaemonian letter. It will be a great saving in the tailor's bills of our posterity.

These wonderful remains are well worthy the attention of the curious, and amongst the curious we rank nine-tenths of our readers.—N. Y. Eng.

A Curiosity.—We were favored yesterday, by Mr. John I. Gross, at the corner of Gay & Jones' street, with a view of two Gold Fishes, male and female, which were caught a few weeks since in Jones' Falls, near Finn's Bridge. They are evidently of the same species as the ordinary small gold fish which is brought here occasionally from the Indian ocean, though fifty times as large. The male fish is about 7 inches from the tip of the nose to the extremity of the tail, while the female is at least 9 inches in length from the same points—both are beautifully proportioned. The male has the extreme parts of the fins tastefully tipped with black; the female has a black nose with spots of the same color on the tail fins, which also extend, in regular dispersion, about three inches up the lower part of the body, which is of the most brilliant gold color. There were, we learn, seven of these fishes caught in a net, four of which have since died, supposed to have received hurt in the taking. Though we are not sufficiently acquainted with the inhabitants of the deep, to express a positive opinion, yet we think we may venture upon the assertion that these fishes are not natives of our waters, and we take this occasion to invite such of our scientific citizens as are familiar with the history of the finny tribe, to go and view those of which we are now speaking. They are eminently worthy of the attention of the scientific and curious, who we feel confident will be highly gratified. Balt. Chron.

[Since the above appeared, it has been ascertained, that Major Barney, who at one time owned twenty or thirty of the gold fishes usually seen in the glass globes, had been in the habit, when any of them became sick from confinement, of taking them out of his globes, and putting them into the Canal of the Water Company's Works, in front of his dwelling, which Canal it appears communicates with the Falls.—We have heard it stated that one of the fish thus put by him into the place above described, was marked with black spots similarly to those which so beautify the female of those now in the possession of Mr. Gross.]

Temperance.—A gentleman in New-Haven county, Connecticut, has recently ordered a fine apple orchard to be cut down, "because the apples may be ground into cider, the cider may be distilled into spirituous liquor, and liquor, if drunken, will make a man drunk." A good reason in sooth! It is like the girl, who, while baking in an oven, stopped and burst into tears: being asked the reason, she answered, "I was thinking that if I should get married, and should have a pretty baby, and the baby should get into a chair and should climb into the oven, and get burnt to death, what should I do—oh! oh!"—Ev. Journal.

Anecdote for the Ladies.—The prison report, of Connecticut, among other things, contains a short exposition, of the difficulties and vexation which the officers of the prison have to encounter in the government of the four female convicts under their care, and the Directors most ungalantly assert that these four make more trouble than the whole remaining ninety-three convicts of the other sex. But not content with this, they repeat a remark made to them, as they pretend, by the Superintendent of the Auburn State Prison. "I have (says he) under my care, about four hundred and fifty male prisoners, and nine females; and I could cheerfully undertake the care of an additional four hundred and fifty men, to be rid of the nine women." What a brute!

From the Warren Reporter. When life's last parting ray is shed, And darkness shrouds this pallid form; When I have laid this aching head Secure from every vital storm; O! then how pleasing 'tis to think That some fond heart, yet warm and true, Will cherish still the sever'd link Which death's rude hand hath snapped in two; And oft in evening's pensive hour, From all the busy world will steal, To nurse the vine and crop the flower, That decks my grave with pious zeal; And lingering there, will lightly tread, As fearful to disturb my sleep, And oft recline her aching head Upon her slender hand and weep. And O, if in that world which rules Sublime beyond this earthly scene, That love still warms departed souls, Which once they fondly cherished here, Oh! yes, if e'er such boon is given, And parted souls such scenes may see, At that fond hour I'll lean from Heaven, And kiss the heart that wept for me. R.

Anecdote.—At the close of a biographical sketch of Wm. Paley, D. D., appended to the first volume of his works, is an amusing anecdote, which may also be useful to the indolent, in proving to them how far strong, high and sudden resolution can go, in breaking off indolent habits, and establishing those of industry in their stead. He relates the anecdote himself, and of himself. He says that he spent the two first years of his undergraduate ship indolently and happily, but unprofitably. He kept society which was not immoral, but idle and expensive.—He was awakened one morning at five, by one of his lazy and extravagant companions. He said, "Paley, I have been thinking what a fool you are. I can afford the life I lead, and could do nothing were I to try. You cannot afford this kind of life, and you could do every thing. I have had no sleep all night on account of these reflections; and an hour come, solemnly to inform you, that if you persist in your indolence, I must renounce your society." He says, that he was so struck with the visit and the visitor, that he wholly renounced his former modes of life and became afterwards cheap in his habits of life, and eager, methodical, and closely studious in his modes of spending his time.

Flint's Western Review.

Intolerance.—To expect that people, zealous for one religion, should examine the other maturely, equitably, and accurately, is like pretending that a person can be a fair Judge between two women, with one of whom he is in love, while he has an aversion for the other.—Lycidas is desperately in love with Urania, and mortally hates Corinna; tell us, says some one, which of them is the most charming; examine the matter! he will promise to do so, but to a certainty he will pronounce for Urania, and not contented with preferring her to Corinna, he will prefer her also to all other women. His reason will be in unison with that of his heart.—Boyle.

Degeneracy of the Goose.—It has been complained for some few years that quills wear out sooner than they did of yore. People have at last discovered that this is owing to the luxurious and effeminate living of the geese. It seems that the sage fowl keeps pace with the spirit of the age, and the march of intellect. It is a fact that goose quills are not so hard as they once were, and this may account for the quantity of soft writing which characterizes certain presses which shall be nameless.—Noah.

DIED, On the 16th of May, about sixty miles below Natchez, Mississippi, James Shierley, of Caswell county, aged about 30 years, leaving a widow and three small children to mourn his untimely loss.

POCKET MONEY PLENTY. Send your orders before the 25th instant to Hewson's Office Petersburg and have your purses filled—no distinction made. I particularly invite all. The Cash is ready.

6,000 DOLLARS AND TEN PRIZES OF 1,000 DOLLARS. Maine State Lottery.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and Quantity. Includes prizes of 6,000, 2,000, 1,500, 1,200, 900, 800, 700, 600, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100, 50, 30, 20, 6, and 3 Dollars.

Going at the low price of Whole tickets \$3, Halves \$1.50, Quarters 75.

In the last scheme of this Lottery No. 13, 58, 52 a prize of \$1000 was sold at "Hewson's office" and where a large portion of the above Capitals may be expected.

Orders enclosing cash or prize tickets will meet with prompt attention.

A package of 20 whole tickets cost \$60 and most of necessity draw \$24. Shares of packages in proportion for sale at the ever fortunate office of B. W. HEWSON, Petersburg, 91.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, To be drawn 25th July. Union Canal No. 8. SCHEME.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and Quantity. Includes prizes of \$10,000, 3,000, 2,000, 1,686, 1,000, and 400.

Besides others of \$200, \$100 &c. &c. Whole tickets only \$4 quarters \$1.

New-York Consolidated No. 9. To be drawn 5th August 1829. 1 Prize of \$8,000 is \$8,000

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and Quantity. Includes prizes of 4,000, 2,500, 2,000, 1,944, and 500.

Besides many other valuable prizes \$3000 of the \$4000 prizes payable in Albany lands. Whole Tickets \$5, Halves \$2.50, Quarters \$1.25. Send your orders to YATES & MINTYRE, Office Head Quarters. Richmond, Va.