

Miscellaneous.



A DIRGE.

"Earth to earth and dust to dust!"
Here the evil and the just,
Here the youthful and the old,
Here the fearful and the bold,
Here the matron and the maid
In one silent bed are laid:
Here the vassal and the king
Side by side lie withering;
Here the sword and sceptre rust—
"Earth to earth and dust to dust!"

Age on age shall roll along
O'er this pale and mighty throng:
Those that wept them, those that weep,
All shall with these sleepers sleep,
Brothers, sisters of the worm,
Gentle gale or raging storm,
Song of peace or battle's roar,
Ne'er shall break their slumbers more.
Death shall keep his sullen trust—
"Earth to earth and dust to dust!"

But a day is coming fast,
Earth! thy mightiest and thy last!
It shall come in fear and wonder,
Heralded by trump and thunder;
It shall come in strife and toil,
It shall come in blood and spoil,
It shall come in empire's groans,
Burning temples, trampled thrones:
Then Ambition, rue thy lust!
"Earth to earth and dust to dust!"

Then shall come the judgment sign;
In the east the King shall shine;
Flashing from Heaven's golden gate,
Thousands, thousands round his state,
Spirits with the crown and plume;
Tremble then thou sullen tomb!
Heaven shall open on our sight,
Earth be turn'd to living light,
Kingdom of the ransomed just—
"Earth to earth and dust to dust!"

Then thy mount, Jerusalem,
Shall be gorgeous as a gem!
Then shall in the desert rise
Fruits of more than Paradise;
Earth by angel feet be trod,
One great garden of her God!
Till are dried the martyrs tears
Through a thousand glorious years!
Now in hopes of HIM we trust,
"Earth to earth and dust to dust!"

Survey of Roanoke Inlet.—We are pleased to have it in our power to inform our readers (says the Elizabeth-City Star) that the United States having ordered a survey of this Inlet, Lieut. Boyce and Lieut. Wragg, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, left this place on Monday the 10th inst. to perform that duty. We look forward with pleasing anticipation to the time when we shall have a communication from Albemarle Sound to the Ocean, of sufficient depth to admit such vessels as can navigate our rivers.

Hard Times.—An extensive sale of real property took place in this town, (says the Wilmington Recorder) on the 14th inst. The sacrifice was very great, varying from one-third to one-fourth, and even to one-sixth, of the sums, which the respective parcels bro't in better times.

• **Bank of Cape Fear.**—It was some time ago announced, that the U. S. Bank at Fayetteville had commenced taking the notes of the Cape Fear Bank on deposit, which immediately led to a system of shaving, very injurious to the latter; individuals, for instance, would borrow money from the U. S. Bank, and go abroad and purchase Cape Fear Bank notes at 4 and 5 per cent. discount, with which they paid their debt at par, to the U. S. Bank, which would demand specie or notes equivalent to it, from the

Cape Fear Bank, so long as it had it to give, and thus accumulated the amount we have named, (\$250,000) upon which it has bro't suit. This, it must be confessed, is an effectual method of breaking up a bank, the notes of which are not fully represented by specie.—*Norfolk Herald.*

A thorough-going Jackson man.—A hero of the west being lately in Raleigh, astonished the North-Carolinians not a little by proclaiming his unheard of composition and powers. "I am," said he, "half horse, half alligator, with a small touch of the snapping turtle; but that's quite common where I come from. I can ride upon a streak of lightning, whip my weight in wild cats, and if any gentleman chooses for a twenty dollar bill he may throw in a panther; I can hug a bear too close for comfort, leap the Ohio, wade the Mississippi, and flog any man opposed to Jackson."—*ib.*

Liberia.—The brig Nautilus, which recently sailed from Hampton Roads, bound to the American settlement in Africa carries out an addition of 164 members to that flourishing colony. Much the larger portion of these emigrants are from the counties of Wayne, Pasquotank and Perquimans, in this State, and manumitted by the Society of Friends.

Mr. Conway.—The Arkansas Gazette was premature in the hopes which it indulged of the recovery of Mr. Conway, the delegate in Congress from Arkansas, who was recently wounded in a duel. That paper of the 13th ult. is put in mourning for his death, which took place on the 9th.

Earthquakes.—The Shawneetown (Illinois) Gazette says:—"Earthquakes still agitate this vicinity, though they have not done as yet any injury, farther than the terror with which they inspire the inhabitants."

Mr. Jefferson's Opinions.—Mr. Edward Coles, of Illinois, has yielded to the application of eight gentlemen of that State, and given them a statement of the remarks made to him by Mr. Jefferson, upon Gen. Jackson's "qualifications and fitness for the Presidency." This expose has been published by them in the Vandalia Intelligencer of the 1st Dec. His conversation with Mr. Jefferson is said to have taken place on the 11th Aug. 1825; Mr. C. represents that "having failed to elect Mr. Crawford, he (Mr. J.) expressed gratification that the choice had fallen on Mr. Adams, to whom, he said, he had objections, several of which he explained;" that Gen. Jackson had no "other pretensions to the Chief Magistracy than that derived from his military services"—that in reply to a remark of Mr. C. "that the great zeal which had been displayed to elect the General, and the extraordinary vote he had received, had made me doubt of the durability of our free institutions," Mr. J. said in the most emphatic manner, "Sir, it has caused me to doubt more than any thing since

the revolution;" that he said among other things "there are one hundred men in Albemarle county better qualified for the Presidency." Mr. C. refers in the general, without naming any one, to many persons who had heard Mr. J. express similar sentiments—also to a letter from the late Peter Miner to his brother Garret Miner, detailing a conversation with Mr. J. subsequent to Mr. C.'s—and he likewise publishes a written statement to Mr. C. by Mr. Thos. W. Gilmer, one of the editors of the Charlottesville Advocate. Mr. G. mentions that he heard Mr. Jefferson say, before the last election that "one might as well make a sailor of a cock or a soldier of a goose, as a President of Andrew Jackson"—but that "it is due perhaps to justice and truth, to add, that Mr. Jefferson, so far as I know, entertained opinions equally unfavorable of the fitness of John Quincy Adams as a statesman. I think in the conversation just alluded to, he spoke of him as having been always one thing in politics, and having undergone no actual change since the days of his pupilage in the school of the elder Adams."

[The Richmond Enquirer has some lengthy remarks on the above statements, from which we extract the following:]

"The letter and documents published by Gov. Coles on this subject, have afforded a text for much commentary by the Administration prints. We had supposed that all doubts as to Mr. Jefferson's opinions had been removed; not by the publication of two of his letters only, but by the statements of Col. Randolph, and the declarations of others, having some claims to veracity. Mr. Jefferson's letters referred to, leave not even a loop on which to hang a doubt. The one to Gov. Giles, if not intended at the time for publication, goes to show, what where his *real opinions*. The other letter, in answer to one written with the *avowed intention* of publishing the answer, is equally conclusive, although not so much in *detail*. The last of these letters is in our possession, and subject to the inspection of any one who has the curiosity to see it. They were both written *after* Mr. Jefferson had seen Mr. Adams' first Message to Congress. We have also seen another letter from him in reply to one calling his attention specially to the Message; in which Mr. J. expresses his abhorrence of its principles, and uses those memorable words:—"What then! Shall we give up the ship! No, by heaven, not while there is a man left to tread the deck!" * * We are not at all surprised at the publication of Gov. Coles. We knew that at the time of the late Presidential election, Mr. Jefferson preferred Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson; that he had expressed that preference; and that it was founded on the idea that Mr. Adams had been better educated, had seen more of the practical operation of the Executive branch of the Government, and had had more experience in it, than Gen. Jackson. Until actually convinced of the fact, Mr. Jefferson could not believe that

Mr. Adams, if he entertained, could have ventured to express and act upon, the ultra-federal opinions he so soon disclosed after his election. And, if upon this ground, Mr. Jefferson changed his opinion of the relative claims of Jackson and Adams, he did so with thousands of his countrymen. Gov. Coles is obliged to acknowledge that Mr. Jefferson would not be "pleased with some of the principles avowed and measures advocated by the present Administration"—and, if he had seen him during the winter or spring before his death, Gov. C. would have known upon what grounds Mr. J. bottomed his late preference for Gen. Jackson. The very charge of *inconsistency* in Mr. Jefferson, proves most clearly, his consistency in adhering to his old republican principles. We do not discredit what Gov. Coles and Mr. Gilmer say. Except in the use of particular expressions, it is not at variance with what is known to others, and to the writer of this article, to have been the opinions of Mr. Jefferson. We have heretofore said, and we repeat, that he did, at the time of late Presidential election, prefer Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson; but that, after the disclosure of Mr. Adams' doctrines, he surrendered that preference, abandoned Mr. Adams, and with all his objections to the civil qualifications of Gen. Jackson, preferred *him*, since it had become manifest that he alone was the only competitor who could succeed against Mr. A."

Indian Schools.—One of the documents accompanying the President's Message contains a detached statement of the number and the expense of the Schools maintained by the government of the United States amongst the Indian tribes and elsewhere, for the education of Indian children, the number of Teachers, of Pupils, &c. by which we perceive that there are 40 schools, having 1291 pupils, the whole expense of which for the year, has been \$7000.

SALE OF Negroes, Land, &c.

WILL BE SOLD, on a credit of six months, with interest from the date, at Louisburg, on Wednesday, the 9th day of January next, between

20 and 30 likely Negroes, Men, boys, women and girls. ALSO,

1200 Acres of Land,

Lying about six miles below Louisburg on the road to Tarborough, the residence of Mr. Thomas Lanier. Should it suit the purchaser, and an advantage can be seen as likely to result to the parties interested in this sale, a different arrangement can be made as regards the disposition of the land. The situation is elevated and healthy, the improvements convenient for a family, and an orchard capable of producing from 30 to 50 barrels of brandy in ordinary fruit years. Stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs & Sheep, with Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c. will also be offered for sale.

The creditors of Mr. Lanier, for whose benefit the sale is intended, are requested to attend and make known the amount of their demands. Farther particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

HILL JONES, } Trustees
ROB. H. JONES, }
December 18, 1827. 19-2